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Canada

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Canada

2012 ANNUAL REPORT



**Corrections and Conditional Release  
Statistical Overview**

Pocket Book

## Preface

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This pocket book provides key highlights from the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview 2011 Annual Report* in a portable, easy-to-use format. It was produced by the Public Safety Canada Portfolio Corrections Statistics Committee, which is composed of representatives of the Department of Public Safety, 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). It is intended for individuals familiar with the Annual Report and does not provide specific data sources or definitions. For this information and further details, please consult the full report, which is available on the Public Safety Canada website:

**<http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca>**.

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

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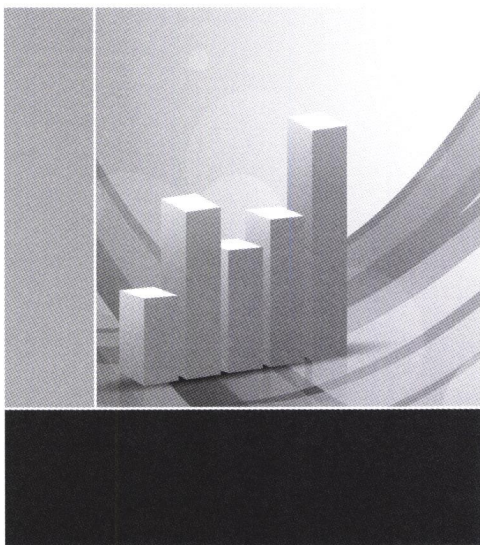
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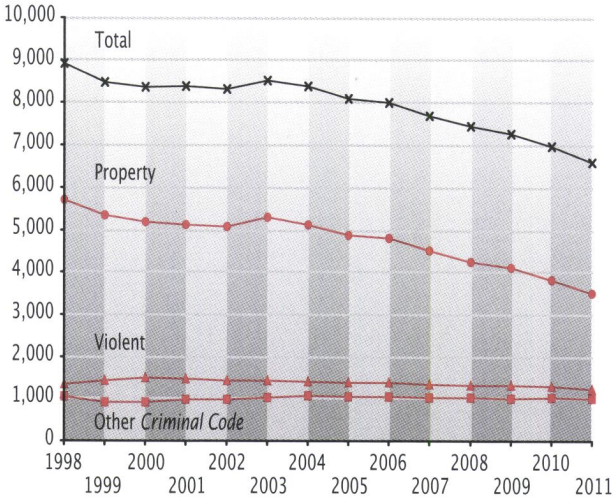
## Section A

# Context – Crime and the Criminal Justice System



# Police-reported Crime Rate has Been Decreasing Since 1998

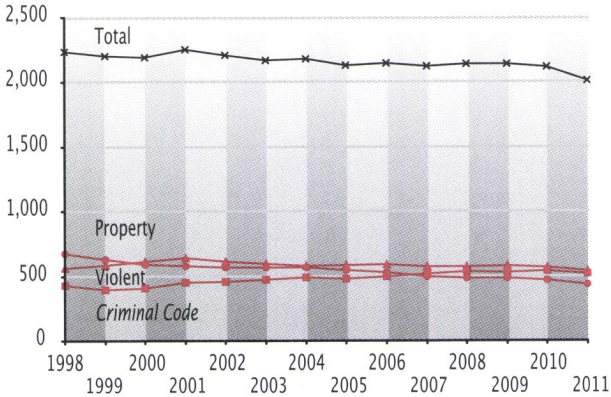
## Rate per 100,000 Population



- The overall crime rate has decreased 25.9% since 1998, from 8,915 per 100,000 to 6,604 in 2011.
- Over the same period, there was a 38.2% decrease in the property crime rate, from a rate of 5,696 per 100,000 to 3,520 in 2011. In contrast, the crime rate for drug offences has increased 39.5% since 1998, from 235 per 100,000 population to 328.
- The rate of violent crime has fluctuated over the last 14 years, peaking in 2000 at 1,494 per 100,000 population. Since 2000, the rate of violent crimes has decreased 17.6% to 1,231 in 2011.
- In general, the crime rates for traffic offences and other *Criminal Code* offences have fluctuated since 1998.

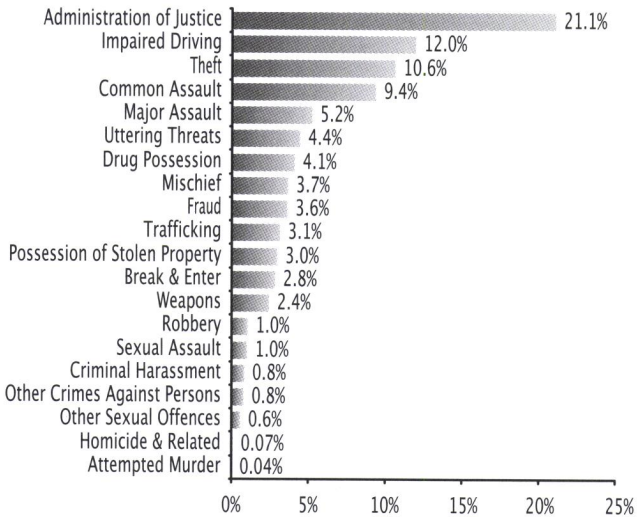
## The Rate of Adults Charged has Declined Since 2001

### Rate per 100,000 Adult Population



- Since 1998, the rate of women charged has increased from 718 women per 100,000 women in the population to 785. However, the rate for men has decreased from 3,819 men per 100,000 men in the population to 3,287.
- Over the same period, the rate of women charged with violent crimes increased by 25.4%, such that in 2011, 187 women were charged per 100,000 women in the population. In comparison, the rate of men charged with violent crimes decreased by 8.5% over the past 14 years. Since reaching a peak of 1,109 men charged per 100,000 men in the population in 2001, the rate has since decreased to 911 in 2011.
- Similarly, the rate of women charged with traffic crimes has also increased, from 78 women charged per 100,000 women in the population in 1998, to 88 in 2011. Conversely, the rate of men charged with traffic crimes has decreased 32.7% since 1998, to 459 men charged per 100,000 men in the population in 2011.

## Administration of Justice Cases Account for 21% of Cases in Adult Courts

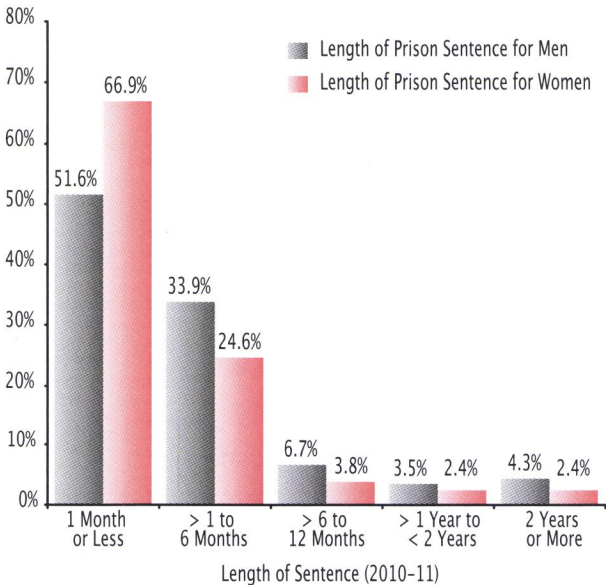


Percentage of all Criminal Code and Other Federal Statute Charges (2010-2011)

- 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 is the most frequent federal statute case in adult courts.



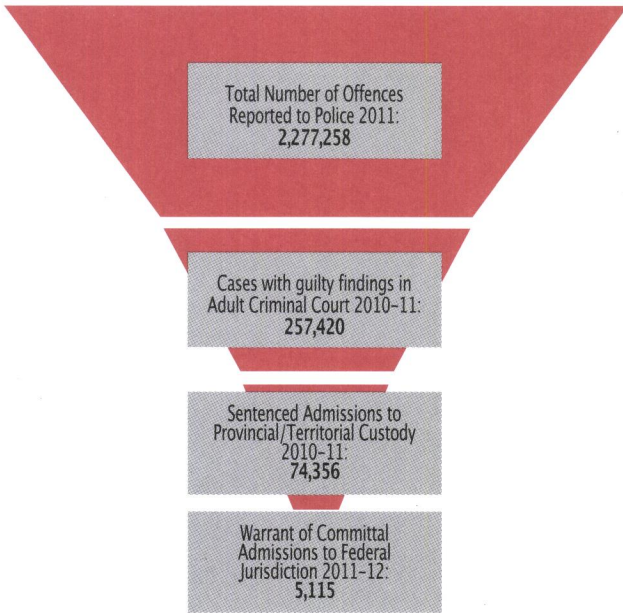
## Most Adult Custodial Sentences Ordered by the Court are Short



- Over half (53.3%) 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 (66.9%) of women and just over half of men (51.6%) who are incarcerated upon guilty finding receive a sentence of one month or less, and 91.5% of women and 85.5% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all guilty findings that result in custody, only 4.1% result in federal jurisdiction (i.e., a sentence of two years or more).

## Relatively Few Crimes Result in Sentences to Federal Penitentiaries

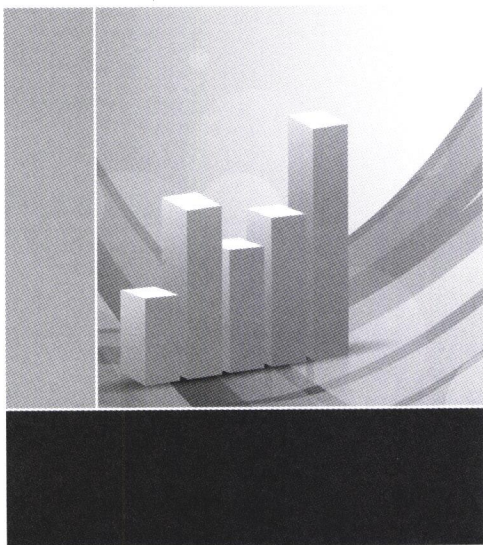
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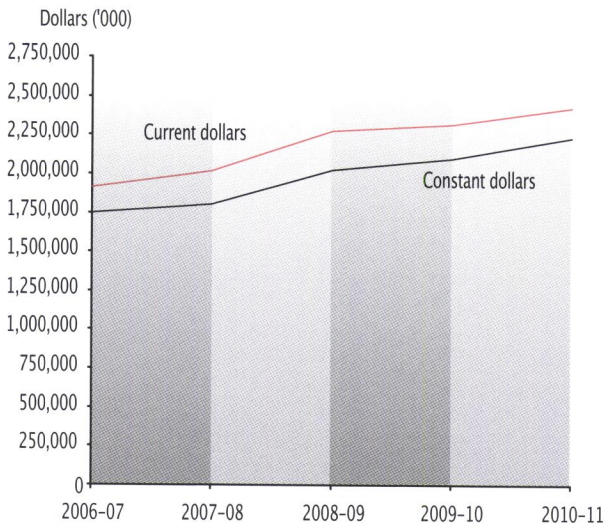
- There were about 2.28 million crimes reported to police in 2011.
- During 2011-12, 5,115 offenders were sentenced to federal jurisdiction (i.e., two years or more).

## Section B

# Corrections Administration



## Federal Expenditures on Corrections Increased in 2010-11



- In 2010-11, expenditures on federal corrections in Canada totaled approximately \$2.4 billion. This represents a 29.9% increase from 2006-07.
- Federal expenditures on corrections, in constant dollars, increased 27.8% from 2006-07 to 2010-11.
- Provincial/territorial expenditures totaled about \$1.93 billion in 2010-11. The per capita cost in 2010-11, adjusted for inflation, was \$51.80, representing an increase of 21.0% from the \$42.80 per capita cost in 2006-07 (see Adult Correctional Services Survey, Statistics Canada).

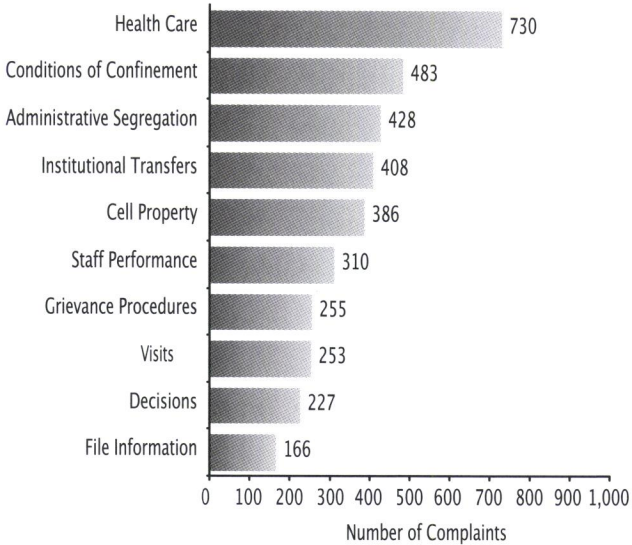
## The Cost of Keeping an Inmate Incarcerated has Increased

Categories	Annual Average Costs per Offender (current \$)				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
<b>Incarcerated Offenders</b>					
Maximum Security (males only)	121,294	135,870	147,135	150,808	147,418
Medium Security (males only)	80,545	87,498	93,782	98,219	99,519
Minimum Security (males only)	83,297	89,377	93,492	95,038	95,034
Women's Facilities	166,830	182,506	203,061	211,093	214,614
Exchange of Services Agreements	77,428	77,762	87,866	89,800	90,712
<b>Incarcerated Average</b>	<b>93,030</b>	<b>101,664</b>	<b>109,699</b>	<b>113,974</b>	<b>114,364</b>
<b>Offenders in the Community</b>	<b>23,076</b>	<b>24,825</b>	<b>29,476</b>	<b>29,537</b>	<b>31,148</b>
<b>Total Incarcerated &amp; Community</b>	<b>74,261</b>	<b>81,932</b>	<b>91,498</b>	<b>93,916</b>	<b>96,412</b>

- The federal average daily inmate cost has increased from \$255 in 2006-07 to \$313 in 2010-11.
- In 2010-11, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate incarcerated was \$114,364 per year, up from \$93,030 per year in 2006-07. In 2010-11, the annual average cost of keeping a male inmate incarcerated was \$111,042 per year, whereas the annual average cost for incarcerating a female inmate was \$214,614.
- It costs substantially less to maintain an offender in the community than to keep that individual incarcerated (\$31,148 per year versus \$114,364 per year).

# Health Care is the Most Common Area of Offender Complaint Received by the Office of the Correctional Investigator

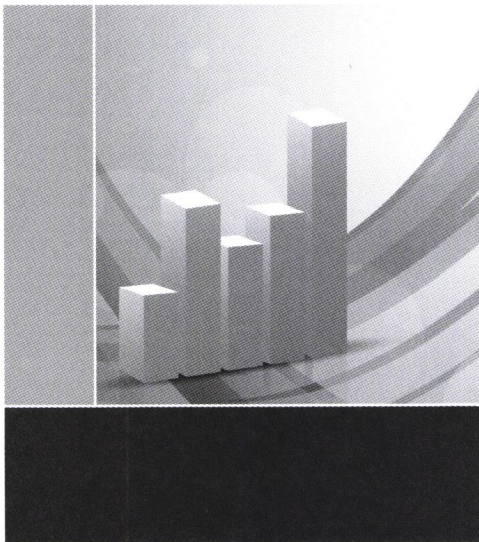
## Ten Most Common Complaints in 2011-12



- There were 5,789 complaints/inquires received at the Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) in 2011-12.
- Health care (12.6%), conditions of confinement (8.3%), and administrative segregation (7.4%) accounted for 28.3% 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.

## Section C

# Offender Population



# Federal Offenders Under the Jurisdiction of the Correctional Service of Canada

Status	Federal Offenders	
	#	%
<b>Incarcerated</b>	<b>14,419</b>	<b>62.3</b>
<b>Community Supervision</b>	<b>8,737</b>	<b>37.7</b>
Actively Supervised	7,372	31.8
Day Parole	1,154	5.0
Full Parole	3,313	14.3
Statutory Release	2,600	11.2
Long Term Supervision Order	305	1.3
Temporarily Detained, while on:	990	4.3
Day Parole	106	0.5
Full Parole	81	0.3
Statutory Release	777	3.4
Long Term Supervision Order	26	0.1
Deported	375	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,156</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## The Number of Incarcerated Federal Offenders Increased in 2011-12

Year	Incarcerated Offenders					Total
	Federal	Provincial/Territorial			Total	
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/ Temporary Detention		
2002-03	12,652	10,555	8,703	337	19,595	<b>32,247</b>
2003-04	12,413	9,801	9,149	328	19,278	<b>31,691</b>
2004-05	12,624	9,778	9,619	330	19,727	<b>32,351</b>
2005-06	12,671	9,560	10,875	290	20,725	<b>33,396</b>
2006-07	13,171	9,978	12,128	297	22,403	<b>35,574</b>
2007-08	13,581	9,750	12,931	332	23,013	<b>36,594</b>
2008-09	13,286	9,887	13,502	328	23,717	<b>37,003</b>
2009-10	13,531	10,002	13,691	319	24,012	<b>37,543</b>
2010-11	14,221	10,873	13,033	433	24,339	<b>38,560</b>
2011-12	14,419	--	--	--	--	--

- Following consecutive increases from 2003-04 to 2007-08, there was a decrease in 2008-09, followed by increases thereafter, with an increase of 1.4% in 2011-12.
- The provincial/territorial sentenced offender population in custody decreased 6.5% from 2002-03 to 2008-09 while the remand population increased by 55.0% during this period. Since 2005-06, the number of remanded inmates has exceeded the number of sentenced inmates in provincial/territorial custody.

## The Number of Admissions to Federal Jurisdiction has Fluctuated

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
W=Women M=Men										
<b>Warrant of Committal</b>										
1 <sup>st</sup> Federal Sentence	274	3,345	280	3,268	280	3,560	294	3,709	302	3,501
All Others	35	1,346	35	1,244	31	1,348	39	1,390	44	1,268
Subtotal	309	4,691	315	4,512	311	4,908	333	5,099	346	4,769
Total		5,000		4,827		5,219		5,432		5,115
<b>Revocations</b>										
Total	147	3,237	167	3,098	179	2,864	152	2,635	134	2,540
Total		3,384		3,265		3,043		2,787		2,674
<b>Other</b>										
Total	11	156	20	151	5	96	8	125	17	113
Total		167		171		101		133		130
		<b>467</b>		<b>8,084</b>		<b>495</b>		<b>7,868</b>		<b>493</b>
										<b>7,859</b>
										<b>497</b>
										<b>7,422</b>
<b>Total Admissions</b>		<b>8,551</b>		<b>8,263</b>		<b>8,363</b>		<b>8,352</b>		<b>7,919</b>

- After peaking at 8,606 in 2006-07, the number of admissions has decreased by 8.0% to 7,919 in 2011-12.
- The number of warrant of committal admissions has fluctuated over the past decade, and decreased by 5.8% from 2010-11 to 2011-12.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrants of committal increased from 309 in 2007-08 to 346 in 2011-12.

## Almost Half of Offenders Under Federal Jurisdiction are Serving a Sentence of Five Years or Longer

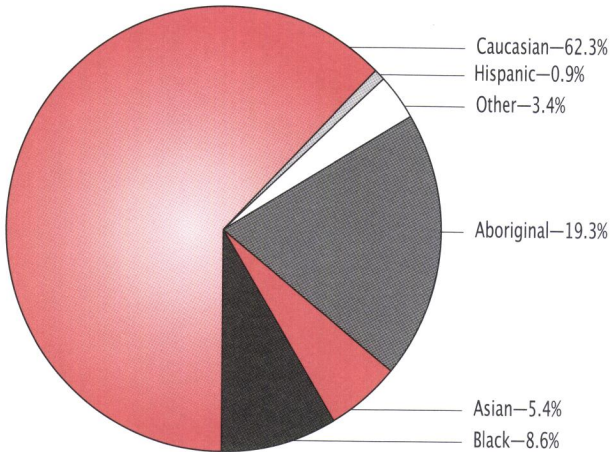
Sentence Length	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< than 2 years	79	0.4	95	0.4	102	0.5	92	0.4	97	0.4
2 years to < 3 years	5,963	27.1	5,796	26.3	5,723	25.7	5,945	26.0	5,836	25.2
3 years to < 4 years	3,155	14.3	3,238	14.7	3,372	15.2	3,562	15.6	3,669	15.8
4 years to < 5 years	2,079	9.4	2,110	9.6	2,165	9.7	2,230	9.8	2,319	10.0
5 years to < 6 years	1,452	6.6	1,476	6.7	1,517	6.8	1,543	6.7	1,616	7.0
6 years to < 7 years	917	4.2	945	4.3	965	4.3	1,011	4.4	1,018	4.4
7 years to < 10 years	1,523	6.9	1,530	7.0	1,557	7.0	1,612	7.1	1,686	7.3
10 years to < 15 years	1,132	5.1	1,072	4.9	1,044	4.7	1,025	4.5	1,008	4.4
15 years and more	879	4.0	824	3.7	742	3.3	701	3.1	647	2.8
Indeterminate	4,836	22.0	4,916	22.3	5,053	22.7	5,142	22.5	5,260	22.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,002</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,330</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22,240</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22,863</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,156</b>	<b>100</b>

- In 2011-12, over half (51.5%) of the offenders under federal jurisdiction were serving sentences of less than five years with 25.2% serving a sentence between two years and less than three years.
- Almost one quarter (22.7%) of offenders under federal jurisdiction were serving indeterminate sentences. The total number of offenders with indeterminate sentences has increased 8.8% since 2007-08 from 4,836 to 5,260 in 2011-12.

## 62% of Federal Offenders are Caucasian

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Percentage of Federal Offender Population  
(as of April 15, 2012)



- The federal offender population is diverse; however, 62.3% of offenders identify themselves as Caucasian.
- Since 2006-07, the Aboriginal population has increased from 3,810 to 4,465.

# The Proportion of Aboriginal Offenders Incarcerated is Higher than for Non-Aboriginal Offenders

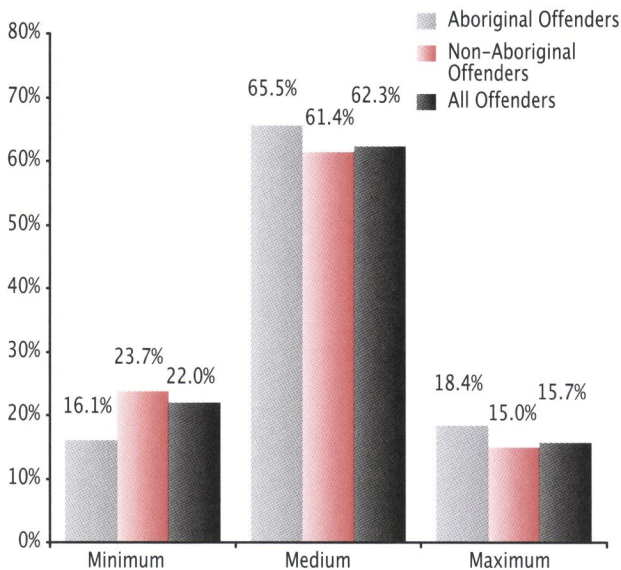
## Percentage of Federal Offender Population Incarcerated



- As of April 15, 2012, the proportion of offenders incarcerated was about 10.8% greater for Aboriginal offenders (71.0%) than for non-Aboriginal offenders (60.2%).
- Aboriginal incarcerated women represent 34.0% of all incarcerated women while Aboriginal incarcerated men represent 21.5% of all incarcerated men.
- In 2011-12, Aboriginal offenders represented 19.3% of the total federal offender population while Aboriginal adults represent 3.0% of the Canadian adult population.
- Aboriginal offenders accounted for 22.0% of the incarcerated population and 14.8% of the community population in 2011-12.

## The Majority of Incarcerated Federal Offenders are Classified as Medium Security Risk

Percentage of Classified Incarcerated Federal Offenders (as of April 15, 2012)

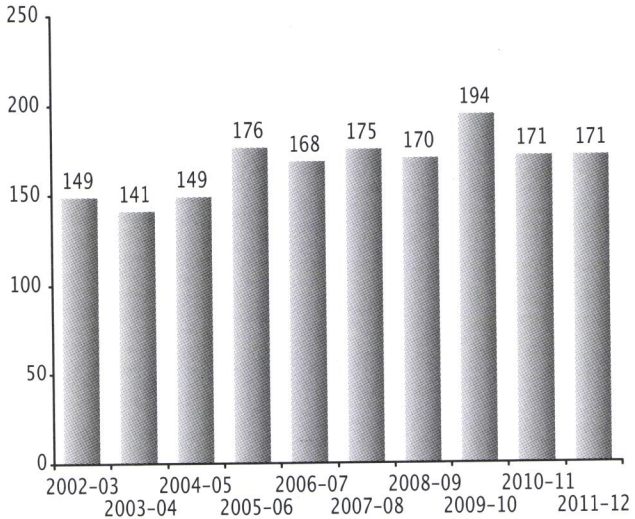


Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Approximately two-thirds (62.3%) 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 (16.1% vs. 23.7%) and a higher percentage are classified as medium (65.5% vs. 61.4%) and maximum (18.4% vs. 15.0%) security risk.

## Admissions With a Life or Indeterminate Sentence Were Stable in 2011-12

### Number of Warrant of Committal Admissions



- From 2002-03 to 2011-12, the number of admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life/indeterminate sentence increased by 14.8%, from 149 to 171.
- As of April 15, 2012, there were a total of 3,352 offenders incarcerated with a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these, 3,243 (96.7%) were men and 109 (3.3%) were women; 712 (21.2%) were Aboriginal and 2,640 (78.8%) were non-Aboriginal.
- As of April 15, 2012, 22.7% of the total federal population was serving a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these offenders, 63.9% were incarcerated and 36.1% were supervised in the community.

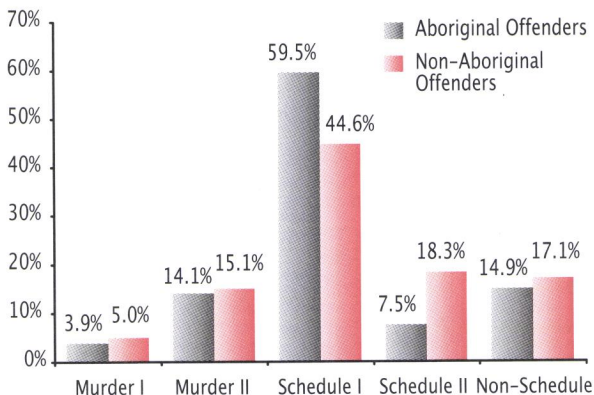
## Offenders With Life or Indeterminate Sentences Represent 23% of the Total Offender Population

	Offenders under CSC Jurisdiction		Current Status			
			Custody		Community	
			Incarcerated	Day Parole	Full Parole	Other
	#	%				
Offenders with a life sentence for:						
1 <sup>st</sup> Degree Murder	1,084	4.7	877	35	172	0
2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree Murder	3,431	14.8	1,891	213	1,327	0
Other Offences	220	1.0	112	14	94	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,735</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>0</b>
Offenders with indeterminate sentences resulting from the special designation of:						
Dangerous Offender	465	2.0	447	5	13	0
Dangerous Sexual Offender	30	0.1	12	1	17	0
Habitual Offenders	3	0.0	0	1	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>
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
<b>Total offenders with Life and/or Indeterminate sentence</b>						
	<b>5,254</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>3,358</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>0</b>
Offenders Serving Determinate sentences						
	17,902	77.3	11,061	1,003	2,037	3,801
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,156</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,419</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>3,801</b>



## 67% Of Federal Offenders are Serving a Sentence for a Violent Offence

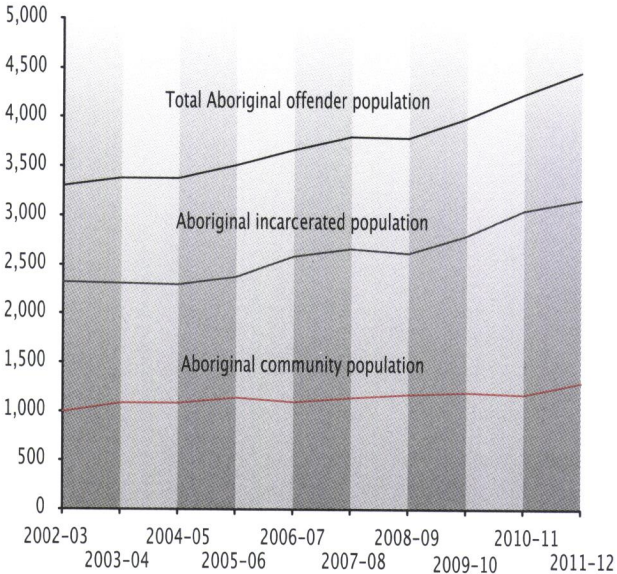
### Percentage of Federal Offender Population (as of April 15, 2012)



- As of April 15, 2012, a greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence (77.6% versus 64.6%, respectively).
- 73.3% of Aboriginal women offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 47.6% of non-Aboriginal women offenders.
- Of those offenders serving a sentence for Murder, 4.3% were women and 17.7% were Aboriginal.
- A greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence (59.5% versus 47.5%, respectively).
- 7.5% of Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 16.2% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- 26.7% of women were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 15.7% for men.

# The Number of Aboriginal Offenders Under Federal Jurisdiction has Increased

## Number of Federal Aboriginal Offenders



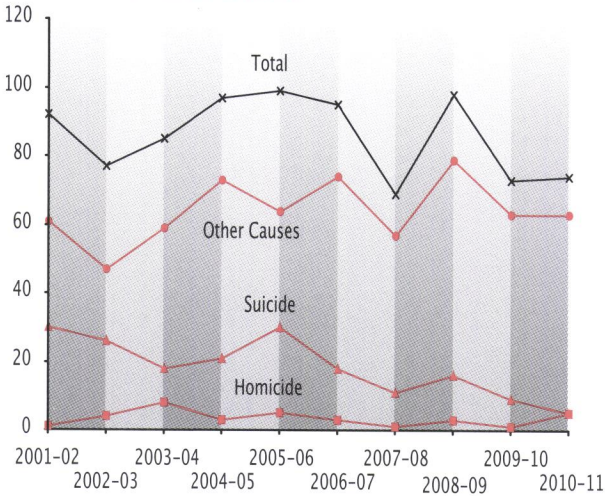
- From 2002-03 to 2011-12, the Aboriginal incarcerated population under federal jurisdiction increased by 37.1%.
- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal women increased steadily from 104 in 2002-03 to 205 in 2011-12, an increase of 97.1% in the last ten years. The increase for incarcerated Aboriginal men was 34.3% for the same period, increasing from 2,209 to 2,966.
- From 2002-03 to 2011-12, the number of Aboriginal offenders on community supervision increased 30.4%, from 992 to 1,294. The Aboriginal community population accounted for 14.8% of the total community population in 2011-12.

## The Total Number of Admissions to Administrative Segregation has Fluctuated

Year and Type of Administrative Segregation	By Gender			By Race		
	Women	Men	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total
<b>2007-08</b>						
Involuntary	326	5,070	5,396	1,255	4,141	5,396
Voluntary	42	1,794	1,836	419	1,417	1,836
<b>Total</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>6,864</b>	<b>7,232</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>5,558</b>	<b>7,232</b>
<b>2008-09</b>						
Involuntary	388	5,752	6,140	1,461	4,679	6,140
Voluntary	33	1,446	1,479	399	1,080	1,479
<b>Total</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>7,198</b>	<b>7,619</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>5,759</b>	<b>7,619</b>
<b>2009-10</b>						
Involuntary	332	5,886	6,218	1,556	4,662	6,218
Voluntary	18	1,272	1,290	370	920	1,290
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>7,158</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>5,582</b>	<b>7,508</b>
<b>2010-11</b>						
Involuntary	384	6,293	6,677	1,763	4,914	6,677
Voluntary	11	1,403	1,414	436	978	1,414
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>7,696</b>	<b>8,091</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>5,892</b>	<b>8,091</b>
<b>2011-12</b>						
Involuntary	393	6,549	6,942	1,755	5,187	6,942
Voluntary	24	1,358	1,382	427	955	1,382
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>7,907</b>	<b>8,324</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>6,142</b>	<b>8,324</b>

## The Number of Offender Deaths While in Custody has Fluctuated

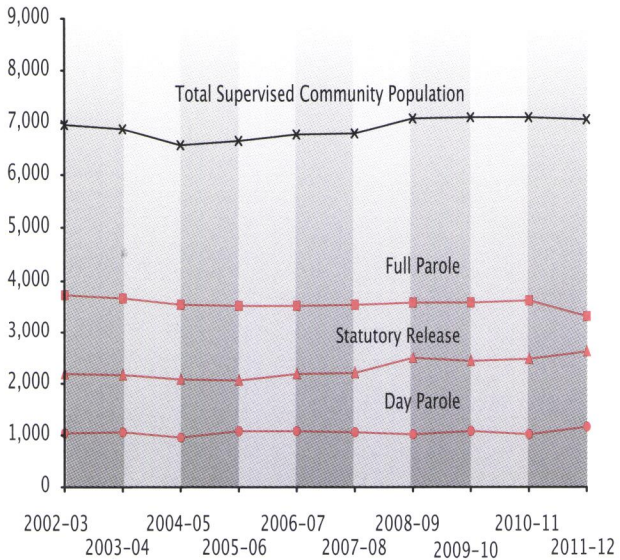
### Number of Offender Deaths



- 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.

## The Supervised Federal Offender Population in the Community has Remained Stable Since 2008-09

### Federal Community Offender Population Under Active Supervision at Fiscal Year End



- After increases in the federal offender population in the community under active supervision from 2004-05 to 2008-09, the number have remained largely stable.
- As of April 15, 2012, there were 6,596 men and 471 women on active community supervision.
- From 2010-11 to 2011-12, there was an 8.8% decrease in offenders on full parole.

## Over the Last Six Years, the Provincial/ Territorial Community Corrections Population has Increased

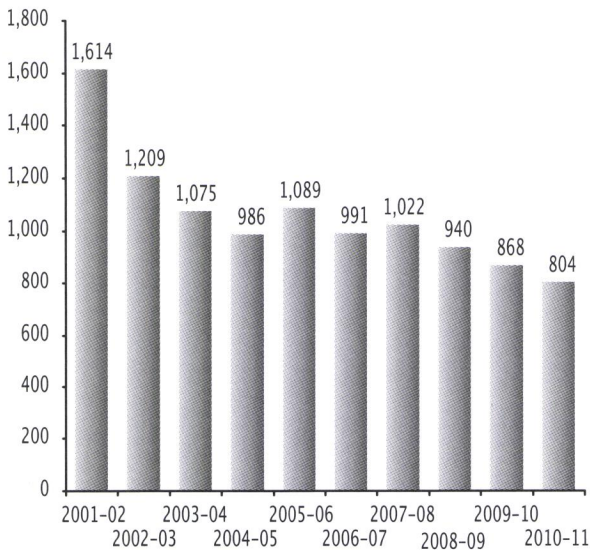
Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Conditional Sentence	Total
2001-02	96,961	11,709	108,669
2002-03	98,280	12,688	110,968
2003-04	94,162	13,050	107,212
2004-05	91,991	13,319	105,309
2005-06	91,663	13,401	105,064
2006-07	92,835	12,907	105,741
2007-08	94,709	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

- The provincial/territorial community corrections population remained fairly stable from 2009-10 to 2010-11.
- 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 2010-11, the total number of offenders on probation was 99,907.

## The Number of Offenders on Provincial Parole has Decreased Over the Past Decade

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### Number of Offenders on Provincial Parole (Average Monthly Counts)



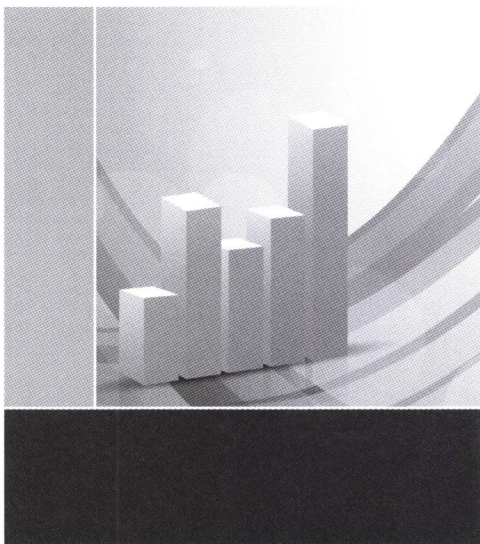
- Over the past ten years, there has been a 50.2% decrease in the number of offenders on provincial parole, from 1,614 in 2001-02 to 804 in 2010-11.





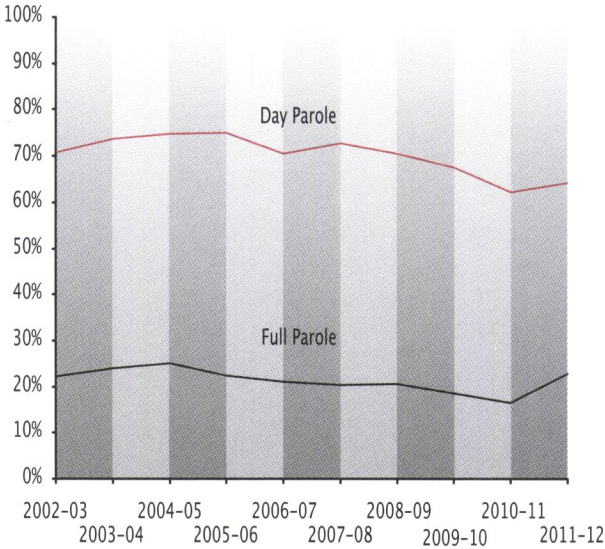
## Section D

### Conditional Release



# The Federal Day and Full Parole Grant Rates Increased in 2011-12

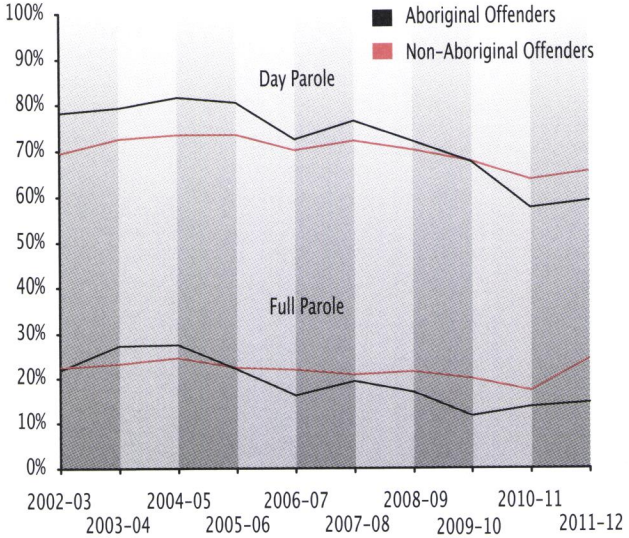
## Federal Parole Grant Rate (%)



- Compared to the grant rates in 2010-11, which were the lowest in the last decade, the federal day and full parole grant rates increased (2.0% and 6.2% respectively) in 2011-12.
- Over the last ten years, female offenders were more likely to be granted day and full parole than male offenders.
- When compared with the rates in 2002-03, the grant rate for federal day parole decreased to 64.5% (a 6.5% decrease), while the grant rate for federal full parole increased slightly to 22.8% (a 0.6% increase).

# The Federal Full Parole Grant Rate For Aboriginal Offenders Increased for the Second Consecutive Year

## Federal Parole Grant Rate (%)



Source: Parole Board of Canada

- In 2011-12, 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 than for non-Aboriginal offenders.

## Proportion of Sentence Served Prior to Being Released on Parole is the Highest Since 2002-03

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	Percentage of sentence incarcerated					
2002-03	26.9	31.5	<b>31.1</b>	37.4	39.0	<b>38.8</b>
2003-04	27.5	33.4	<b>33.0</b>	37.5	39.6	<b>39.4</b>
2004-05	28.8	33.3	<b>32.9</b>	37.2	39.6	<b>39.4</b>
2005-06	28.5	32.9	<b>32.5</b>	36.1	39.3	<b>39.0</b>
2006-07	27.4	33.2	<b>32.6</b>	37.2	39.3	<b>39.1</b>
2007-08	30.3	32.3	<b>32.1</b>	37.9	38.4	<b>38.3</b>
2008-09	28.2	32.4	<b>31.9</b>	36.6	38.7	<b>38.4</b>
2009-10	29.5	33.2	<b>32.8</b>	36.1	38.5	<b>38.2</b>
2010-11	29.2	31.8	<b>31.6</b>	36.6	38.0	<b>37.8</b>
2011-12	35.0	38.1	<b>37.8</b>	40.3	41.6	<b>41.5</b>

- In 2011-12, the average proportion of sentence served before the first parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences increased to 37.8% for day parole and 41.5% for full parole, as compared to 31.6% and 37.8% a year before. The change is in part due to Bill C-59, which eliminated day parole eligibility at one-sixth of the sentence for first-time federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences. As a result, these offenders remained incarcerated longer prior to their first parole release.

## The Majority of Federal Day Paroles are Successfully Completed

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- Since 2002-03, over 80% of federal day paroles have been successfully completed.
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the total number of federal day paroles completed was 2,595 in 2011-12.
- In 2011-12, 1.6% of federal day paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.2% with a violent offence.
- In 2011-12, the successful completion rate was higher for male offenders than for female offenders (87.9% versus 86.1%, respectively).

## The Majority of Federal Full Paroles are Successfully Completed

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- The successful completion rate of federal full paroles increased for the last five years.
- In 2011-12, 5.0% of federal full paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.5% with a violent offence. That represents a decrease of 3.0% and 0.7% compared to 2007-08.
- In 2011-12, the successful completion rate of federal full paroles was higher for female offenders than for male offenders (82.7% versus 78.2%, respectively).
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the number of federal full paroles completed was 1,279 in 2011-12.

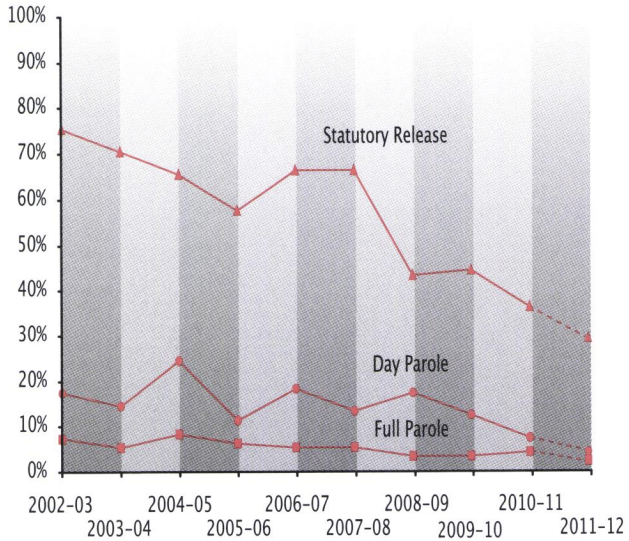
## Statutory Releases Have the Lowest Rates of Successful Completion

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- Over the past ten years, the successful completion rate of statutory releases has fluctuated, ranging from 56.1% to 61.7%.
- In 2011-12, 8.1% of statutory releases ended with a non-violent offence and 1.9% with a violent offence. That represents a decrease of 2.5% and 1.7% compared to 2007-08.
- In 2011-12, the successful completion rate of statutory releases was higher for female offenders than for male offenders (70.3% versus 61.3% respectively).

## Over the Past Decade, the Rate of Violent Conviction for Offenders While Under Supervision has Declined

### Rate of Conviction for Violent Offences per 1,000 Supervised Offenders



Source: Parole Board of Canada

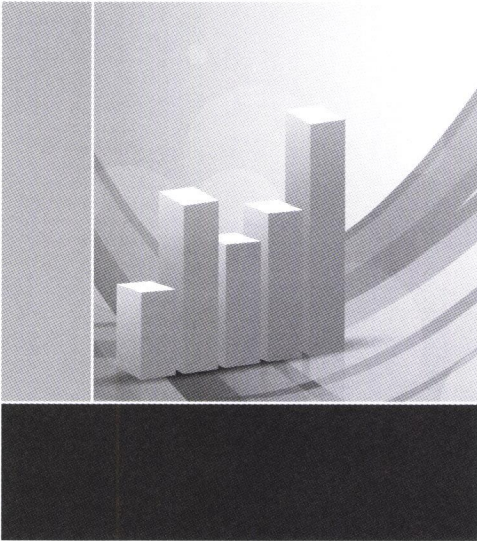
- The rate of conviction for violent offences while under community supervision has declined since 2002-03.
- Those offenders under discretionary release (full parole and day parole) are less likely to be convicted of a violent offence while under supervision than those on statutory release.





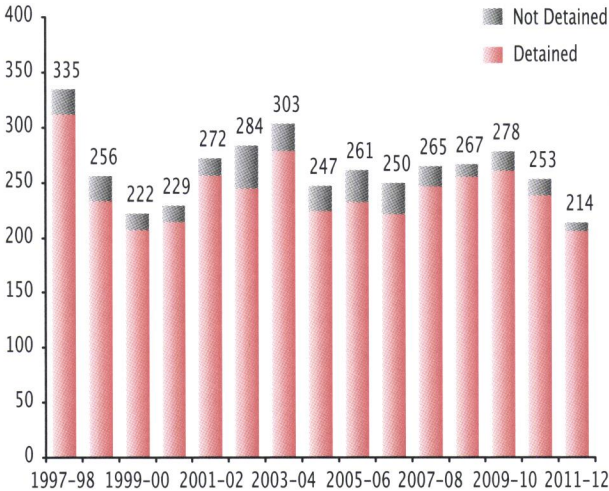
## Section E

# Statistics on Special Applications of Criminal Justice



## The Number of Initial Detention Reviews is the Lowest Since 1997-98

### Number of Initial Detention Reviews

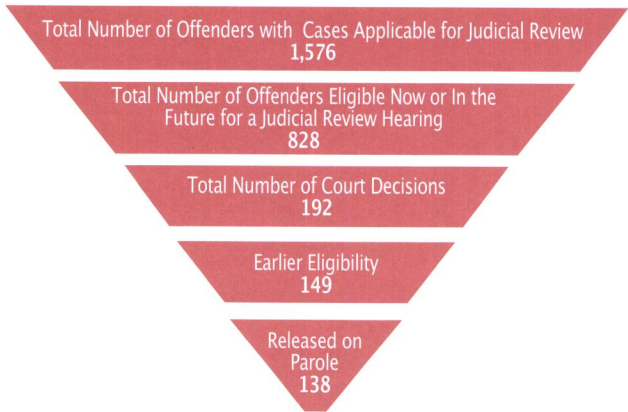


- The annual number of initial detention reviews has been fluctuating since 2000-01.
- Out of 3,936 initial detention reviews since 1997-98, 92.5% have resulted in a decision to detain. In 2011-12, 96.7% of the initial detention reviews resulted in the decision to detain, the highest rate in the last 15 years.
- Since 1997-98, male offenders accounted for 98.6% of all referrals for detention. During the same time period, 54 female offenders have been referred for detention and 48 were detained.
- In 2011-12, Aboriginal offenders accounted for 22.2% of incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences while they accounted for 41.1% of offenders referred for detention and 41.5% of offenders detained.

## 78% of Judicial Review Hearings Result in Earlier Parole Eligibility

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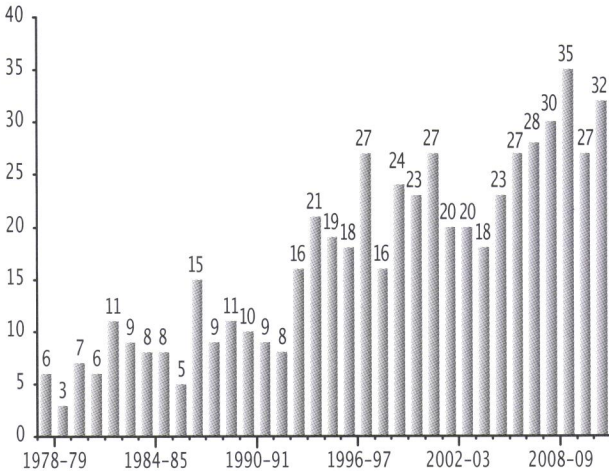
As of April 15, 2012



- Since the first judicial review hearing in 1987, there have been a total of 192 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 77.6% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period that must be served before parole eligibility.
- Of the 828 offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review, 318 have already served 15 years of their sentence whereas 510 have not.
- Of the 149 offenders who have had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 147 have reached their revised Day Parole eligibility date. Of these offenders, 138 have been released on parole, and 100 are currently being actively supervised in the community.
- A higher percentage of second degree (87%) than first degree (76.3%) murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

## The Number of Dangerous Offender Designations has Increased in 2011-12

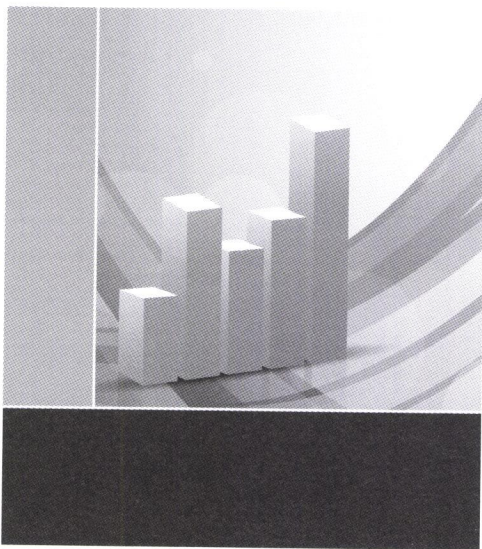
### Number of Dangerous Offenders Designated per Year



- As of April 15, 2012, there have been 579 offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders (DOs) since 1978. Seventy-five percent (75%) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There are 486 DOs currently active, and all of them have indeterminate sentences.
- Of the 486 active DOs, 466 were incarcerated (representing approximately 3% of the total federal inmate population), one has been deported, one has escaped, and 18 were being supervised in the community.
- There are currently two female offenders with a Dangerous Offender designation.
- Aboriginal offenders account for 26.7% of DOs and 19.3% of the total federal offender population.

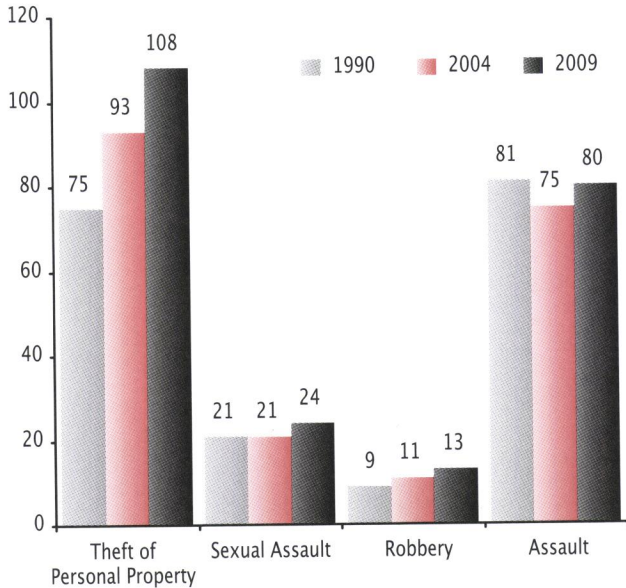
## Section F

### Victims of Crime



## Victimization Rates for Theft of Personal Property have Increased

### Rate of Victimization per 1,000 Population



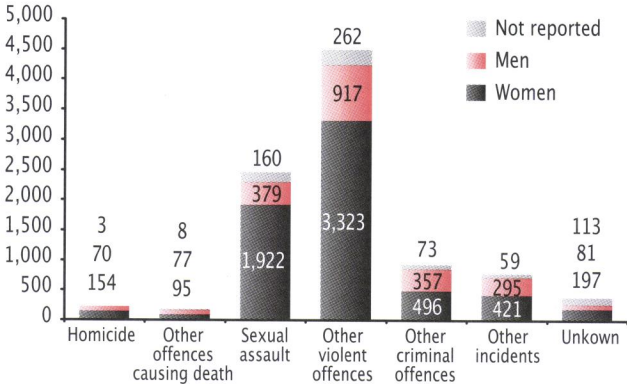
- Victimization rates for theft of personal property were higher in 2009 than in 1999.
- Since 1999, the rates of victimization for assault have remained stable.

## The Majority of Victims of Violent Crime are Under 30

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>180,899</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>192,228</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>373,127</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## The Majority of Victims Receiving Services are Victims of Violent Crime

### Number of Victims Receiving Formal Assistance on May 27, 2010

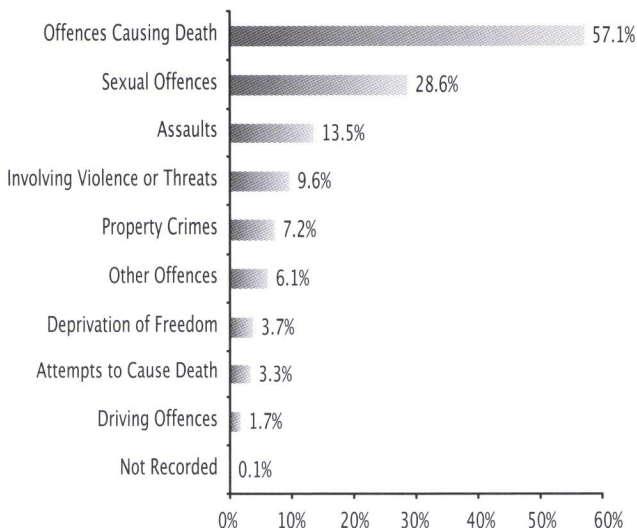


- On May 27, 2010, the *Victim Services Survey* snapshot day, 9,462 victims received formal assistance from a victim service office. This represents a decrease of 3.5% from 9,808 on May 28, 2008. Of the 9,071 where the crime was known, the majority, 81% were victims of a violent crime.
- Of the 8,784 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.



## Offences Causing Death are the Most Common Type of Offence that Harmed the Victims Registered with Correctional Services Canada

### Offences of Victimization 2011-12



Source: PRIME-Victims: Correctional Service Canada.

- Of the 7,395 registered victims, 86% are victims of a violent crime.
- Over half (4,220) of registered victims were victims of an offence that caused death.
- Victims of sexual offences (2,114) accounted for 28.6% of the registered victims.
- Victims of assault (998) and victims of offences involving violence or threats (707) accounted for 13.5% and 9.6% of the registered victims.

For further information, please visit:

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Correctional Service Canada:

**[www.csc-scc.gc.ca](http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca)**

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada:

**[www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca)**

Parole Board of Canada:

**[www.pbc-clcc.gc.ca](http://www.pbc-clcc.gc.ca)**

Office of the Correctional Investigator:

**[www.oci-bec.gc.ca](http://www.oci-bec.gc.ca)**

Public Safety Canada:

**[www.publicsafety.gc.ca](http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca)**