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Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

2013

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

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PREFACE

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

- First, the visual representation of the statistics is simple and uncluttered, and under each chart there are a few key points that will assist the reader in extracting the information from the chart.
- Second, for each chart there is a table of numbers corresponding to the visual representation. In some instances, the table includes additional numbers, e.g., a five-year series, even though the chart depicts the data for the most recent year (e.g., Figure A2).
- Third, rather than using the conventional headings for statistics (e.g., “police-reported crime rate by year by type of crime”) the titles for each chart and table inform the reader about the matter at hand (e.g., “Police-reported crime rate has decreased since 1998”).
- 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 16th issue of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* (CCRSO). Readers are advised that in some instances figures have been revised from earlier publications. Also, the total number of offenders will vary slightly 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.

PREFACE (CONTINUED)

Regarding police crime data from Statistics Canada, until the late 1980s, the *Uniform Crime Reporting* (UCR) survey provided aggregate counts of the number of incidents reported to police and the number of persons charged by type of offence. With the advent of microdata reporting, the UCR has become an “incident-based” survey (UCR2), collecting in-depth information about each criminal incident. The update to this new survey, as well as revisions to the definitions of Violent crime, Property crime, and Other *Criminal Code* offences has resulted in data only being available from 1998 to the present. It is worth noting that the Total Crime Rates presented in the CCRSO differ from those reported by Statistics Canada in their publications. The Total Crime Rate reported in the CCRSO includes offences (i.e., traffic offences in the Canadian *Criminal Code* and offences against federal statutes) that are excluded in rates published by Statistics Canada.

Like the past four years, the CCRSO excludes information found in earlier editions on the mental health of federal offenders. No valid and reliable data are available. The Correctional of Service of Canada is in the process of addressing this issue so as to provide reliable and valid information on the mental health issues of federal offenders.

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CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS

Public Safety Canada

Public Safety Canada is Canada's lead federal department for public safety, which includes emergency management, national security and community safety. 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.

Parole Board of Canada

The Parole Board of Canada 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)

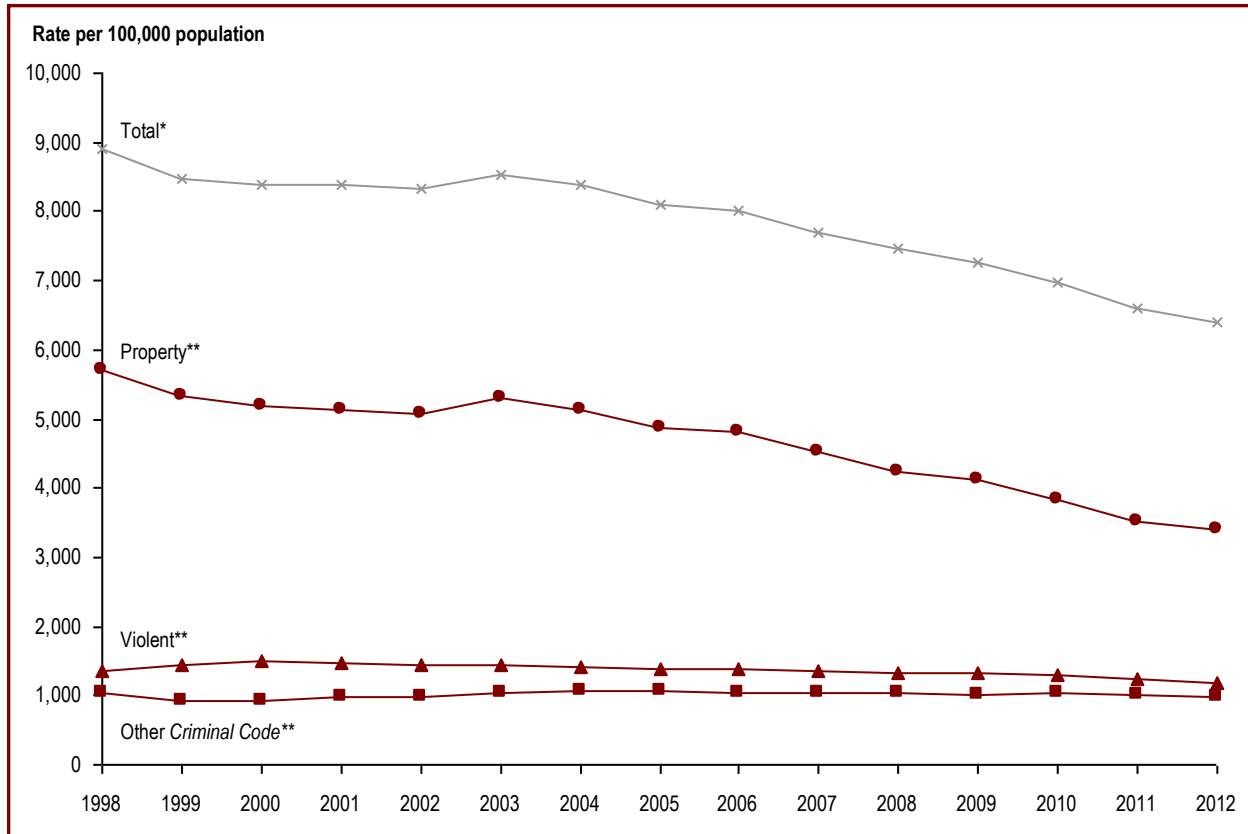
The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) is a division of Statistics Canada. The CCJS is the focal point of a federal-provincial-territorial partnership, known as the National Justice Statistics Initiative, for the collection of information on the nature and extent of crime and the administration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

SECTION A

CONTEXT - CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS BEEN DECREASING SINCE 1998

Figure A1



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

- The overall crime rate has decreased 28.1% since 1998, from 8,915 per 100,000 to 6,409 in 2012.
- Over the same period, there was a 40.1% decrease in the property crime rate, from a rate of 5,696 per 100,000 to 3,414 in 2012. In contrast, the crime rate for drug offences has increased 33.4% since 1998, from 235 per 100,000 population to 314.
- The rate of violent crime has fluctuated over the last fifteen years, peaking in 2000 at 1,494 per 100,000 population. Since 2000, the rate of violent crimes has decreased 20.4% to 1,190 in 2012.
- In general, the crime rates for traffic offences and other *Criminal Code* offences have fluctuated since 1998.

Note:

*Unlike Statistics Canada, the Total Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and offences against federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Total Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada.

**The definitions for Violent, Property and Other *Criminal Code* offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

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 F1 for rates based on victimization surveys (drawn from the *General Social Survey*), an alternative method of measuring crime.

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS BEEN DECREASING SINCE 1998

Table A1

Year	Type of offence						Total*
	Violent**	Property**	Traffic	Other CCC**	Drugs	Other Fed. Statutes	
1998	1,345	5,696	469	1,051	235	119	8,915
1999	1,440	5,345	388	910	264	128	8,474
2000	1,494	5,189	370	924	287	113	8,376
2001	1,473	5,124	393	989	288	123	8,390
2002	1,441	5,080	379	991	296	128	8,315
2003	1,435	5,299	373	1,037	274	115	8,532
2004	1,404	5,123	379	1,072	306	107	8,391
2005	1,389	4,884	378	1,052	290	97	8,090
2006	1,386	4,808	376	1,049	295	87	8,002
2007	1,352	4,519	402	1,028	307	90	7,698
2008	1,331	4,249	436	1,036	307	99	7,459
2009	1,318	4,110	433	1,014	290	94	7,260
2010	1,287	3,824	419	1,026	320	96	6,971
2011	1,231	3,521	422	1,004	329	94	6,600
2012	1,190	3,414	404	984	314	103	6,409

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

Note:

*Unlike Statistics Canada, the Total Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and offences against federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Total Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada.

**The definitions for Violent, Property and Other *Criminal Code* offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

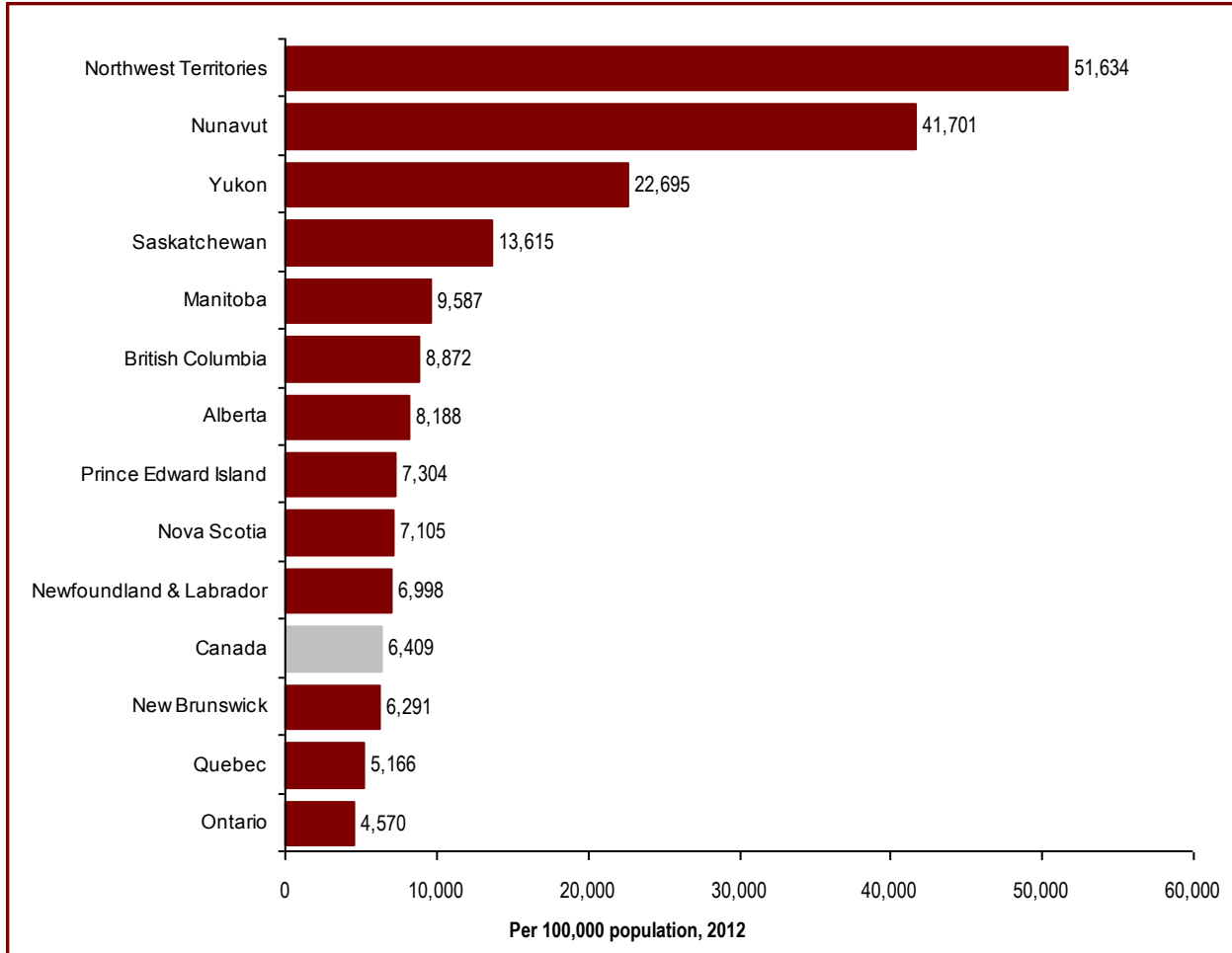
In 2012, it was discovered that the Montreal Police Service had been incorrectly applying the agreed upon definition for reporting child pornography incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR). As such, the number of violations has been revised for the years 2008 to 2011.

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 HIGHEST IN THE NORTH

Figure A2



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

- Crime rates are higher in the west and highest in the Territories. This general pattern has been stable over time.
- The Canadian crime rate* dropped from 7,459 in 2008 to 6,409 in 2012.

Note:

*Rates are based on 100,000 population.

Unlike Statistics Canada, the Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and offences against federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada. In addition, the definitions for Violent, Property and Other *Criminal Code* offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

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

Table A2

Province/Territory	Crime Rate*				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Newfoundland & Labrador	7,144	7,372	7,684	7,305	6,998
Prince Edward Island	6,895	7,075	7,071	7,207	7,304
Nova Scotia	7,745	7,730	7,811	7,313	7,105
New Brunswick	6,506	6,397	6,340	6,065	6,291
Quebec	5,950	5,845	5,570	5,315	5,166
Ontario	5,457	5,281	5,039	4,760	4,570
Manitoba	10,632	11,254	10,522	9,724	9,587
Saskatchewan	14,553	14,432	14,406	14,235	13,615
Alberta	10,056	9,573	9,095	8,398	8,188
British Columbia	10,799	10,181	9,677	9,150	8,872
Yukon Territory	24,215	25,350	23,045	22,546	22,695
Northwest Territories	47,979	45,771	50,886	51,459	51,634
Nunavut	37,230	39,853	41,687	40,201	41,701
Canada	7,697	7,459	7,260	6,973	6,604

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

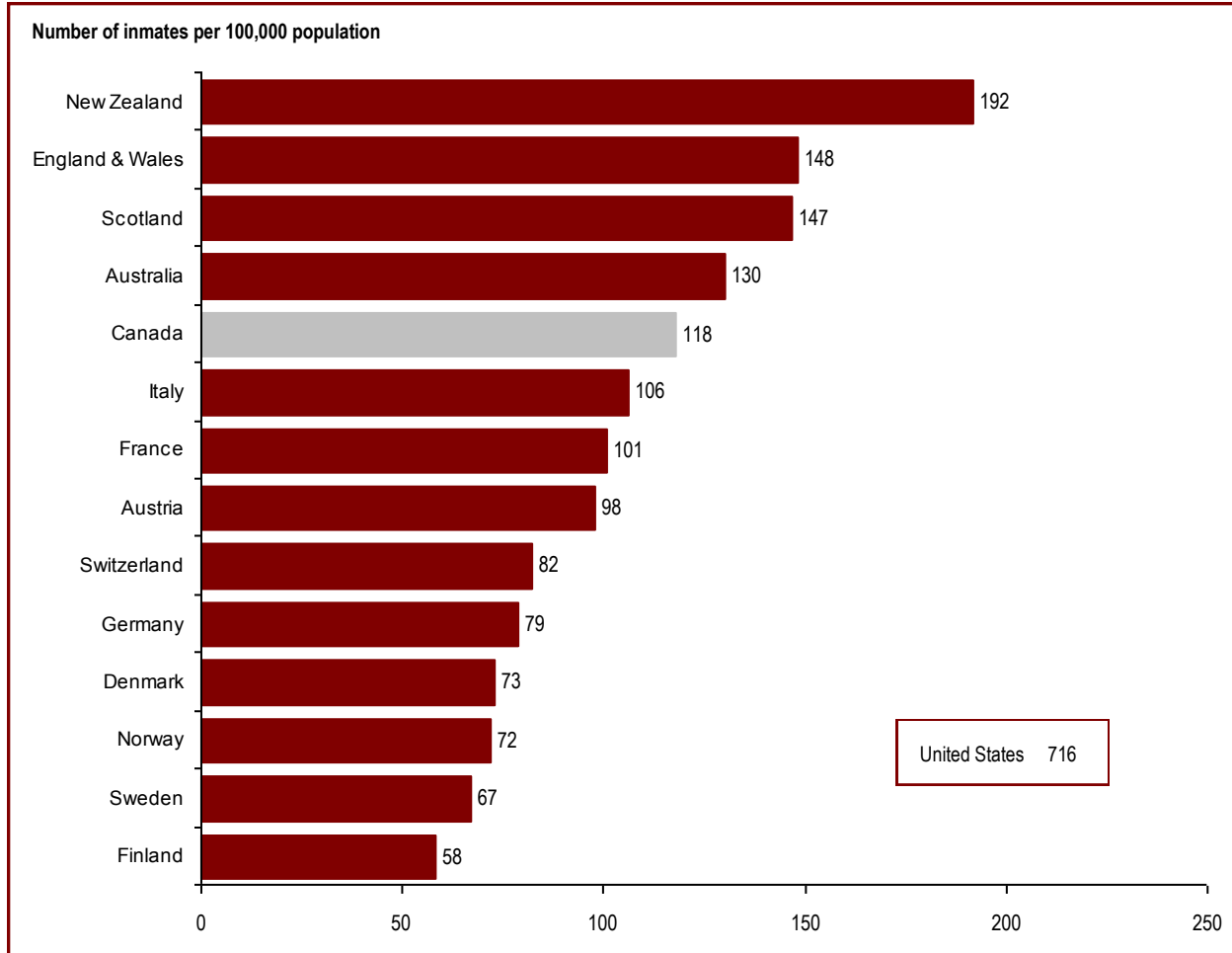
Note:

*Rates are based on 100,000 population.

Unlike Statistics Canada, the Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and offences against federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada. In addition, the definitions for Violent, Property and Other *Criminal Code* offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

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

Figure A3



Source: World Prison Population List online (retrieved November 20, 2013 at www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php).

- Canada's incarceration rate is higher than the rates in most Western European countries but much lower than the United States, where the most recent incarceration rate was 716 per 100,000 general population.
- Based on the most up to date information available from the International Centre for Prison Studies, Canada's incarceration rate was 118 per 100,000, calculated based on the 2011 population.

Note:

The incarceration rate, in this figure, is a measure of the number of people (i.e., adults and youth) in custody per 100,000 people in the general population. Incarceration rates from the *World Prison Population List* are based on the most recently available data at the time the list was compiled. Due to variations in the availability of information, the 2006 and 2008 dates reported in Figure A3 refer to when the *World Prison Population Lists* (*Seventh and Eighth Editions* respectively) were published, but may not necessarily correspond to the date the data were obtained. For 2013, the data was retrieved online on November 20, 2013 from www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php which contains the most up-to-date information available. These data reflect incarceration rates based on the country's population. Additionally, different practices and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

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

Table A3

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006 ^{1*}	2008 ^{2*}	2011 ^{3*}	2012 ^{4*}	2013 ^{5*}
United States	699	700	701	714	723	738	756	743	730	716
New Zealand	149	145	155	168	168	186	185	199	194	192
England & Wales	124	125	141	142	141	148	153	155	154	148
Scotland	115	120	129	132	136	139	152	155	151	147
Australia	108	110	115	117	120	126	129	133	129	130
Canada	116	116	116	108	107	107	116	117	114	118
Italy	94	95	100	98	96	104	92	110	109	106
Austria	84	85	100	106	110	105	95	104	104	98
France	89	80	93	91	91	85	96	102	102	101
Germany	97	95	98	96	98	95	89	87	83	79
Switzerland	79	90	68	81	81	83	76	79	76	82
Sweden	64	65	73	75	81	82	74	78	70	67
Denmark	61	60	64	70	70	77	63	74	74	73
Norway	--	60	59	65	65	66	69	73	73	72
Finland	52	50	70	71	66	75	64	59	59	58

Source: International Centre for Prison Studies: ¹ World Prison Population List (Seventh Edition); ² World Prison Population List (Eighth Edition); ³ World Prison Population List online (retrieved October 7, 2011 at www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php); ⁴ World Prison Population List online (retrieved October 15, 2012 at www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php); ⁵ World Prison Population List online (retrieved November 20, 2013 at www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php).

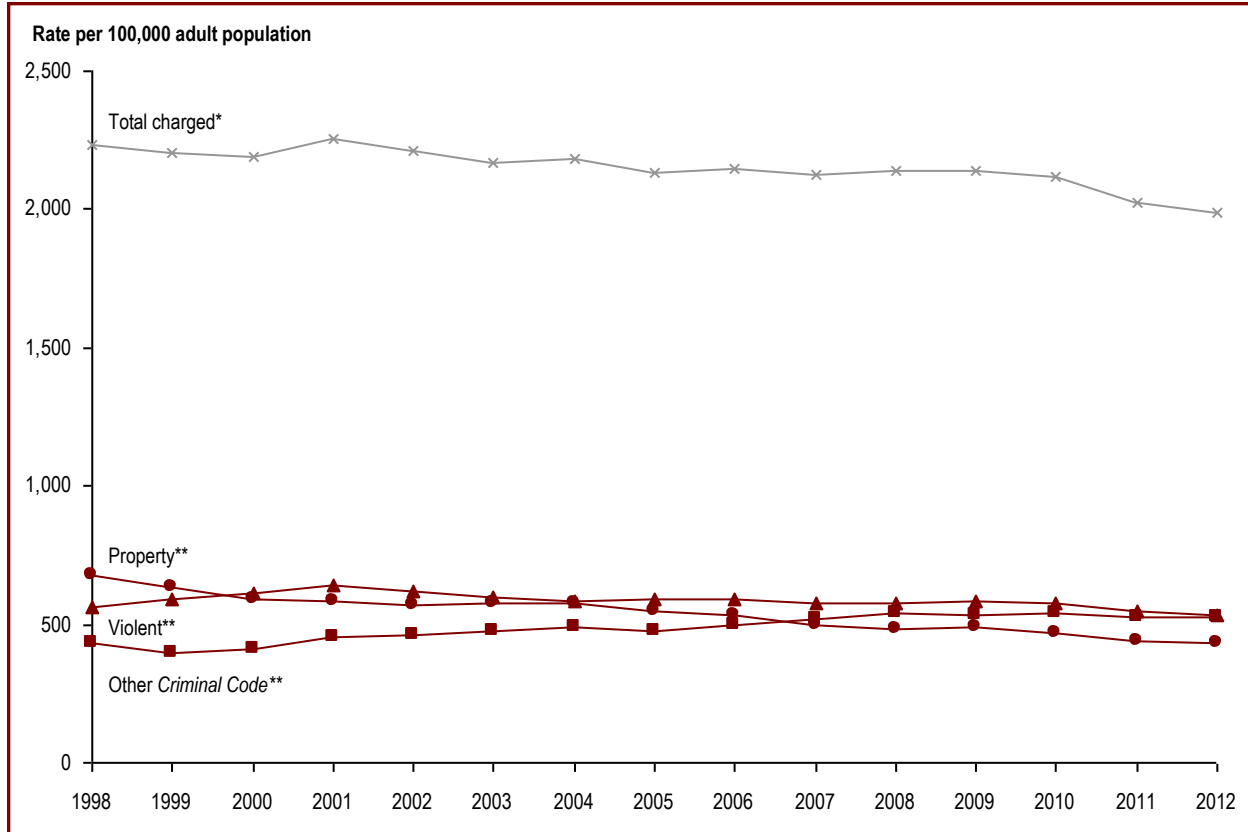
Note:

*Incarceration rates from the *World Prison Population List* are based on the most recently available data at the time the list was compiled. Due to variations in the availability of information, the 2006 and 2008 dates reported in Table A3 refer to when the *World Prison Population Lists* (Seventh and Eighth Editions respectively) were published, but may not necessarily correspond to the date the data were obtained. For 2013, the data was retrieved online on November 20, 2013 from www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php which contains the most up to date information available. Additionally, different practices and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures. Rates are based on 100,000 population.

-- Figures not available.

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED

Figure A4



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

- Since 1998, the rate of adults charged has decreased from 2,238 adults per 100,000 to 1,990 in 2012, a decrease of 11.0%.
- Over the same period, the rate of adults charged with violent crimes decreased by 5.1%, such that in 2012, 534 adults were charged per 100,000. Whereas the rate of adults charged for property offences has decreased 36.6% from 677 adults per 100,000 to 438 in 2012.

Note:

*Unlike Statistics Canada, the Total Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and offences against federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Total Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada.

**The definitions for Violent, Property and Other *Criminal Code* offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, extortion, robbery, firearms, and other violent offences such as uttering threats and criminal harassment.

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

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED

Table A4

Year	Type of offence						Total Charged*
	Violent**	Property**	Traffic	Other CCC**	Drugs	Other Fed. Statutes	
1998	563	677	374	430	168	24	2,236
1999	590	632	371	396	185	30	2,203
2000	615	591	349	411	198	26	2,190
2001	641	584	349	451	202	28	2,256
2002	617	569	336	460	199	29	2,211
2003	598	573	326	476	172	23	2,168
2004	584	573	314	490	187	30	2,180
2005	589	550	299	479	185	29	2,131
2006	593	533	300	498	198	27	2,149
2007	576	499	298	520	208	28	2,128
2008	574	485	306	538	207	31	2,142
2009	582	488	309	530	200	33	2,143
2010	573	470	293	542	210	32	2,120
2011	544	438	270	524	212	34	2,022
2012	534	430	265	526	200	36	1,990

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

Note:

*Unlike Statistics Canada, the Total Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and offences against federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Total Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada.

**The definitions for Violent, Property and Other *Criminal Code* offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

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

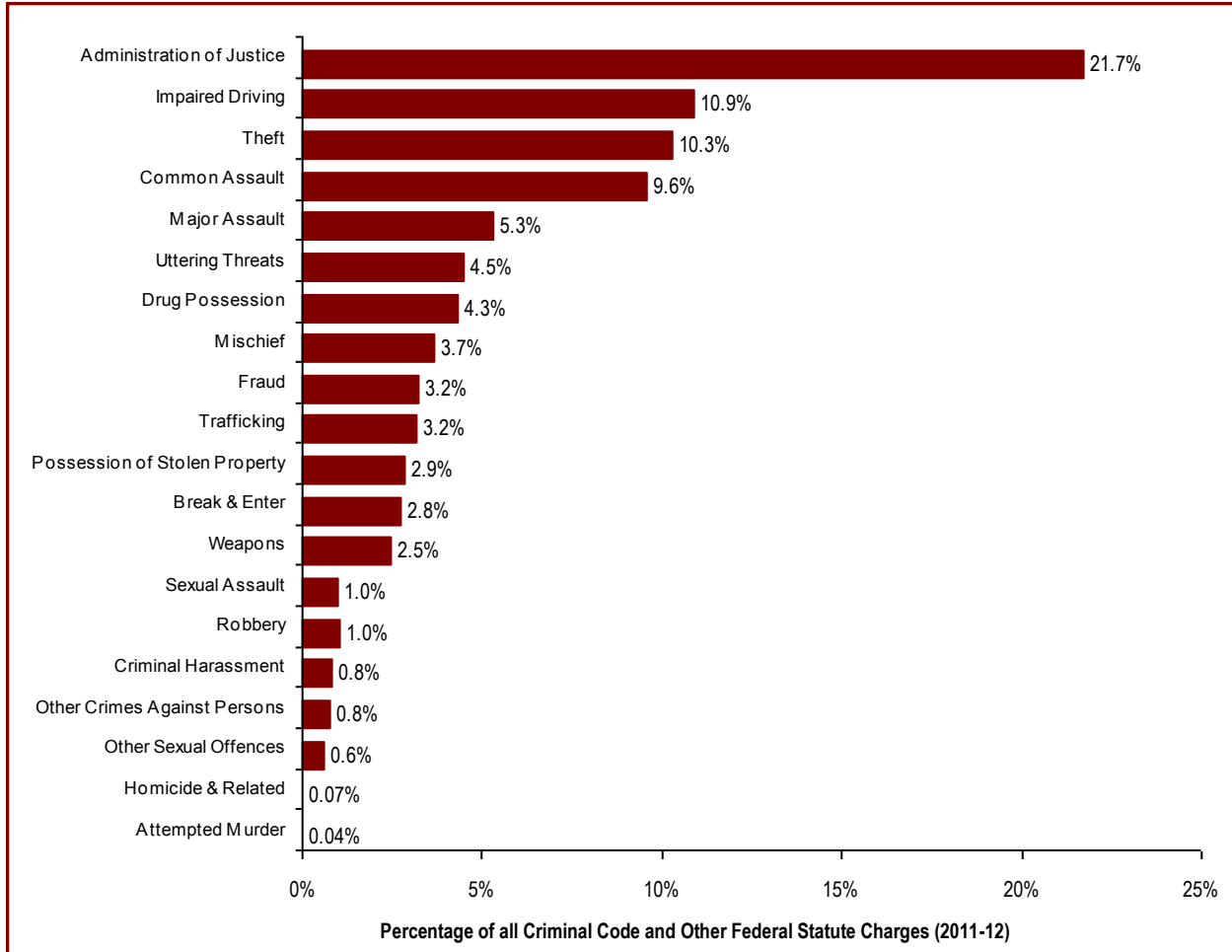
Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, extortion, robbery, firearms, and other violent offences such as uttering threats and criminal harassment.

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

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CASES ACCOUNT FOR 22% OF CASES* IN ADULT COURTS

Figure A5



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

- Administration of justice cases (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 more than one fifth of cases completed in adult criminal courts.
- Apart from administration of justice cases, impaired driving and theft are the most frequent case in adult courts.

Note:

*Cases completed in adult criminal courts.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007. A case is one or more charges against an accused person or corporation, processed by the courts at the same time, and where all of the charges in the case received a final disposition. Where a case has more than one charge, it is necessary to select a charge to represent the case. An offence is selected by applying two rules. First, the "most serious decision" rule is applied. In cases where two or more offences have the same decision, the "most serious offence" rule is applied. All charges are ranked according to an offence seriousness scale.

Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In addition, information from Quebec's municipal courts is not collected.

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics continues to make updates to the offence library used to classify offence data sent by the provinces and territories. These improvements have resulted in minor changes in the counts of charges and cases as well as the distributions by type of offence. Data presented have been revised to account for these updates.

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

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CASES ACCOUNT FOR 22% OF CASES* IN ADULT COURTS

Table A5

Type of Charge	Criminal Code and Other Federal Statute Charges					
	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Crimes Against the Person	96,688	23.58	94,720	23.10	91,697	23.73
Homicide and Related	279	0.07	296	0.07	263	0.07
Attempted Murder	197	0.05	156	0.04	153	0.04
Robbery	4,472	1.09	4,223	1.03	3,804	0.98
Sexual Assault	4,092	1.00	4,087	1.00	3,949	1.02
Other Sexual Offences	2,062	0.50	2,338	0.57	2,252	0.58
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	21,909	5.34	21,251	5.18	20,607	5.33
Common Assault (Level 1)	38,609	9.42	37,990	9.27	37,063	9.59
Uttering Threats	18,607	4.54	17,925	4.37	17,427	4.51
Criminal Harassment	3,200	0.78	3,284	0.80	3,242	0.84
Other Crimes Against Persons	3,261	0.80	3,170	0.77	2,937	0.76
Crimes Against Property	98,180	23.94	97,914	23.88	89,869	23.25
Theft	42,472	10.36	43,040	10.50	39,816	10.30
Break and Enter	11,708	2.86	11,497	2.80	10,672	2.76
Fraud	15,196	3.71	14,718	3.59	12,534	3.24
Mischief	14,843	3.62	14,832	3.62	14,193	3.67
Possession of Stolen Property	11,982	2.92	12,014	2.93	11,061	2.86
Other Property Crimes	1,979	0.48	1,813	0.44	1,593	0.41
Administration of Justice	84,684	20.65	85,947	20.96	83,987	21.73
Fail to Appear	4,764	1.16	5,112	1.25	4,556	1.18
Breach of Probation	31,583	7.70	31,554	7.70	31,574	8.17
Unlawfully at Large	2,529	0.62	2,563	0.63	2,615	0.68
Fail to Comply with Order	36,825	8.98	37,781	9.22	36,665	9.49
Other Admin. Justice	8,983	2.19	8,937	2.18	8,577	2.22
Other Criminal Code	19,475	4.75	18,999	4.63	16,556	4.28
Weapons	10,109	2.47	9,984	2.44	9,463	2.45
Prostitution	1,719	0.42	1,584	0.39	1,030	0.27
Disturbing the Peace	1,756	0.43	1,786	0.44	1,406	0.36
Residual Criminal Code	5,891	1.44	5,645	1.38	4,657	1.21
Criminal Code Traffic	61,244	14.94	61,185	14.92	53,022	13.72
Impaired Driving	49,462	12.06	49,520	12.08	42,053	10.88
Other CC Traffic	11,782	2.87	11,665	2.85	10,969	2.84
Other Federal Statutes	49,780	12.14	51,192	12.49	51,320	13.28
Drug Possession	15,442	3.77	16,498	4.02	16,787	4.34
Drug Trafficking	13,124	3.20	12,875	3.14	12,243	3.17
Residual Federal Statutes	21,214	5.17	21,819	5.32	22,290	5.77
Total Offences	410,051	100.00	409,957	100.00	386,451	100.00

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

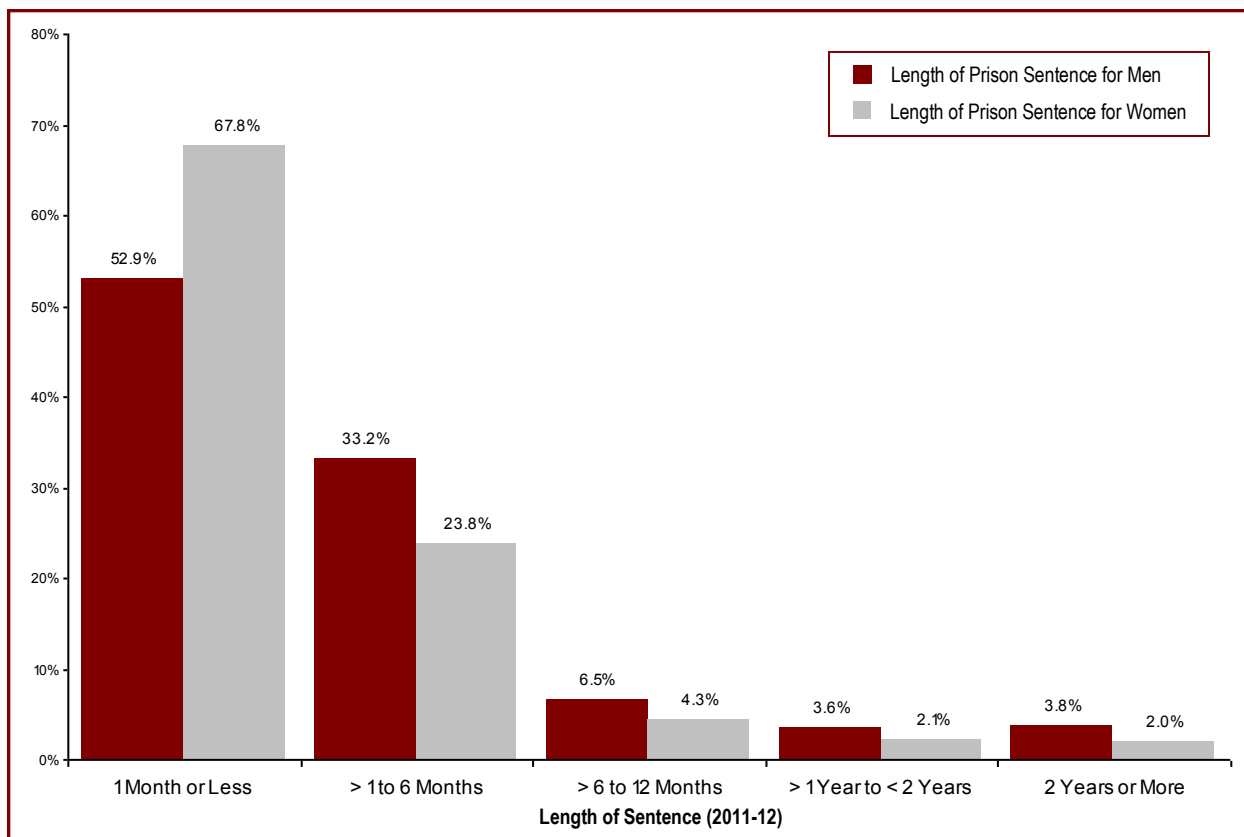
Note:

*Cases completed in adult criminal courts.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007. Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In addition, information from Quebec's municipal courts is not collected. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics continues to make updates to the offence library used to classify offence data sent by the provinces and territories. These improvements have resulted in minor changes in the counts of charges and cases as well as the distributions by type of offence. Data presented have been revised to account for these updates. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Figure A6



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

- Over half (54.2%) of all custodial sentences imposed by adult criminal courts are one month or less.
- Prison sentences for men tend to be longer than for women. About two-thirds (67.8%) of women and just over half of men (52.9%) who are incarcerated upon guilty* finding receive a sentence of one month or less, and 91.9% of women and 85.1% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all guilty findings that result in custody, only 3.6% result in federal jurisdiction (i.e., a sentence of two years or more).

Note:

*The type of decision group "guilty" includes guilty of the offence, of an included offence, of an attempt of the offence, or of an attempt of an included offence. This category also includes cases where an absolute or conditional discharge has been imposed.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007.

Excludes cases where length of prison sentence and/or sex was not known, data for Manitoba as information on sentence length was not available.

Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In addition, information from Quebec's municipal courts is not collected.

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics continues to make updates to the offence library used to classify offence data sent by the provinces and territories. These improvements have resulted in minor changes in the counts of charges and cases as well as the distributions by type of offence. Data presented have been revised to account for these updates.

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

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Table A6

Length of Prison Sentence	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	%	%	%	%	%
1 Month or Less					
Women	69.6	67.6	67.7	66.7	67.8
Men	53.5	53.9	53.6	51.4	52.9
Total	55.0	55.1	54.8	52.7	54.2
More Than 1 Month to 6 Months					
Women	22.3	24.2	23.3	24.7	23.8
Men	31.6	31.5	31.6	33.9	33.2
Total	30.7	30.8	30.7	32.9	32.2
More Than 6 Months to 12 Months					
Women	4.3	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.3
Men	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.5
Total	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.4
More Than 1 Year to Less Than 2 Years					
Women	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.1
Men	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Total	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5
2 Years or More					
Women	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.0
Men	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.4	3.8
Total	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.6

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

Note:

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Excludes cases where length of prison sentence and/or sex was not known, data for Manitoba as information on both sentence length was not available.

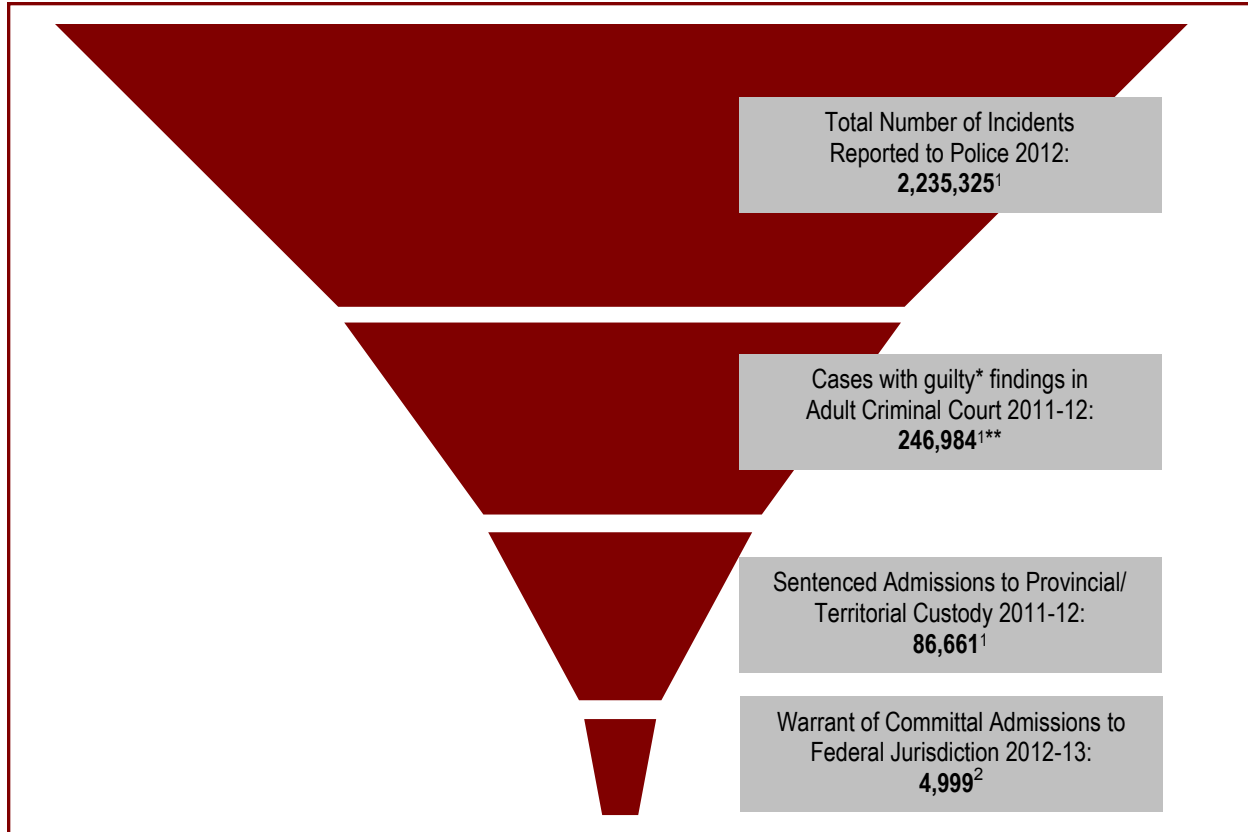
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Due to rounding, totals may not add to 100 percent.

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Figure A7



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

- There were about 2.24 million incidents reported to police in 2012.
- During 2012-13, 4,999 offenders were sentenced to federal jurisdiction (i.e., two years or more).

Note:

*The type of decision group "guilty" includes guilty of the offence, of an included offence, of an attempt of the offence, or of an attempt of an included offence. This category also includes cases where an absolute or conditional discharge has been imposed.

**This figure only includes cases in provincial court and partial data from Superior Court. Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Information from Quebec's municipal courts is not collected.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007. A case is one or more charges against an accused person or corporation, processed by the courts at the same time, and where all of the charges in the case received a final disposition.

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 A7

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total Number of Incidents Reported to Police ¹	2,485,043	2,448,654	2,379,130	2,275,917	2,235,325
Cases with guilty* findings in Adult Criminal Court ^{1**}	263,948	266,430	261,325	246,984	Not available
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody ¹	91,045	88,982	87,770	86,661	Not available
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities ²	4,825	5,217	5,423	5,118	4,999

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

Note:

*The type of decision group "guilty" includes guilty of the offence, of an included offence, of an attempt of the offence, or of an attempt of an included offence. This category also includes cases where an absolute or conditional discharge has been imposed.

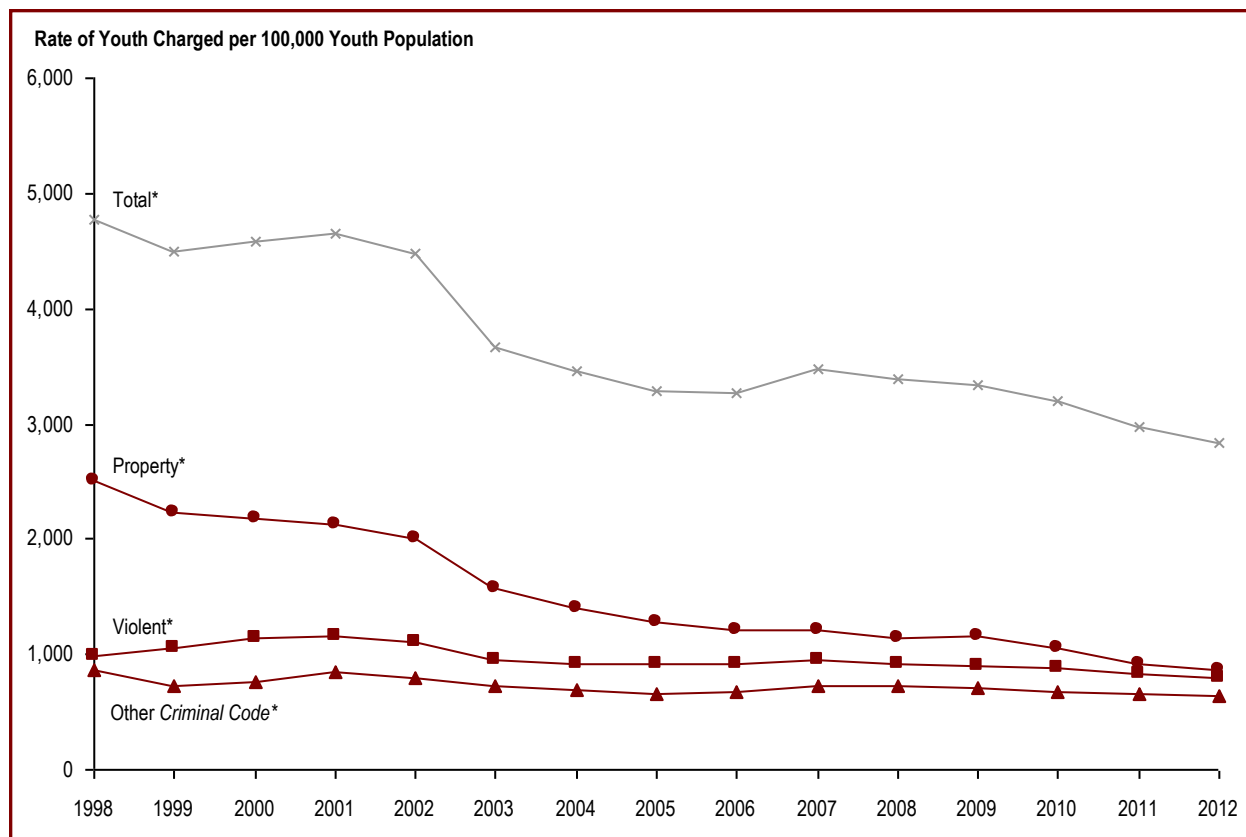
**This figure only includes cases convicted in provincial court and partial data from Superior Court. Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Information from Quebec's municipal courts is not collected.

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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 HAS DECLINED OVER THE PAST SIX YEARS

Figure A8



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

- The rate of youth** charged has declined over the past six years.
- In 2003, there was a notable decrease in all major crime categories, in part attributable to the implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) in April 2003, which places greater emphasis on diversion.
- The rate of youth charged with property crimes have decreased since 1998 by 65.4% from 2,500 per 100,00 youth to 865 in 2012.
- The rate of youth charged with violent crimes have decreased 32.0% since reaching its peak in 2001 from 1,157 per 100,000 youth to 787 in 2012.

Note:

*Unlike Statistics Canada, the Total Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and offences against federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Total Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada. In addition, the definitions for Violent, Property and Other Criminal Code offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

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

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

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, extortion, robbery, firearms, and other violent offences such as uttering threats and criminal harassment.

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

THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED HAS DECLINED OVER THE PAST SIX YEARS

Table A8

Year	Type of Offence						Total Charged*
	Violent*	Property*	Traffic**	Other CCC*	Drugs	Other Fed. Statutes	
1998	994	2,500	--	870	226	184	4,775
1999	1,060	2,237	--	728	266	209	4,500
2000	1,136	2,177	--	760	317	198	4,589
2001	1,157	2,119	--	840	343	195	4,656
2002	1,102	2,009	--	793	337	235	4,476
2003	953	1,570	--	726	208	204	3,662
2004	918	1,395	--	691	230	222	3,457
2005	924	1,276	--	660	214	212	3,287
2006	917	1,217	--	680	240	216	3,270
2007	945	1,214	75	733	261	239	3,467
2008	915	1,137	75	734	269	260	3,390
2009	898	1,157	69	706	241	263	3,334
2010	875	1,053	63	681	259	271	3,203
2011	823	923	59	649	269	256	2,978
2012	787	865	59	640	251	238	2,840

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

Note:

*Unlike Statistics Canada, the Total Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and offences against federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Total Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada. In addition, the definitions for Violent, Property and Other *Criminal Code* offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

**Data for Youth Charged and Youth Not Charged for Impaired Driving are not available prior to 2007. As a result, comparisons to Total Charged and Other CCC (including traffic) over time should be made with caution.

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

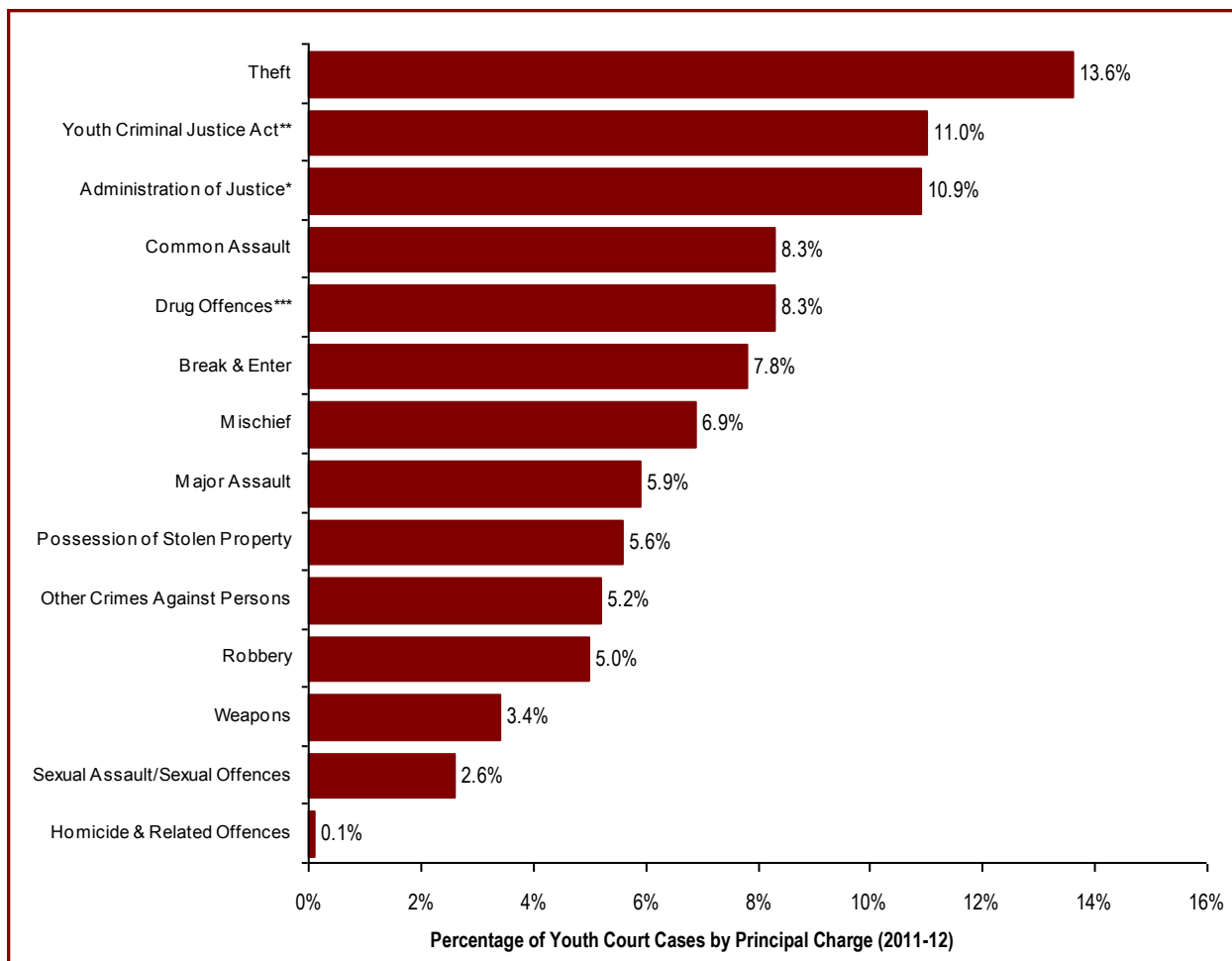
Rates are based on 100,000 youth population (12 to 17 years).

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, extortion, robbery, firearms, and other violent offences such as uttering threats and criminal harassment.

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

THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Figure A9



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

- Following the enactment of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* in 2003, fewer youth are in court.
- Theft is the most common case in youth court.
- Homicides and related offences account for 0.1% of all youth cases.
- Females account for 23% of all cases, but they account for 36% of common assaults.

Note:

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

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

***Drug Offences" includes possession and trafficking.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Youth Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007. A case is one or more charges against an accused person or corporation, processed by the courts at the same time, and where all of the charges in the case received a final disposition. Where a case has more than one charge, it is necessary to select a charge to represent the case. An offence is selected by applying two rules. First, the "most serious decision" rule is applied. In cases where two or more offences have the same decision, the "most serious offence" rule is applied. All charges are ranked according to an offence seriousness scale.

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics continues to make updates to the offence library used to classify offence data sent by the provinces and territories. These improvements have resulted in minor changes in the counts of charges and cases as well as the distributions by type of offence. Data presented have been revised to account for these updates.

THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Table A9

Type of Case	Number of Youth Court Cases				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Crimes Against the Person	15,395	15,614	14,823	14,275	13,095
Homicide and Attempted Murder	70	76	70	69	53
Robbery	2,637	2,768	2,539	2,605	2,413
Sexual Assault/Other Sexual Offences	1,140	1,283	1,255	1,306	1,252
Major Assault	3,845	3,729	3,561	3,361	2,864
Common Assault	4,696	4,767	4,477	4,208	4,026
Other Crimes Against the Person*	3,007	2,991	2,921	2,726	2,487
Crimes Against Property	22,612	22,219	22,242	20,408	17,240
Theft	8,026	8,262	8,454	7,879	6,577
Break and Enter	5,203	4,855	4,835	4,410	3,738
Fraud	852	818	837	641	521
Mischief	4,362	4,330	4,253	3,752	3,305
Possession of Stolen Property	3,416	3,258	3,249	3,147	2,679
Other Crimes Against Property	753	696	614	579	420
Administration of Justice	6,327	6,353	6,104	5,702	5,233
Failure to comply with order	3,986	4,175	4,045	3,738	3,508
Other Administration of Justice**	2,341	2,178	2,059	1,964	1,725
Other Criminal Code	3,038	3,064	2,967	2,709	2,428
Weapons/Firearms	2,064	2,083	2,016	1,834	1,662
Prostitution	12	17	10	14	4
Disturbing the Peace	207	232	187	165	119
Residual Criminal Code	755	732	754	696	643
Criminal Code Traffic	1,237	1,170	1,118	963	838
Other Federal Statutes	10,101	10,548	9,605	9,437	9,395
Drug Possession	2,725	2,919	2,556	2,560	2,734
Drug Trafficking	1,475	1,459	1,279	1,220	1,246
Youth Criminal Justice Act***	5,649	5,917	5,685	5,603	5,326
Residual Federal Statutes	252	253	85	54	89
Total	58,710	58,968	56,859	53,494	48,229

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

Note:

**Other Crimes Against the Person* includes the offences uttering threats and criminal harassment.

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

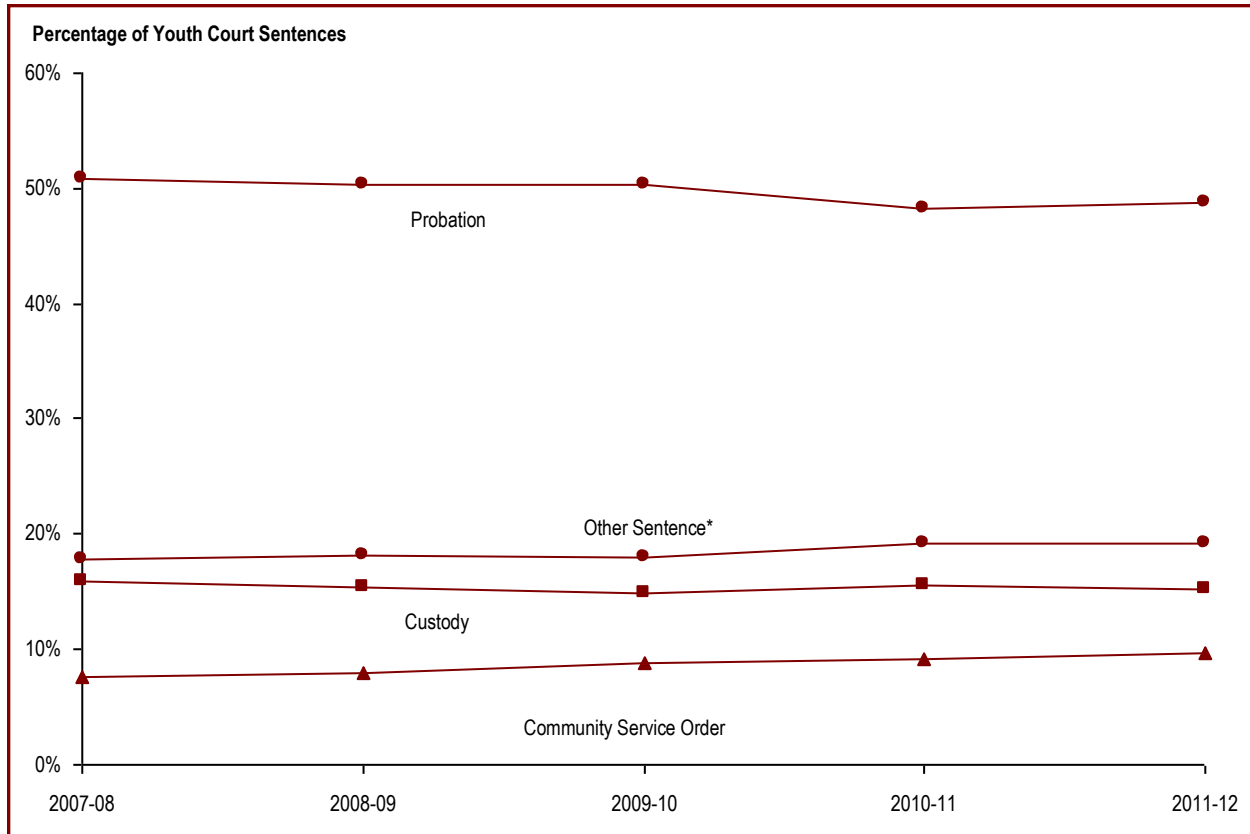
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THE MOST COMMON SENTENCE FOR YOUTH IS PROBATION

Figure A10



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

- Consistent with the objectives of the *YCJA*, fewer youth are sentenced to custody. In 2011-12, about 15% of all guilty cases resulted in the youth being sentenced to custody. This compares to 16% of all guilty cases in 2007-08.
- In 2011-12, 49% of youth found guilty were given probation as the most serious sentence. This rate has remained relatively stable since the implementation of the *YCJA* in April 2003.
- Of the new *YCJA* sentences, deferred custody and supervision orders were handed down most frequently. In 2011-12, 4.3% of all guilty cases received such an order as the most serious sentence.

Note:

*"Other Sentence" includes absolute discharge, restitution, prohibition, seizure, forfeiture, compensation, pay purchaser, essays, apologies, counselling programs and conditional discharge, conditional sentence, intensive support and supervision, attendance at non-residential program(s) and reprimand. This category also includes deferred custody and supervision, intensive support and supervision, attendance at non-residential program(s) and reprimand where sentencing data under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) are not available.

Unlike previous years, this data represents the most serious sentence and therefore, sanctions are mutually exclusive. However, each case may receive more than one sentence.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Youth Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007.

THE MOST COMMON SENTENCE FOR YOUTH IS PROBATION

Table A10

Type of Sentence	Gender	Year				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
		%	%	%	%	%
Probation	Female	50.4	52.2	50.0	47.5	47.5
	Male	50.3	49.3	50.0	47.5	48.4
	Total	50.8	50.3	50.3	48.2	48.7
Custody	Female	12.9	12.4	12.5	12.6	11.6
	Male	17.5	17.0	16.2	17.2	17.0
	Total	15.9	15.4	14.8	15.5	15.2
Community Service Order	Female	7.9	8.1	9.3	9.4	9.6
	Male	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.5	8.7
	Total	7.6	7.9	8.9	9.1	8.6
Fine	Female	3.9	3.3	2.8	3.2	2.5
	Male	4.7	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.3
	Total	4.5	4.7	3.7	3.6	3.1
Deferred Custody and Supervision	Female	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.3	5.1
	Male	3.6	3.8	4.6	4.7	4.5
	Total	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.4	4.3
Other Sentence*	Female	21.7	21.0	21.4	23.0	23.7
	Male	16.8	17.3	17.0	18.4	18.2
	Total	17.8	18.1	18.0	19.2	19.2

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

Note:

**"Other Sentence" includes absolute discharge, restitution, prohibition, seizure, forfeiture, compensation, pay purchaser, essays, apologies, counselling programs and conditional discharge, conditional sentence, intensive support and supervision, attendance at non-residential program(s) and reprimand. This category also includes deferred custody and supervision, intensive support and supervision, attendance at non-residential program(s) and reprimand where sentencing data under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) are not available.

Unlike previous years, this data represents the most serious sentence and therefore, sanctions are mutually exclusive. However, each case may receive more than one sentence.

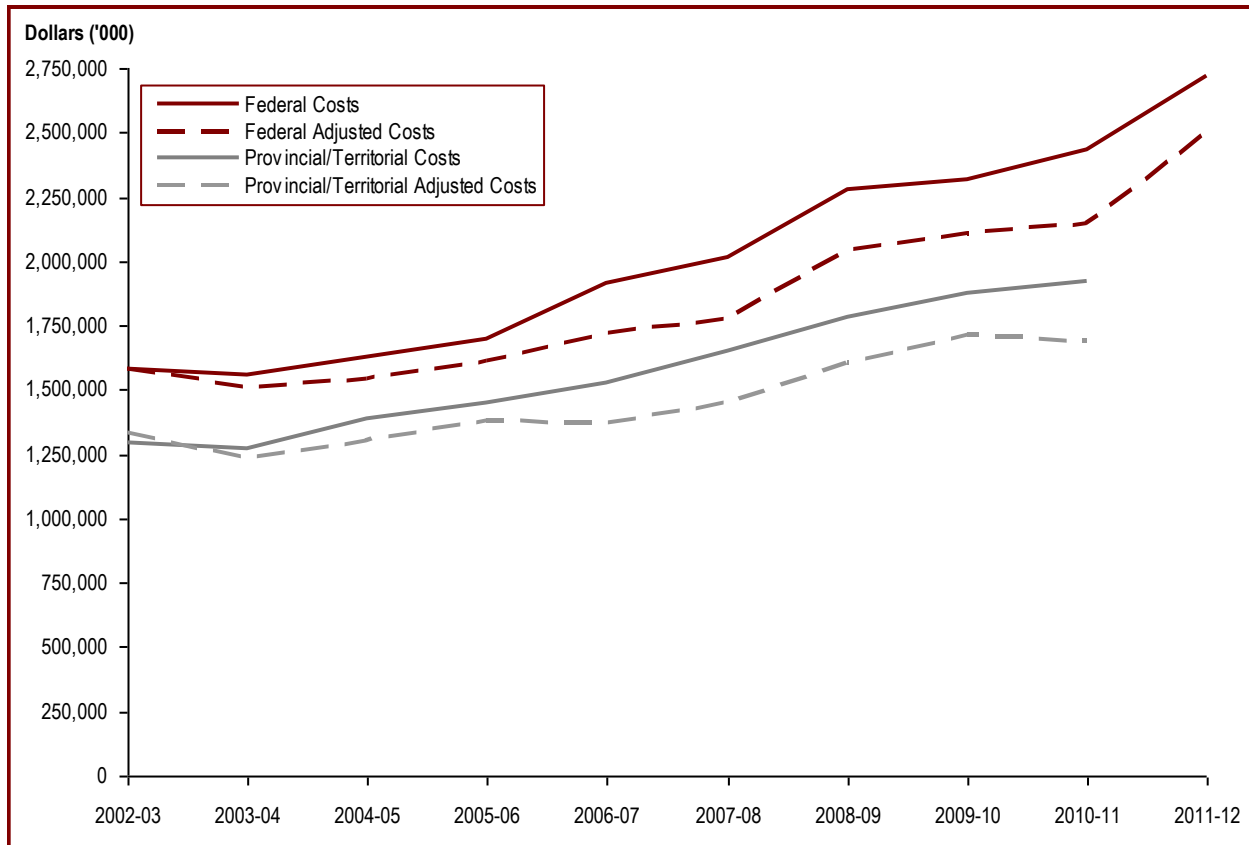
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SECTION B

CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION

EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS INCREASED IN 2011-12

Figure B1



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

- In 2011-12, expenditures on federal corrections in Canada totaled approximately \$2.7 billion.
- Since 2002-03, expenditures on federal corrections has increased 72.1% from \$1.58 billion to \$2.72 billion. In constant dollars, this represents an increase of 53.5%.
- Provincial/territorial expenditures totaled about \$1.92 billion in 2010-11 an increase of 47.9% since 2002-03. In constant dollars, this represents an increase of 26.9%.

Note:

Federal expenditures on corrections include spending by the Correctional Service Canada (CSC), the Parole Board of Canada (PBC), 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 (2002) represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation, thus allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable. Changes in the Consumer Price Index were used to calculate constant dollars.

EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS INCREASED IN 2011-12

Table B1

Year	Current Dollars				Constant 2002 Dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
2007-08								
CSC	1,827,839	140,641	1,968,480	59.78	1,610,431	123,913	1,734,344	52.67
PBC	43,400	--	43,400	1.32	38,238		38,238	1.16
OCI	3,132	--	3,132	0.10	2,759	0	2,759	0.08
Total	1,874,371	140,641	2,015,012	61.20	1,651,428	123,913	1,775,341	53.92
2008-09								
CSC	2,024,839	197,992	2,222,831	66.72	1,816,892	177,659	1,994,551	59.86
PBC	48,600	--	48,600	1.46	43,609		43,609	1.31
OCI	3,854	--	3,854	0.12	3,458	0	3,458	0.10
Total	2,077,293	197,992	2,275,285	68.29	1,863,959	177,659	2,041,618	61.28
2009-10								
CSC	2,065,085	200,357	2,265,442	67.17	1,878,961	182,299	2,061,261	61.12
PBC	47,300	--	47,300	1.40	43,037		43,037	1.28
OCI	4,375	--	4,375	0.13	3,981	0	3,981	0.12
Total	2,116,760	200,357	2,317,117	68.70	1,925,979	182,299	2,108,278	62.51
2010-11								
CSC	2,156,955	22,849	2,379,803	69.73	1,903,834	20,168	2,100,530	61.55
PBC	46,000	--	46,000	1.35	40,602		40,602	1.19
OCI	4,162	--	4,162	0.12	3,674	0	3,674	0.11
Total	2,207,117	22,849	2,429,965	71.20	1,948,109	20,168	2,144,806	62.85
2011-12								
CSC	2,313,422	345,327	2,658,750	77.10	2,122,860	316,882	2,439,743	70.75
PBC	52,200	--	52,200	1.51	47,900		47,900	1.39
OCI	4,936	--	4,936	0.14	4,529	0	4,529	0.13
Total	2,370,558	345,327	2,715,886	78.76	2,175,290	316,882	2,492,172	72.27

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

Note:

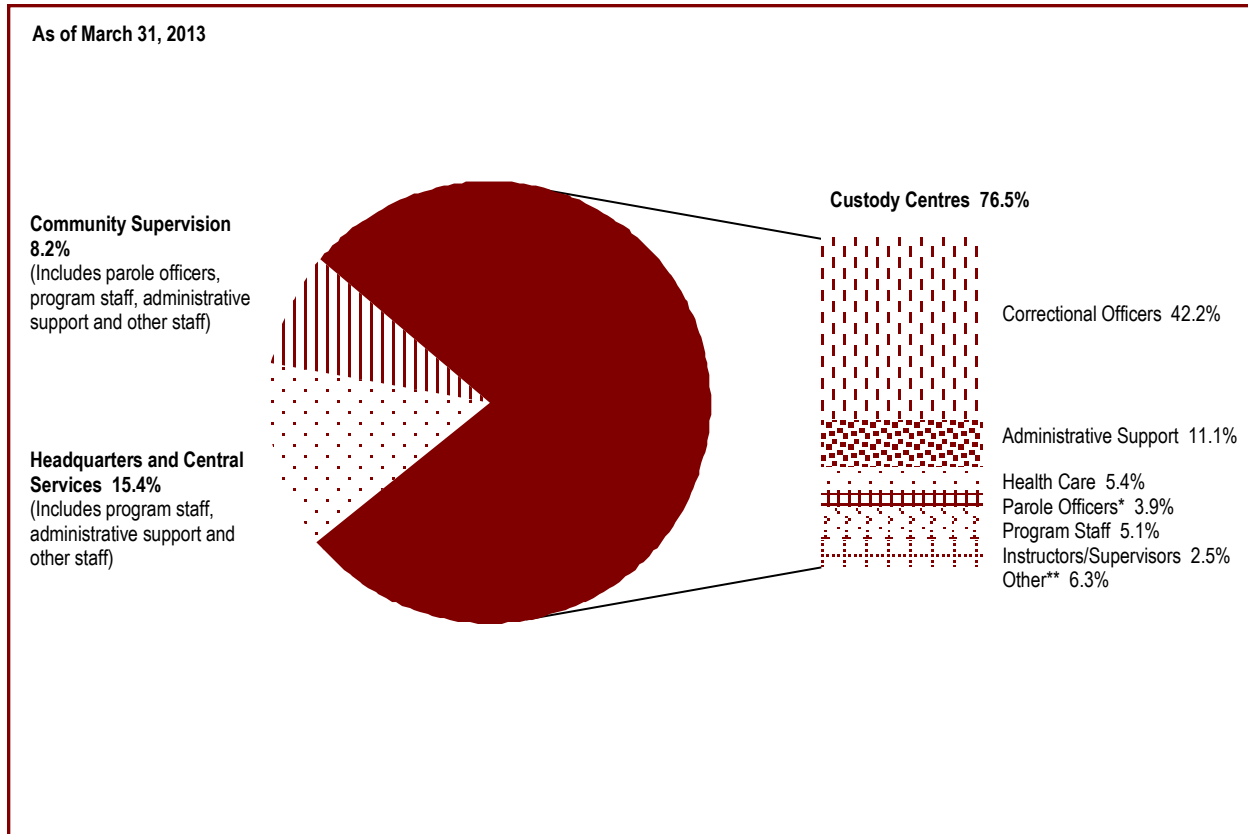
Due to rounding, constant dollar amounts may not add to "Total".

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

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

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Figure B2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) has a total staff of about 18,200.***
- Approximately 76% of CSC staff work in institutions.
- Staff employed in community supervision account for 8% of the total.

Note:

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

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

***CSC has changed its definition of employee. Previously, the total number of employees included casual employees, employees on leave without pay and suspended employees. These numbers represent Indeterminate and Term equal or more than 3 months substantive employment; and Employee Status of Active and Paid Leave as of March 31, 2013.

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

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Table B2

Service Area	Number of Staff	Percent
Headquarters and Central Services	2,806	15.4
Administration	2,429	13.3
Health Care	115	0.6
Program Staff	67	0.4
Correctional Officers	16	0.1
Instructors/Supervisors	13	0.1
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors	2	0.0
Other*	164	0.9
Custody Centres	13,949	76.5
Correctional Officers	7,695	42.2
Administration	2,024	11.1
Health Care	989	5.4
Program Staff	929	5.1
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors**	708	3.9
Instructors/Supervisors	448	2.5
Other*	1,156	6.3
Community Supervision	1,488	8.2
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors	722	4.0
Administration	381	2.1
Program Staff	300	1.6
Health Care	73	0.4
Correctional Officers	11	0.1
Other*	1	0.0
Total***	18,243	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

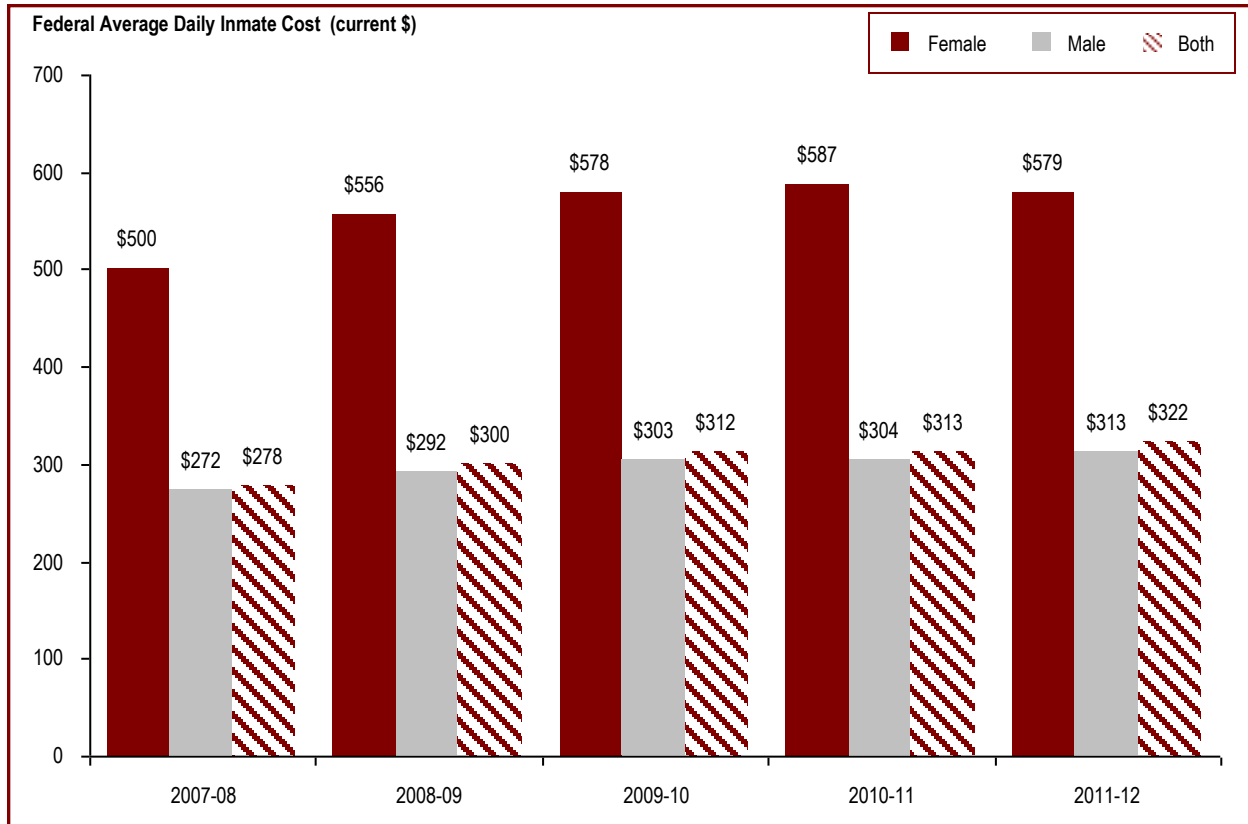
**These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility of preparing offenders for release.

***CSC has changed its definition of employee. Previously, the total number of employees included casual employees, employees on leave without pay and suspended employees. These numbers represent Indeterminate and Term equal or more than 3 months substantive employment; and Employee Status of Active and Paid Leave as of March 31, 2013.

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

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE INCARCERATED

Figure B3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal average daily inmate cost has increased from \$278 in 2007-08 to \$322 in 2011-12.
- In 2011-12, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate incarcerated was \$117,788 per year, up from \$101,664 per year in 2007-08. In 2011-12, the annual average cost of keeping a male inmate incarcerated was \$114,289 per year, whereas the annual average cost for incarcerating a female inmate was \$211,618.
- It costs substantially less to maintain an offender in the community than to keep that individual incarcerated (\$35,101 per year versus \$117,788 per year).

Note:

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

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE INCARCERATED

Table B3

Categories	Annual Average Costs per Offender (current \$)				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Incarcerated Offenders					
Maximum Security (males only)	135,870	147,135	150,808	147,418	151,484
Medium Security (males only)	87,498	93,782	98,219	99,519	104,889
Minimum Security (males only)	89,377	93,492	95,038	95,034	91,959
Women's Facilities	182,506	203,061	211,093	214,614	211,618
Exchange of Services Agreements	77,762	87,866	89,800	90,712	97,545
Incarcerated Average	101,664	109,699	113,974	114,364	117,788
Offenders in the Community	24,825	29,476	29,537	31,148	35,101
Total Incarcerated and Community	81,932	91,498	93,916	96,412	100,622

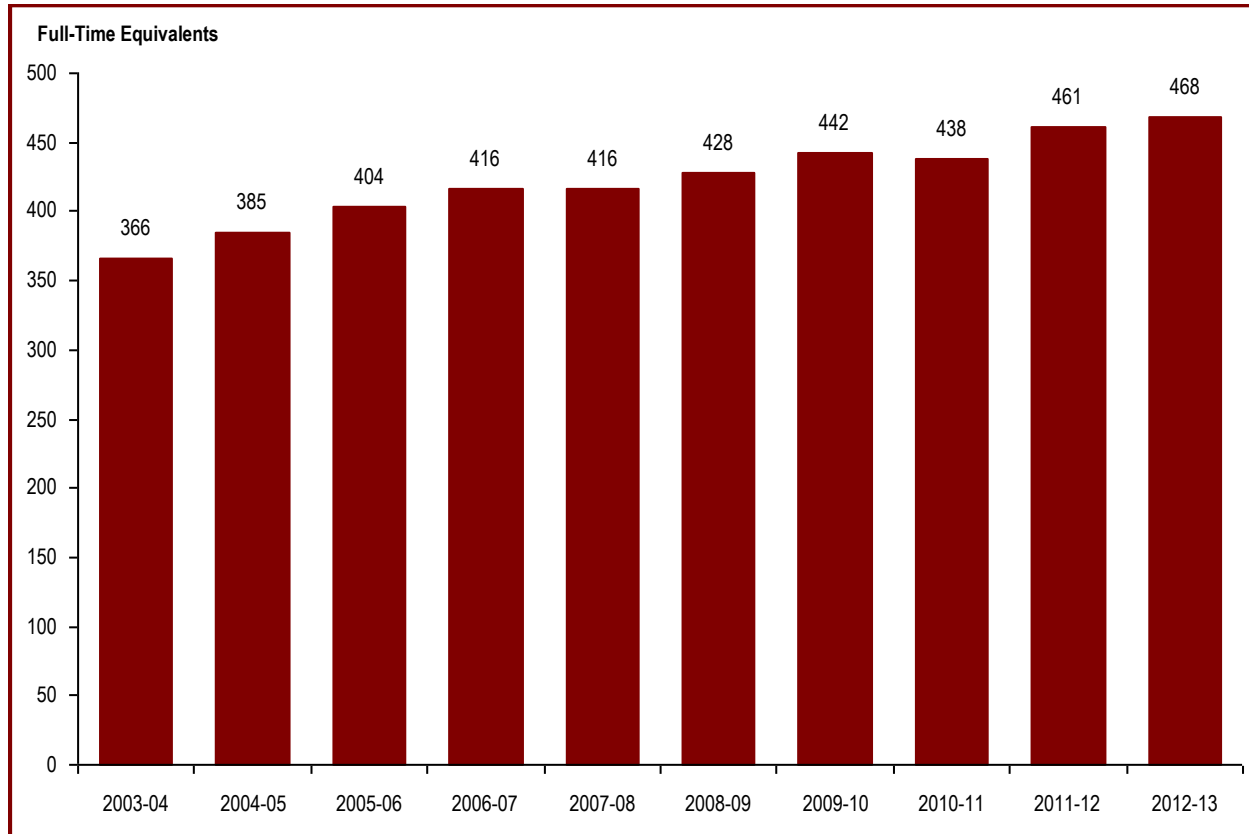
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA EMPLOYEES

Figure B4



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The total number of full-time equivalents used by the Parole Board of Canada has increased by 27.9% since 2003-04.

THE NUMBER OF PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA EMPLOYEES

Table B4

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Strategic Outcome*					
Conditional Release Decisions	291	299	297	310	311
Conditional Release Openness and Accountability	58	64	57	60	56
Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations	39	40	38	37	58
Internal Services	40	39	46	54	43
Total	428	442	438	461	468
Type of Employees					
Full-time Board Members	37	40	40	43	44
Part-time Board Members	25	25	21	21	20
Staff	366	377	377	397	404
Total	428	442	438	461	468

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

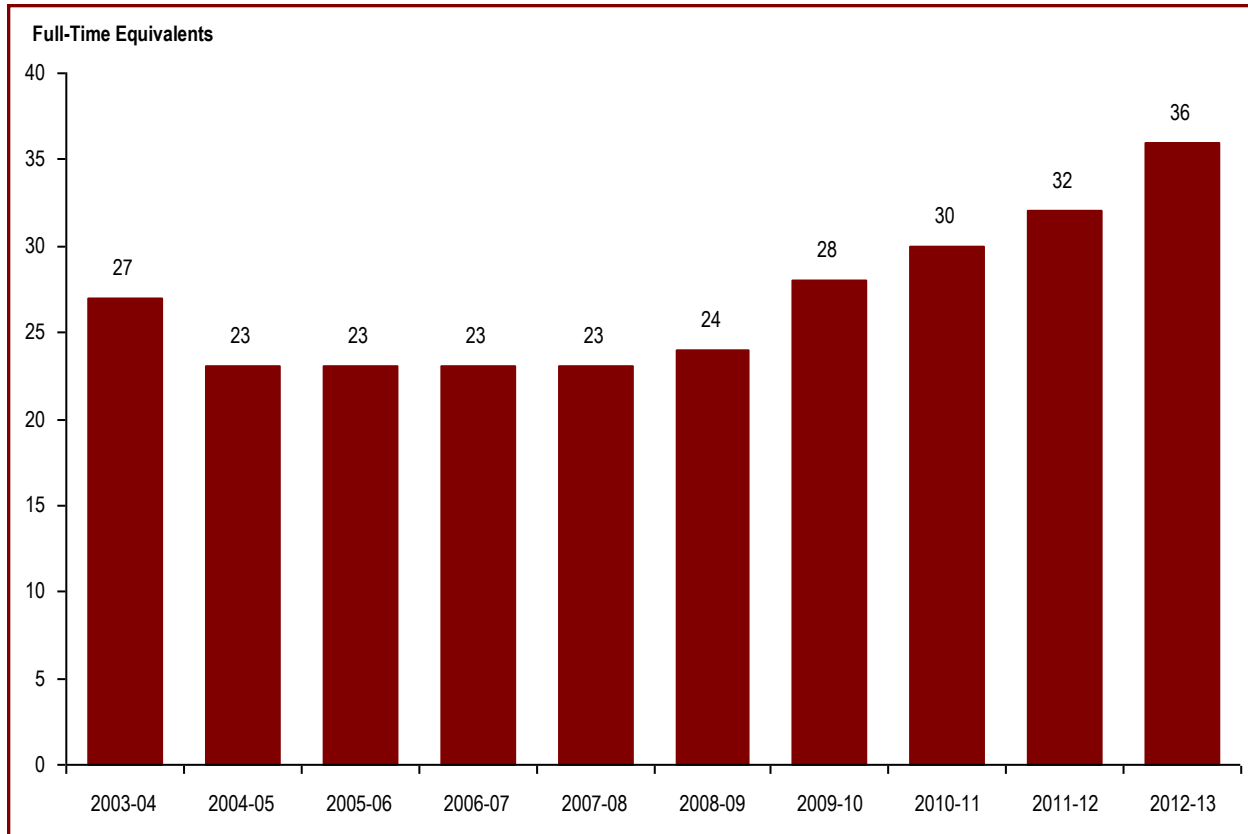
Note:

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

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

THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

Figure B5



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- The total number of full-time equivalents at the Office of the Correctional Investigator has increased over the past four years.
- In 2012-13, 5,477 complaints/inquires* were received by the Office of the Correctional Investigator.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

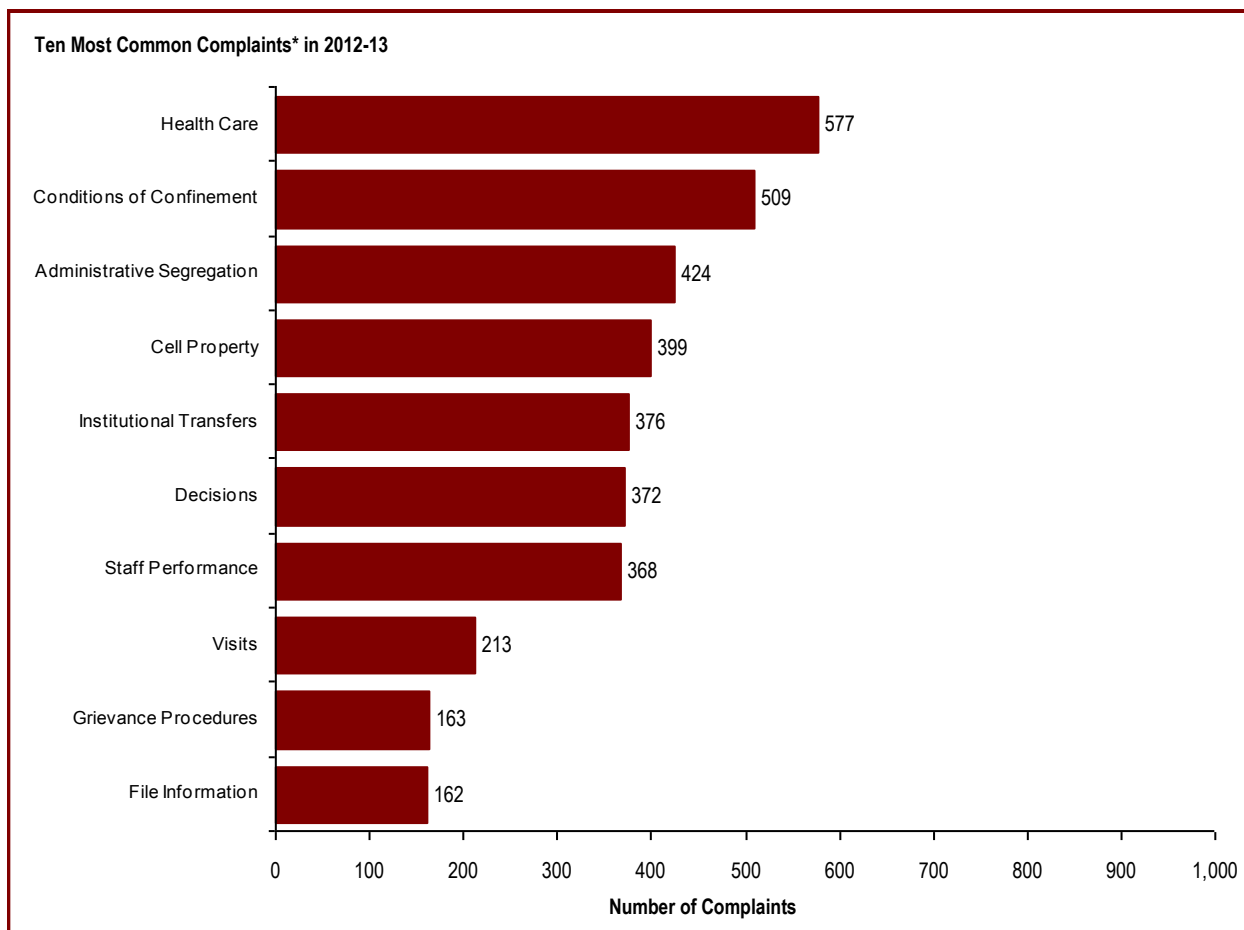
Table B5

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Type of Employees					
Correctional Investigator	1	1	1	1	1
Senior Management and Legal Counsel/Advisor	5	5	5	5	5
Investigative Services	16	20	20	21	25
Administrative Services	2	2	4	5	5
Total	24	28	30	32	36

Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

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

Figure B6



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- There were 5,477 complaints/inquires* received at the Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) in 2012-13.
- Health care (10.5%), conditions of confinement (9.3%), and administrative segregation (7.7%) accounted for 27.5% of all complaints.
- The number of individual complaints processed by the OCI has decreased in recent years because the OCI has reallocated resources to sharpen its focus on systemic issues and death in custody investigations.

Note:

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

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

Table B6

Category of Complaint	Number of Complaints*				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	#	#	#	#	#
Health Care (including Dental)	851	821	797	730	577
Conditions of Confinement	373	-- **	469	483	509
Administrative Segregation	423	390	346	428	424
Institutional Transfers	447	393	369	408	376
Cell Property	416	388	407	386	399
Staff Performance	357	370	347	310	368
Grievance Procedures	209	236	284	255	163
Visits (includes Private Family Visits)	311	277	205	253	213
Decisions (General) - Implementation	-- ***	-- ***	129	227	372
File Information	253	152	202	166	162
Telephone	195	165	168	141	135
Correspondence	-- ***	-- ***	115	127	84
Programs/Services	186	163	188	122	101
Harassment	-- ***	-- ***	88	119	64
Financial Matters	-- ***	-- ***	78	108	109
Security Classification	138	102	135	92	115
Safety/Security of Offender	165	137	90	87	
Mental Health	-- ***	-- ***	112	54	74
Other****	978	1,357	1,087	1,061	
Outside OCI's Terms of Reference	216	174	187	232	235
Total	5,775	5,282	5,914	5,789	5,477

Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

Note:

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

OCI has updated the categories of complaints to better reflect their corporate priorities and the changing nature of the complaints that they received in the 2010-11 fiscal year. As a result, some categories reported in previous years have been changed or removed.

- **As of 2009-10, the "Conditions of Confinement" category was eliminated to better capture the specific nature of the complaint filed. Therefore, no data are available for 2009-10.
- ***Previously, Decisions (General) - Implementation, Correspondence, and Mental Health were reported in "Other", therefore, numbers previous to 2010-11 are not reported.
- ****"Other" refers to other types of complaints not specified in the table and includes: Cell Placement, Claims Against the Crown, Community Programs/Supervision, Conditional Release, Death or Serious Injury, Diets, Discipline, Discrimination, Double Bunking, Employment, Financial Matters, Food Services, Health and Safety - Inmate Worksites/Programs, Hunger Strike, Inmate Requests, Ion Scan/Drug Dog, Methadone, OCI, Official Languages, Operation/Decisions of the OCI, Release Procedures, Religious/Spiritual, Safety/Security - Incompatibles/Worksite, Search and Seizure, Sentence Administration, Temporary Absence, Temporary Absence Decision, Uncategorized, Urinalysis and Use of Force. In 2010-11, Cell Placement, Conditional Release, Employment, Inmate Requests, OCI, Religious/Spiritual, Safety/Security - Incompatibles/Worksite, and Temporary Absence were added to the "Other" category, and Correspondence, General Decision/Implementation, and Mental Health were removed.

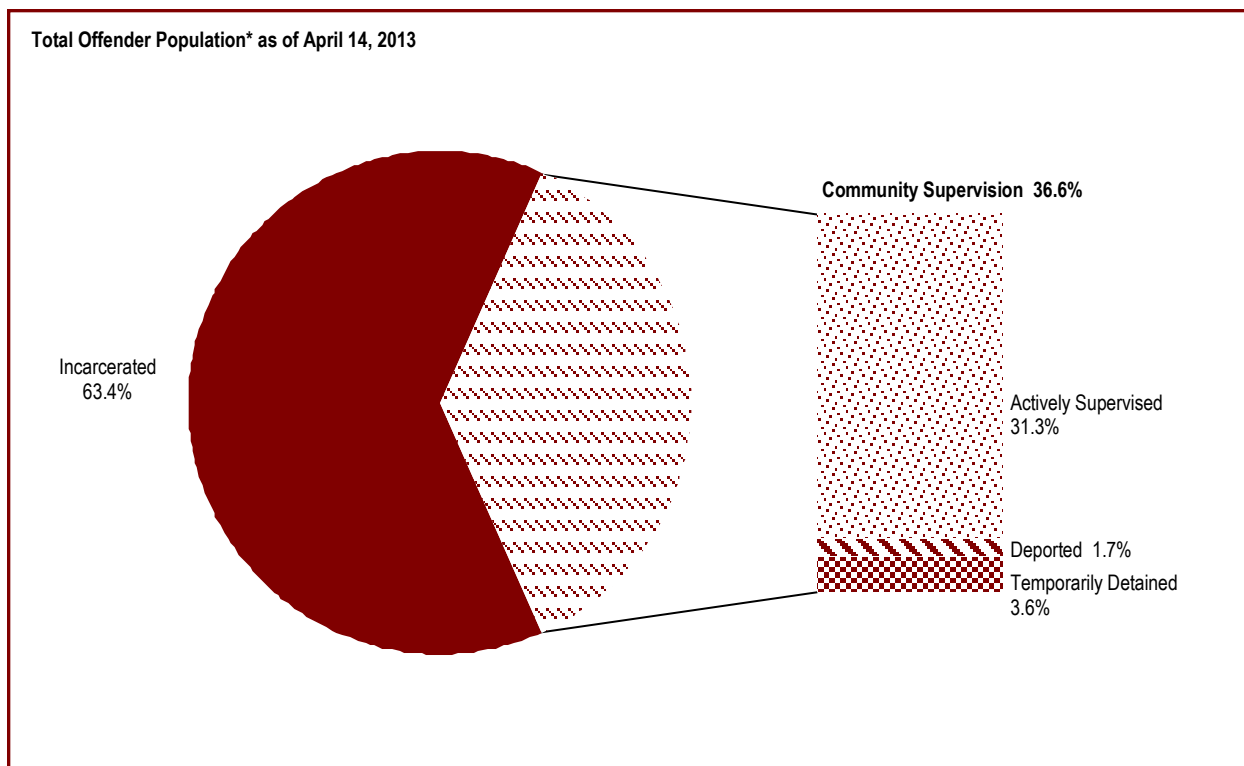
The number of individual complaints processed by the OCI has decreased in recent years because the OCI has reallocated resources to sharpen its focus on systemic issues and death in custody investigations.

SECTION C

OFFENDER POPULATION

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE 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 and those that have been deported.

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to that total offender population, there are excluded groups such as:

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.

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.

Note:

*The definition of "Offender Population" changed in the 2010 edition of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* (CCRSO). As such, comparisons to editions of the CCRSO prior to December 2010 should be done with caution.

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Table C1 (as of April 14, 2013)

Status	Federal Offenders	
	#	%
Incarcerated	14,745	63.4
Community Supervision	8,499	36.6
Actively Supervised	7,372	31.3
Day Parole	1,140	4.9
Full Parole	3,068	13.2
Statutory Release	2,727	11.7
Long Term Supervision Order	337	1.4
Temporarily Detained, while on:	834	3.6
Day Parole	88	0.4
Full Parole	60	0.3
Statutory Release	662	2.8
Long Term Supervision Order	24	0.1
Deported	393	1.7
Total	23,244*	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

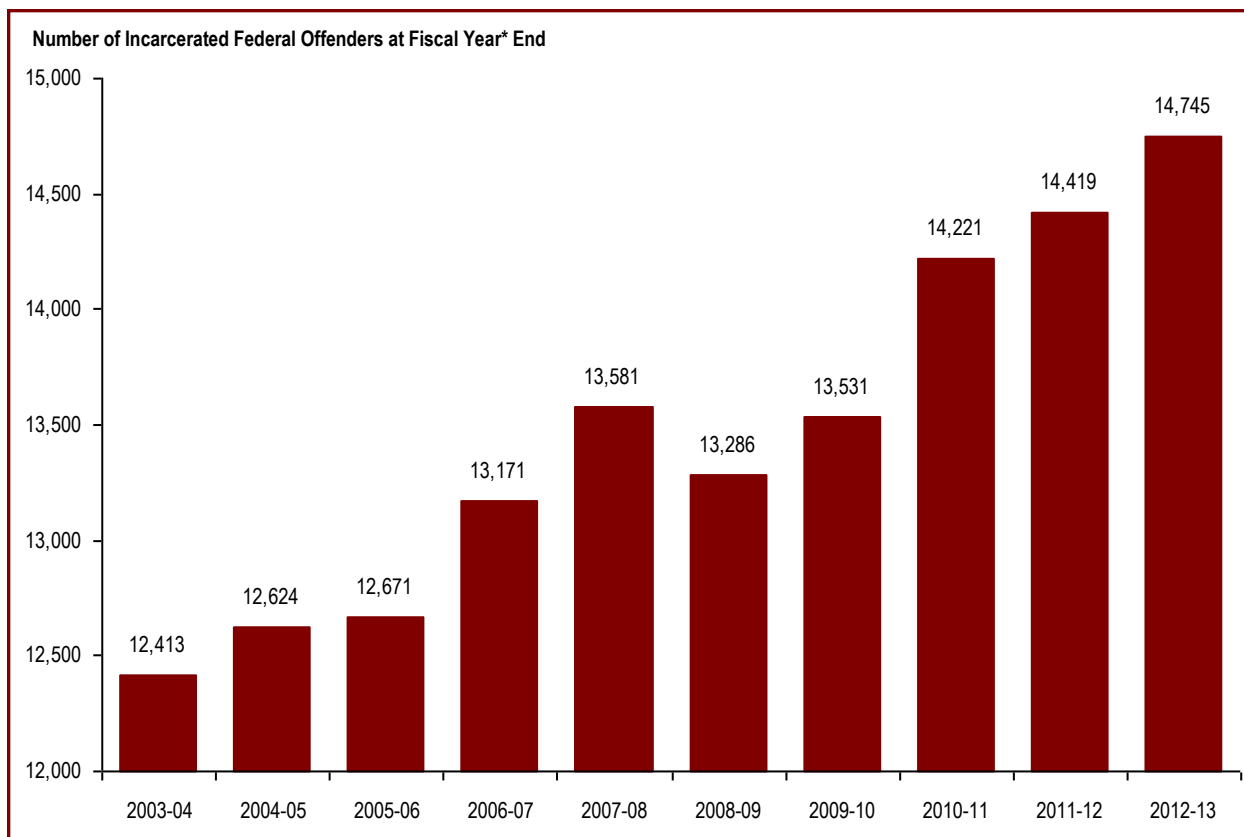
*In addition to this total offender population, 140 offenders were on bail, 121 offenders had escaped, and 432 offenders were unlawfully at large.

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 definition of "Offender Population" changed in the 2010 edition of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview (CCRSO)*. As such, comparisons to editions of the CCRSO prior to December 2010 should be done with caution.

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS INCREASED IN 2012-13

Figure C2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Following consecutive increases from 2003-04 to 2007-08, there was a decrease in 2008-09, followed by increases thereafter, with an increase of 2.3% in 2012-13.
- The provincial/territorial sentenced offender population in custody increased 13.1% from 2003-04 to 2011-12 from 9,851 to 11,138 and the remand population increased by 45.7% from 9,174 to 13,369 during this period. Since 2005-06, the number of remanded inmates has exceeded the number of sentenced inmates in provincial/territorial custody.**

Note:

*The data reflect the number of offenders incarcerated at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year. The term "Incarcerated Federal Offenders" includes male and female offenders and refers to those offenders who are currently serving a sentence of two years or more 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.

**Source: *Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS INCREASED IN 2012-13

Table C2

Year	Incarcerated Offenders					Total
	Federal ¹	Provincial/Territorial ²			Total	
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/ Temporary Detention		
2003-04	12,413	9,851	9,174	329	19,353	31,766
2004-05	12,624	9,823	9,656	331	19,810	32,433
2005-06*	12,671	9,609	10,908	292	20,809	33,480
2006-07	13,171	10,032	12,169	300	22,500	35,671
2007-08	13,581	9,799	12,973	335	23,107	36,688
2008-09	13,286	9,931	13,548	331	23,810	37,096
2009-10	13,531	10,045	13,739	322	24,106	37,637
2010-11	14,221	10,922	13,086	436	24,443	38,664
2011-12	14,419	11,138	13,369	315	24,822	39,241
2012-13	14,745	--	--	--	--	--

Source: ¹Correctional Service Canada.; ²Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Note:

* Data is unavailable from Prince Edward Island in 2005-06.

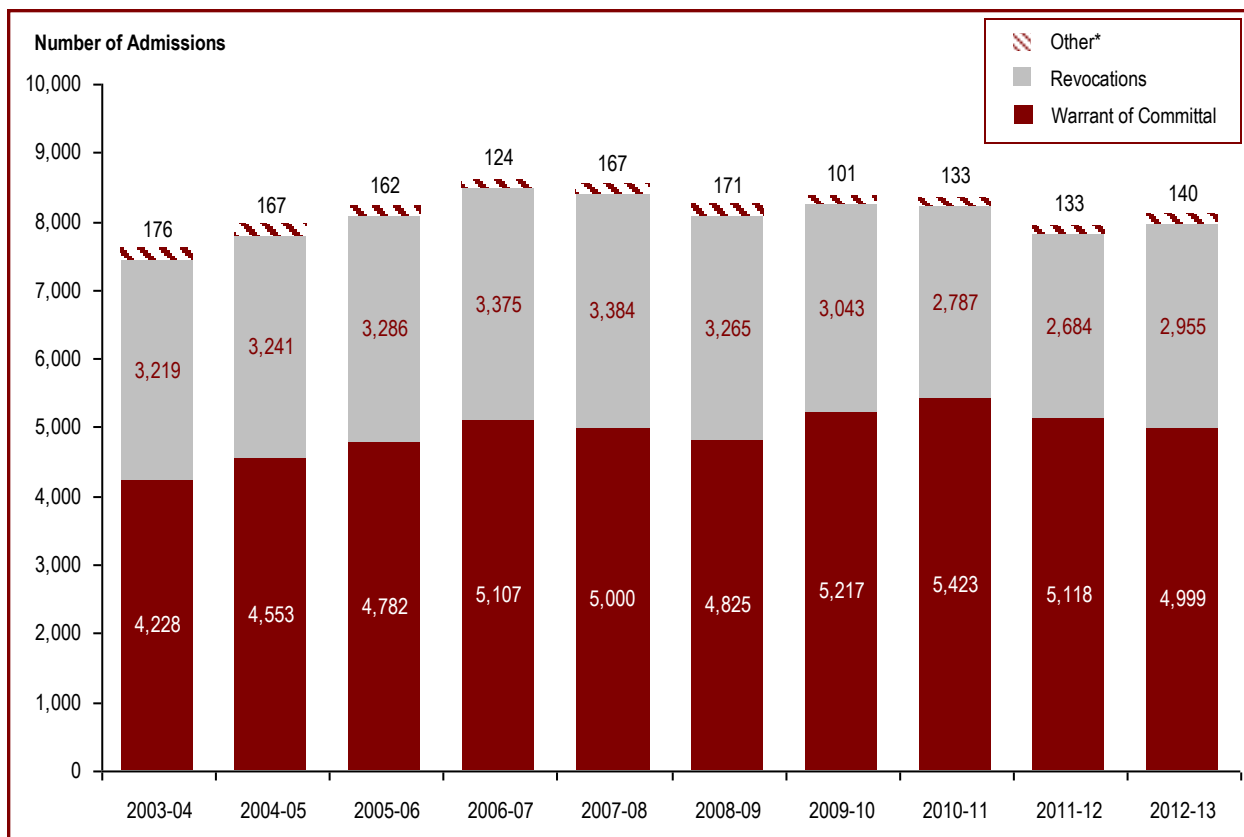
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders who are currently serving a sentence of two years or more in a federal or provincial correctional facility. These numbers include those offenders who are in the community on some form of temporary absence at the time of the count. These numbers do not include those offenders who have had their supervision period suspended and are temporarily detained.

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 FLUCTUATED

Figure C3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- After peaking at 8,606 in 2006-07, the number of admissions has decreased by 5.9% to 8,094 in 2012-13.
- The number of warrant of committal admissions has fluctuated over the past decade, and decreased by 2.3% from 2011-12 to 2012-13.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrants of committal decreased from 315 in 2008-09 to 270 in 2012-13.

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 FLUCTUATED

Table C3

	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Warrant of Committal										
1 st Federal Sentence	280	3,266	280	3,560	294	3,702	304	3,501	226	3,468
All Others	35	1,244	31	1,346	39	1,388	43	1,270	44	1,261
Subtotal	315	4,510	311	4,906	333	5,090	347	4,771	270	4,729
Total	4,825		5,217		5,423		5,118		4,999	
Revocations										
Total	3,265		3,043		2,787		2,684		2,955	
Other*										
Total	171		101		133		133		140	
Total Admissions										
	502	7,759	495	7,866	493	7,850	499	7,436	425	7,669
Total Admissions	8,261		8,361		8,343		7,935		8,094	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

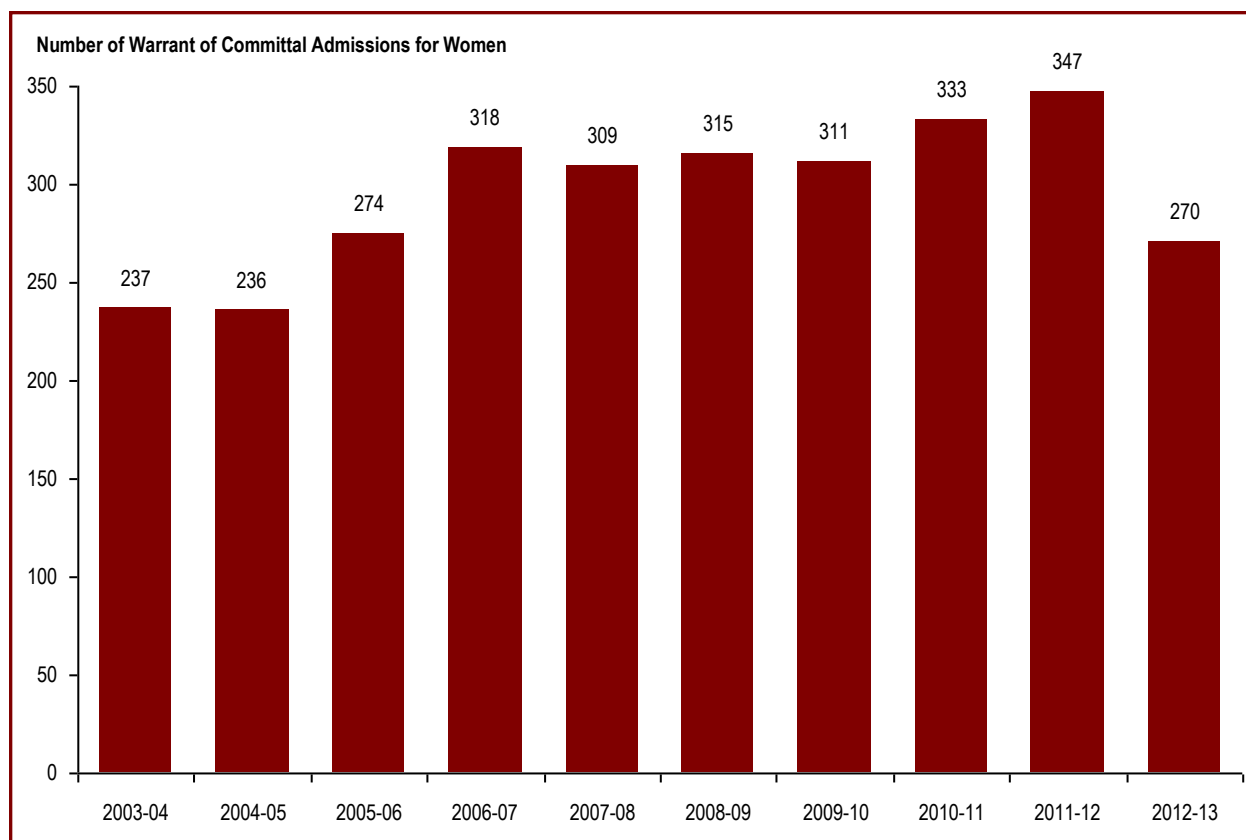
Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION DECREASED IN 2012-13

Figure C4



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In the last ten years, the number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction increased 13.9% from 237 in 2003-04 to 270 in 2012-13. During the same time period, there was an increase of 18.5% in the number of men admitted to federal jurisdiction.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrants of committal has decreased by 14.3% from 2008-09 to 2012-13.
- Overall, women continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of admissions (i.e., 5.4% in 2012-13).
- As of April 14, 2013, there were 579 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 DECREASED IN 2012-13

Table C4

Year	Warrant of Committal Admissions				Total
	Women		Men		
	#	%	#	%	
2003-04	237	5.6	3,991	94.4	4,228
2004-05	236	5.2	4,317	94.8	4,553
2005-06	274	5.7	4,508	94.3	4,782
2006-07	318	6.2	4,789	93.8	5,107
2007-08	309	6.2	4,691	93.8	5,000
2008-09	315	6.5	4,510	93.5	4,825
2009-10	311	6.0	4,906	94.0	5,217
2010-11	333	6.1	5,090	93.9	5,423
2011-12	347	6.8	4,771	93.2	5,118
2012-13	270	5.4	4,729	94.6	4,999

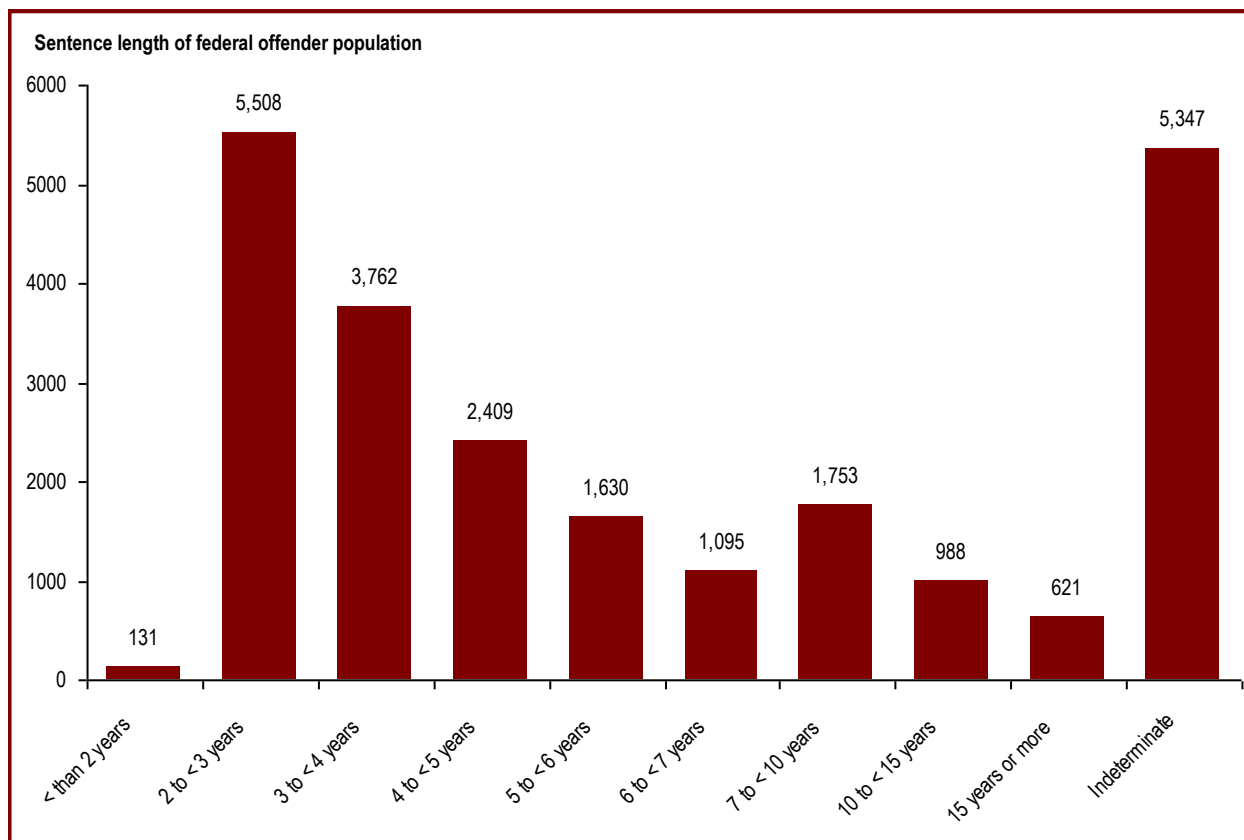
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

ALMOST HALF OF OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION ARE SERVING A SENTENCE OF 5 YEARS OR LONGER

Figure C5



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2012-13, over half (50.8%) of the offenders under federal jurisdiction were serving sentences of less than 5 years with 23.7% serving a sentence between two years and less than three years.
- Almost one quarter (23.0%) of offenders under federal jurisdiction were serving indeterminate sentences. The total number of offenders with indeterminate sentences has increased 8.8% since 2008-09 from 4,916 to 5,347 in 2012-13.

Note:

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, and those that have been deported. Offenders serving a sentence less than 2 years includes offenders transferred from foreign countries or offenders under a long term supervision order who received a new sentence of less than 2 years.

ALMOST HALF OF OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION ARE SERVING A SENTENCE OF 5 YEARS OR LONGER

Table C5

Sentence Length	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< than 2 years	95	0.4	102	0.5	92	0.4	97	0.4	131	0.6
2 years to < 3 years	5,796	26.3	5,723	25.7	5,945	26.0	5,836	25.2	5,508	23.7
3 years to < 4 years	3,238	14.7	3,372	15.2	3,562	15.6	3,669	15.8	3,762	16.2
4 years to < 5 years	2,110	9.6	2,165	9.7	2,230	9.8	2,319	10.0	2,409	10.4
5 years to < 6 years	1,476	6.7	1,517	6.8	1,543	6.7	1,616	7.0	1,630	7.0
6 years to < 7 years	945	4.3	965	4.3	1,011	4.4	1,018	4.4	1,095	4.7
7 years to < 10 years	1,530	7.0	1,557	7.0	1,612	7.1	1,686	7.3	1,753	7.5
10 years to < 15 years	1,072	4.9	1,044	4.7	1,025	4.5	1,008	4.4	988	4.3
15 years and more	824	3.7	742	3.3	701	3.1	647	2.8	621	2.7
Indeterminate	4,916	22.3	5,053	22.7	5,142	22.5	5,260	22.7	5,347	23.0
Total	22,002	100	22,240	100	22,863	100	23,156	100	23,244	100

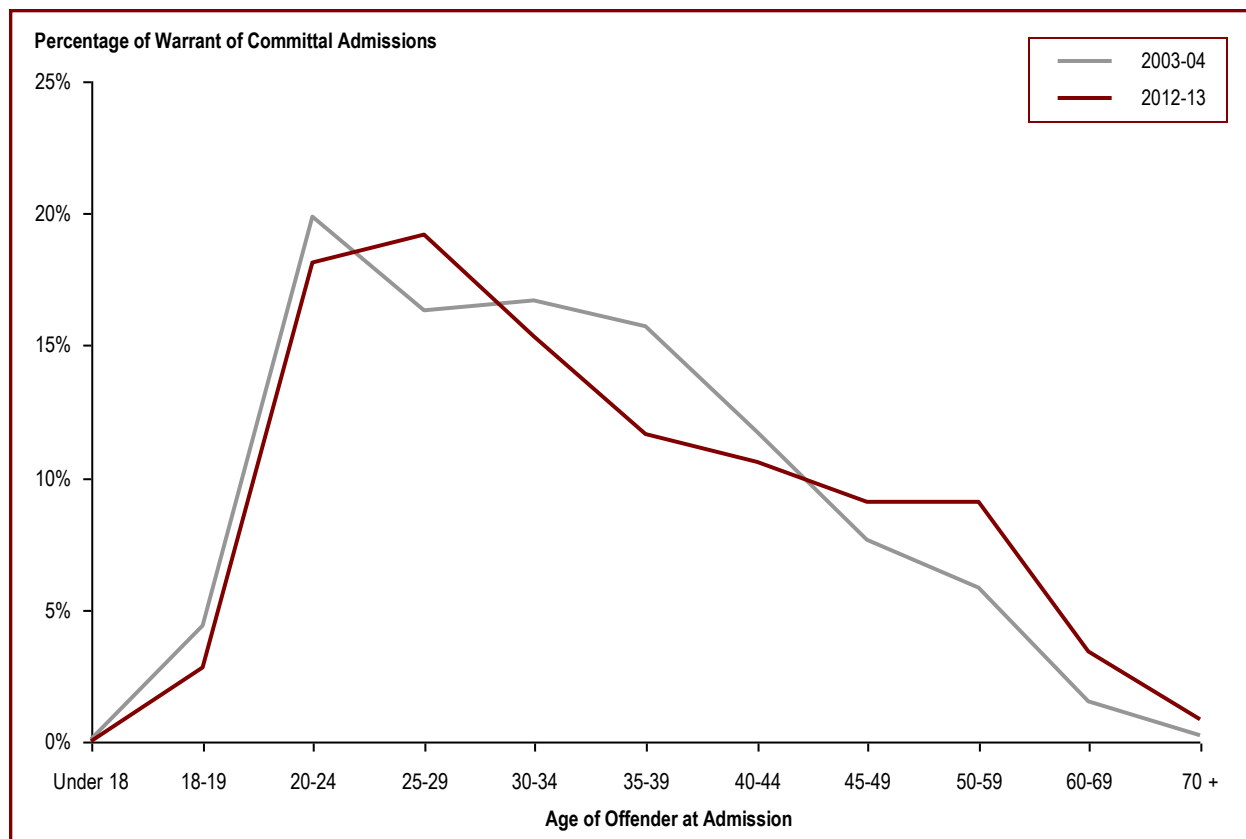
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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, and those that have been deported. Offenders serving a sentence less than 2 years includes offenders transferred from foreign countries or offenders under a long term supervision order who received a new sentence of less than 2 years.

OFFENDER AGE AT ADMISSION TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Figure C6



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2012-13, 37.3% of offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 26.9% 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 in 2012-13 was 33 years of age, in 2003-04 it was 32 years of age.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 40 and 49 at admission has increased from 817 (19.3%) in 2003-04 to 981 (19.6%) in 2012-13, whereas the number of offenders between the ages of 30 and 34 increased from 707 (16.7%) in 2002-03 to 766 (15.3%) in 2012-13.

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 C6

Age at Admission	2003-04						2012-13					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	0	0.0	6	0.2	6	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
18 and 19	11	4.6	177	4.4	188	4.4	5	1.9	135	2.9	140	2.8
20 to 24	43	18.1	797	20.0	840	19.9	60	22.2	847	17.9	907	18.1
25 to 29	35	14.8	653	16.4	688	16.3	52	19.3	907	19.2	959	19.2
30 to 34	42	17.7	665	16.7	707	16.7	40	14.8	726	15.4	766	15.3
35 to 39	36	15.2	627	15.7	663	15.7	28	10.4	552	11.7	580	11.6
40 to 44	36	15.2	459	11.5	495	11.7	32	11.9	496	10.5	528	10.6
45 to 49	17	7.2	305	7.6	322	7.6	26	9.6	427	9.0	453	9.1
50 to 59	15	6.3	229	5.7	244	5.8	21	7.8	435	9.2	456	9.1
60 to 69	2	0.8	63	1.6	65	1.5	5	1.9	163	3.4	168	3.4
70 and over	0	0.0	10	0.3	10	0.2	1	0.4	40	0.8	41	0.8
Total	237		3,991		4,228		270		4,729		4,999	

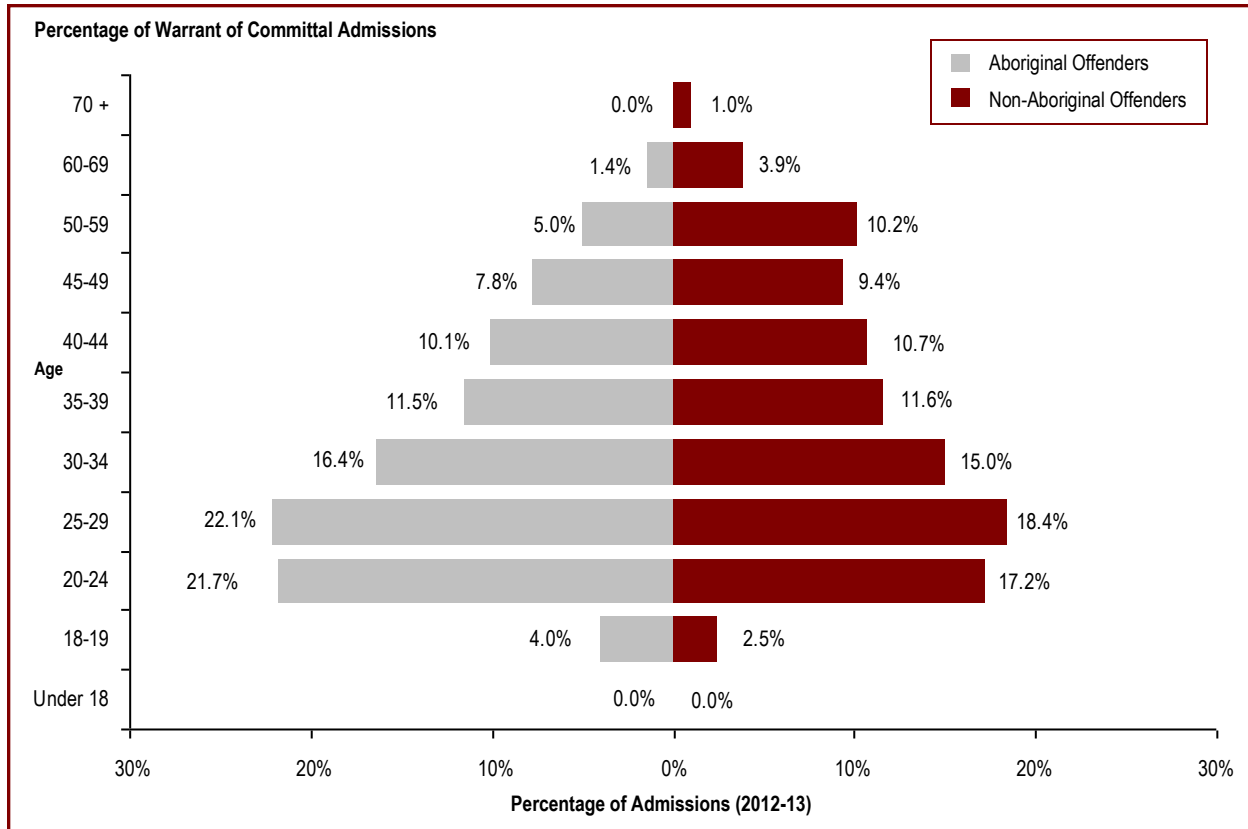
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

Figure C7



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Of those offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction in 2012-13, 47.8% of Aboriginal offenders were under the age of 30, compared to 38.1% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The median age of Aboriginal offenders at admission is 30, compared to a median age of 33 for non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

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

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

Table C7

Age at Admission	2003-04						2012-13					
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	4	0.5	2	0.1	6	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
18 and 19	62	7.8	126	3.7	188	4.4	42	4.0	98	2.5	140	2.8
20 to 24	201	25.3	639	18.6	840	19.9	228	21.7	679	17.2	907	18.1
25 to 29	148	18.6	540	15.7	688	16.3	232	22.1	727	18.4	959	19.2
30 to 34	126	15.8	581	16.9	707	16.7	172	16.4	594	15.0	766	15.3
35 to 39	121	15.2	542	15.8	663	15.7	121	11.5	459	11.6	580	11.6
40 to 44	66	8.3	429	12.5	495	11.7	106	10.1	422	10.7	528	10.6
45 to 49	43	5.4	279	8.1	322	7.6	82	7.8	371	9.4	453	9.1
50 to 59	20	2.5	224	6.5	244	5.8	52	5.0	404	10.2	456	9.1
60 to 69	5	0.6	60	1.7	65	1.5	15	1.4	153	3.9	168	3.4
70 and over	0	0.0	10	0.3	10	0.2	0	0.0	41	1.0	41	0.8
Total	796		3,432		4,228		1,050		3,949		4,999	

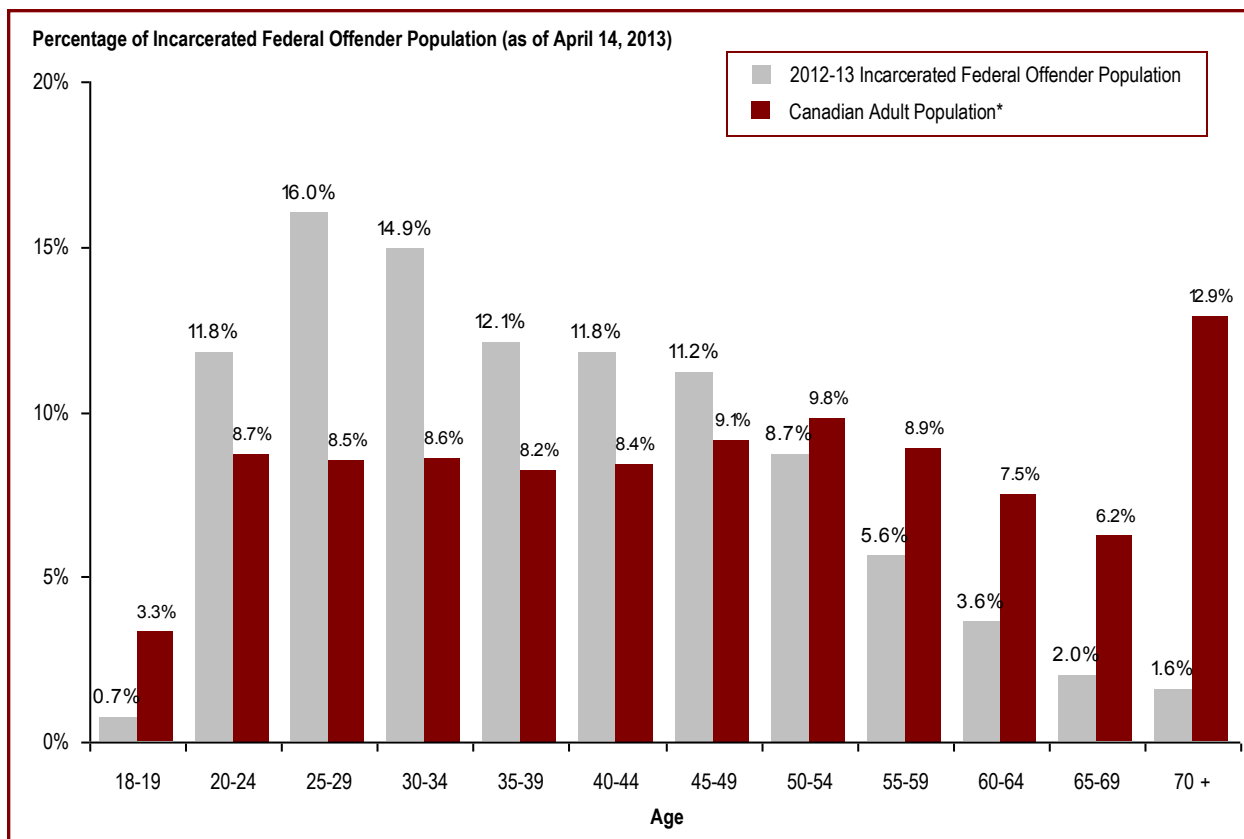
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

21% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGED 50 OR OVER

Figure C8



Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

- In 2012-13, 55.5% of incarcerated federal offenders were under the age of 40.
- In 2012-13, 21.5% of the incarcerated federal offender population was aged 50 and over.
- The community federal offender population was older than the incarcerated population; 34.0% of offenders in the community were aged 50 and over, compared to 21.5% of the incarcerated offenders in this age group.

Note:

*2013 Postcensal Estimates, Demography Division, Statistics Canada and include only those age 18 and older.

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

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 14, 2013.

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

21% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGED 50 OR OVER

Table C8

Age	Incarcerated		Community		Total		% of Canadian Adult Population*
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Under 18	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
18 and 19	108	0.7	2	0.0	110	0.5	3.3
20 to 24	1,734	11.8	587	6.9	2,321	10.0	8.7
25 to 29	2,356	16.0	1,057	12.4	3,413	14.7	8.5
30 to 34	2,198	14.9	1,112	13.1	3,310	14.2	8.6
35 to 39	1,790	12.1	960	11.3	2,750	11.8	8.2
40 to 44	1,743	11.8	954	11.2	2,697	11.6	8.4
45 to 49	1,647	11.2	938	11.0	2,585	11.1	9.1
50 to 54	1,285	8.7	893	10.5	2,178	9.4	9.8
55 to 59	830	5.6	707	8.3	1,537	6.6	8.9
60 to 64	528	3.6	478	5.6	1,006	4.3	7.5
65 to 69	295	2.0	383	4.5	678	2.9	6.2
70 and over	231	1.6	428	5.0	659	2.8	12.9
Total	14,745	100.0	8,499	100.0	23,244	100.0	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

Note:

*2013 Postcensal Estimates, Demography Division, Statistics Canada and include only those age 18 and older.

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

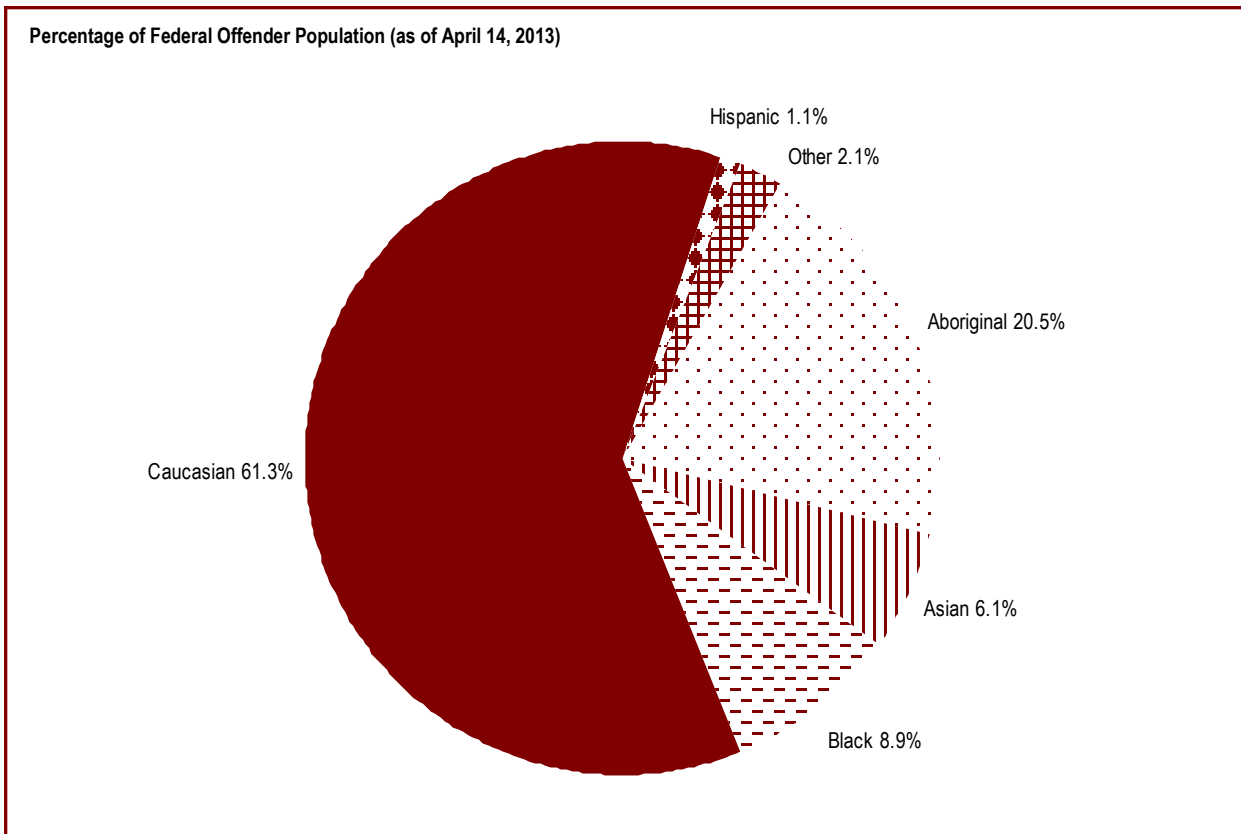
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 14, 2013.

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

61% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Figure C9



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population is diverse; however, 61.3% of offenders identify themselves as Caucasian.
- Since 2008-09, the Aboriginal population has increased from 3,788 to 4,764.

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. In addition, race groupings on the offender management system has changed, therefore comparisons with 2008-09 and 2012-13 should be made with caution.

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

"Asian" includes offenders who are Arab, 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) and offenders who are on community supervision. 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 percent.

61% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Table C9

	Offender Population			
	2008-09		2012-13	
	#	%	#	%
Aboriginal	3,788	17.2	4,764	20.5
Inuit	163	0.7	207	0.9
Métis	997	4.5	1,194	5.1
North American Indian	2,628	11.9	3,363	14.5
Asian	1,054	4.8	1,414	6.1
Arab/West Asian	207	0.9	341	1.5
Asiatic	92	0.4	64	0.3
Chinese	135	0.6	159	0.7
East Indian	28	0.1	17	0.1
Filipino	55	0.2	74	0.3
Japanese	7	0.0	7	0.0
Korean	10	0.0	20	0.1
South East Asian	337	1.5	467	2.0
South Asian	183	0.8	398	1.7
Black	1,623	7.4	2,060	8.9
Caucasian	14,691	66.8	14,247	61.3
Hispanic	182	0.8	263	1.1
Hispanic	15	0.1	11	0.0
Latin American	167	0.8	252	1.1
Other/Unknown	664	3.0	496	2.1
Total	22,002	100.0	23,244	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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, Asiatic, Chinese, East Indian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, South East Asian and South Asian.

"Hispanic" includes offenders who are Hispanic and Latin American.

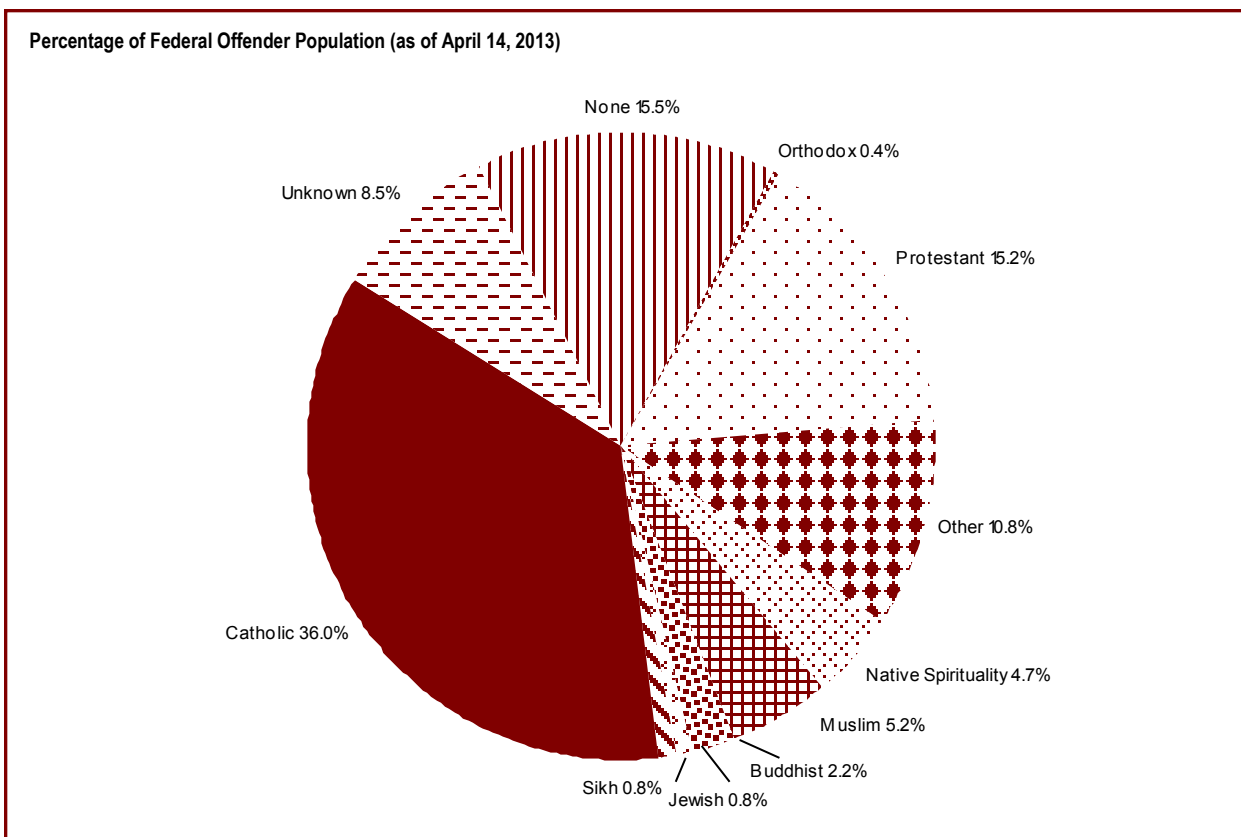
The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence) and offenders who are on community supervision. Community supervision includes federal 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 percent.

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Figure C10



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The religious identification of the current federal offender population is diverse. The two most frequently declared religions are Catholic (36.0%), and Protestant (15.2%).
- Religious identification is unknown for 8.5% of offenders, whereas 15.5% stated they have no religion.

Note:

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

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

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

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

"Other" includes other declared identifications such as Agnostic, Atheist, Baha'i, Christian Science, Hindu, Independent Spirit, Jehovah's Witness, Mormon, Rastafarian, Scientology, Siddha Yoga, Taoism, Unitarian, Pagan, Sufism, Wicca, Zoroastrian, Krishna and Asatruar Pagan.

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. 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 percent.

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Table C10

	Offender Population			
	2008-09		2012-13	
	#	%	#	%
Catholic	8,624	39.2	8,362	36.0
Protestant	4,429	20.1	3,522	15.2
Muslim	880	4.0	1,201	5.2
Native Spirituality	820	3.7	1,095	4.7
Buddhist	393	1.8	505	2.2
Jewish	155	0.7	188	0.8
Orthodox	104	0.5	98	0.4
Sikh	131	0.6	181	0.8
Other	1,448	6.6	2,515	10.8
None	3,373	15.3	3,606	15.5
Unknown	1,645	7.5	1,971	8.5
Total	22,002	100.0	23,244	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.

"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, Church of Science, Hutterite, Lutheran, Mennonite, Moravian, Native Spirit, Nazarene Christ, Pentecostal, Philadelphia Church of God, Presbyterian, Protestant, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventist, United Church, Christ Methodist, Christ Wesleyan and Worldwide Church.

"Other" includes other declared identifications such as Agnostic, Atheist, Baha'i, Christian Science, Hindu, Independent Spirit, Jehovah's Witness, Mormon, Rastafarian, Scientology, Siddha Yoga, Taoism, Unitarian, Pagan, Sufism, Wicca, Zoroastrian, Krishna and Asatruar Pagan.

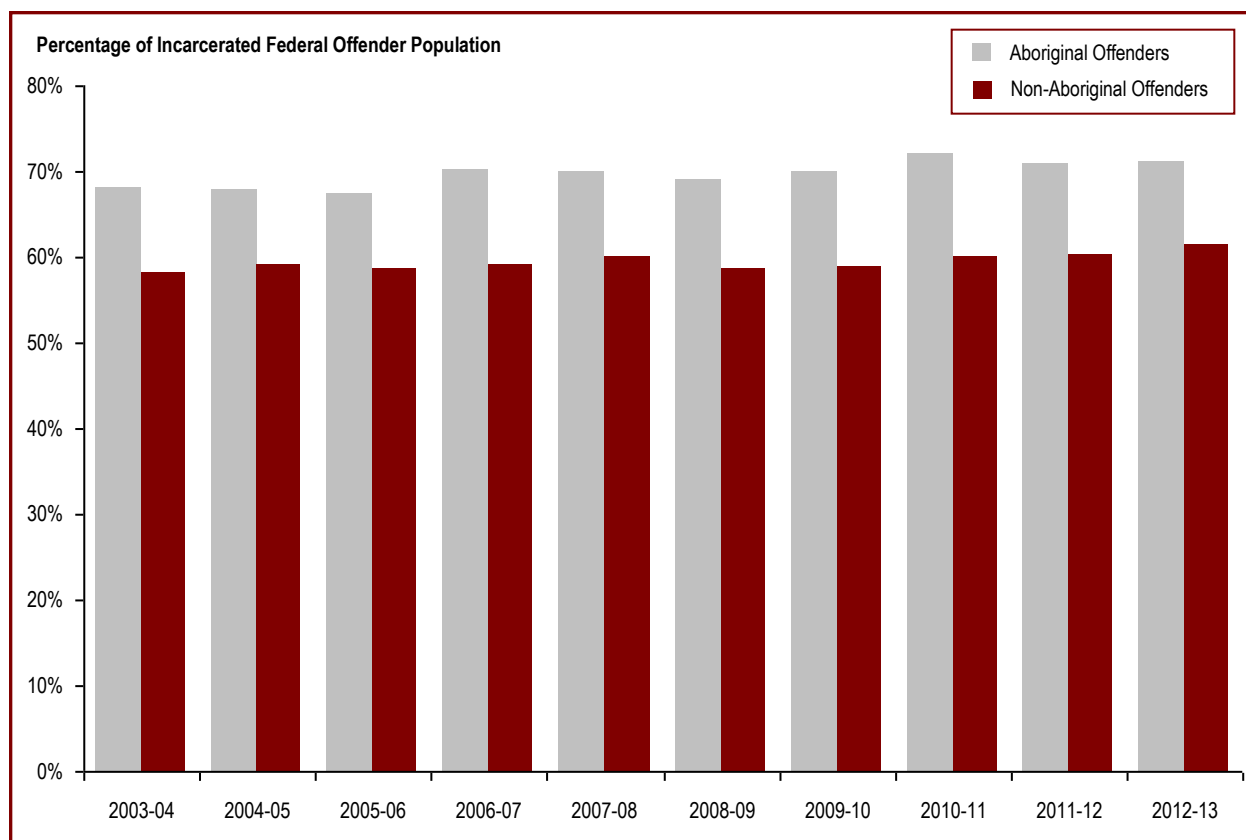
The data reflect the total offender population, which includes federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence) and federal offenders who are on community supervision. Community supervision includes federal offenders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

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

Figure C11



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 14, 2013, the proportion of offenders incarcerated was about 9.6% greater for Aboriginal offenders (71.1%) than for non-Aboriginal offenders (61.5%).
- Aboriginal incarcerated women represent 33.0% of all incarcerated women while Aboriginal incarcerated men represent 22.6% of all incarcerated men.
- In 2012-13, Aboriginal offenders represented 20.5% of the total federal offender population while Aboriginal adults represent 3.0% of the Canadian adult population*.
- Aboriginal offenders accounted for 23.0% of the incarcerated population and 16.2% of the community population in 2012-13.

Note:

*2006 Census, Statistics Canada.

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, as well as those on temporary absence. 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							
2009-10	Aboriginal		2,629	70.6	1,097	29.4	3,726
	Non-Aboriginal		10,399	59.6	7,048	40.4	17,447
	Total		13,028	61.5	8,145	38.5	21,173
2010-11	Aboriginal		2,875	72.8	1,072	27.2	3,947
	Non-Aboriginal		10,776	60.5	7,041	39.5	17,817
	Total		13,651	62.7	8,113	37.3	21,764
2011-12	Aboriginal		2,966	71.5	1,184	28.5	4,150
	Non-Aboriginal		10,850	60.7	7,017	39.3	17,867
	Total		13,816	62.8	8,201	37.2	22,017
2012-13	Aboriginal		3,197	71.6	1,266	28.4	4,463
	Non-Aboriginal		10,969	62.1	6,706	37.9	17,675
	Total		14,166	64.0	7,972	36.0	22,138
Women							
2009-10	Aboriginal		164	62.4	99	37.6	263
	Non-Aboriginal		339	42.2	465	57.8	804
	Total		503	47.1	564	52.9	1,067
2010-11	Aboriginal		182	63.0	107	37.0	289
	Non-Aboriginal		388	47.9	422	52.1	810
	Total		570	51.9	529	48.1	1,099
2011-12	Aboriginal		205	65.1	110	34.9	315
	Non-Aboriginal		398	48.3	426	51.7	824
	Total		603	52.9	536	47.1	1,139
2012-13	Aboriginal		191	63.5	110	36.5	301
	Non-Aboriginal		388	48.2	417	51.8	805
	Total		579	52.4	527	47.6	1,106

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

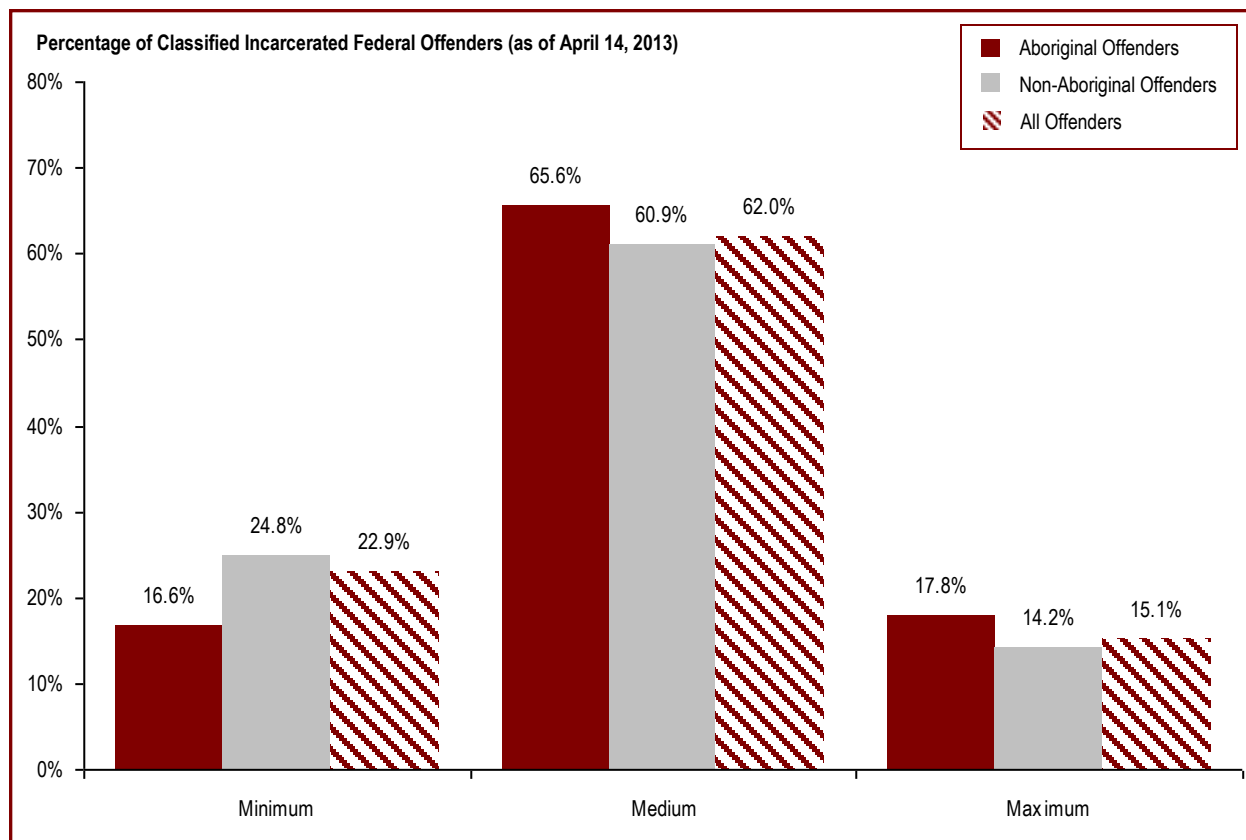
Note:

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, as well as 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 reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Figure C12



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Approximately two-thirds (62.0%) of federal offenders are classified as medium security risk.
- Compared to non-Aboriginal offenders, a lower percentage of Aboriginal offenders are classified as minimum security risk (16.6% vs. 24.8%) and a higher percentage are classified as medium (65.6% vs. 60.9%) and maximum (17.8% vs. 14.2%) security risk.

Note:

The data represent the offender security level decision, as of April 14, 2013.

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

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

Table C12

Security Risk Level	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	536	16.6	2,591	24.8	3,127	22.9
Medium	2,111	65.6	6,354	60.9	8,465	62.0
Maximum	573	17.8	1,484	14.2	2,057	15.1
Total	3,220	100.0	10,429	100.0	13,649	100.0
Not Yet Determined*	168		928		1,096	
Total	3,388		11,357		14,745	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

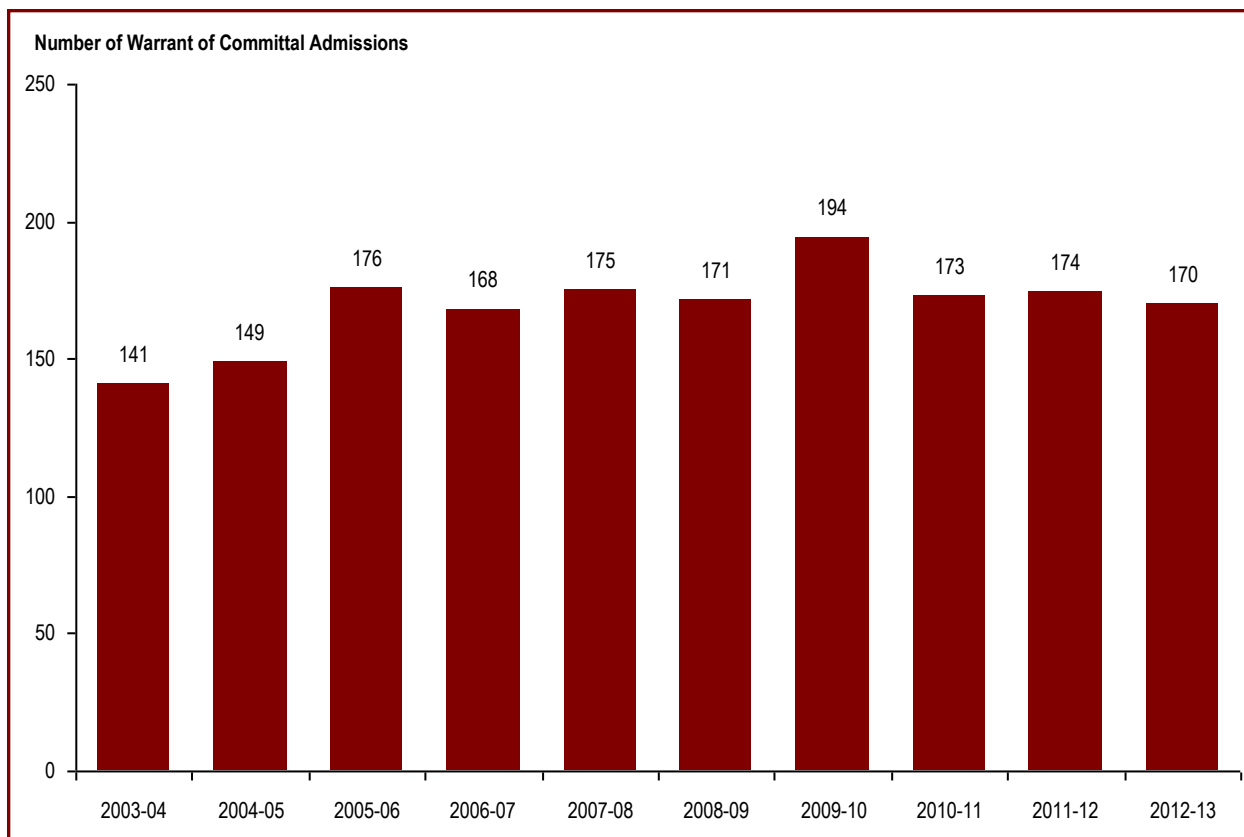
*The "Not Yet Determined" category includes offenders who have not yet been classified.

The data represent the offender security level decision, as of April 14, 2013.

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 WERE STABLE IN 2012-13

Figure C13



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 2003-04 to 2012-13, the number of admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life/indeterminate* sentence increased by 20.6%, from 141 to 170.
- As of April 14, 2013, there were a total of 3,436 offenders incarcerated with a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these, 3,321 (96.7%) were men and 115 (3.3%) were women; 757 (22.0%) were Aboriginal and 2,679 (78.0%) were non-Aboriginal.
- As of April 14, 2013, 23.0% of the total federal population was serving a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these offenders, 64.4% were incarcerated and 35.6% were supervised in the community.

Note:

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

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

ADMISSIONS WITH A LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE WERE STABLE IN 2012-13

Table C13

Year	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2003-04	0	21	21	2	118	120	2	139	141
2004-05	1	28	29	5	115	120	6	143	149
2005-06	4	40	44	9	123	132	13	163	176
2006-07	4	32	36	10	122	132	14	154	168
2007-08	4	33	37	4	134	138	8	167	175
2008-09	4	34	38	2	131	133	6	165	171
2009-10	6	43	49	7	138	145	13	181	194
2010-11	3	31	34	6	133	139	9	164	173
2011-12	7	41	48	9	117	126	16	158	174
2012-13	6	38	44	2	124	126	8	162	170

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

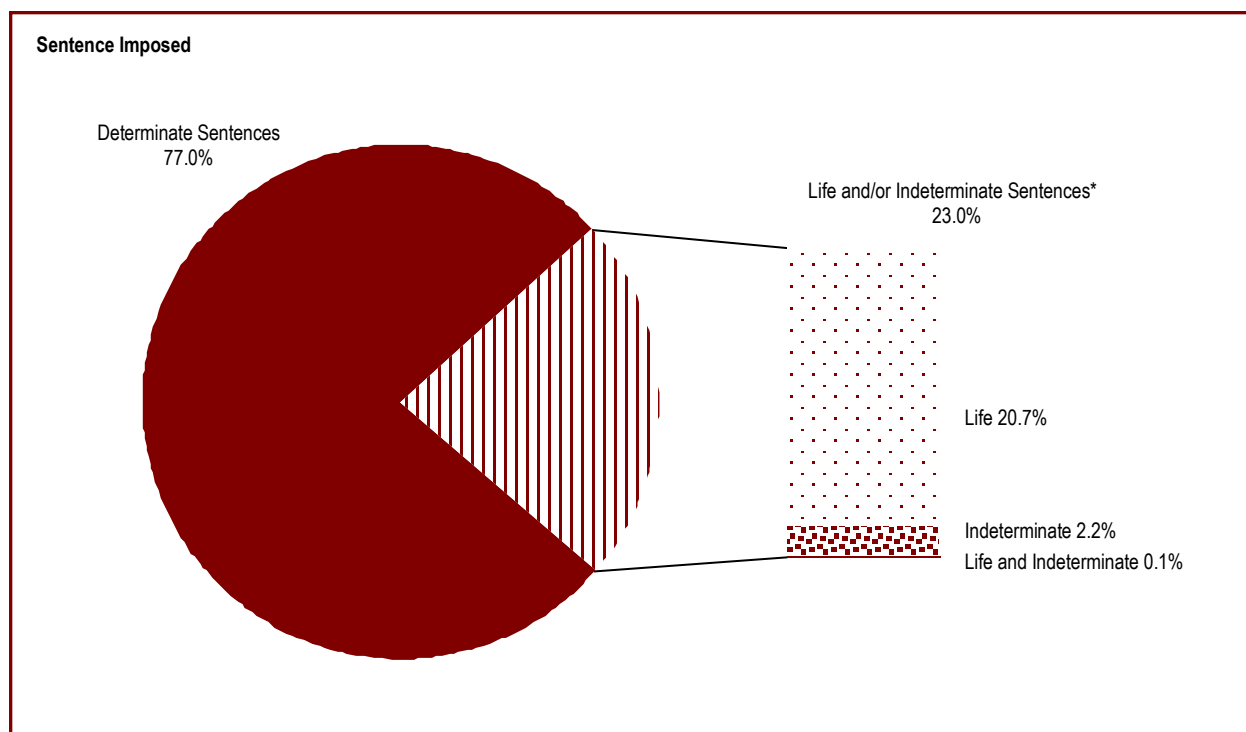
Note:

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

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

OFFENDERS WITH LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCES REPRESENT 23% OF THE TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION

Figure C14



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 14, 2013, there were 5,335 offenders serving a life sentence and/or an indeterminate sentence. This represents 23.0% of the total offender population. The majority (64.4%) of these offenders were in custody. Of the 1,899 offenders who were being supervised in the community, the majority (81.9%) are serving a life sentence for 2nd Degree Murder.
- There are 21 offenders who are serving both a life sentence and an indeterminate sentence*.
- There are 514 offenders who are serving an indeterminate sentence as a result of a special designation. The remaining 4,800 offenders have not received a special designation, but are serving a life sentence.
- 96.3% of the 486 Dangerous Offenders with indeterminate sentences were incarcerated and 3.7% were supervised in the community. In contrast, 44.0% of the 25 Dangerous Sexual Offenders were incarcerated and all (three) Habitual Offenders were supervised in the community.

Note:

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

OFFENDERS WITH LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCES REPRESENT 23% OF THE TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION

Table C14

	Offenders under CSC Jurisdiction		Current Status			
			Custody	Community		
			Incarcerated	Day Parole	Full Parole	Other***
	#	%				
Offenders with a life sentence for:						
1 st Degree Murder	1,115	4.8	912	37	166	0
2 nd Degree Murder	3,467	14.9	1,911	224	1,332	0
Other Offences*	218	0.9	115	10	93	0
Total	4,800	20.7	2,938	271	1,591	0
Offenders with indeterminate sentences resulting from the special designation of:						
Dangerous Offender	486	2.1	468	7	11	0
Dangerous Sexual Offender	25	0.1	11	0	14	0
Habitual Offenders	3	0.0	0	0	3	0
Total	514	2.2	479	7	28	0
Offenders serving an indeterminate sentence (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence):						
	21	0.1	19	0	2	0
Total offenders with Life and/or Indeterminate sentence	5,335	23.0	3,436	278	1,621	0
Offenders Serving Determinate sentences**	17,909	77.0	11,309	966	1,767	3,867
Total	23,244	100.0	14,745	1,244	3,388	3,867

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

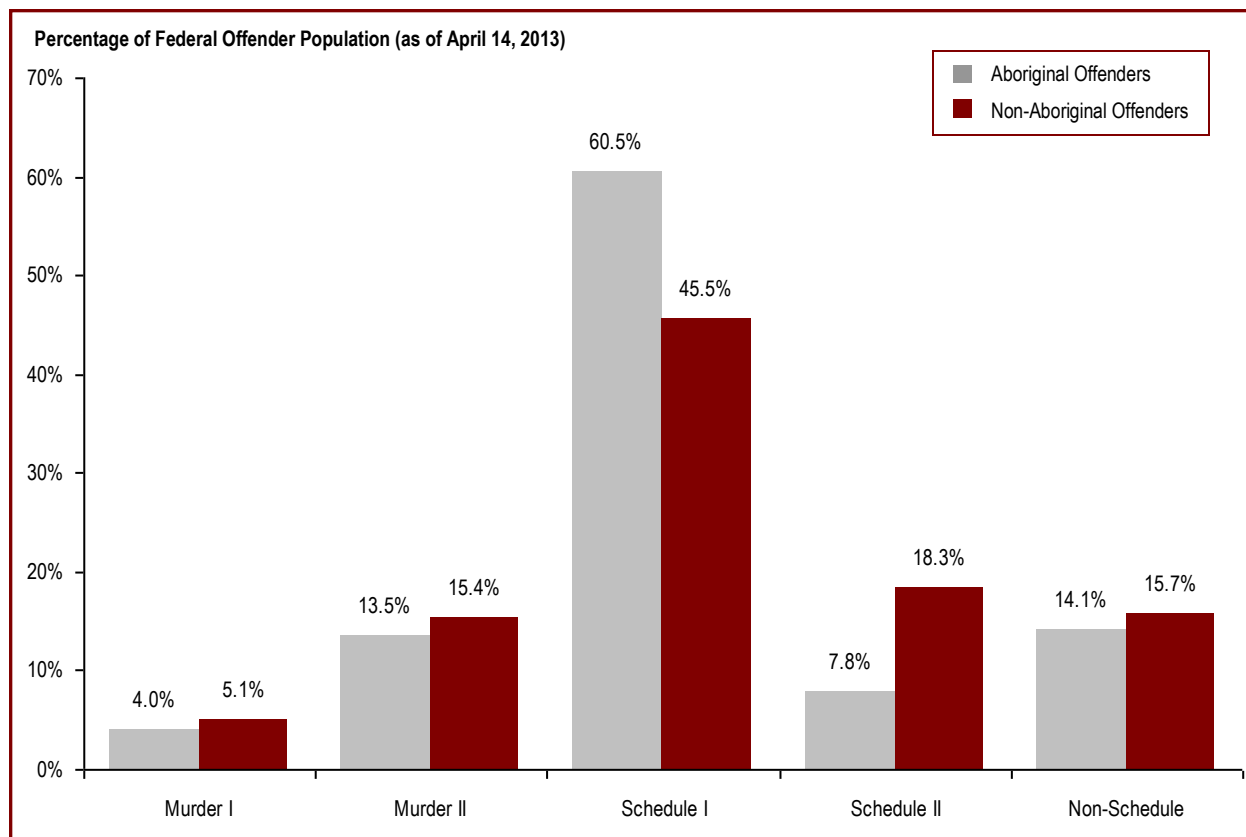
**This includes 31 offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders who are serving determinate sentences.

****Other" in the Community includes federal offenders on statutory release or on a long term supervision order.

Among the 21 offenders serving an indeterminate sentence (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence), there is one Habitual Offender.

68% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE*

Figure C15



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 14, 2013, a greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence (78.0% versus 65.9%, respectively).
- 72.4% of Aboriginal women offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 49.7% of non-Aboriginal women offenders.
- Of those offenders serving a sentence for Murder, 4.3% were women and 18.1% were Aboriginal.
- A greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence (60.5% versus 45.5%, respectively).
- 7.8% of Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 18.3% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- 26.3% of women were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 15.7% for men.

Note:

*Violent offences include 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.

68% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE*

Table C15

Offence Category	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Murder I	9	182	191	30	913	943	39	1,095	1,134
Percent	3.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.2	5.1	3.5	4.9	4.9
Murder II	48	595	643	111	2,730	2,841	159	3,325	3,484
Percent	15.9	13.3	13.5	13.8	15.4	15.4	14.4	15.0	15.0
Schedule I	161	2,722	2,883	259	8,144	8,403	420	10,866	11,286
Percent	53.5	61.0	60.5	32.2	46.1	45.5	38.0	49.1	48.6
Schedule II	42	331	373	249	3,135	3,384	291	3,466	3,757
Percent	14.0	7.4	7.8	30.9	17.7	18.3	26.3	15.7	16.2
Non-Schedule	41	633	674	156	2,753	2,909	197	3,386	3,583
Percent	13.6	14.2	14.1	19.4	15.6	15.7	17.8	15.3	15.4
	301	4,463		805	17,675		1,106	22,138	
Total	4,465			18,691			23,156		

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

*Violent offences include 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*).

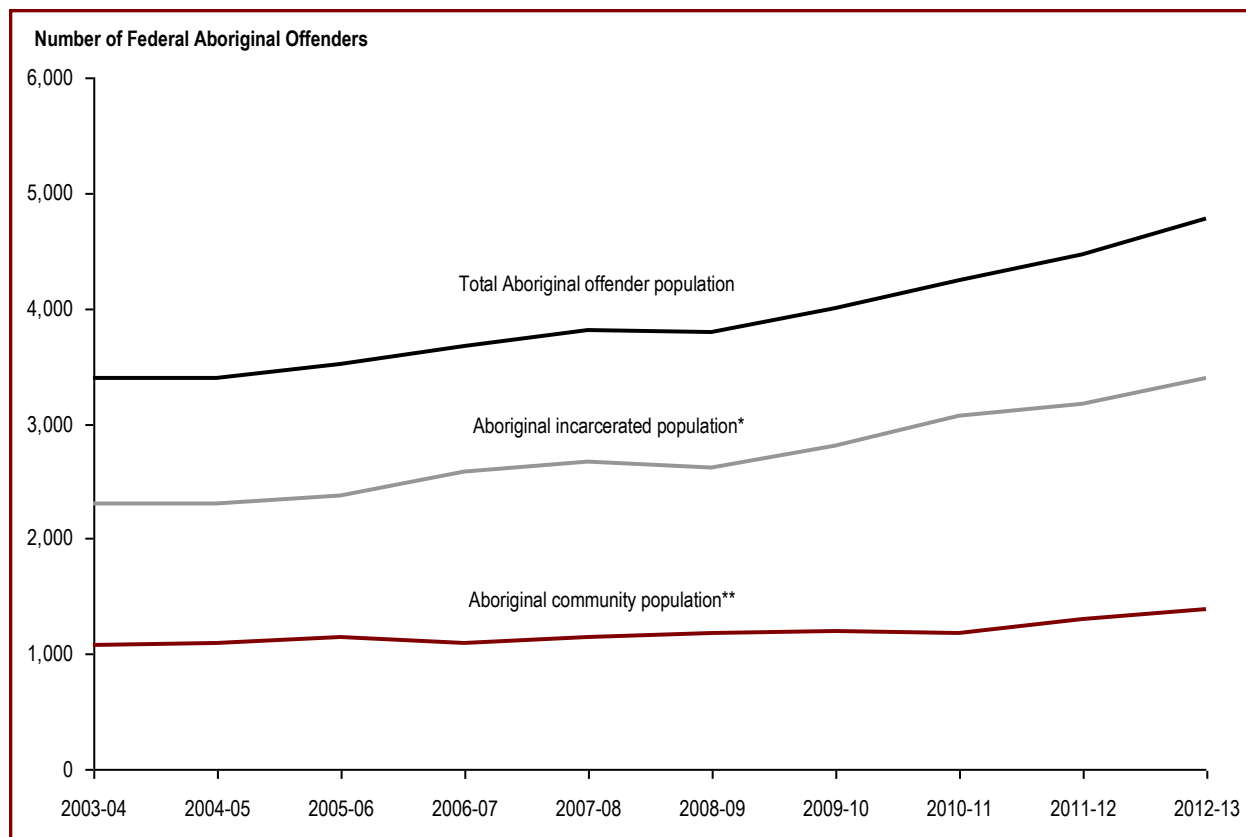
In cases where the offender is serving a sentence for more than one offence, the data reflect the most serious offence.

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) and federal offenders who are on community supervision. 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 14, 2013.

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS INCREASED

Figure C16



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 2003-04 to 2012-13, the Aboriginal incarcerated population under federal jurisdiction increased by 47.2%.
- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal women increased steadily from 108 in 2003-04 to 191 in 2012-13, an increase of 76.9% in the last ten years. The increase for incarcerated Aboriginal men was 45.8% for the same period, increasing from 2,193 to 3,197.
- From 2003-04 to 2012-13, the number of Aboriginal offenders on community supervision increased 27.4%, from 1,080 to 1,376. The Aboriginal community population accounted for 16.2% of the total community population in 2012-13.

Note:

*Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, as well as 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 NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS INCREASED

Table C16

Aboriginal Offenders		Fiscal Year				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Incarcerated						
Atlantic Region	Men	118	111	109	125	152
	Women	5	9	9	17	14
Quebec Region	Men	250	273	323	361	369
	Women	10	12	10	11	10
Ontario Region	Men	373	398	417	460	461
	Women	25	24	40	36	35
Prairie Region	Men	1,292	1,418	1,577	1,542	1,699
	Women	89	100	94	111	101
Pacific Region	Men	427	429	449	478	516
	Women	28	19	29	30	31
National Total	Men	2,460	2,629	2,875	2,966	3,197
	Women	157	164	182	205	191
	Total	2,617	2,793	3,057	3,171	3,388
Community						
Atlantic Region	Men	45	50	48	39	41
	Women	6	6	9	8	12
Quebec Region	Men	83	103	105	140	141
	Women	2	1	6	4	4
Ontario Region	Men	142	165	170	167	191
	Women	21	18	21	25	21
Prairie Region	Men	574	534	526	595	633
	Women	64	54	56	55	57
Pacific Region	Men	214	245	223	243	260
	Women	20	20	15	18	16
National Total	Men	1,058	1,097	1,072	1,184	1,266
	Women	113	99	107	110	110
	Total	1,171	1,196	1,179	1,294	1,376
Total Incarcerated & Community		3,788	3,989	4,236	4,465	4,764

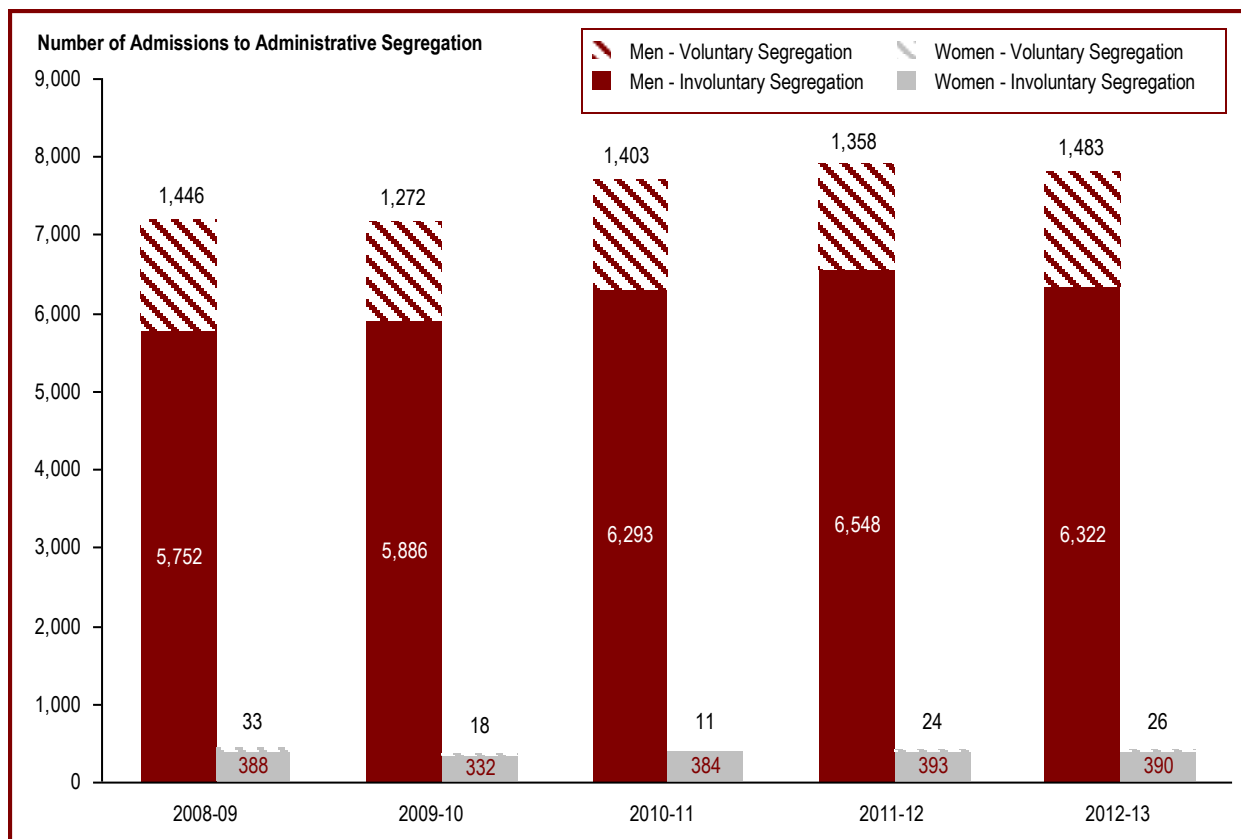
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C17



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Over the past five years, the total number of admissions to administrative segregation has fluctuated between 7,508 and 8,323. Approximately 95% of the total admissions are men, and admissions of Aboriginals account for approximately 29.2%.
- On April 1, 2013, there were 797 offenders in administrative segregation. Of these, 784 were men and 13 were women. A total of 252 Aboriginal offenders were in administrative segregation.
- 40.7% of offenders stay in administrative segregation for 30 days or less, and 22.7% stay between 30 and 60 days. 16.7% of offenders in administrative segregation stay more than 120 days.
- 81.8% of the women stayed in administrative segregation for less than 30 days.
- The number of offenders who stay more than 120 days in administrative segregation is lower for Aboriginal (13.1%) and non-Aboriginal offenders (18.3%).

Note:

These reports count admissions, not offenders. Offenders admitted multiple times to segregation are counted once for each admission. Offenders segregated under paragraph (f), subsection 44(1) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (Disciplinary Segregation) are not included.

Administrative segregation is the involuntary or voluntary separation, when specific legal requirements are met, of an inmate from the general population, other than pursuant to a disciplinary decision.

Voluntary administrative segregation is when the inmate requests placement in administrative segregation, and the Institutional Head believes, on reasonable grounds, that the continued presence of the inmate in the general population would jeopardize the inmate's own safety and that there is no reasonable alternative to placement in administrative segregation.

Involuntary administrative segregation is when the placement meets the requirements of subsection 31(3) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* and the placement in administrative segregation is not voluntary.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C17

Year and Type of Administrative Segregation	By Gender			By Race		
	Women	Men	Total	Aboriginal	Non- Aboriginal	Total
2008-09						
Involuntary	388	5,752	6,140	1,495	4,645	6,140
Voluntary	33	1,446	1,479	410	1,069	1,479
Total	421	7,198	7,619	1,905	5,714	7,619
2009-10						
Involuntary	332	5,886	6,218	1,573	4,645	6,218
Voluntary	18	1,272	1,290	379	911	1,290
Total	350	7,158	7,508	1,952	5,556	7,508
2010-11						
Involuntary	384	6,293	6,677	1,790	4,887	6,677
Voluntary	11	1,403	1,414	440	974	1,414
Total	395	7,696	8,091	2,230	5,861	8,091
2011-12						
Involuntary	393	6,548	6,941	1,810	5,131	6,941
Voluntary	24	1,358	1,382	439	943	1,382
Total	417	7,906	8,323	2,249	6,074	8,323
2012-13						
Involuntary	390	6,322	6,712	1,895	4,817	6,712
Voluntary	26	1,483	1,509	507	1,002	1,509
Total	416	7,805	8,221	2,402	5,819	8,221

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

These reports count admissions, not offenders. Offenders admitted multiple times to segregation are counted once for each admission. Offenders segregated under paragraph (f), subsection 44(1) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (Disciplinary Segregation) are not included.

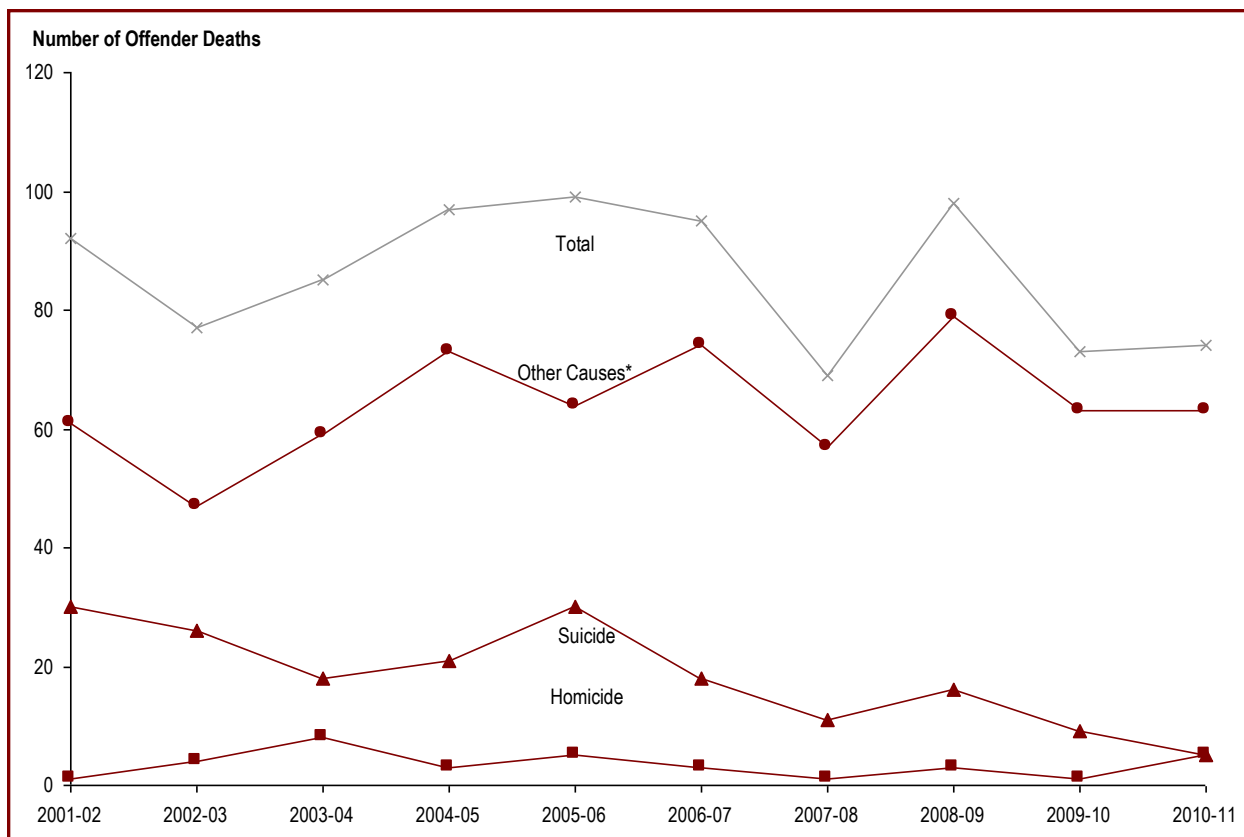
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Involuntary administrative segregation is when the placement meets the requirements of subsection 31(3) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* and the placement in administrative segregation is not voluntary.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDER DEATHS WHILE IN CUSTODY HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C18



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

- In the ten-year period from 2001-02 to 2010-11, 530 federal offenders and 327 provincial offenders have died while in custody.
- During this time period, suicides accounted for 17.4% of federal offender deaths and 28.1% of provincial offender deaths. The suicide rate was approximately 70 per 100,000 for incarcerated federal offenders, and approximately 43 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders**. These rates are significantly higher than Canada's 2007 rate of 10.2 suicides per 100,000 people.
- Between 2001-02 and 2010-11, 5.5% of the federal offender deaths were due to homicide, whereas homicide accounted for 1.5% of provincial offender deaths. The homicide rate for incarcerated federal offenders was approximately 22 per 100,000 and 2.3 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders**. These rates are significantly higher than the national homicide rate of 1.6 per 100,000 people in 2007.

Note:

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

**For the calculation of rates, the total actual in-count numbers between 2001-02 and 2010-11 was used as the denominator.

The data on cause of death are subject to change following an official review or investigation, and should be used/interpreted with caution. The data presented were provided by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics at Statistics Canada, and may not reflect the outcome of recent reviews or investigations on cause of death.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDER DEATHS WHILE IN CUSTODY HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C18

Year	Type of Death						Total
	Homicide		Suicide		Other*		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Federal							
2001-02	1	2.0	13	25.5	37	72.5	51
2002-03	2	4.1	12	24.5	35	71.4	49
2003-04	8	11.9	11	16.4	48	71.6	67
2004-05	3	6.1	9	18.4	37	75.5	49
2005-06	3	6.1	10	20.4	36	73.5	49
2006-07	3	4.9	10	16.4	48	78.7	61
2007-08	1	2.5	5	12.5	34	85.0	40
2008-09	2	3.1	9	13.8	54	83.1	65
2009-10	1	2.0	9	18.4	39	79.6	49
2010-11	5	10.0	4	8.0	41	82.0	50
Total	29	5.5	92	17.4	409	77.2	530
Provincial							
2001-02	0	0.0	17	41.5	24	58.5	41
2002-03	2	7.1	14	50.0	12	42.9	28
2003-04	0	0.0	7	38.9	11	61.1	18
2004-05	0	0.0	12	25.0	36	75.0	48
2005-06	2	4.0	20	40.0	28	56.0	50
2006-07	0	0.0	8	23.5	26	76.5	34
2007-08	0	0.0	6	20.7	23	79.3	29
2008-09	1	3.0	7	21.2	25	75.8	33
2009-10	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	100.0	24
2010-11	0	0.0	1	4.3	22	95.7	23
Total	5	1.5	92	28.1	231	70.3	328
Total Federal and Provincial Offender Deaths	34	4.0	184	21.5	640	74.6	858

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

Note:

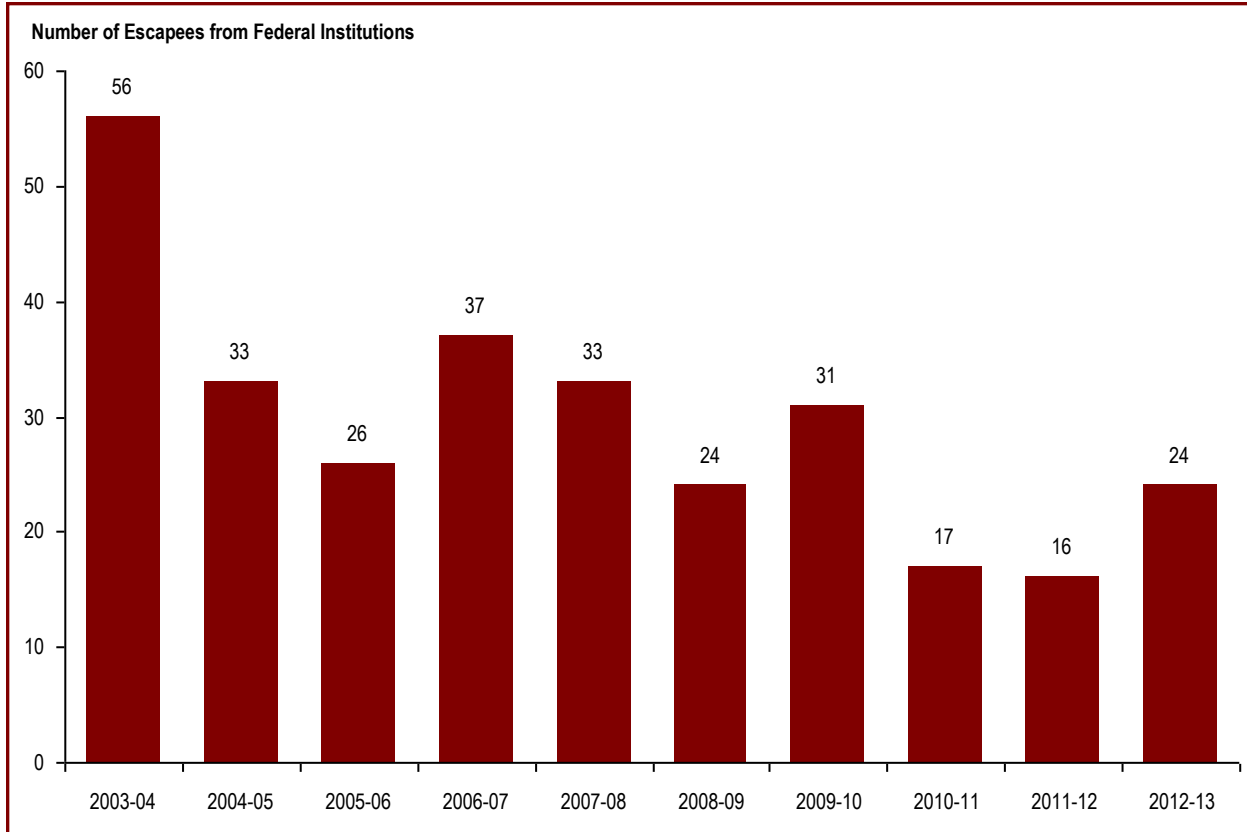
*Other causes of death include: natural causes, accidental deaths, death as a result of a legal intervention, other causes of death and where cause of death was not stated.

Percent calculation include deaths where the cause was unknown. Between 1999-00 and 2010-11, there were 29 deaths in federal custody and 83 deaths in provincial custody where the cause was unknown.

The data on cause of death are subject to change following an official review or investigation, and should be used/interpreted with caution. The data presented were provided by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics at Statistics Canada, and may not reflect the outcome of recent reviews or investigations on cause of death.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C19



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2012-13, there were 18 escape incidents involving a total of 24 inmates. All of the 24 inmates were recaptured.
- In 2012-13, all of the escapees were from minimum security facilities.
- Inmates who escaped from federal institutions in 2012-13 represented less than 0.2% of the inmate population.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C19

Type of Escapes	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Escapes from Multi-level Institutions	1	0	0	0	0
Number of Escapees	1	0	0	0	0
Escapes from Maximum Security Level Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	0	0	0	0
Escapes from Medium Security Level Institutions	0	1	0	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	1	0	0	0
Escapes from Minimum Security Level Institutions	21	28	14	15	18
Number of Escapees	23	30	17	16	24
Total Number of Escape Incidents	22	29	14	15	18
Total Number of Escapees	24	31	17	16	24

Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

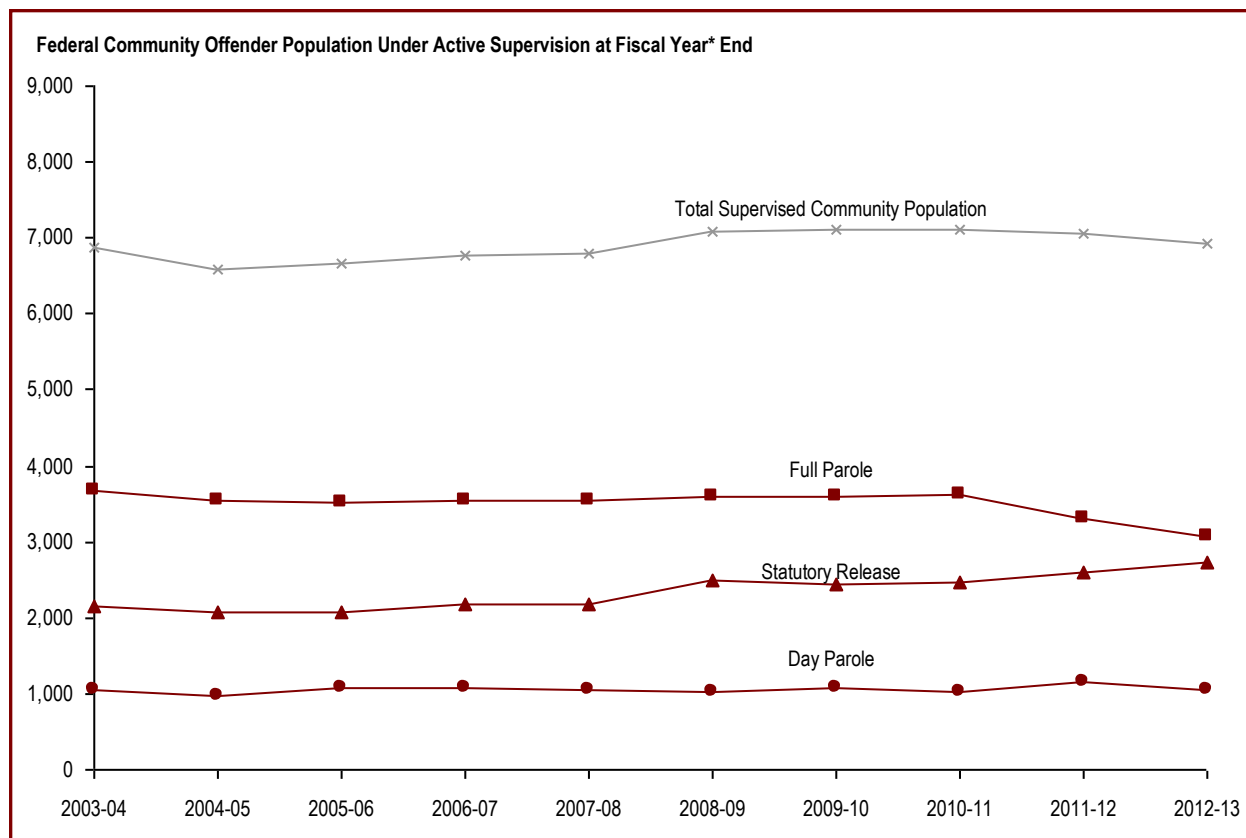
Note:

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

An escape incident can involve more than one offender.

THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY HAS REMAINED STABLE SINCE 2008-09

Figure C20



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- After a decrease in the federal offender population in the community under active supervision** from 2003-04 to 2004-05, there has been increases in each of the next years, followed by decreases in the last two years (1.9% in 2012-13).
- As of April 14, 2013, there were 6,495 men and 440 women on active community supervision.
- From 2011-12 to 2012-13, there was a 7.4% decrease in offenders on full parole.

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

**THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION
IN THE COMMUNITY HAS REMAINED STABLE SINCE 2008-09**

Table C20

Year	Supervision Type of Federal Offenders									% change*
	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Totals			
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Both	
2003-04	67	987	259	3,411	42	2,120	368	6,518	6,886	-1.1
2004-05	90	872	249	3,296	69	1,999	408	6,167	6,575	-4.5
2005-06	75	1,001	285	3,231	64	1,999	424	6,231	6,655	1.2
2006-07	97	973	289	3,243	64	2,116	450	6,332	6,782	1.9
2007-08	102	957	292	3,251	89	2,100	483	6,308	6,791	0.1
2008-09	86	927	322	3,263	103	2,387	511	6,577	7,088	4.4
2009-10	100	988	313	3,271	82	2,347	495	6,606	7,101	0.2
2010-11	69	943	302	3,331	97	2,358	468	6,632	7,100	-0.1
2011-12	112	1,042	240	3,073	119	2,481	471	6,596	7,067	-0.5
2012-13	102	1,038	215	2,853	123	2,604	440	6,495	6,935	-1.9

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

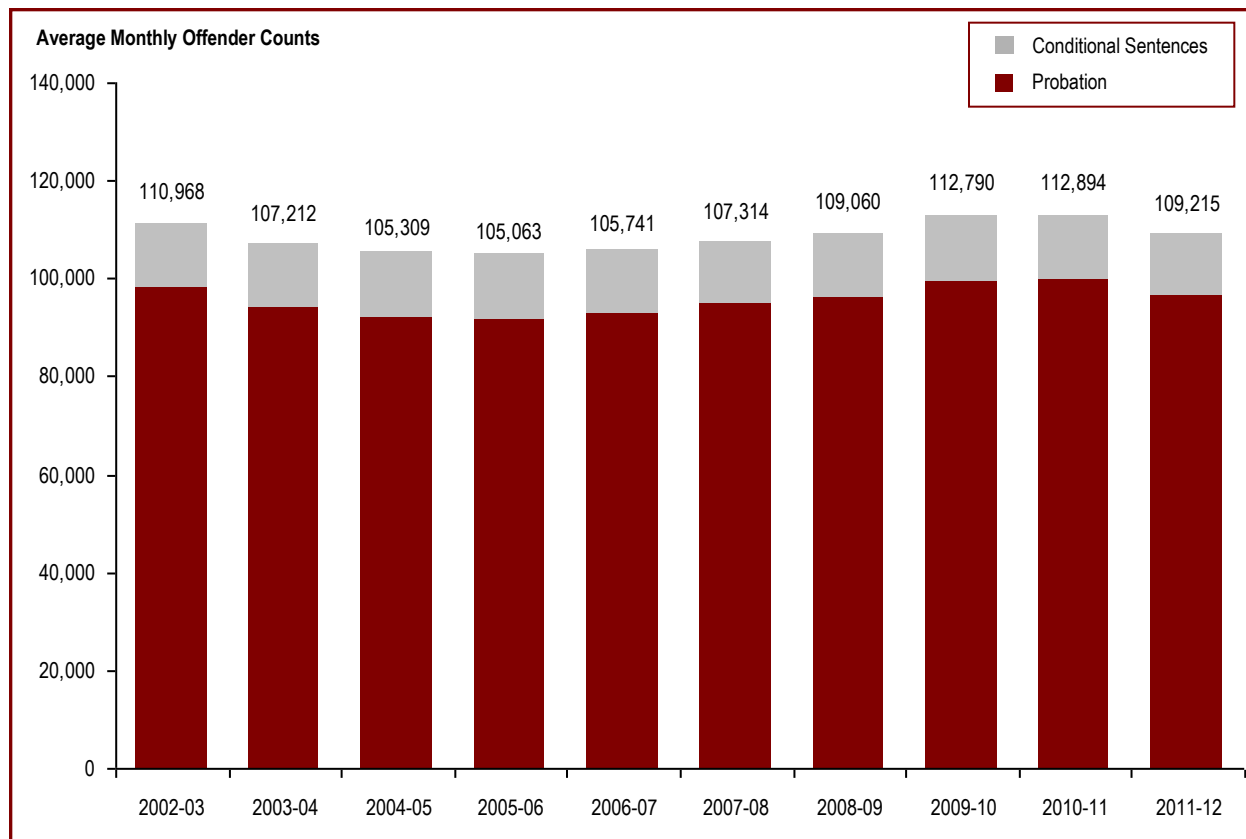
*Percent change is measured from the previous year.

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

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

PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION DECREASED IN 2011-12

Figure C21



Source: Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The provincial/territorial community corrections population decreased 3.3% in 2011-12 from 2010-11 from 112,894 to 109,215.
- Since the introduction of the conditional sentence as a sentencing option in September 1996, the number of offenders serving a conditional sentence had increased steadily until 2002-03. In the years since, the number of offenders serving a conditional sentence has fluctuated.
- In 2011-12, the total number of offenders on probation was 96,643.

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.

To allow for comparisons, the numbers exclude information from Newfoundland & Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut, as complete statistics for these jurisdictions were not available. As a result of these changes, the data presented in this year's report may not be comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION DECREASED IN 2011-12

Table C21

Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Conditional Sentence	Total
2002-03	98,280	12,688	110,968
2003-04	94,162	13,050	107,212
2004-05	91,991	13,319	105,309
2005-06	91,663	13,401	105,063
2006-07	92,835	12,907	105,741
2007-08	94,709	12,605	107,314
2008-09	95,874	13,186	109,060
2009-10	99,427	13,363	112,790
2010-11	99,907	12,987	112,894
2011-12	96,643	12,572	109,215

Source: Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

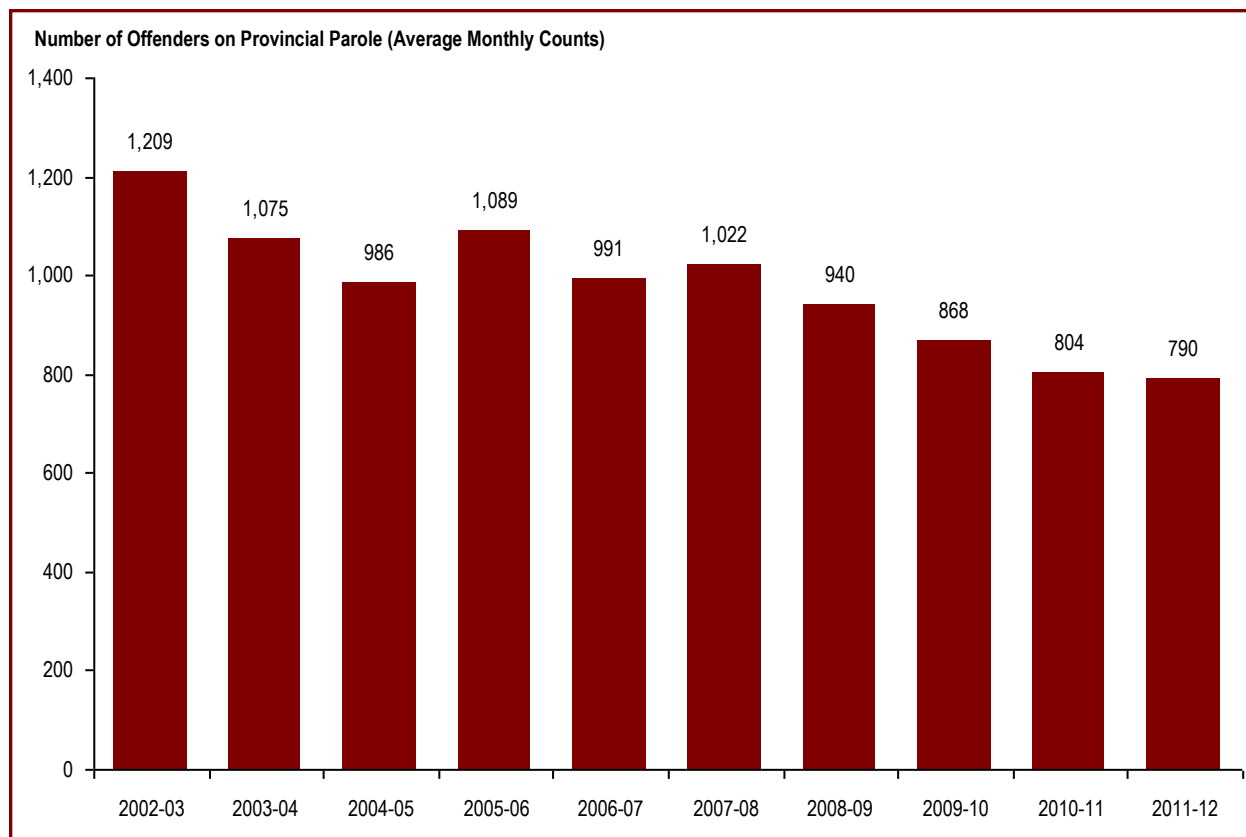
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THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECREASED OVER THE PAST DECADE

Figure C22



Source: Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

- Over the past ten years, there has been a 34.7% decrease in the number of offenders on provincial parole, from 1,209 in 2002-03 to 790 in 2011-12.

Note:

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

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

Table C22

Year	Average Monthly Counts on Provincial Parole					Total	Percent Change
	Provincial Boards				Parole Board of Canada**		
	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia*	Total			
2002-03	581	210	223	1,014	195	1,209	-25.1
2003-04	550	146	189	885	190	1,075	-11.1
2004-05	517	127	166	810	176	986	-8.3
2005-06	628	152	147	926	163	1,089	10.4
2006-07	593	142	120	855	136	991	-9.0
2007-08	581	205	n/a	785	237	1,022	3.1
2008-09	533	217	n/a	750	190	940	-8.0
2009-10	506	194	n/a	700	168	868	-7.7
2010-11	482	171	n/a	653	151	804	-7.4
2011-12	481	179	n/a	660	130	790	-1.8

Source: Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

*On April 1, 2007, the Parole Board of Canada assumed responsibility for parole decisions relating to offenders serving sentences in British Columbia's provincial correctional facilities.

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

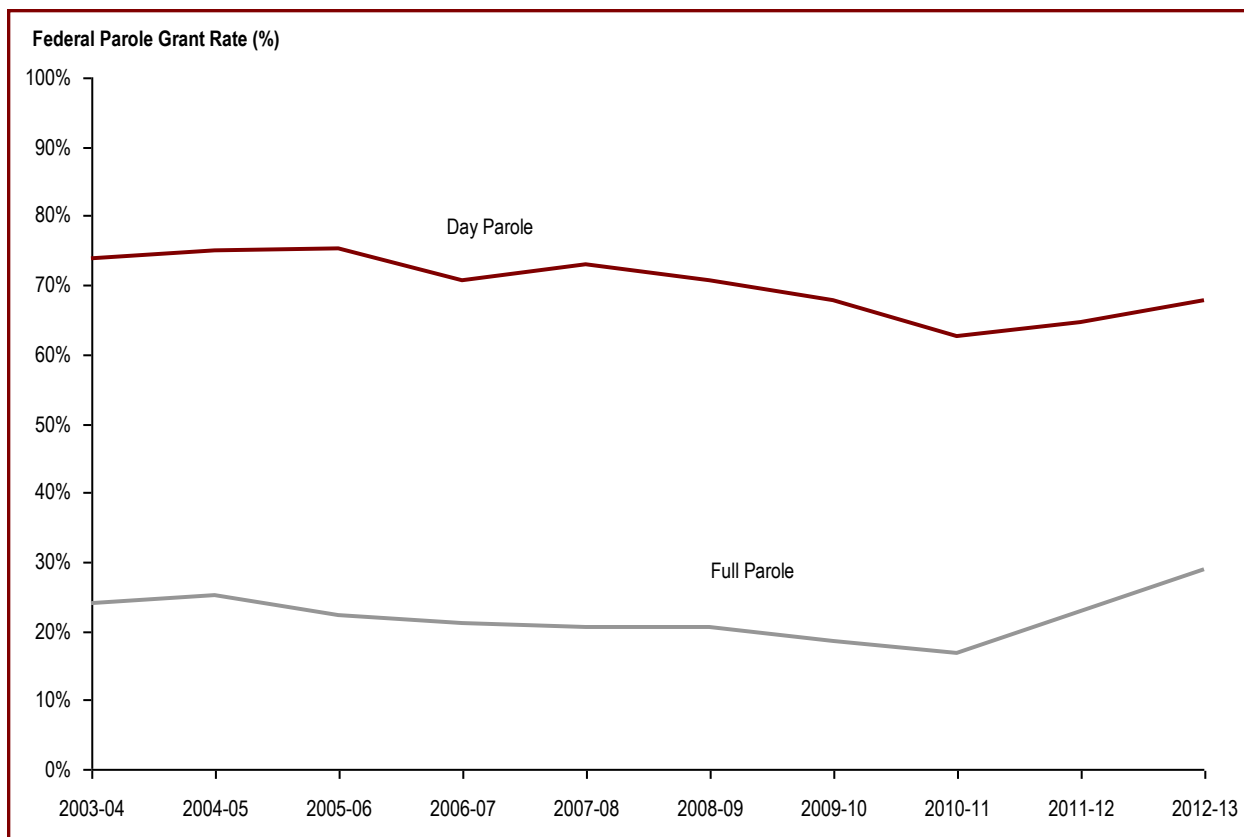
Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec and Ontario. The Parole Board of Canada has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces, British Columbia, and to territorial offenders in the Yukon, Nunavut and Northwest Territories.

SECTION D

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

THE FEDERAL DAY AND FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES INCREASED IN 2012-13

Figure D1



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- Compared to the grant rates in 2010-11, the lowest in the last decade, the federal day and full parole grant rates increased (5.1% and 12.3% respectively) in 2012-13.
- Over the last 10 years, female offenders were more likely to be granted day and full parole than male offenders.
- When compared with the rates in 2003-04, the grant rate for federal day parole decreased to 67.6% (-6.3%), while the grant rate for federal full parole increased to 28.9% (+5.0%).

Note:

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

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada 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 Parole Board of Canada. 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 Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender advises the Parole Board of Canada in writing that he/she does not wish to be considered for full parole.

Comparison of the grant rates for federal day and full parole should be done with caution. On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (Abolition of Early Parole Act) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review. These offenders are now assessed on general reoffending as compared to the APR risk assessment, which considered the risk of committing a violent offence only. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2003-04 and 2010-11 and in 2012-13 in British Columbia were excluded. However, comparisons should be made with caution as the decisions made in 2011-12 and 2012-13 include decisions for a greater proportion of first-time non-violent offenders than in previous years.

THE FEDERAL DAY AND FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES INCREASED IN 2012-13

Table D1

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate (%)		
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Day Parole	2003-04	113	2,117	18	770	86.3	73.3	73.9
	2004-05	169	2,062	22	724	88.5	74.0	74.9
	2005-06	128	2,111	25	719	83.7	74.6	75.1
	2006-07	143	2,039	31	876	82.2	69.9	70.6
	2007-08	162	2,001	22	776	88.0	72.1	73.0
	2008-09	134	1,909	24	825	84.8	69.8	70.6
	2009-10	150	1,960	40	967	78.9	67.0	67.7
	2010-11	134	1,854	40	1,151	77.0	61.7	62.5
	2011-12	248	2,489	64	1,445	79.5	63.3	64.5
	2012-13	286	2,817	70	1,416	80.3	66.5	67.6
Full Parole	2003-04	50	551	48	1,864	51.0	22.8	23.9
	2004-05	56	545	71	1,724	44.1	24.0	25.1
	2005-06	38	533	67	1,924	36.2	21.7	22.3
	2006-07	41	523	81	2,035	33.6	20.4	21.0
	2007-08	40	489	70	1,990	36.4	19.7	20.4
	2008-09	43	495	61	2,017	41.3	19.7	20.6
	2009-10	32	459	88	2,078	26.7	18.1	18.5
	2010-11	20	436	85	2,207	19.0	16.5	16.6
	2011-12	76	643	125	2,307	37.8	21.8	22.8
	2012-13	90	912	140	2,322	39.1	28.2	28.9

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

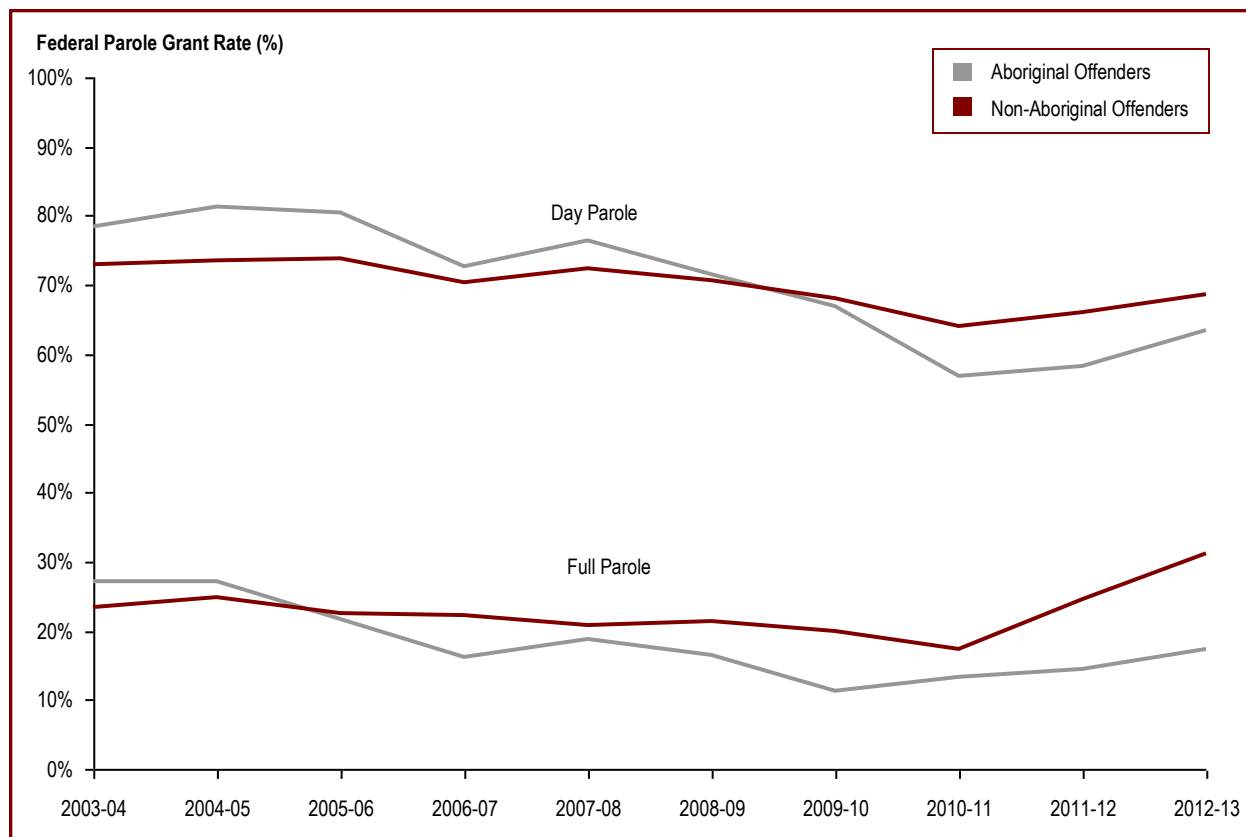
Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the Parole Board of Canada. 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 Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender advises the Parole Board of Canada in writing that he/she does not wish to be considered for full parole.

Comparison of the grant rates for federal day and full parole should be done with caution. On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (Abolition of Early Parole Act) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review. These offenders are now assessed on general reoffending as compared to the APR risk assessment, which considered the risk of committing a violent offence only. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2003-04 and 2010-11 and in 2012-13 in British Columbia were excluded. However, comparisons should be made with caution as the decisions made in 2011-12 and 2012-13 include decisions for a greater proportion of first-time non-violent offenders than in previous years.

THE FEDERAL FULL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS INCREASED FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE YEAR

Figure D2



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2012-13, the federal day and full parole grant rates increased for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders. However, the grant rates for Aboriginal offenders were lower compared to non-Aboriginal offenders for federal day parole (63.3% versus 68.6%, respectively) and full parole (17.3% versus 31.1%, respectively).

Note:

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

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada 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 Parole Board of Canada. 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 Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender advises the Parole Board of Canada in writing that he/she does not wish to be considered for full parole.

Comparison of the grant rates for federal day and full parole should be done with caution. On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (*Abolition of Early Parole Act*) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review. These offenders are now assessed on general reoffending as compared to the APR risk assessment, which considered the risk of committing a violent offence only. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2003-04 and 2010-11 and in 2012-13 in British Columbia were excluded. However, comparisons should be made with caution as the decisions made in 2011-12 and 2012-13 include decisions for a greater proportion of first-time non-violent offenders than in previous years.

THE FEDERAL FULL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS INCREASED FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE YEAR

Table D2

Type of Release	Year	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Total Number Granted/Denied
		Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	
Day Parole	2003-04	416	114	78.5	1,814	674	72.9	3,018
	2004-05	430	99	81.3	1,801	647	73.6	2,977
	2005-06	488	118	80.5	1,751	626	73.7	2,983
	2006-07	441	167	72.5	1,741	740	70.2	3,089
	2007-08	400	124	76.3	1,763	674	72.3	2,961
	2008-09	376	150	71.5	1,667	699	70.5	2,892
	2009-10	392	195	66.8	1,718	812	67.9	3,117
	2010-11	359	272	56.9	1,629	919	63.9	3,179
	2011-12	450	324	58.1	2,291	1,183	65.9	4,248
	2012-13	535	310	63.3	2,568	1,176	68.6	4,589
Full Parole	2003-04	115	311	27.0	486	1,601	23.3	2,513
	2004-05	112	301	27.1	489	1,494	24.7	2,396
	2005-06	105	381	21.6	466	1,610	22.4	2,562
	2006-07	75	390	16.1	489	1,726	22.1	2,680
	2007-08	79	343	18.7	451	1,717	20.8	2,590
	2008-09	73	371	16.4	465	1,707	21.4	2,616
	2009-10	49	383	11.3	442	1,783	19.9	2,657
	2010-11	70	452	13.4	385	1,840	17.3	2,747
	2011-12	74	445	14.3	645	1,995	24.4	3,159
	2012-13	96	458	17.3	906	2,004	31.1	3,464

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

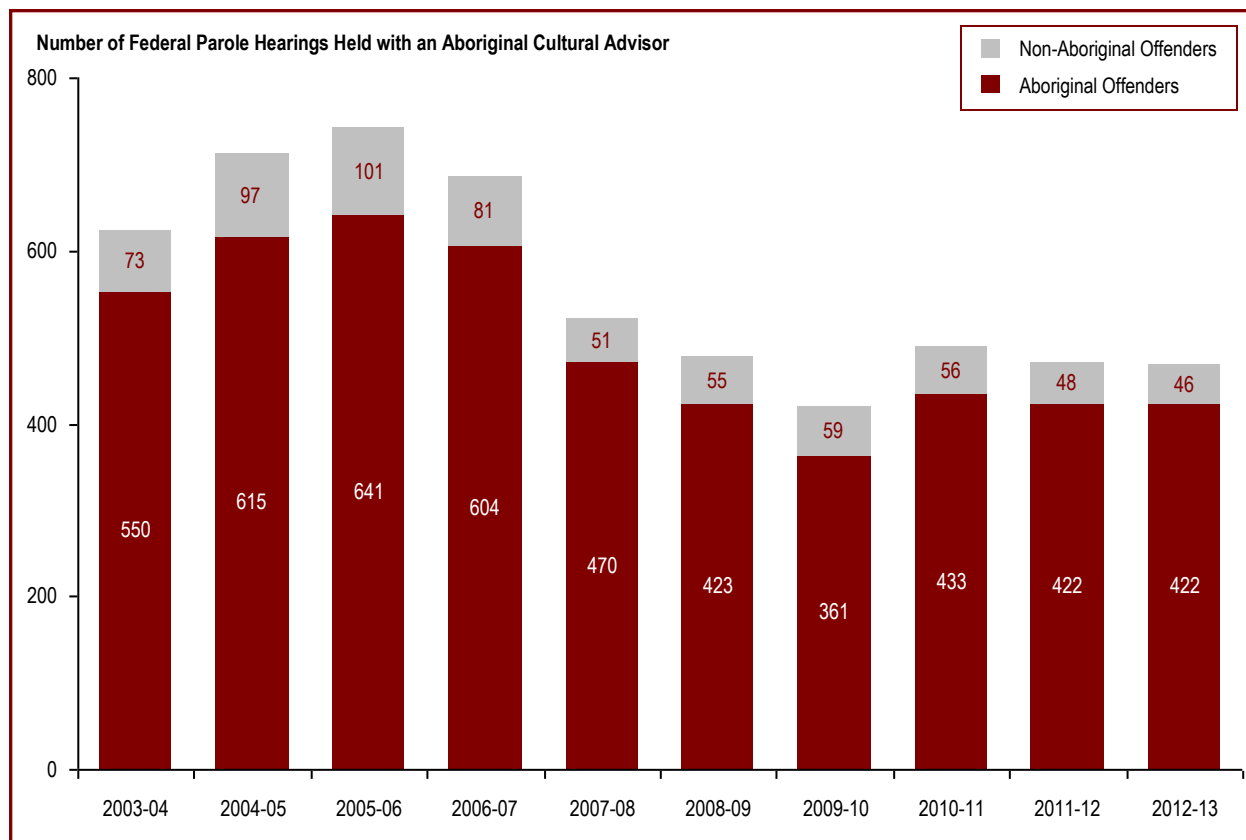
Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the Parole Board of Canada. 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 Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender advises the Parole Board of Canada in writing that he/she does not wish to be considered for full parole.

Comparison of the grant rates for federal day and full parole should be done with caution. On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (*Abolition of Early Parole Act*) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review. These offenders are now assessed on general reoffending as compared to the APR risk assessment, which considered the risk of committing a violent offence only. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2003-04 and 2010-11 and in 2012-13 in British Columbia were excluded. However, comparisons should be made with caution as the decisions made in 2011-12 and 2012-13 include decisions for a greater proportion of first-time non-violent offenders than in previous years.

FEDERAL PAROLE HEARINGS INVOLVING AN ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR HAVE FLUCTUATED

Figure D3



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- Over the past ten years, the total number of federal hearings involving an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor has fluctuated between 420 and 742.
- In 2012-13, 33.5% (442) of all federal hearings for Aboriginal offenders were held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor.
- In 2012-13, 1.0% (46) of all federal hearings for offenders who did not self-identify as Aboriginal were held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor.

Note:

The presence of an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor is an alternative approach to the traditional parole hearing, and was introduced by the Parole Board of Canada 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 HAVE FLUCTUATED

Table D3

Hearings held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor									
Year	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders			All Offenders		
	Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor		Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor		Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor	
	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%
2003-04	1,262	550	43.6	5,086	73	1.4	6,348	623	9.8
2004-05	1,344	615	45.8	5,036	97	1.9	6,380	712	11.2
2005-06	1,395	641	45.9	5,184	101	1.9	6,579	742	11.3
2006-07	1,349	604	44.8	5,287	81	1.5	6,636	685	10.3
2007-08	1,240	470	37.9	4,761	51	1.1	6,001	521	8.7
2008-09	1,194	423	35.4	4,426	55	1.2	5,620	478	8.5
2009-10	1,149	361	31.4	4,532	59	1.3	5,681	420	7.4
2010-11	1,184	433	36.6	4,403	56	1.3	5,587	489	8.8
2011-12	1,206	422	35.0	4,704	48	1.0	5,910	470	8.0
2012-13	1,261	422	33.5	4,699	46	1.0	5,960	468	7.9

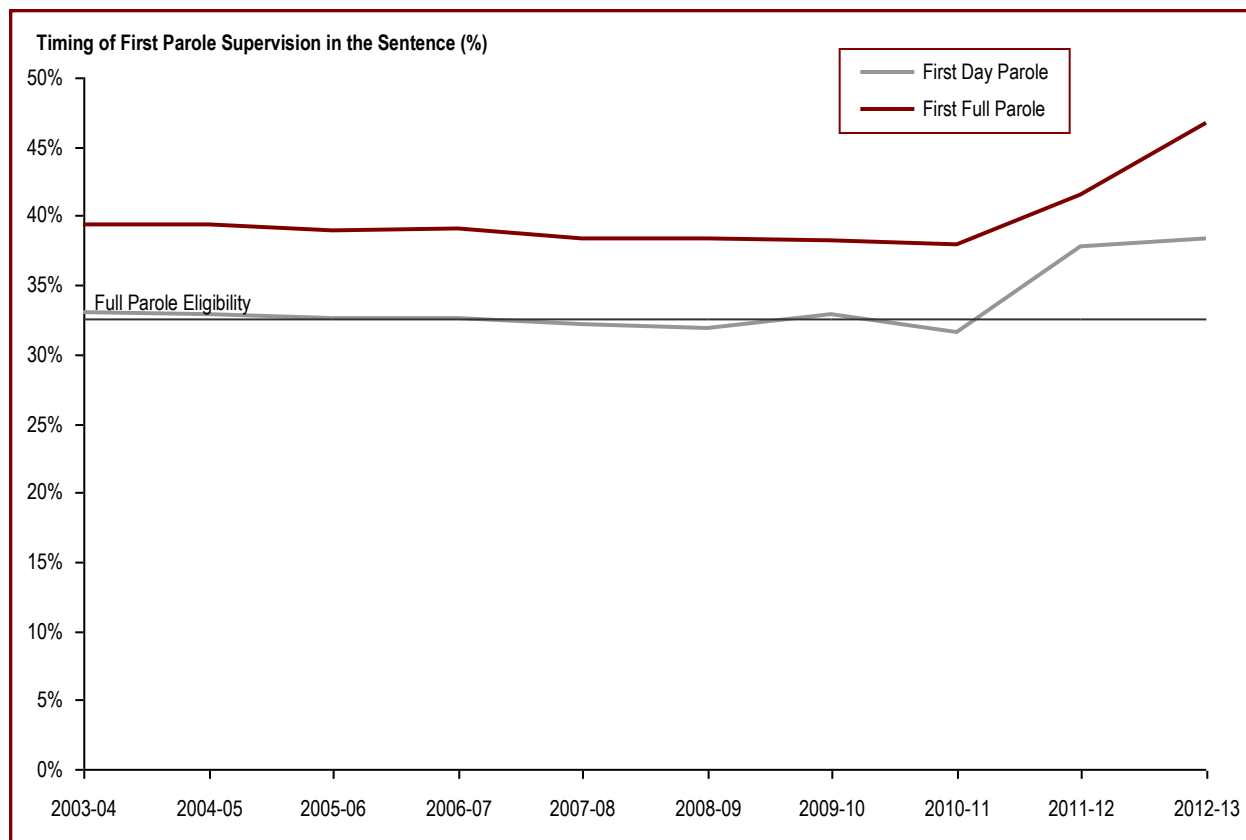
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

The presence of an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor is an alternative approach to the traditional parole hearing, and was introduced by the Parole Board of Canada 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.

PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED PRIOR TO BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE IS THE HIGHEST SINCE 2003-04

Figure D4



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2012-13, the average proportion of sentence served before the first parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences increased to 38.3% for day parole and 46.7% for full parole, as compared to 37.8% and 41.7%, respectively, a year before.

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.

The increases in the average proportion of time served are in part due to the effect of Bill C-59 and were driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences (some of whom were former APR-eligible offenders).

**PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED PRIOR TO BEING RELEASED
ON PAROLE IS THE HIGHEST SINCE 2003-04**

Table D4

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Percentage of sentence incarcerated						
2003-04	27.5	33.4	33.0	37.5	39.6	39.4
2004-05	28.8	33.3	32.9	37.2	39.6	39.4
2005-06	28.5	32.9	32.5	36.1	39.3	38.9
2006-07	27.4	33.2	32.6	37.2	39.3	39.1
2007-08	30.3	32.3	32.1	37.9	38.4	38.3
2008-09	28.2	32.4	31.9	36.6	38.7	38.4
2009-10	29.5	33.2	32.8	36.1	38.5	38.2
2010-11	29.2	31.8	31.6	36.6	38.0	37.9
2011-12	35.0	38.1	37.8	40.3	41.6	41.5
2012-13	38.8	38.3	38.3	45.4	46.8	46.7

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

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.

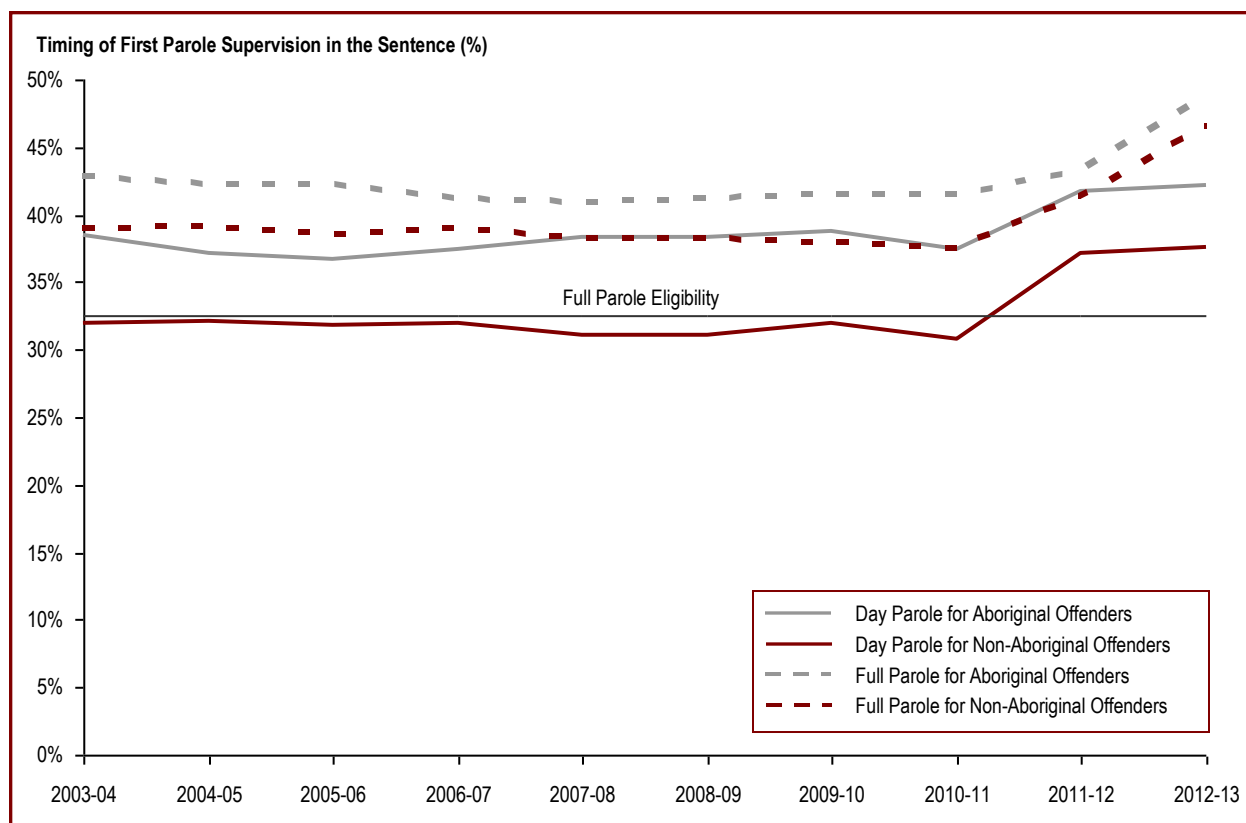
Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility.

On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (Abolition of Early Parole Act) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review at 1/6 of their sentence.

The increases in the average proportion of time served are in part due to the effect of Bill C-59 and were driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences (some of whom were former APR-eligible offenders).

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

Figure D5



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2012-13, the average proportion of time served before the first federal day parole supervision period and the first federal full parole supervision period was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than for Aboriginal offenders (37.6% versus 42.2%, and 46.5% versus 48.6%, 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.

The increases in the average proportion of time served are in part due to the effect of Bill C-59 and were driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences (some of whom were former APR-eligible offenders).

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

Table D5

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total
Percentage of sentence incarcerated						
2003-04	38.5	31.9	33.0	42.8	38.9	39.4
2004-05	37.2	32.1	32.9	42.2	39.0	39.4
2005-06	36.7	31.8	32.5	42.2	38.5	38.9
2006-07	37.4	31.9	32.6	41.1	38.9	39.1
2007-08	38.3	31.1	32.1	40.9	38.1	38.3
2008-09	38.3	31.0	31.9	41.1	38.2	38.4
2009-10	38.7	31.9	32.8	41.4	37.9	38.2
2010-11	37.4	30.8	31.6	41.4	37.5	37.9
2011-12	41.7	37.1	37.8	43.2	41.3	41.5
2012-13	42.2	37.6	38.3	48.6	46.5	46.7

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

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.

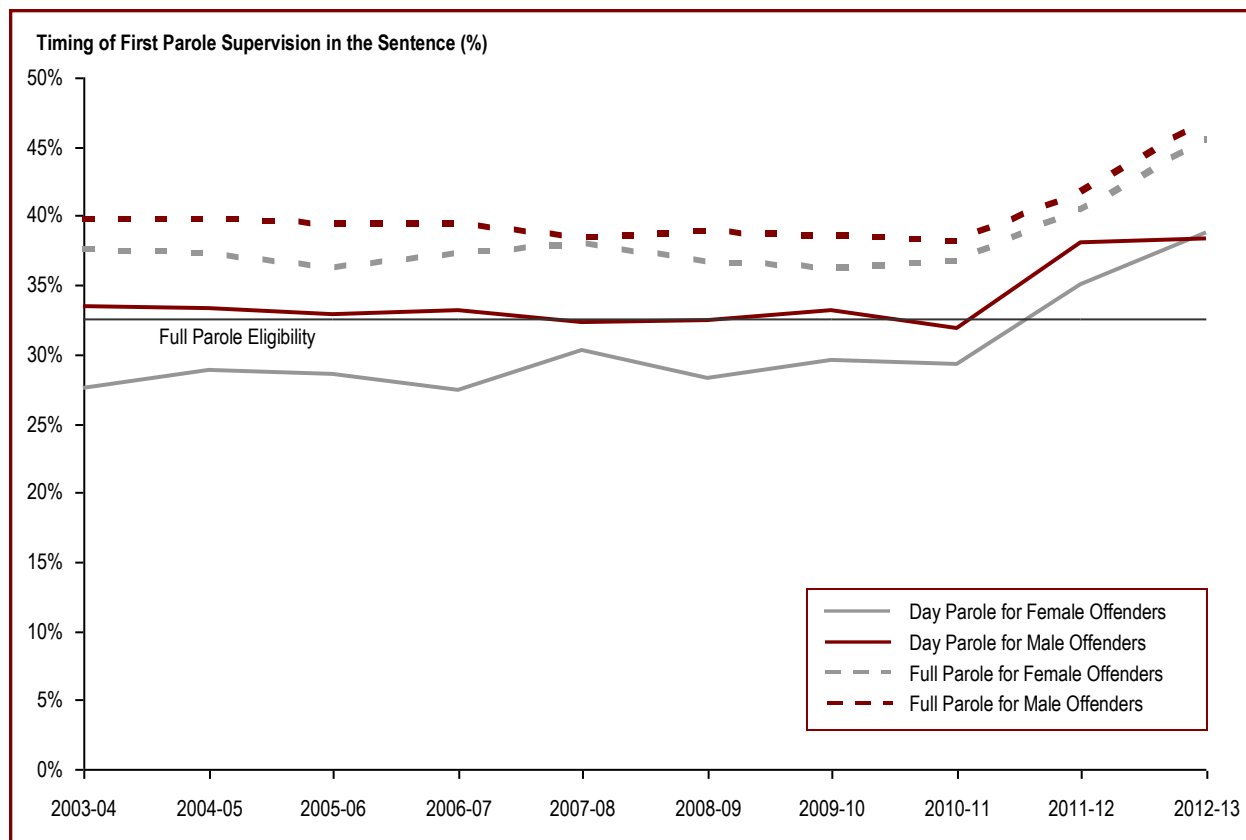
These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction, excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

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.

The increases in the average proportion of time served are in part due to the effect of Bill C-59 and were driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences (some of whom were former APR-eligible offenders).

FEMALE OFFENDERS SERVE A LOWER PROPORTION OF THEIR SENTENCES THAN MALE OFFENDERS BEFORE BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE

Figure D6



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- Since 2003-04, female offenders have served less of their sentences before the first federal day parole release than male offenders. However, in 2012-13, female offenders served an average of 0.5% more of their sentences before the first federal day parole than male offenders (38.8% versus 38.3%, respectively), whereas in 2011-12, female offenders served an average of 3.1% less of their sentences before first federal day parole than their male counterparts.
- In 2012-13, female offenders served an average of 1.4% less of their sentences before the first federal full parole supervision than male offenders (45.4% versus 46.8%, 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.

On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (Abolition of Early Parole Act) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review at 1/6 of their sentence.

The increases in the average proportion of time served are in part due to the effect of Bill C-59 and were driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences (some of whom were former APR-eligible offenders).

**FEMALE OFFENDERS SERVE A LOWER PROPORTION OF THEIR SENTENCES
THAN MALE OFFENDERS BEFORE BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE**

Table D6

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Percentage of sentence incarcerated						
2003-04	27.5	33.4	33.0	37.5	39.6	39.4
2004-05	28.8	33.3	32.9	37.2	39.6	39.4
2005-06	28.5	32.9	32.5	36.1	39.3	38.9
2006-07	27.4	33.2	32.6	37.2	39.3	39.1
2007-08	30.3	32.3	32.1	37.9	38.4	38.3
2008-09	28.2	32.4	31.9	36.6	38.7	38.4
2009-10	29.5	33.2	32.8	36.1	38.5	38.2
2010-11	29.2	31.8	31.6	36.6	38.0	37.9
2011-12	35.0	38.1	37.8	40.3	41.6	41.5
2012-13	38.8	38.3	38.3	45.4	46.8	46.7

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

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.

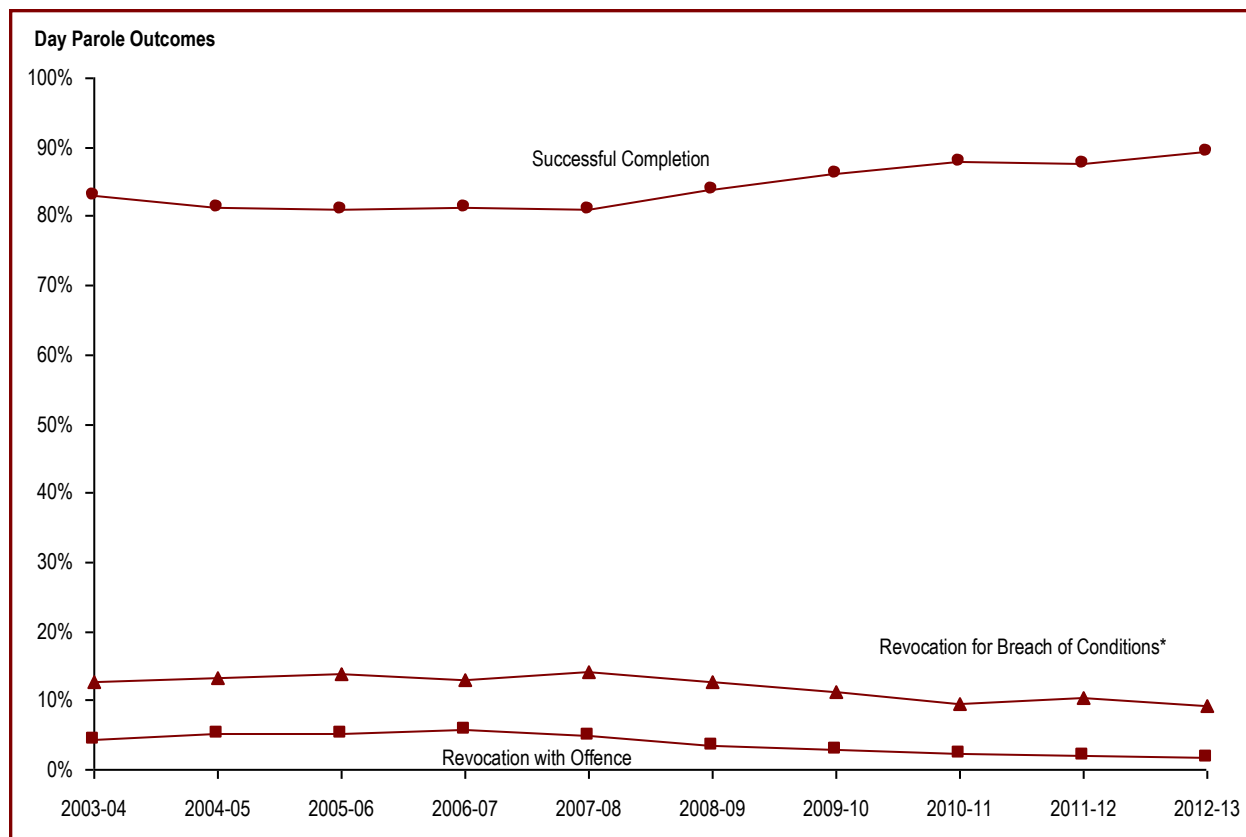
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On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (Abolition of Early Parole Act) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review at 1/6 of their sentence.

The increases in the average proportion of time served are in part due to the effect of Bill C-59 and were driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences (some of whom were former APR-eligible offenders).

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D7



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- Since 2003-04, over 80% of federal day paroles have been successfully completed.
- In the last five years, the successful completion rates of federal day paroles have improved, reaching 89.3% in 2012-13.
- During the five-year period between 2008-09 and 2012-13, the successful completion rate for offenders released on APR day parole was slightly higher (87.2%) than for offenders released on regular day parole (86.9%).
- In 2012-13, 1.5% of federal day paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.1% with a violent offence.
- In 2012-13, for the first time in the last five years the successful completion rate was higher for female offenders than for male offenders (91.5% versus 89%, respectively).

Note:

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

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

Bill C-10 (*Safe Streets and Communities Act*), which came into force on June 13, 2012, expanded the number of offences, listed in Schedule I of the *CCRA*. It now includes, for example, those convicted of child pornography, aggravated assault of a police officer, or a terrorist offence under the *Criminal Code*. As a result, some offences that were previously recorded in the data as non-violent are now considered as violent. This has resulted in higher numbers of revocations with a violent offence and lower numbers of revocations with a non-violent offence than in previous versions of this report.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D7

Federal Day Parole Outcomes	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	1,784	83.9	1,720	86.0	1,750	86.9	1,911	87.4	2,728	89.2
Accelerated	812	84.1	808	86.4	871	90.2	364	89.2	21	95.5
Total	2,596	83.9	2,528	86.1	2,621	88.0	2,275	87.7	2,749	89.3
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	284	13.4	223	11.2	214	10.6	232	10.6	281	9.2
Accelerated	105	10.9	102	10.9	72	7.5	36	8.8	1	4.5
Total	389	12.6	325	11.1	286	9.6	268	10.3	282	9.2
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	42	2.0	42	2.1	39	1.9	37	1.7	45	1.5
Accelerated	44	4.6	23	2.5	23	2.4	7	1.7	0	0
Total	86	2.8	65	2.2	62	2.1	44	1.7	45	1.5
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	17	0.8	15	0.8	10	0.5	6	0.3	4	0.1
Accelerated	5	0.5	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0
Total	22	0.7	17	0.6	10	0.3	7	0.3	4	0.1
Total										
Regular	2,127	68.8	2,000	68.1	2,013	67.6	2,186	84.3	3,058	99.3
Accelerated	966	31.2	935	31.9	966	32.4	408	15.7	22	0.7
Total	3,093	100.0	2,935	100.0	2,979	100.0	2,594	100.0	3,080	100.0

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

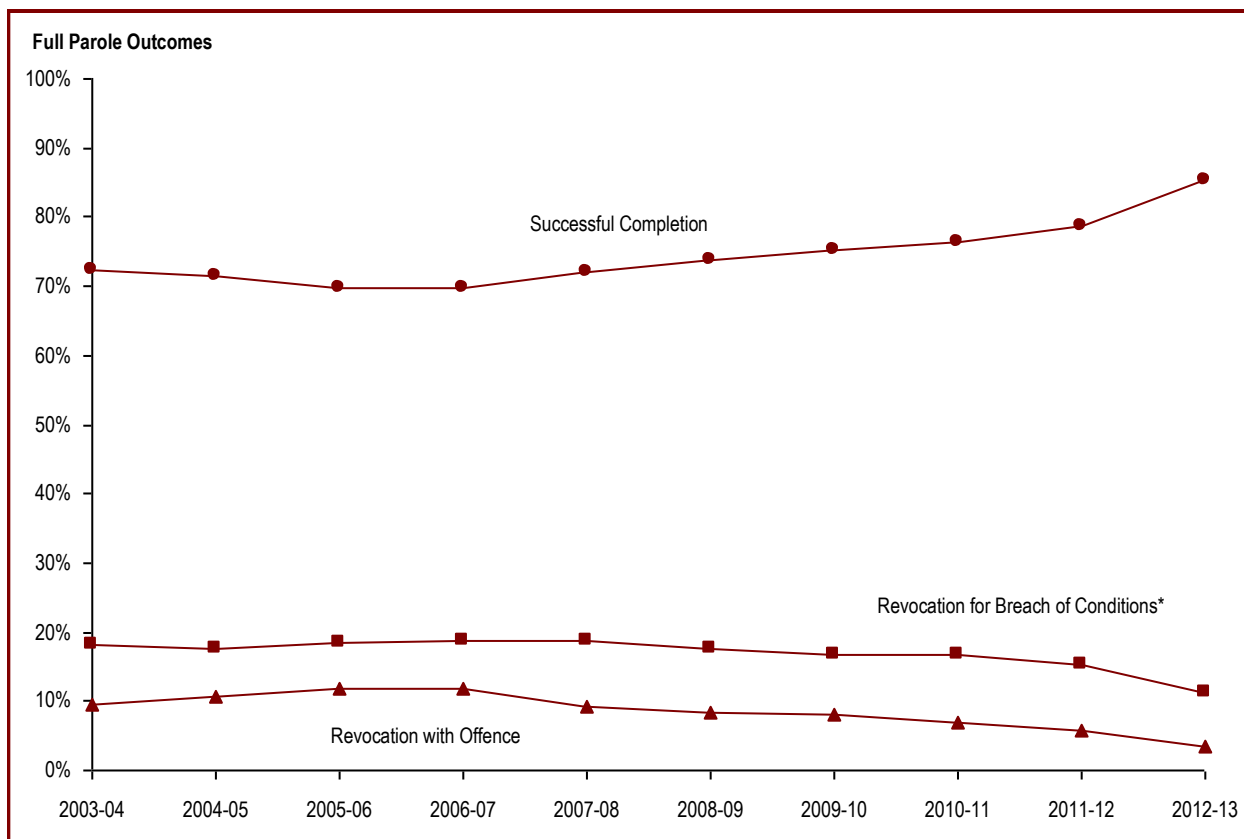
*Revocation for Breach of Conditions includes revocation with outstanding charges.

**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences. Bill C-10 (*Safe Streets and Communities Act*), which came into force on June 13, 2012, expanded the number of offences in Schedule I (e.g., it now includes child pornography, aggravated assault of a police officer, or a terrorist offence under the *Criminal Code*). As a result, some offences that were previously recorded in the data as non-violent are now considered as violent. This has resulted in higher numbers of revocations with a violent offence and lower numbers of revocations with a non-violent offence than in previous versions of this report.

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 Parole Board of Canada. Eligibility for day parole release normally occurs 6 months prior to full parole.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D8



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The successful completion rates of federal full paroles have been consistently improving over the last five years, reaching 85.2% (+11.4%) in 2012-13.
- In the last five years, the successful completion rate on APR full parole was on average 4% lower than the rate on regular full parole.
- In 2012-13, 3.3% of federal full paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.3% with a violent offence. That represents a decrease of 2.1% and 0.2% compared to 2011-12.
- In 2012-13, the successful completion rate of federal full paroles was higher for female offenders than for male offenders (91.5% versus 84.5%, respectively).

Note:

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

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

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

Bill C-10 (*Safe Streets and Communities Act*), which came into force on June 13, 2012, expanded the number of offences, listed in Schedule I of the *CCRA*. It now includes, for example, those convicted of child pornography, aggravated assault of a police officer, or a terrorist offence under the *Criminal Code*. As a result, some offences that were previously recorded in the data as non-violent are now considered as violent. This has resulted in higher numbers of revocations with a violent offence and lower numbers of revocations with a non-violent offence than in previous versions of this report.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D8

Federal Full Parole Outcomes*	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	386	80.2	351	79.1	360	80.2	334	82.5	426	80.4
Accelerated	633	70.3	624	73.2	664	74.5	688	77.0	588	89.1
Total	1,019	73.8	975	75.2	1,024	76.4	1,022	78.7	1,014	85.2
Revocation for Breach of Conditions**										
Regular	59	12.3	53	11.9	55	12.2	54	13.3	82	15.5
Accelerated	186	20.7	162	19.0	168	18.9	146	16.3	52	7.9
Total	245	17.7	215	16.6	223	16.6	200	15.4	134	11.3
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	28	5.8	33	7.4	26	5.8	15	3.7	19	3.6
Accelerated	76	8.4	63	7.4	54	6.1	55	6.2	20	3.0
Total	104	7.5	96	7.4	80	6.0	70	5.4	39	3.3
Revocation with Violent Offence***										
Regular	8	1.7	7	1.6	8	1.8	2	0.5	3	0.6
Accelerated	5	0.6	4	0.5	5	0.6	5	0.6	0	0
Total	13	0.9	11	0.8	13	1.0	7	0.5	3	0.3
Total										
Regular	481	34.8	444	34.2	449	33.5	405	31.2	530	44.5
Accelerated	900	65.2	853	65.8	891	66.5	894	68.8	660	55.5
Total	1,381	100.0	1,297	100.0	1,340	100.0	1,299	100.0	1,190	100.0

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

*Excludes offenders serving indeterminate sentences because they do not have a warrant expiry date and technically speaking, can only successfully complete full parole upon [their] death.

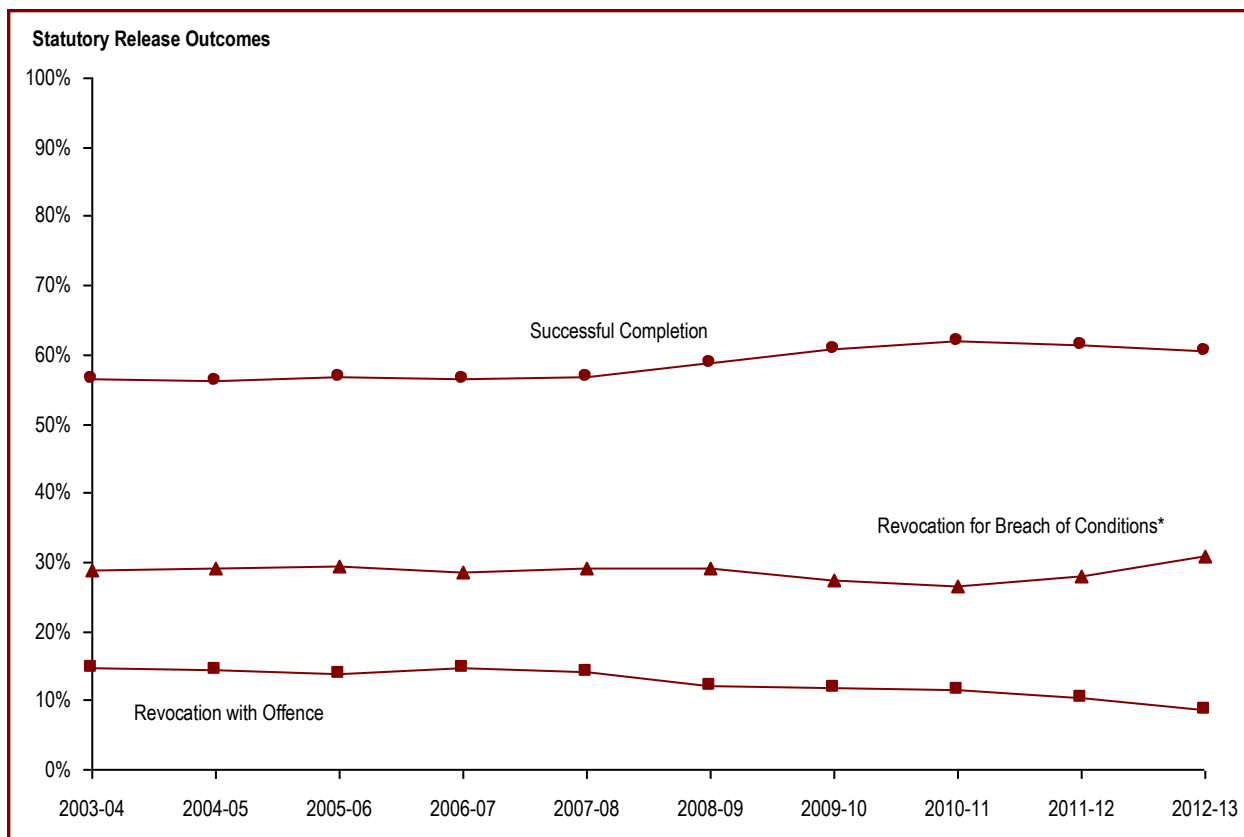
**Revocation for Breach of Conditions includes revocation with outstanding charges.

***Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences. Bill C-10 (*Safe Streets and Communities Act*), which came into force on June 13, 2012, expanded the number of offences in Schedule I. As a result, some offences that were previously recorded in the data as non-violent are now considered as violent. This has resulted in higher numbers of revocations with a violent offence and lower numbers of revocations with a non-violent offence than in previous versions of this report.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada 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.

STATUTORY RELEASES HAVE THE LOWEST RATES OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION

Figure D9



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- Over the last five years, the successful completion rate for offenders on statutory release increased to 60.6% (+1.7%), while the revocation for breach of condition rate increased to 30.7% (+1.7%).
- Over the past ten years, the successful completion rate of statutory releases has fluctuated, ranging from 58.9% to 61.9%.
- In 2012-13, 7.1% of statutory releases ended with a non-violent offence and 1.5% with a violent offence. That represents a decrease of 2.4% and 1.0% compared to 2008-09.
- In 2012-13, the successful completion rate of statutory releases was higher for female offenders than for male offenders (66.3% versus 60.3%, respectively). When compared with the rates in 2008-09, the successful completion rate of statutory releases for female offenders decreased from 71.5% (-5.2%).

Note:

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

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

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

Bill C-10 (*Safe Streets and Communities Act*), which came into force on June 13, 2012, expanded the number of offences, listed in Schedule I of the *CCRA*. It now includes, for example, those convicted of child pornography, aggravated assault of a police officer, or a terrorist offence under the *Criminal Code*. As a result, some offences that were previously recorded in the data as non-violent are now considered as violent. This has resulted in higher numbers of revocations with a violent offence and lower numbers of revocations with a non-violent offence than in previous versions of this report.

STATUTORY RELEASES HAVE THE LOWEST RATES OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION

Table D9

Statutory Release Outcomes	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion	3,484	58.9	3,710	60.8	3,456	61.9	3,438	61.5	3,736	60.6
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*	1,716	29.0	1,665	27.3	1,481	26.5	1,566	28.0	1,894	30.7
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence	562	9.5	574	9.4	527	9.4	470	8.4	439	7.1
Revocation with Violent Offence**	150	2.5	148	2.4	120	2.1	112	2.0	92	1.5
Total	5,912	100.0	6,097	100.0	5,584	100.0	5,586	100.0	6,161	100.0

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

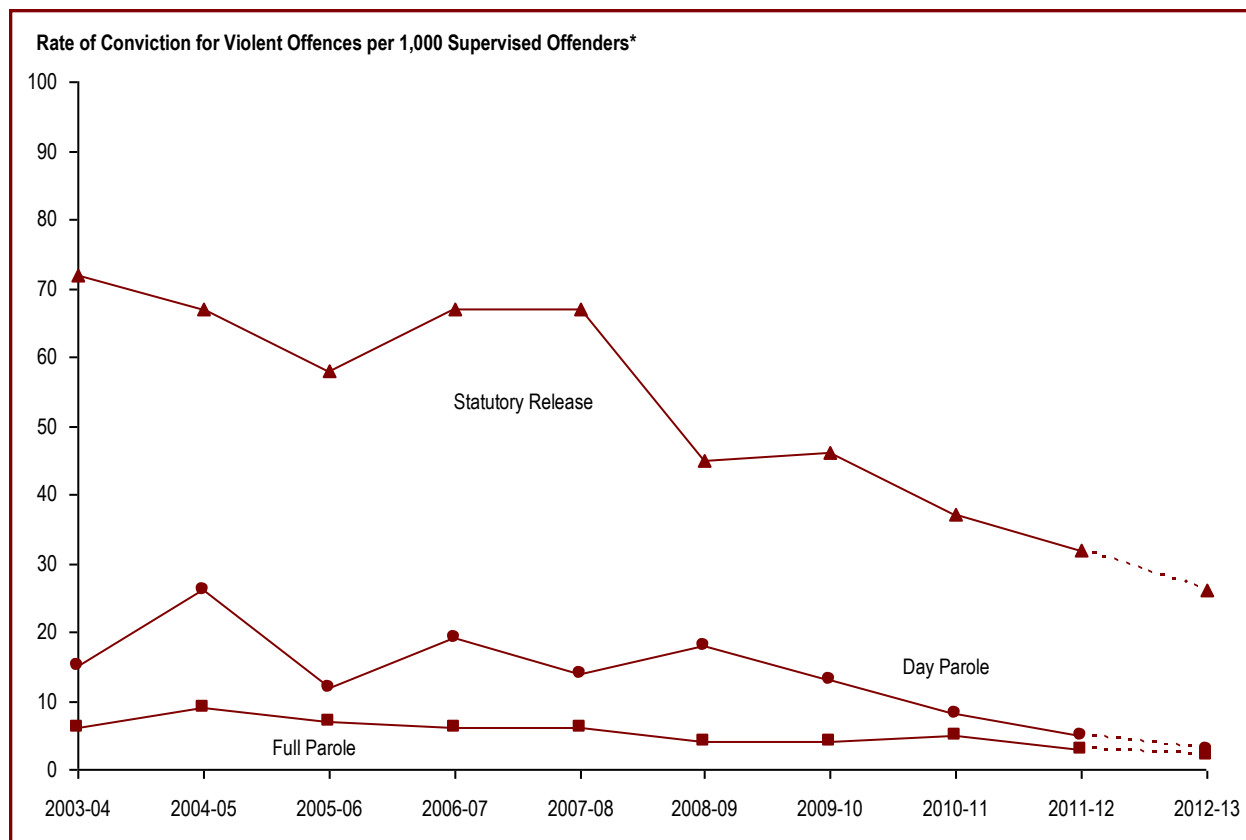
Note:

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

**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences. Bill C-10 (*Safe Streets and Communities Act*), which came into force on June 13, 2012, expanded the number of offences in Schedule I (e.g., it now includes child pornography, aggravated assault of a police officer, or a terrorist offence under the *Criminal Code*). As a result, some offences that were previously recorded in the data as non-violent are now considered as violent. This has resulted in higher numbers of revocations with a violent offence and lower numbers of revocations with a non-violent offence than in previous versions of this report.

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

Figure D10



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The rate of conviction for violent offences** while under community supervision has declined since 2003-04.
- Those offenders under discretionary release (day and full parole) are less likely to be convicted of a violent offence while under supervision than those on statutory release.

Note:

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

**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences. Bill C-10 (*Safe Streets and Communities Act*), which came into force on June 13, 2012, expanded the number of offences in Schedule I (e.g., it now includes child pornography, aggravated assault of a police officer, or a terrorist offence under the *Criminal Code*). As a result, some offences that were previously recorded in the data as non-violent are now considered as violent. This has resulted in higher numbers of revocations with a violent offence and lower numbers of revocations with a non-violent offence than in previous versions of this report.

The dotted line between 2011-12 and 2012-13 is intended to signify that due to delays in the court process, these numbers under-represent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end.

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

Table D10

Year	# of Offenders Convicted for Violent Offences				Rate per 1,000 Supervised Offenders*		
	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Total	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release
2003-04	19	25	213	257	15	6	72
2004-05	32	36	200	268	26	9	67
2005-06	16	28	178	222	12	7	58
2006-07	25	21	213	259	19	6	67
2007-08	18	22	211	251	14	6	67
2008-09	22	17	150	189	18	4	45
2009-10	17	15	148	180	13	4	46
2010-11	10	18	120	148	8	5	37
2011-12	7	9	112	128	5	3	32
2012-13**	4	6	92	102	3	2	26

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

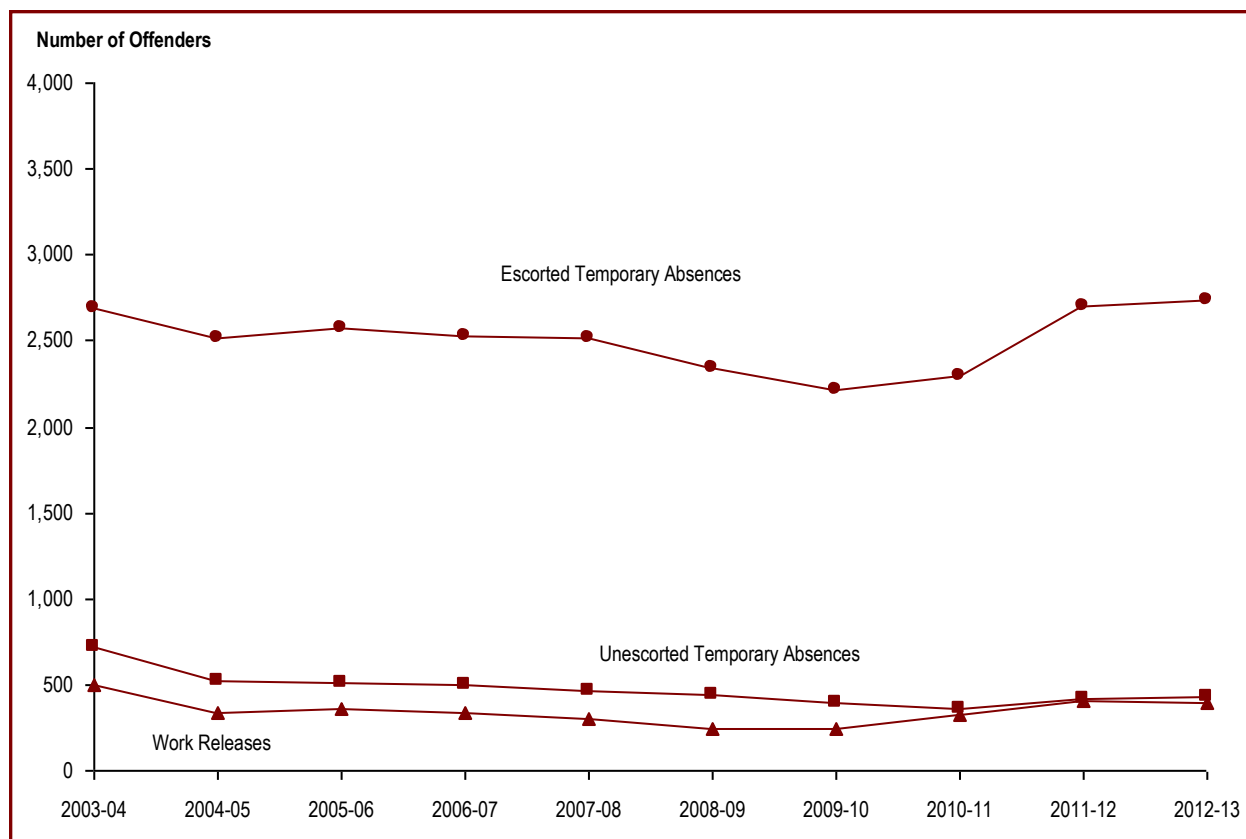
**Due to delays in the court processes, the numbers under-represent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end.

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

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. Bill C-10 (*Safe Streets and Communities Act*), which came into force on June 13, 2012, expanded the number of offences in Schedule I (e.g., it now includes child pornography, aggravated assault of a police officer, or a terrorist offence under the *Criminal Code*). As a result, some offences that were previously recorded in the data as non-violent are now considered as violent. This has resulted in higher numbers of revocations with a violent offence and lower numbers of revocations with a non-violent offence than in previous versions of this report.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES INCREASED IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

Figure D11



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of offenders receiving escorted and unescorted temporary absences increased in the last three years.
- The number of offenders receiving work releases has decreased by 21.6%, from 496 in 2003-04 to 389 in 2012-13.
- 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 structured 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 INCREASED IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

Table D11

Year	Temporary Absences				Work Releases	
	Escorted		Unescorted		# of Offenders	# of Permits
	# of Offenders	# of Permits	# of Offenders	# of Permits		
2003-04	2,691	38,112	715	4,133	496	1,052
2004-05	2,519	35,277	526	3,600	332	765
2005-06	2,571	37,141	505	3,058	355	997
2006-07	2,532	39,793	502	4,169	339	726
2007-08	2,518	41,631	469	3,804	301	615
2008-09	2,337	36,394	436	3,805	239	654
2009-10	2,218	35,887	391	3,351	249	1,049
2010-11	2,295	40,227	354	3,116	321	1,302
2011-12	2,696	44,473	419	3,870	405	814
2012-13	2,742	48,006	434	3,702	389	670

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

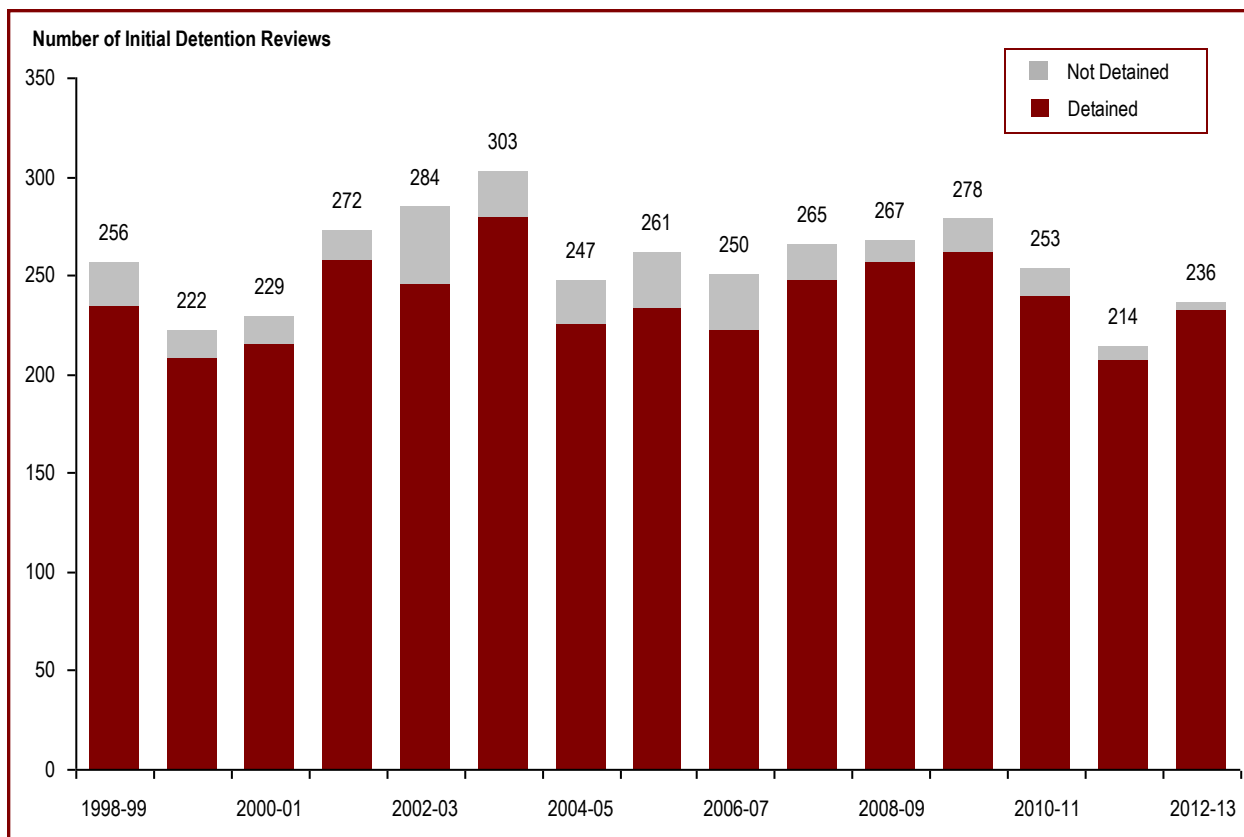
These numbers depict the number of offenders who received at least one temporary absence permit (excluding those for medical purposes) or at least one work release. An offender may be granted more than one temporary absence permit or work release over a period of time.

SECTION E

STATISTICS ON SPECIAL APPLICATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

THE NUMBER OF INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS INCREASED IN 2012-13

Figure E1



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The annual number of initial detention reviews has been fluctuating since 1998-99.
- Out of 3,839 initial detention reviews since 1998-99, 92.8% have resulted in a decision to detain.
- In 2012-13, the initial detention rate was 98.3%, the highest in the last 15 years.
- Since 1998-99, male offenders accounted for 98.6% of all referrals for detention. During the same period, 53 female offenders were referred for detention and 47 were detained
- In 2012-13, Aboriginal offenders accounted for 23.3% of incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences while they accounted for 39.4% of offenders referred for detention and 37.7% 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 INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS INCREASED IN 2012-13

Table E1

Year	Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews										Total
	Detained				Statutory Release				Total		
	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	
1998-99	77	157	234	91.4	3	19	22	8.6	80	176	256
1999-00	83	125	208	93.7	3	11	14	6.3	86	136	222
2000-01	69	146	215	93.9	6	8	14	6.1	75	154	229
2001-02	73	184	257	93.8	2	13	15	5.5	77	197	274
2002-03	80	165	245	86.3	14	25	39	13.7	94	190	284
2003-04	72	207	279	92.1	8	16	24	7.9	80	223	303
2004-05	70	155	225	91.1	6	16	22	8.9	76	171	247
2005-06	75	158	233	89.3	11	17	28	10.7	86	175	261
2006-07	64	158	222	88.8	4	24	28	11.2	68	182	250
2007-08	85	162	247	93.2	7	11	18	6.8	92	173	265
2008-09	103	153	256	95.9	5	6	11	4.1	108	159	267
2009-10	96	165	261	93.9	2	15	17	6.1	98	180	278
2010-11	111	128	239	94.5	4	10	14	5.5	115	138	253
2011-12	88	119	207	96.7	3	4	7	3.3	91	123	214
2012-13	89	143	232	98.3	4	0	4	1.7	93	143	236
Total	1,235	2,325	3,560	92.8	82	195	277	7.2	1,319	2,520	3,839

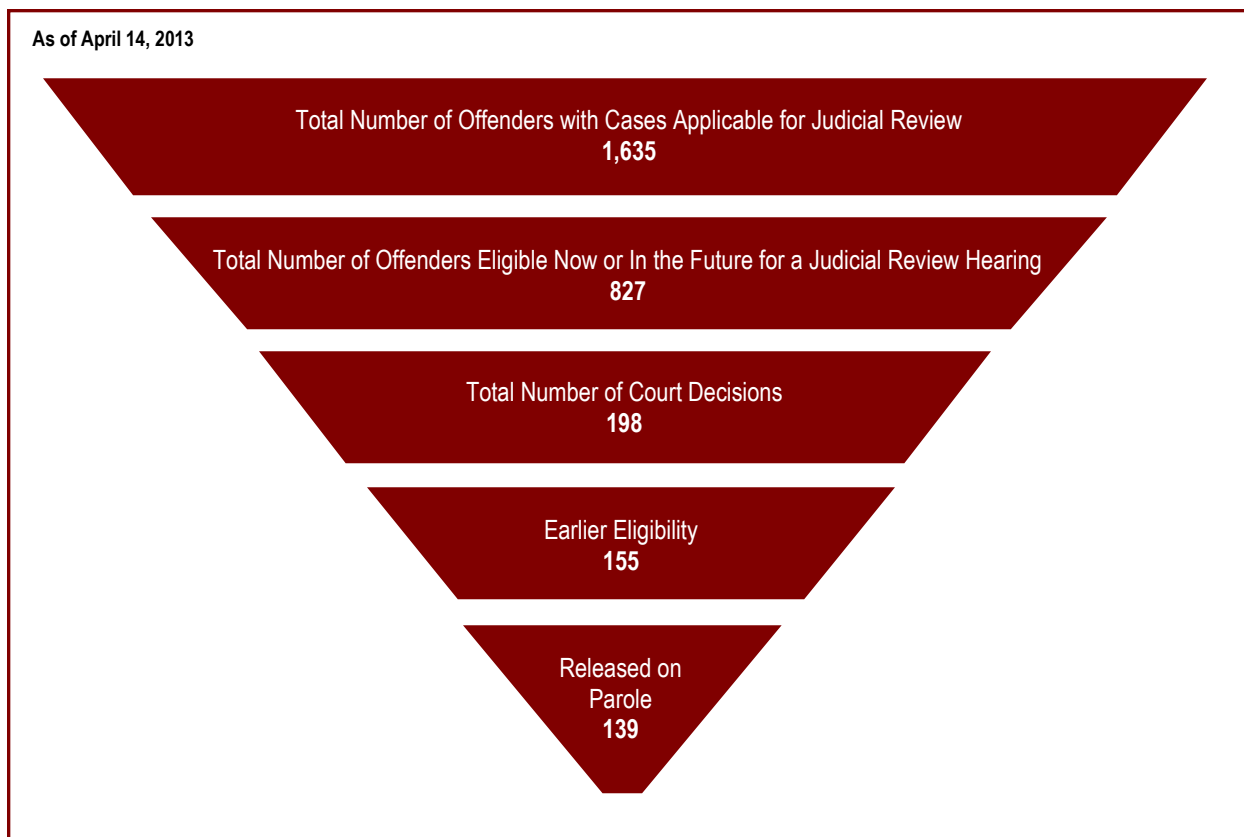
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

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.

78% 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 198 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 78.3% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period that must be served before parole eligibility.
- Of the 827 offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review, 304 have already served 15 years of their sentence whereas 523 have not.
- Of the 155 offenders who have had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 151 have reached their revised Day Parole eligibility date. Of these offenders, 138 have been released on parole, and 91 are currently being actively supervised in the community*.
- A higher percentage of second degree (87.0%) than first degree (77.1%) murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

Note:

*Of the 47 offenders no longer under active supervision, 20 are incarcerated, 21 are deceased, two are being temporarily detained, and four have been deported.

Judicial review is an application to the court for a reduction in the time required to be served before being eligible for parole. Judicial review procedures apply to offenders who have been sentenced to imprisonment for life without eligibility for parole until more than fifteen years of their sentence has been served. Offenders can apply when they have served at least 15 years of their sentence.

78% 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	1	1	1	0	2	1
New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	1	0
Quebec	62	15	5	2	67	17
Ontario	21	0	18	1	39	1
Manitoba	7	3	1	0	8	3
Saskatchewan	6	0	3	0	9	0
Alberta	19	0	6	0	25	0
British Columbia	18	1	6	0	24	1
Sub-total	135	20	40	3	175	23
Total	155		43		198	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

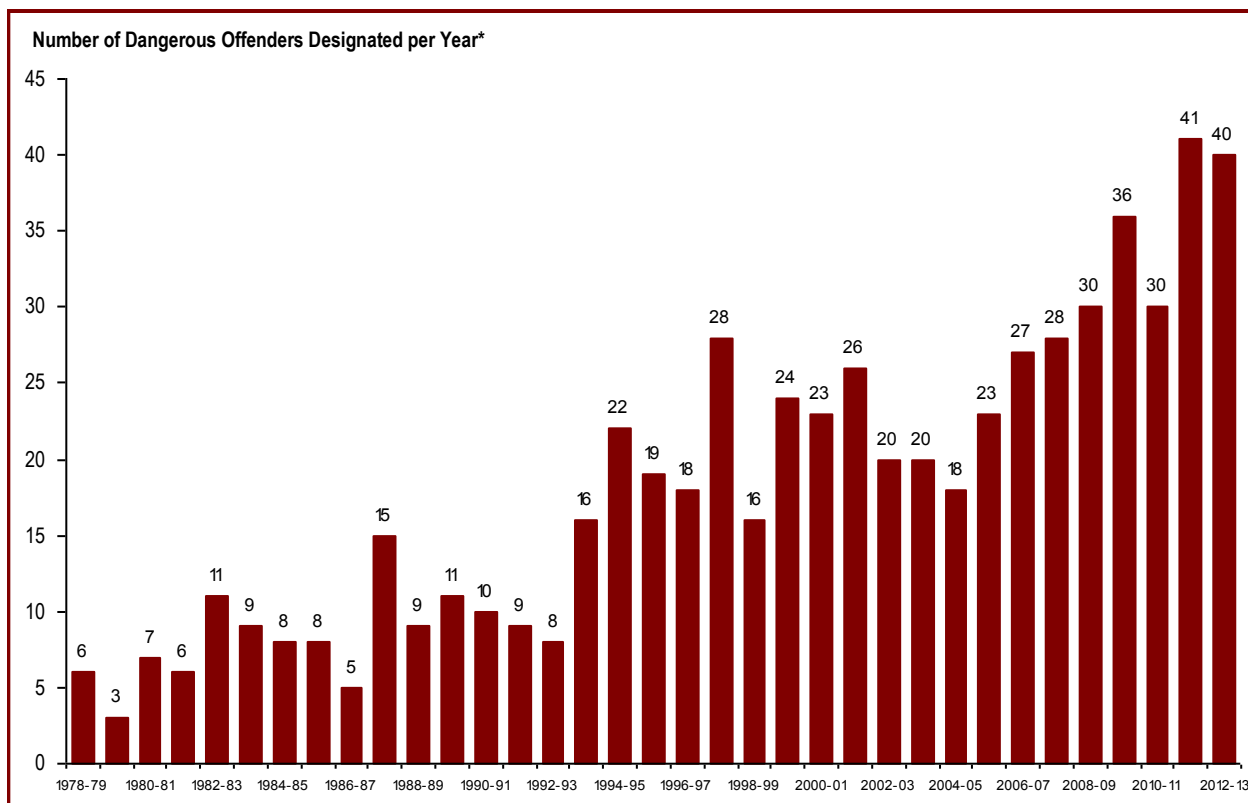
Note:

These numbers represent total decisions as of April 14, 2013.

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

THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS

Figure E3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 14, 2013, there have been 636 offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders (DOs) since 1978. 73.9% have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There are 538 DOs currently active, and of those, 94.2% have indeterminate sentences.
- Of the 538 active DOs, 512 were incarcerated (representing 3.5% of the total federal inmate population), one has been deported, one has escaped, and 24 were being supervised in the community.
- There are currently four female offenders with a Dangerous Offender designation.
- Aboriginal offenders account for 29.4% of DOs and 20.5% of the total federal offender population.

Note:

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

Six offenders who received Dangerous Offender designations did not have a designation date entered in their file, and are therefore not represented in the graph. However, they are counted in the total number of offenders who received a designation.

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 25 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and nine Habitual Offenders.

THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS

Table E3

Province/Territory of Designation	All Designations (# designated since 1978)	Active Dangerous Offenders		
		# of Indeterminate Offenders	# of Determinate Offenders	Total
Newfoundland & Labrador	11	8	0	8
Nova Scotia	17	14	0	14
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	8	7	0	7
Quebec	73	63	5	68
Ontario	262	205	13	218
Manitoba	18	16	1	17
Saskatchewan	61	47	7	54
Alberta	53	43	2	45
British Columbia	122	94	2	96
Yukon	2	1	1	2
Northwest Territories	8	8	0	8
Nunavut	1	1	0	1
Total	636	507	31	538

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

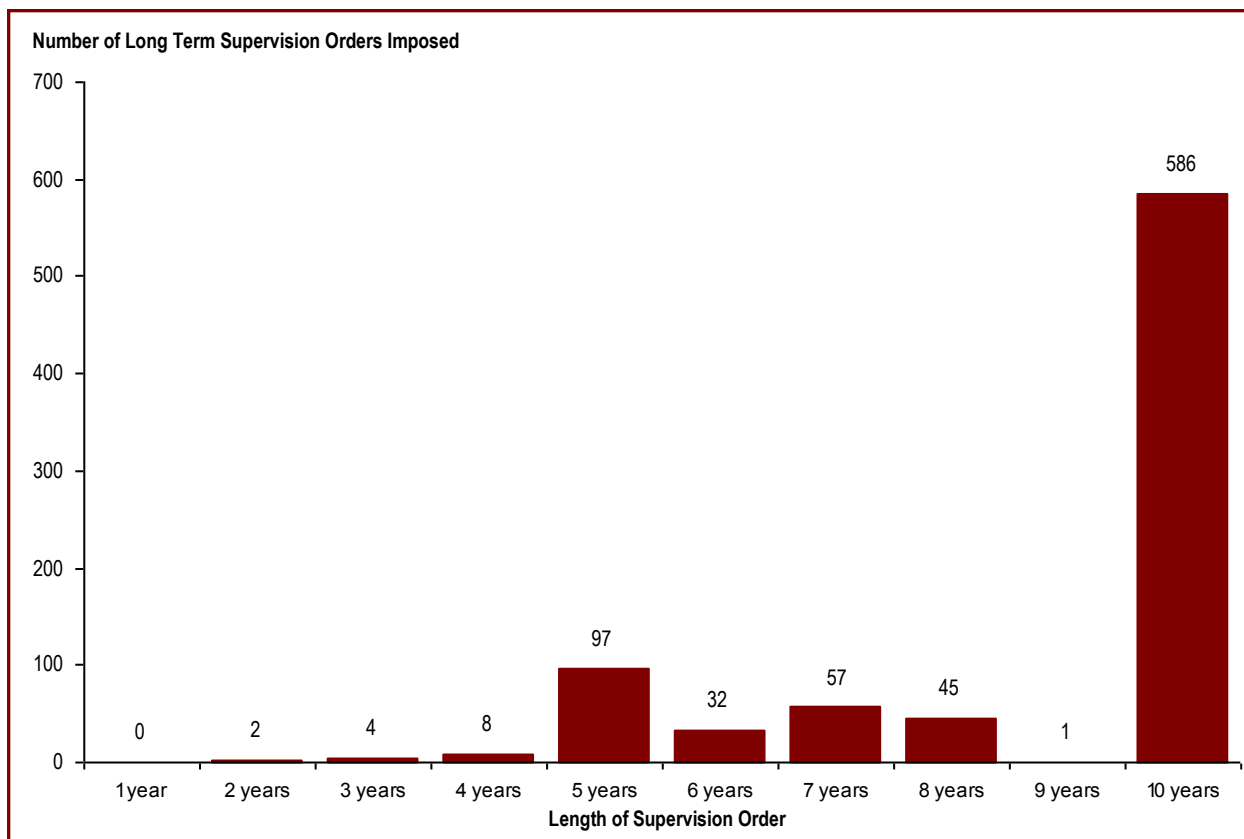
Numbers presented are as of April 14, 2013.

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 14, 2013, the courts have imposed 832 long term supervision orders. Of these, 70.4% were for a period of 10 years.
- There are currently 722 offenders with long term supervision orders, and of these, 482 (66.8%) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There are currently 12 women with long term supervision orders.
- There are currently 370 offenders being supervised on their long term supervision order. This includes 337 offenders supervised in the community, 24 offenders temporarily detained, five offenders who have been deported, and four offenders unlawfully at large.

Note:

Long Term Supervision Order (LTSO) legislation, which came into effect in Canada on August 1, 1997, allows the court to impose a sentence of two years or more for the predicate offence and order that the offender be supervised in the community for a further period not exceeding 10 years. Forty offenders under these provisions have died and 67 offenders have completed their 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	9	10	Total	Incarcerated	DP, FP or SR*	LTSO period	LTSO** interrupted	Total
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	3	1	5
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	12	16	2	0	9	1	13
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	9	2	1	5	0	8
Quebec	1	3	2	47	10	27	9	0	166	265	90	15	119	5	229
Ontario	0	0	4	11	7	16	18	0	176	232	62	18	107	17	204
Manitoba	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	28	33	8	2	17	2	29
Saskatchewan	1	0	1	11	9	5	8	1	37	73	40	4	18	2	64
Alberta	0	0	0	7	1	0	1	0	52	61	21	1	27	2	51
British Columbia	0	0	1	10	4	5	6	0	89	115	32	10	53	4	99
Yukon	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	8	11	3	2	6	0	11
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	3
Nunavut	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	6	2	1	3	1	6
Total	2	4	8	97	32	57	45	1	586	832	263	54	370	35	722

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

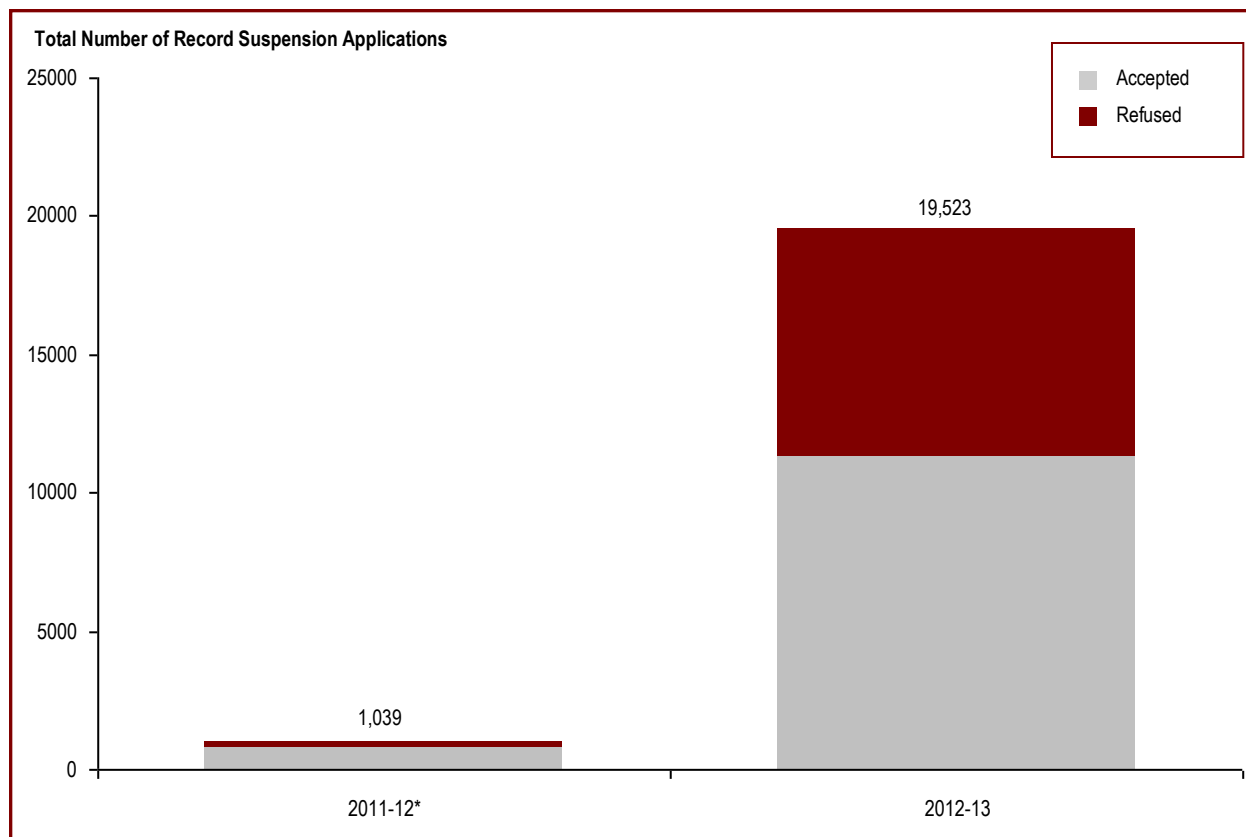
*This category includes offenders whose current status is either supervised on day parole (DP), full parole (FP) or statutory release (SR).

**This category includes offenders convicted of a new offence while on the supervision portion of an LTSO. When this occurs, the LTSO supervision period is interrupted until the offender has served the new sentence to its warrant expiry date. At that time, the LTSO supervision period resumes where it left off. These numbers are as of April 14, 2013.

Forty offenders under these provisions have died and 67 offenders have completed their long term supervision period.

THE NUMBER OF RECORD SUSPENSION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED HAS INCREASED

Figure E5



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The number of record suspension applications received has increased from 1,039 in 2011/12 to 19,523 in 2012/13. Of these 19,523 applications, 57.8% were accepted.
- Approximately 3.8 million Canadians have a criminal record**, but less than 11.0% of people convicted have received a pardon/record suspension. Since 1970, when the pardon process began, 463,242 pardons/record suspensions have been granted/issued or ordered.

Note:

*Refers to record suspension applications received between March 13 and March 31, 2012.

The number of record suspension applications received and accepted in 2012-13 should be considered with caution as the Record Suspension program, formerly the Pardon Program, underwent substantial changes between 2010-11 and 2012-13.

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

On March 13, 2012, Bill C-10 amended the *CRA* by replacing the term "pardon" with the term "record suspension". The Record Suspension and Clemency program involves the review of record suspension applications, the ordering of record suspensions and the making of clemency recommendations. The amendments to the *CRA* increased the waiting periods for a record suspension to five years for all summary convictions and to ten years for all indictable offences. Individuals convicted of sexual offences against minors (with certain exceptions) and those who have been convicted of more than three indictable offences, each with a sentence of two or more years, became ineligible for a record suspension.

THE NUMBER OF RECORD SUSPENSION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED HAS INCREASED

Table E5

Applications Processed	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2012-13**
Applications Received				1,039	19,523
Applications Accepted				793	11,291
Percentage Accepted				76.3	57.8
Type of Record Suspension Decision					
Ordered					6,030
Refused					208
Total Record Suspension Applications Ordered/Refused					6,238
Percentage Ordered					96.7
Type of Pardon Decision					
Granted	30,317	16,250	9,393	3,270	612
Issued	9,311	7,889	2,693	0	0
Denied	800	437	293	276	130
Total Pardon Applications Granted/Issued/Denied	40,428	24,576	12,379	3,546	742
Percentage Granted/Issued	98.0	98.2	97.6	92.2	82.5
Total Pardon/Record Suspension Revocations/Cessations					
Revocations***	123	194	71	1,132	991
Cessations	584	727	1,055	907	706
Total Revocations/Cessations	707	921	1,126	2,039	1,697
Cumulative Granted/Issued****	417,105	441,244	453,330	456,600	463,242
Cumulative Revocations/Cessations****	15,292	16,213	17,339	19,378	21,075

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

*Refers to record suspension applications received between March 13 and March 31, 2012.

**Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012.

The number of record suspension applications received and accepted in 2012-13 should be considered with caution as the Record Suspension program, formerly the Pardon Program, underwent substantial changes between 2010-11 and 2012-13. The grant/issued rate for pardon applications processed in 2012/13 should be considered with caution. The Record Suspension program, formerly the Pardon Program, underwent substantial changes between 2010/11 and 2012/13.

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

On June 29, 2010, Bill C-23A amended the CRA by extending the ineligibility periods for certain applications for pardon. Additionally, the bill resulted in significant changes to program operations. The process was modified to include additional inquiries and new, more exhaustive investigations by staff for some applications and required additional review time by Board members. New concepts of merit and disrepute to the administration of justice form part of the statute. As a result of these new changes, application processing time increased. On March 13, 2012, Bill C-10 amended the CRA by replacing the term "pardon" with the term "record suspension". The Record Suspension and Clemency program involves the review of record suspension applications, the ordering of record suspensions and the making of clemency recommendations. The amendments to the CRA increased the waiting periods for a record suspension to five years for all summary convictions and to ten years for all indictable offences. Individuals convicted of sexual offences against minors (with certain exceptions) and those who have been convicted of more than three indictable offences, each with a sentence of two or more years, became ineligible for a record suspension.

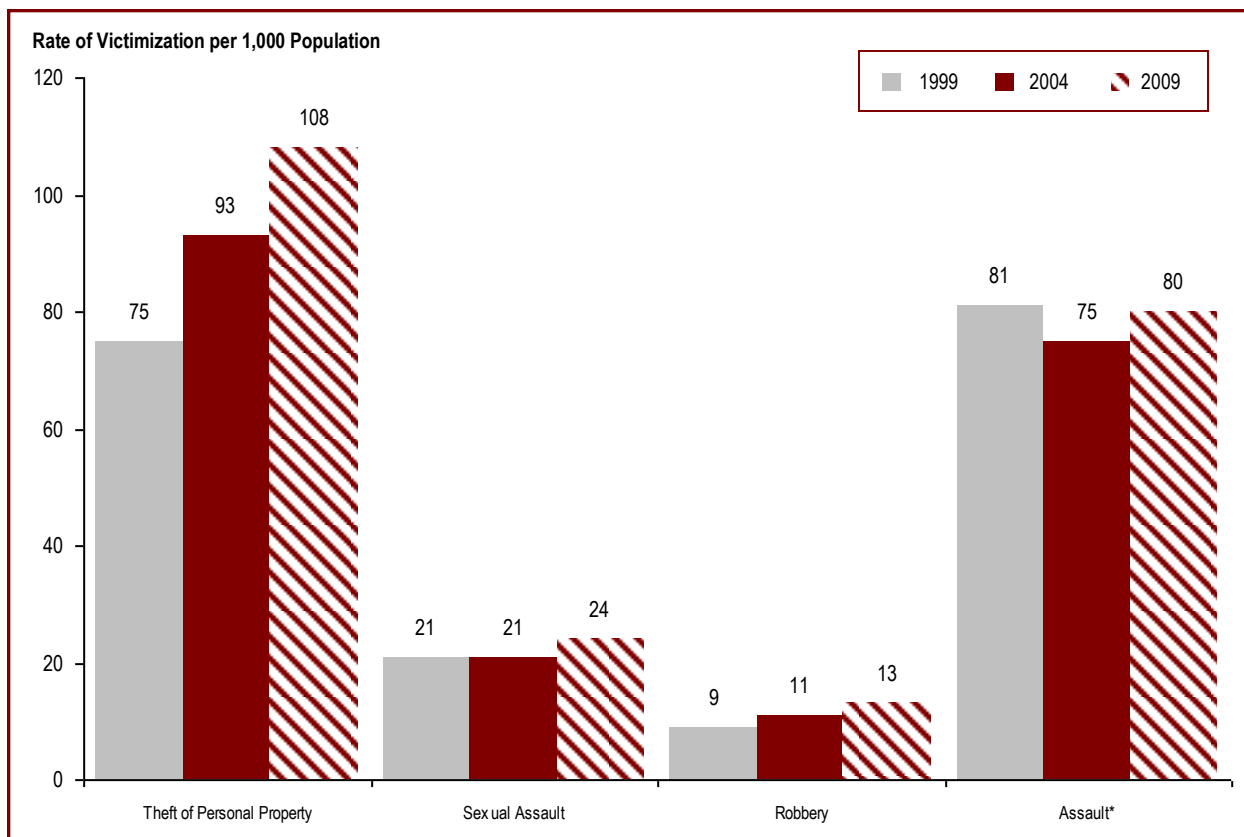
****Cumulative data reflects activity since 1970, when the pardon process was established under the *Criminal Records Act*.

SECTION F

VICTIMS OF CRIME

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Figure F1



Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1999, 2004 and 2009.

- Victimization rates for theft of personal property were higher in 2009 than in 1999.
- Since 1999, the rates of victimization for assault have remained stable.

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, across the 10 provinces.

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Table F1

Type of Incident	Year		
	1999	2004	2009
Theft of Personal Property	75	93	108
Sexual Assault	21	21	24
Robbery	9	11	13
Assault*	81	75	80

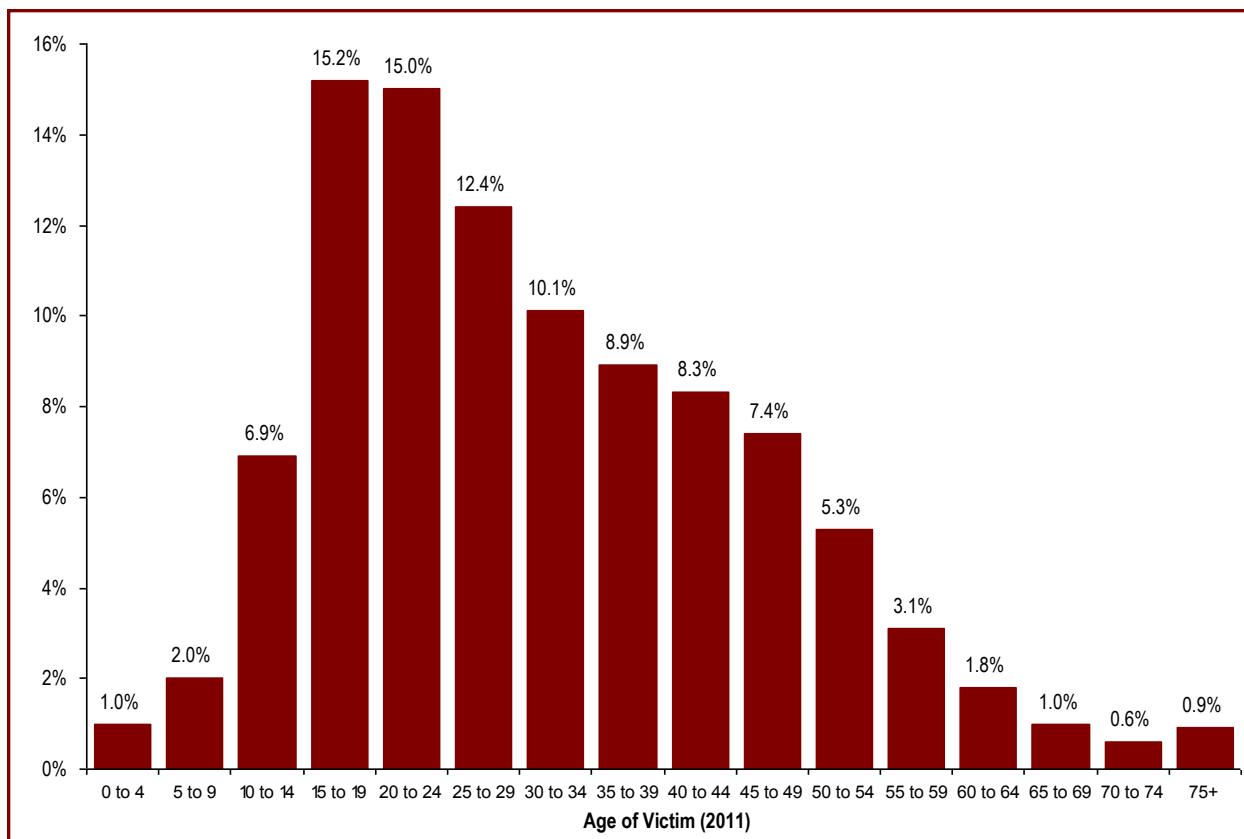
Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1999, 2004 and 2009.

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, across the 10 provinces.

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Figure F2



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

- More than half (52.6%) of all victims of violent crime reported in 2011 were under the age of 30, whereas 36.9% of the Canadian population is under the age of 30*.
- Females aged 15 to 44 years were more likely than males of that age to be victims of a violent crime.
- Canadians aged 65 and older, who account for 14.1% of the general population*, represent 2.5% of victims of violent crime.

Note:

*Population estimates are as of July 1, 2010.

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, robbery and traffic offences causing bodily harm and death.

The data excludes 3,285 cases where age was unknown, 748 cases where sex was unknown and 1,161 cases where both age and sex were unknown. The data represents 99% national coverage.

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

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Table F2 (2011)

Age of Victim	Males		Females		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 to 4 years	1,799	1.0	2,014	1.0	3,813	1.0
5 to 9 years	3,810	2.1	3,634	1.9	7,444	2.0
10 to 14 years	12,966	7.2	12,683	6.6	25,649	6.9
15 to 19 years	27,126	15.0	29,763	15.5	56,889	15.2
20 to 24 years	25,539	14.1	30,564	15.9	59,103	15.0
25 to 29 years	21,707	12.0	24,641	12.8	46,348	12.4
30 to 34 years	17,380	9.6	20,323	10.6	37,703	10.1
35 to 39 years	15,136	8.4	17,902	9.3	33,038	8.9
40 to 44 years	14,930	8.3	16,199	8.4	31,129	8.3
45 to 49 years	14,207	7.9	13,552	7.0	27,759	7.4
50 to 54 years	10,685	5.9	8,964	4.7	19,649	5.3
55 to 59 years	6,591	3.6	4,999	2.6	11,590	3.1
60 to 64 years	4,042	2.2	2,805	1.5	6,847	1.8
65 to 69 years	2,223	1.2	1,455	0.8	3,678	1.0
70 to 74 years	1,156	0.6	1,006	0.5	2,162	0.6
75 and over	1,602	0.9	1,724	0.9	3,326	0.9
Total	180,899	100.0	192,228	100.0	373,127	100.0

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

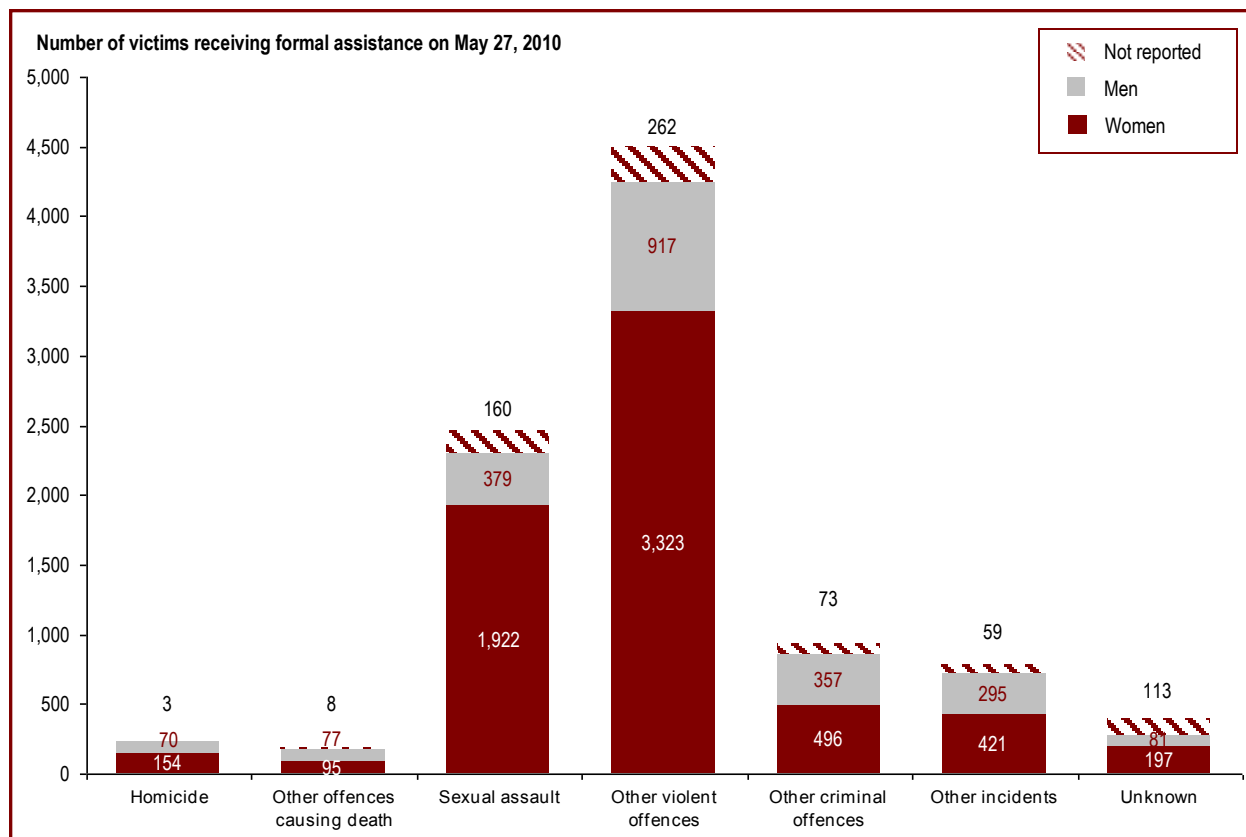
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The data excludes 3,285 cases where age was unknown, 748 cases where sex was unknown and 1,161 cases where both age and sex were unknown. The data represents 99% national coverage.

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

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS RECEIVING SERVICES ARE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Figure F3



Source: Victim Services in Canada, 2009/2010; Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- On May 27, 2010, the *Victim Services Survey* snapshot day, 9,462 victims received formal assistance from a victim service office. This represents a decrease of 3.5% from 9,808 on May 28, 2008. Of the 9,071 where the crime was known, the majority, 81% were victims of a violent crime.
- Of the 8,784 cases in which gender of the victim was noted, women accounted for 75.2% of the victims who received formal assistance from a victim service office, and men represented 24.8%.
- Of the 6,411 women who received formal assistance where the type of crime was known, 85.7% were victims of violent crime. A total of 1,922 women (30.0%) were victims of sexual assault. Of the 2,095 men who received formal assistance where the type of crime was known, 68.9% were victims of violent crime.
- Based on data gathered in the 2009/2010 *Victim Services Survey*, 911 service providers indicated they had assisted close to 410,000 victims of crime from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010. According to the respondents providing this information, the number of women receiving assistance from a victim service provider was three times higher than the number of men.

Note:

Victim services are defined as agencies that provide direct services to primary or secondary victims of crime, and that are funded in whole or in part by a ministry responsible for justice matters. Some survey respondents in New Brunswick in 2009/2010 were unable to provide data on the number of clients served on snapshot day, and instead provided data on their active caseload on that day.

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS RECEIVING SERVICES ARE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Table F3

Type of Crime	Gender of Victim							
	Women		Men		Not Reported		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Snapshot on May 28, 2008								
Homicide	156	2.8	61	3.2	9	1.4	226	2.8
Other offences causing death	63	1.1	51	2.7	1	0.2	115	1.4
Sexual assault	1,632	29.1	298	15.7	95	15.1	2,025	24.9
Other violent offences	3,029	54.0	853	45.0	330	52.3	4,212	51.8
Other criminal offences*	396	7.1	429	22.6	118	18.7	943	11.6
Other Incidents**	330	5.9	205	10.8	78	12.4	613	7.5
Total without unknown	5,606	100.0	1,897	100.0	631	100.0	8,134	100.0
Unknown type of crime	335	—	104	—	1,235	—	1,674	—
Total	5,941		2,001		1,866		9,808	
Snapshot on May 27, 2010								
Homicide	154	2.4	70	3.3	3	0.5	227	2.5
Other offences causing death	95	1.5	77	3.7	8	1.4	180	2.0
Sexual assault	1,922	30.0	379	18.1	160	28.3	2,461	27.1
Other violent offences	3,323	51.8	917	43.8	262	46.4	4,502	49.6
Other criminal offences*	496	7.7	357	17.0	73	12.9	926	10.2
Other Incidents**	421	6.6	295	14.1	59	10.4	775	8.5
Total without unknown	6,411	100.0	2,095	100.0	565	100.0	9,071	100.0
Unknown type of crime	197	—	81	—	113	—	391	—
Total	6,608		2,176		678		9,462	

Source: Victim Services in Canada, 2007/2008; Victim Services in Canada 2009/2010; Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

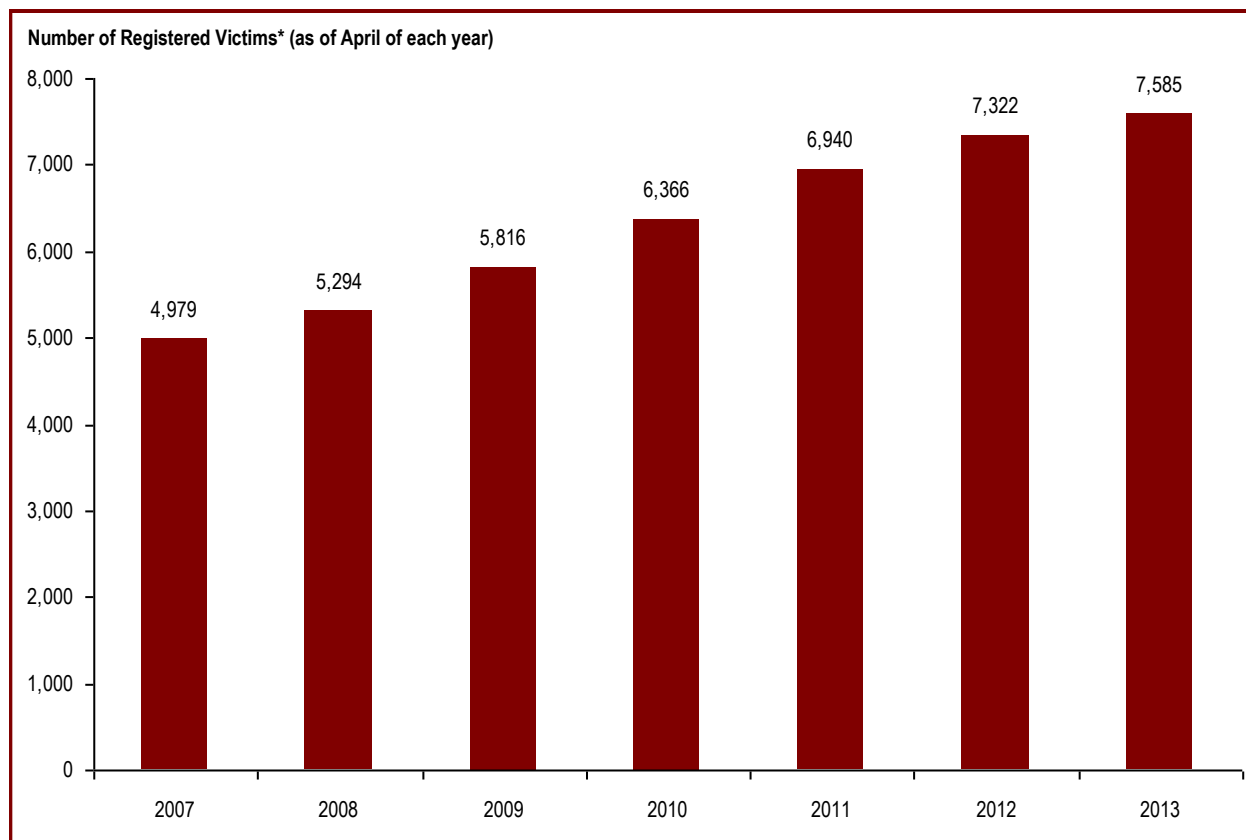
*Other criminal offences include arson, property crimes, traffic offences, and other *Criminal Code* offences.

**Other incidents include those of a non-criminal nature as well as those that are still under investigation to determine if they are criminal offences.

Victim services are defined as agencies that provide direct services to primary or secondary victims of crime, and that are funded in whole or in part by a ministry responsible for justice matters. Some survey respondents in New Brunswick in 2009/2010 were unable to provide data on the number of clients served on snapshot day, and instead provided data on their active caseload on that day.

THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS REGISTERED WITH THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM HAS INCREASED

Figure F4



Source: Data Warehouse; Performance Management: Correctional Service Canada.

- Since 2007, there has been a 52.3% increase in the number of victims registered with the Correctional Service of Canada and the Parole Board of Canada combined, from 4,979 to 7,585.
- Of the 23,244 offenders under federal jurisdiction in 2012-13, 17.6% (4,083) have registered victims.
- Since 2006-07, the number of notifications** made to registered victims has more than tripled. In 2012-13, the Correctional Service of Canada provided 51,344 notifications to registered victims.

Note:

*In order to register to receive information under sections 26 and 142 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, a person must meet the definition of a victim that appears in section 2, or subsections 26(3) or 142(3) of the Act. Victims can register with the Correctional Service of Canada or the Parole Board of Canada by completing a *Victims Request for Information* form, though a signed letter of request can be considered as meeting this requirement.

**A notification is a contact with a registered victim, by phone or mail, to provide information to which sections 26 and 142 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* entitles them.

Data is reported from the data freeze date in mid-April of each year.

THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS REGISTERED WITH THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM HAS INCREASED

Table F4

Year	Number of Offenders with Registered Victims	Number of Registered Victims*	Number of Notifications** to Registered Victims
2006-07	3,147	4,979	13,829
2007-08	3,295	5,294	16,281
2008-09	3,412	5,816	28,069
2009-10	3,654	6,366	37,471
2010-11	3,874	6,940	41,987
2011-12	3,989	7,322	46,787
2012-13	4,083	7,585	51,344

Source: Data Warehouse; Performance Management: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

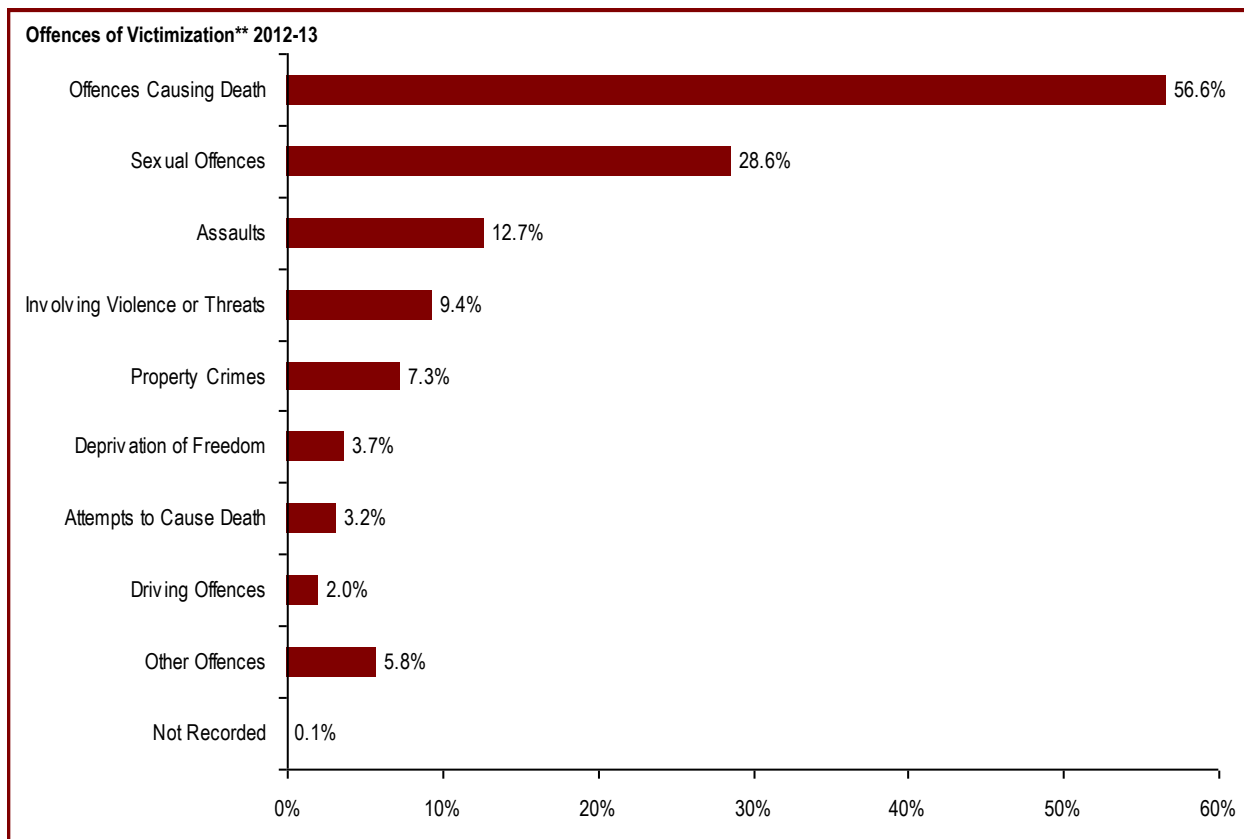
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**A notification is a contact with a registered victim, by phone or mail, to provide information to which sections 26 and 142 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* entitles them.

Data is reported from the data freeze date in mid-April of each year.

OFFENCES CAUSING DEATH ARE THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF OFFENCE** THAT HARMED THE VICTIMS REGISTERED* WITH CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

Figure F5



Source: Data Warehouse, Performance Management: Correctional Service Canada.

- Of the 7,585 registered victims*, over half (4,292) were victims of an offence that caused death.
- Victims of sexual offences (2,169) accounted for 28.6% of the registered victims*.
- Victims of assault (965) and victims of offences involving violence or threats (710) accounted for 12.7% and 9.4% of the registered victims.

Note:

*In order to register to receive information under sections 26 and 142 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, a person must meet the definition of a victim that appears in section 2, or subsections 26(3) or 142(3) of the Act. Victims can register with the Correctional Service of Canada or the Parole Board of Canada by completing a *Victims Request for Information* form, though a signed letter of request can be considered as meeting this requirement.

**Some victims were harmed by more than one offence; therefore the number of Offences of Victimization are higher than the actual number of Registered Victims. The percentages represent the number of registered victims who were harmed by that offence.

OFFENCES CAUSING DEATH ARE THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF OFFENCE THAT HARMED THE VICTIMS REGISTERED* WITH CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

Table F5

Type of Offence** That Harmed Victim*	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Offences Causing Death	2,936	46.1	3,804	54.8	4,056	55.4	4,292	56.6
Sexual Offences	1,579	24.8	2,098	30.2	2,114	28.9	2,169	28.6
Assaults	879	13.8	998	14.4	998	13.6	965	12.7
Involving Violence or Threats	525	8.2	680	9.8	707	9.7	710	9.4
Property Crimes	417	6.6	509	7.3	534	7.3	551	7.3
Deprivation of Freedom	215	3.4	251	2.6	272	3.7	281	3.7
Attempts to Cause Death	182	2.9	233	3.4	241	3.3	246	3.2
Driving Offences	100	1.6	123	1.8	125	1.7	152	2.0
Other Offences	217	3.4	396	5.7	452	6.2	441	5.8
Offence Not Recorded	192	3.0	55	0.8	6	0.1	4	0.1
Total Number of Victims**	3,654		3,874		3,989		4,083	

Source: Data Warehouse, Performance Management: Correctional Service Canada.

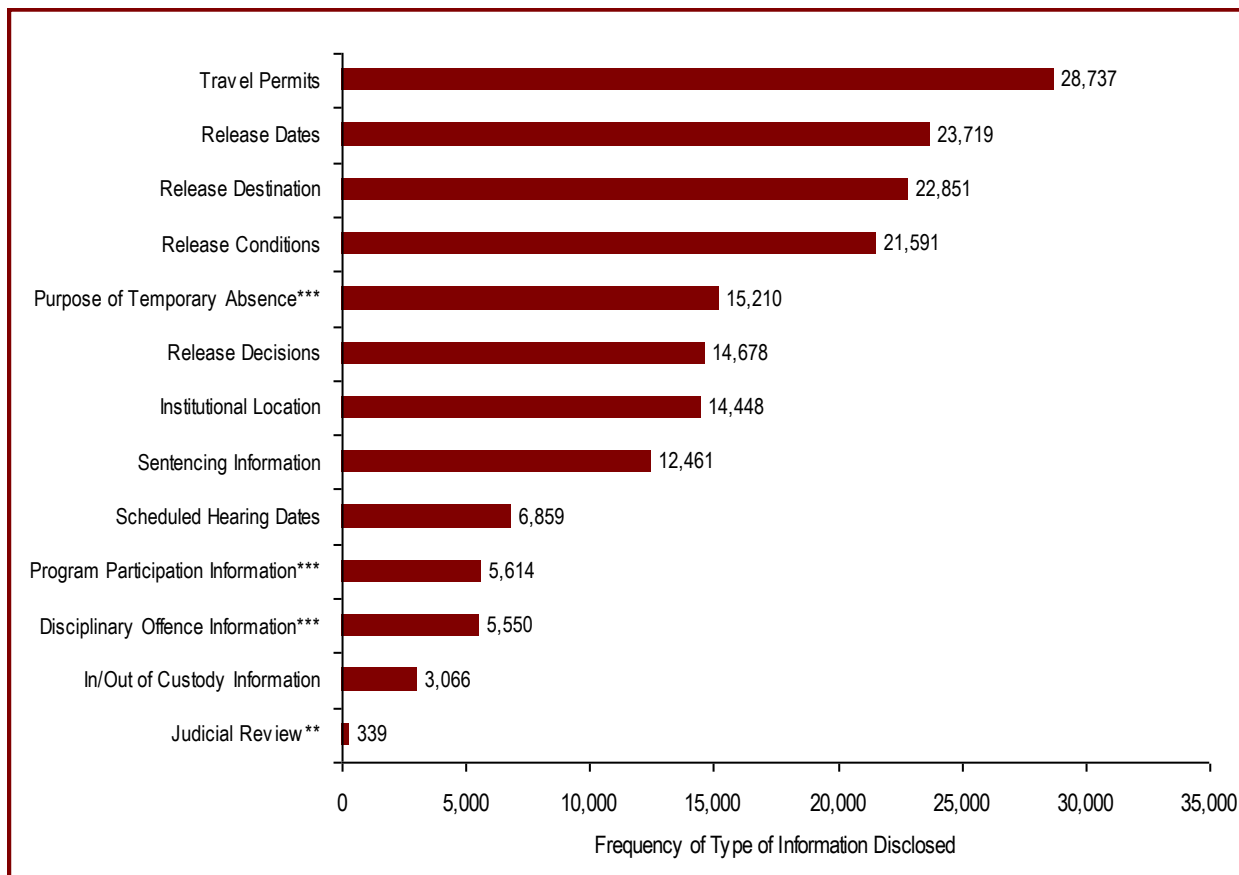
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**Some victims were harmed by more than one offence, therefore the number of Offences of Victimization are higher than the number of Registered Victims. The percentages in the table represent the number of registered victims who were harmed by that offence and do not add up to 100%.

TRAVEL PERMIT INFORMATION IS THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED DURING A NOTIFICATION TO REGISTERED VICTIMS* WITH CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

Figure F6



Source: Data Warehouse, Performance Management: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2012-13, travel permits (16.4%), release dates (13.5%), and release destination (13.0%) were the most frequent pieces of information about offenders that was provided during a notification to registered victims*.
- Other common pieces of information provided to registered victims* during notification in 2012-13 were the purpose of temporary absence (8.7%), release decisions (8.4%), and institutional location (8.3%).
- There has been almost a threefold increase in the number of pieces of information provided to registered victims* during notifications from 50,161 in 2008-09 to 175,123 in 2012-13.

Note:

Disclosure means a type of information identified in section 26 of the CCRA that has been disclosed to a registered victim during a notification.

As of December 2, 2011 as per *Bill S6*, Correctional Services Canada now provides information to some victims who are not registered which requires providing information to family members of murdered victims where the offender is still eligible to apply for Judicial Review including when the offender does not apply for a Judicial Review within the allotted time period, as well as the next date the offender can apply. Notification to unregistered victims are excluded for the data.

*In order to register to receive information under section 26 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, a person must meet the definition of a victim that appears in section 2 or subsection 26(3) of the Act. Victims can register with the Correctional Service of Canada or the Parole Board of Canada by completing a *Victims Request for Information* form, though a signed letter of request can be considered as meeting this requirement.

**New type of information now released to victims as of December 2, 2011 as per *Bill S6*.

***New type of information now released to victims as of June 13, 2012 as per *Bill C10*.

TRAVEL PERMIT INFORMATION IS THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED DURING A NOTIFICATION TO REGISTERED VICTIMS* WITH CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

Table F6

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Sentencing Information	4,820	7,758	13,770	15,095	12,461
Institutional Location	4,291	5,616	6,993	6,859	14,448
In/Out of Custody	2,357	2,366	2,714	2,983	3,066
Scheduled Hearing Dates	103	65	1,264	1,110	6,859
Release Dates	11,654	19,304	22,323	25,137	23,719
Release Destination	11,161	18,552	20,914	23,859	22,851
Release Conditions	5,623	11,317	15,951	21,845	21,591
Release Decisions	2,541	6,814	12,081	14,197	14,678
Travel Permits	7,611	9,343	10,136	10,874	28,737
Judicial Review**	0	0	0	1,173	339
Purpose of Temporary Absence***	0	0	0	1	15,210
Disciplinary Offence Information***	0	0	0	0	5,550
Program Participation Information***	0	0	0	0	5,614
TOTAL	50,161	81,135	106,146	123,133	175,123

Source: Data Warehouse, Performance Management: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Disclosure means a type of information identified in section 26 of the CCRA that has been disclosed to a registered victim during a notification. As of December 2, 2011 as per *Bill S6*, Correctional Services Canada now provides information to some victims who are not registered which requires providing information to family members of murdered victims where the offender is still eligible to apply for Judicial Review including when the offender does not apply for a Judicial Review within the allotted time period, as well as the next date the offender can apply. Notification to unregistered victims are excluded for the data.

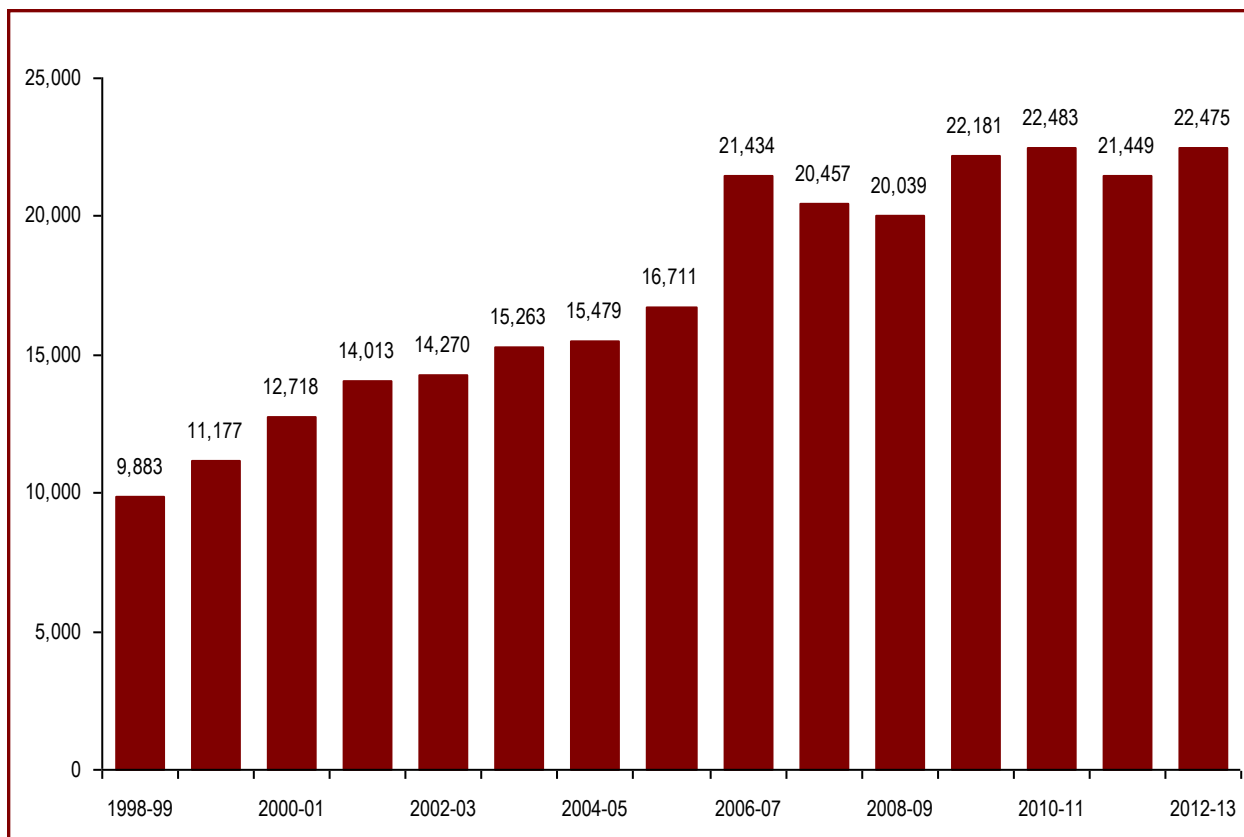
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**New type of information now released to victims as of December 2, 2011 as per *Bill S6*.

***New type of information now released to victims as of June 13, 2012 as per *Bill C10*.

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA CONTACTS WITH VICTIMS HAVE INCREASED

Figure F7



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2012-13, the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) had 22,475 contacts* with victims**, an increase of 4.8% (1,026 more contacts) compared to 2011-12. Since 1998-99, there has been a 127% increase in the number of contacts with victims by the PBC.
- Most of the contacts with victims were with victims of violence, such as victims of sexual assault, or the family members of murdered victims.
- The majority of victims surveyed in 2003 and 2009 expressed satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of the information provided by PBC staff.
- In 2012-13, victims made 254 presentations at 140 hearings.

Note:

*A victim contact refers to each time the Parole Board of Canada has contact with a victim by mail, fax, or by telephone.

**Bill C-10 (*Safe Streets and Communities Act*), which came into force on June 13, 2012, resulted in changes to the categories of victims defined in section 2 of the CCRA. An actual victim is a person who survived a crime 2(1). If the person is dead, ill or otherwise incapacitated, a) a spouse/common law 2(1)(a), b) a relative/dependant 2(1)(b), c) anyone who is responsible for the care of the person 2(1)(c), d) anyone who is responsible for the care of a dependant of the person 2(1)(d) are considered as victims. If physical or emotional harm was done to a person as a result of the offender's act, whether or not the offender is prosecuted or convicted of the act, and if the person made a complaint to the police or the Crown attorney, the person is recognized as a victim per CCRA 26 (3) and 142(3).

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Table F7

Year	Total Number of Contacts*
1998-99	9,883
1999-00	11,177
2000-01	12,718
2001-02	14,013
2002-03	14,270
2003-04	15,263
2004-05	15,479
2005-06	16,711
2006-07	21,434
2007-08	20,457
2008-09	20,039
2009-10	22,181
2010-11	22,483
2011-12	21,449
2012-13	22,475

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

*A victim contact refers to each time the Parole Board of Canada has contact with a victim by mail, fax, or by telephone.

Bill C-10 (Safe Streets and Communities Act), which came into force on June 13, 2012, resulted in changes to the categories of victims defined in section 2 of the CCRA. An actual victim is a person who survived a crime 2(1). If the person is dead, ill or otherwise incapacitated, a) a spouse/common law 2(1)(a), b) a relative/dependant 2(1)(b), c) anyone who is responsible for the care of the person 2(1)(c), d) anyone who is responsible for the care of a dependant of the person 2(1)(d) are considered as victims. If physical or emotional harm was done to a person as a result of the offender's act, whether or not the offender is prosecuted or convicted of the act, and if the person made a complaint to the police or the Crown attorney, the person is recognized as a victim per CCRA 26 (3) and 142(3).

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, bullets or notes 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 additional comments?

(See over for return address)

Please return completed questionnaires to:

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For further information, please visit:

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

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

Parole Board of Canada: www.pbc-clcc.gc.ca

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

Public Safety Canada: www.publicsafety.gc.ca