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Correctional and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

Solicitor General of Canada
November, 2002

HV
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S65
2002



Solicitor General
Canada

Solliciteur général
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Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

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



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This document is available in French. Ce rapport est disponible en français sous le titre : *Aperçu statistique : le système correctionnel et la mise en liberté sous condition.*

This report is also available on the Solicitor General Canada's internet site: <http://www.sgc.gc.ca>

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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 increased slightly in 2001").
- 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 fifth issue of the Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview. Readers are advised that in some instances figures have been revised from earlier publications. Also, the total number of offenders will vary a little depending on characteristics of the data set.

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

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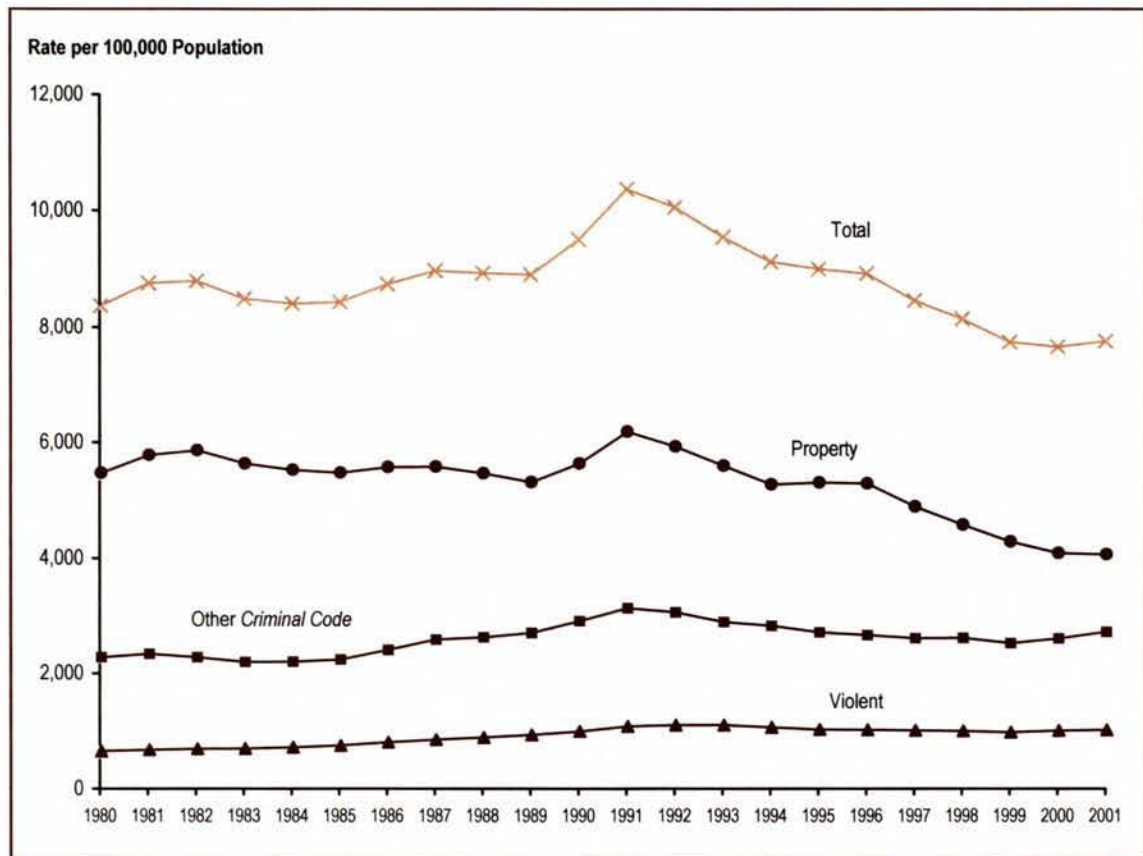


SECTION A.

CONTEXT - CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE INCREASED SLIGHTLY IN 2001

Figure A1.



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

- The crime rate increased during the 1980's, decreased in the 1990's, and increased slightly in 2001.
- Violent crime decreased from 1992 to 1999, but increased slightly in 2000 and 2001.
- The property crime rate in 2000 was 25% lower than in 1980.

Note:

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction and robbery.

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

These crime statistics are based on crimes that are reported to the police. Since not all crimes are reported to the police, these figures underestimate actual crime. See Figure A6 for rates based on victimization surveys (drawn from the General Social Survey), an alternative method of measuring crime.

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE INCREASED SLIGHTLY IN 2001

Table A1.

| Year | Type of Offence | | | Total |
|------|-----------------|---------|-----------|--------|
| | Property | Violent | Other CCC | |
| 1980 | 5,444 | 636 | 2,263 | 8,343 |
| 1981 | 5,759 | 654 | 2,322 | 8,736 |
| 1982 | 5,840 | 671 | 2,262 | 8,773 |
| 1983 | 5,608 | 679 | 2,182 | 8,470 |
| 1984 | 5,501 | 701 | 2,185 | 8,387 |
| 1985 | 5,451 | 735 | 2,227 | 8,413 |
| 1986 | 5,550 | 785 | 2,392 | 8,727 |
| 1987 | 5,552 | 829 | 2,575 | 8,956 |
| 1988 | 5,438 | 868 | 2,612 | 8,919 |
| 1989 | 5,289 | 911 | 2,691 | 8,891 |
| 1990 | 5,611 | 973 | 2,900 | 9,484 |
| 1991 | 6,160 | 1,059 | 3,122 | 10,342 |
| 1992 | 5,902 | 1,084 | 3,051 | 10,036 |
| 1993 | 5,571 | 1,081 | 2,879 | 9,531 |
| 1994 | 5,250 | 1,046 | 2,817 | 9,114 |
| 1995 | 5,283 | 1,007 | 2,702 | 8,993 |
| 1996 | 5,264 | 1,000 | 2,650 | 8,914 |
| 1997 | 4,867 | 990 | 2,596 | 8,453 |
| 1998 | 4,555 | 979 | 2,602 | 8,137 |
| 1999 | 4,262 | 955 | 2,510 | 7,728 |
| 2000 | 4,070 | 982 | 2,594 | 7,646 |
| 2001 | 4,047 | 994 | 2,706 | 7,747 |

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

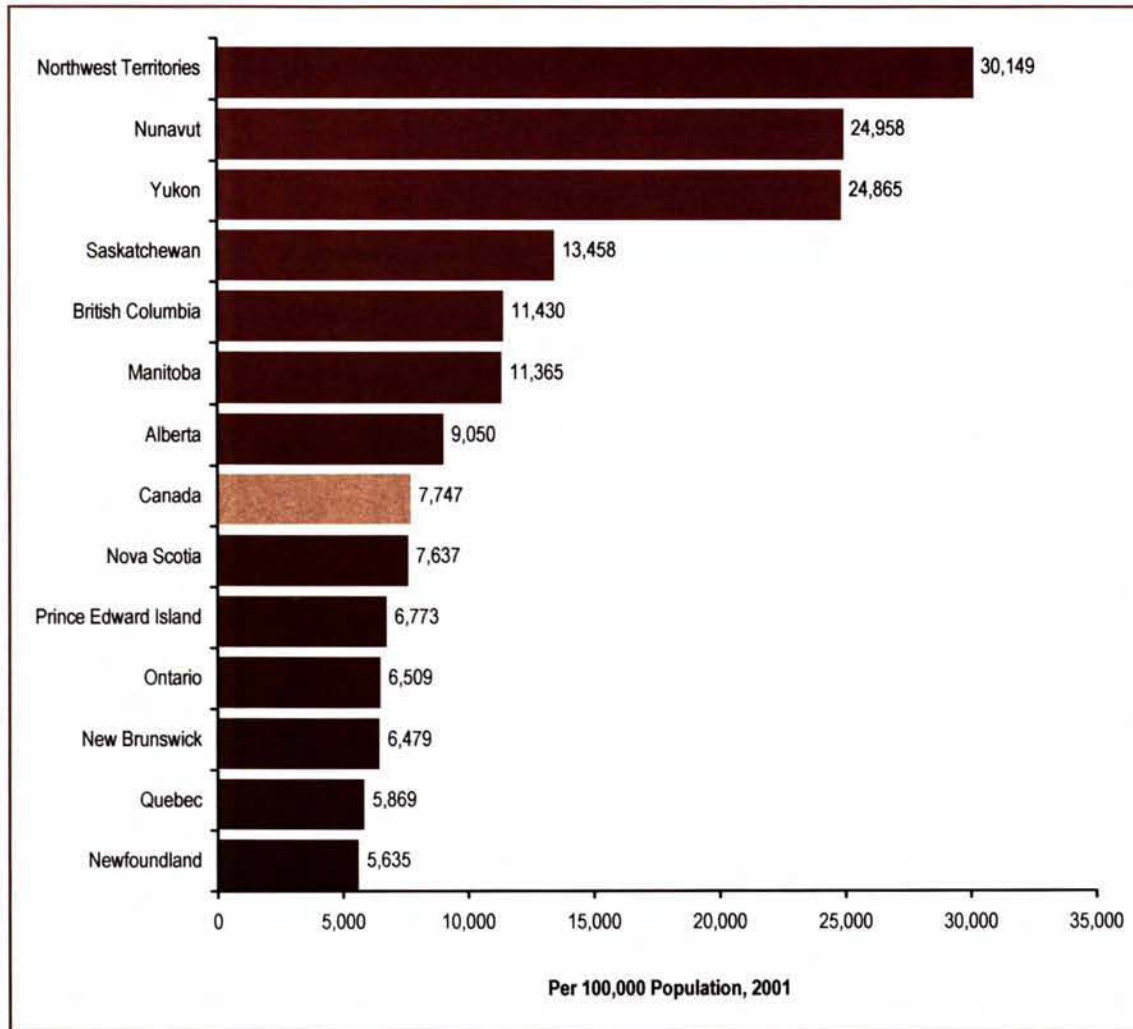
Note:

Rates are based on incidents reported per 100,000 population.

Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

CRIME RATES TEND TO INCREASE FROM EAST TO WEST AND ARE HIGHEST IN THE NORTH

Figure A2.



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

- Crime rates generally increase from east to west and are highest in the Territories.
- These general trends have been stable over time.

CRIME RATES TEND TO INCREASE FROM EAST TO WEST AND ARE HIGHEST IN THE NORTH

Table A2.

| Province/Territory | Crime Rate | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
| Newfoundland | 5,653 | 5,791 | 5,565 | 5,740 | 5,635 |
| Prince Edward Island | 6,810 | 6,254 | 7,006 | 6,776 | 6,773 |
| Nova Scotia | 8,442 | 8,127 | 8,327 | 7,564 | 7,637 |
| New Brunswick | 6,273 | 6,771 | 6,817 | 6,553 | 6,479 |
| Quebec | 6,749 | 6,438 | 5,939 | 6,023 | 5,869 |
| Ontario | 7,456 | 7,030 | 6,500 | 6,409 | 6,509 |
| Manitoba | 11,002 | 10,625 | 10,584 | 10,759 | 11,365 |
| Saskatchewan | 12,136 | 12,477 | 12,182 | 12,767 | 13,458 |
| Alberta | 9,192 | 9,113 | 9,065 | 8,714 | 9,050 |
| British Columbia | 12,746 | 12,180 | 11,591 | 11,286 | 11,430 |
| Yukon | 20,800 | 18,098 | 19,560 | 23,651 | 24,865 |
| Northwest Territories | 23,098 | 25,060 | 24,396 | 28,191 | 30,149 |
| Nunavut | 20,777 | 20,471 | 18,194 | 21,007 | 24,958 |
| Canada | 8,453 | 8,137 | 7,728 | 7,646 | 7,747 |

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

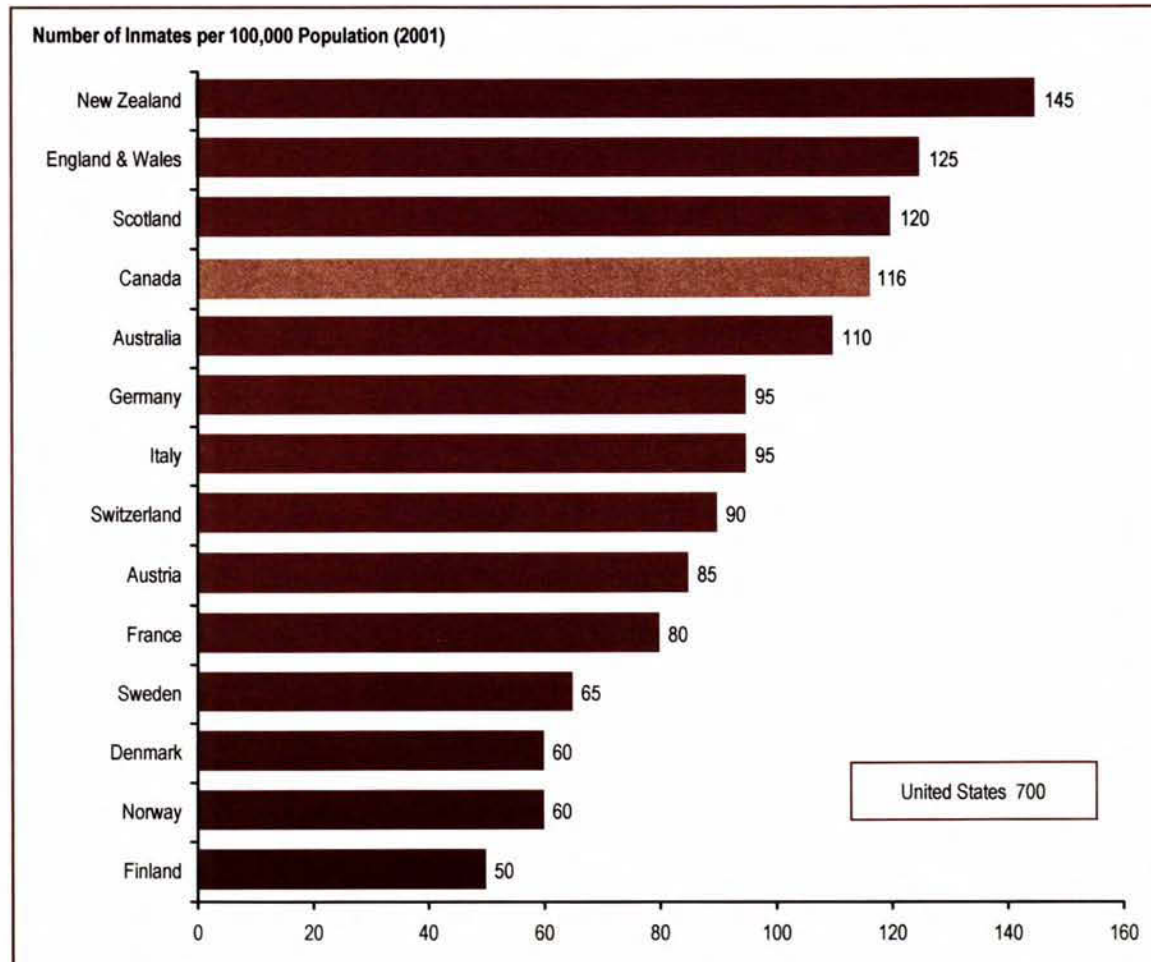
Note:

Rates are based on 100,000 population.

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

CANADA'S INCARCERATION RATE IS HIGH RELATIVE TO OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES

Figure A3.



Source: Solicitor General Canada; World Prison Population List, Research Findings No. 166, Home Office Research, United Kingdom.

- In 2001, the incarceration rate in Canada was 116 per 100,000 general population.
- Canada's incarceration rate is higher than the rates in most Western European countries but much lower than the United States, which had an incarceration rate of 700 per 100,000 general population in 2001.
- The incarceration rate decreased in Canada throughout the last five years.

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.

Different practice and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

CANADA'S INCARCERATION RATE IS HIGH RELATIVE TO OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES

Table A3.

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| United States* | 649 | 682 | 682 | 699 | 700 |
| New Zealand | 137 | 150 | 149 | 149 | 145 |
| England & Wales | 120 | 125 | 125 | 124 | 125 |
| Scotland | 119 | 119 | 118 | 115 | 120 |
| Canada** | 131 | 124 | 122 | 117 | 116 |
| Australia | 95 | 110 | 108 | 108 | 110 |
| Germany | 90 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 95 |
| Italy | 86 | 85 | 89 | 94 | 95 |
| Switzerland | 88 | 85 | 81 | 79 | 90 |
| Austria | 86 | 86 | 85 | 84 | 85 |
| France | 90 | 88 | 91 | 89 | 80 |
| Sweden | 59 | 60 | 59 | 64 | 65 |
| Denmark | 62 | 64 | 66 | 61 | 60 |
| Norway | 53 | 57 | 56 | -- | 60 |
| Finland | 56 | 54 | 46 | 52 | 50 |

Source: Solicitor General Canada; World Prison Population List, Research Findings No. 166, Home Office Research, United Kingdom.

Note:

Rates are based on 100,000 population.

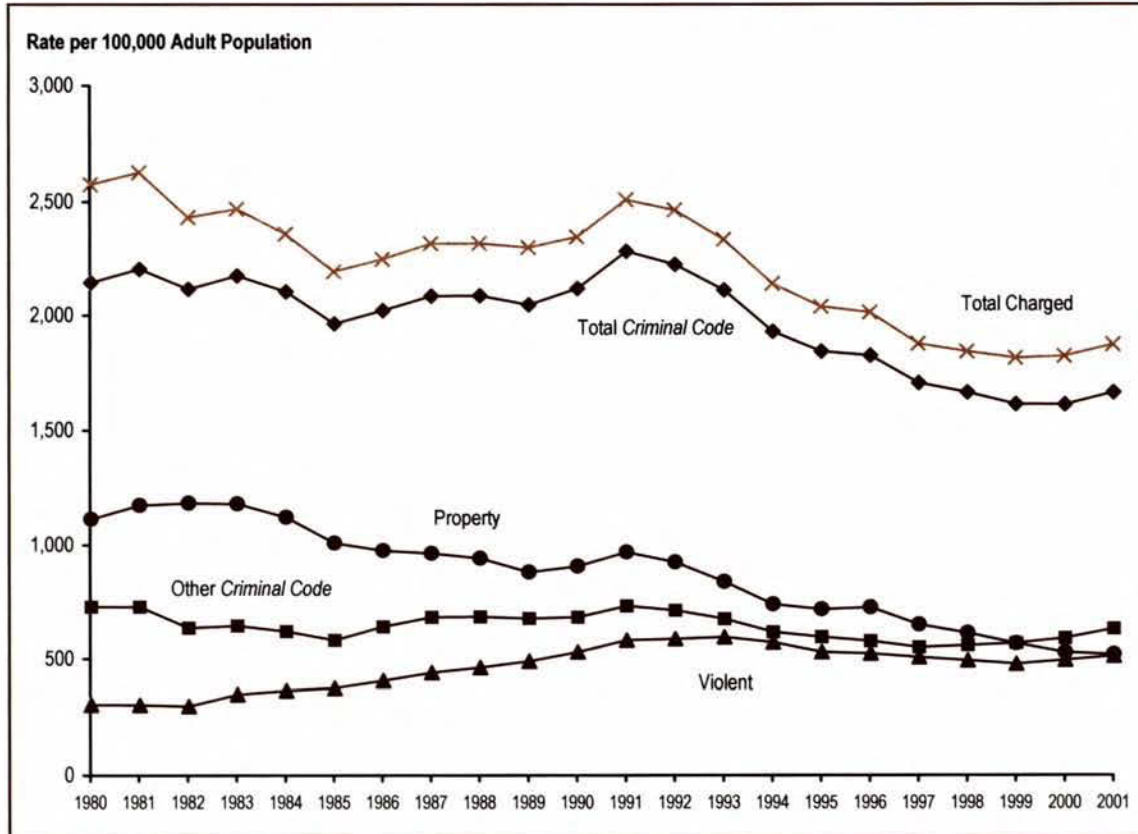
*Figures for the United States are for incarcerated adults only (i.e., youths are excluded).

**Canadian youth custody figures for 1997 to 2001 were adjusted to represent 100% survey coverage. Canadian rates are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).

-- Figures not available.

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 1980

Figure A4.



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

- The rate of adults charged declined from 1991 to 1999, and increased slightly in 2000 and 2001. This trend was similar for men and women.
- The rate of adult men charged for violent crimes decreased from 1993 to 2000, and increased slightly in the last year. The corresponding rate for adult women also decreased steadily from 1993, but has increased in the last two years (refer to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey for more detailed information).

Note:

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, and robbery.

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

Total charged includes adults charged under the *Criminal Code* as well as adults charged under other Federal Statutes such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, the *Customs Act*, the *Indian Act* and the *Unemployment Insurance Act*.

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 1980

Table A4.

| | Criminal Code | | | Total CCCC | Federal Statutes | | Total Charged** |
|------|---------------|----------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------|--------------------|
| | Violent | Property | Other CCCC | | Drugs | Other* | |
| 1980 | 301 | 1,114 | 728 | 2,143 | 338 | 97 | 2,578 |
| 1981 | 301 | 1,175 | 728 | 2,203 | 330 | 98 | 2,631 |
| 1982 | 295 | 1,184 | 636 | 2,115 | 235 | 86 | 2,436 |
| 1983 | 347 | 1,182 | 645 | 2,174 | 218 | 82 | 2,473 |
| 1984 | 363 | 1,122 | 620 | 2,104 | 203 | 57 | 2,364 |
| 1985 | 374 | 1,007 | 582 | 1,963 | 194 | 41 | 2,199 |
| 1986 | 405 | 974 | 642 | 2,021 | 190 | 43 | 2,254 |
| 1987 | 439 | 962 | 683 | 2,085 | 198 | 40 | 2,323 |
| 1988 | 462 | 941 | 684 | 2,087 | 195 | 43 | 2,324 |
| 1989 | 489 | 880 | 677 | 2,046 | 217 | 44 | 2,307 |
| 1990 | 529 | 905 | 683 | 2,117 | 198 | 38 | 2,353 |
| 1991 | 582 | 969 | 732 | 2,282 | 194 | 40 | 2,516 |
| 1992 | 587 | 924 | 713 | 2,224 | 198 | 50 | 2,472 |
| 1993 | 596 | 838 | 676 | 2,110 | 183 | 51 | 2,344 |
| 1994 | 573 | 738 | 618 | 1,929 | 178 | 42 | 2,149 |
| 1995 | 529 | 717 | 596 | 1,842 | 170 | 36 | 2,048 |
| 1996 | 522 | 725 | 577 | 1,824 | 171 | 29 | 2,024 |
| 1997 | 505 | 649 | 550 | 1,704 | 157 | 26 | 1,887 |
| 1998 | 492 | 612 | 559 | 1,663 | 167 | 23 | 1,853 |
| 1999 | 477 | 567 | 567 | 1,611 | 184 | 29 | 1,825 |
| 2000 | 494 | 526 | 590 | 1,610 | 198 | 26 | 1,834 |
| 2001 | 511 | 519 | 632 | 1,662 | 197 | 25 | 1,884 |

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

Note:

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

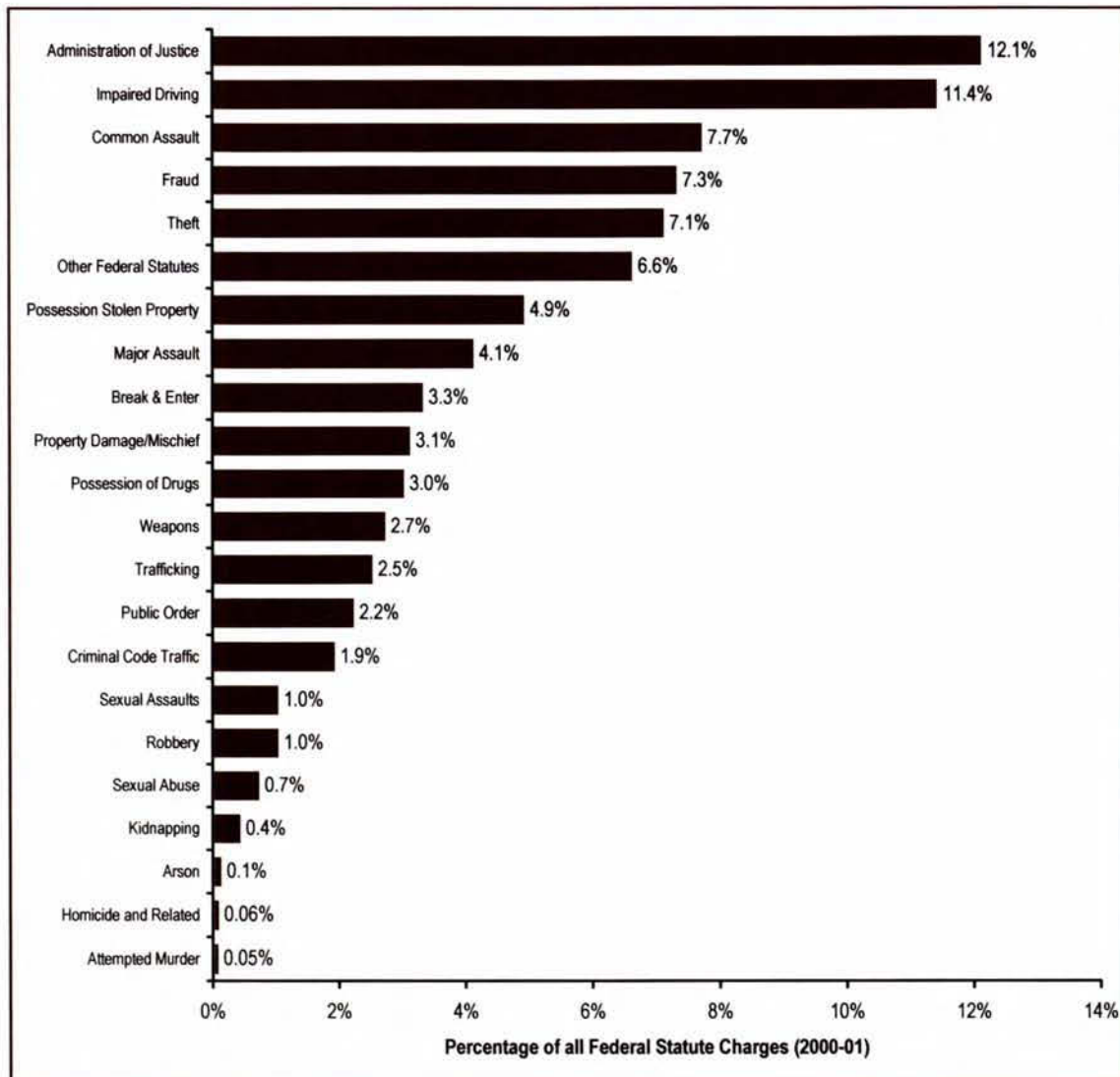
Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

*Examples of other Federal Statutes include: the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, the *Customs Act*, the *Indian Act* and the *Unemployment Insurance Act*.

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

THE PATTERN OF CHARGES IN ADULT COURT HAS BEEN FAIRLY STABLE

Figure A5.



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

- Administration of justice charges (offences related to case proceedings such as failure to appear in court, and failure to comply with a probation order) account for 12% of charges.
- Impaired driving is a common federal statute charge in adult provincial criminal courts.
- About 10% of the federal statute charges involve serious violence*.

Note:

*Serious violent offences include homicide and related offences, attempted murder, robbery, kidnapping, sexual assault, sexual abuse, major assault, abduction, arson, and weapons offences. This category excludes common assaults. Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they exclude New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nunavut. These data do not include data from superior courts.

THE PATTERN OF CHARGES IN ADULT COURT HAS BEEN FAIRLY STABLE

Table A5.

| Type of Charge | Federal Statute Charges | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | 1998-98 | | 1999-00 | | 2000-2001 | |
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Crimes Against the Person | | | | | | |
| Homicide and Related | 582 | 0.07 | 487 | 0.06 | 493 | 0.06 |
| Attempted Murder | 674 | 0.08 | 563 | 0.07 | 449 | 0.05 |
| Robbery | 8,852 | 1.05 | 8,070 | 0.99 | 7,785 | 0.95 |
| Kidnapping | 3,130 | 0.37 | 2,964 | 0.37 | 3,067 | 0.38 |
| Sexual Assault | 10,178 | 1.21 | 8,812 | 1.09 | 8,074 | 0.99 |
| Sexual Abuse | 6,323 | 0.75 | 5,647 | 0.70 | 5,362 | 0.66 |
| Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3) | 33,177 | 3.95 | 32,744 | 4.04 | 33,385 | 4.09 |
| Common Assault (Level 1) | 63,298 | 7.53 | 60,598 | 7.47 | 62,624 | 7.67 |
| Weapons | 20,895 | 2.49 | 19,789 | 2.44 | 21,823 | 2.67 |
| Abduction | 247 | 0.03 | 208 | 0.03 | 183 | 0.02 |
| Total | 147,356 | 17.53 | 139,882 | 17.24 | 143,245 | 17.54 |
| Crimes Against Property | | | | | | |
| Break and Enter | 32,115 | 3.82 | 29,545 | 3.64 | 26,561 | 3.25 |
| Arson | 1,094 | 0.13 | 1,040 | 0.13 | 1,137 | 0.14 |
| Fraud | 62,767 | 7.47 | 61,807 | 7.62 | 59,100 | 7.24 |
| Possession of Stolen Property | 45,379 | 5.40 | 41,548 | 5.12 | 40,230 | 4.93 |
| Theft | 64,417 | 7.66 | 60,261 | 7.43 | 57,851 | 7.09 |
| Property Damage / Mischief | 24,959 | 2.97 | 24,774 | 3.05 | 25,867 | 3.17 |
| Total | 230,731 | 27.45 | 218,975 | 26.99 | 210,746 | 25.81 |
| Other Criminal Code | | | | | | |
| Administration of Justice | 91,955 | 10.94 | 93,359 | 11.51 | 98,438 | 12.06 |
| Public Order Offences | 17,001 | 2.02 | 17,040 | 2.10 | 17,670 | 2.16 |
| Morals – Sexual | 9,410 | 1.12 | 6,776 | 0.84 | 6,379 | 0.78 |
| Morals – Gaming | 2,302 | 0.27 | 1,603 | 0.20 | 1,330 | 0.16 |
| Other Criminal Code | 125,148 | 14.89 | 125,049 | 15.41 | 132,291 | 16.20 |
| Total | 245,816 | 29.25 | 243,827 | 30.05 | 256,108 | 31.37 |
| Traffic | | | | | | |
| Criminal Code Traffic | 17,392 | 2.07 | 15,822 | 1.95 | 15,381 | 1.88 |
| Impaired Driving | 103,850 | 12.36 | 98,221 | 12.11 | 92,843 | 11.37 |
| Total | 121,242 | 14.42 | 114,043 | 14.06 | 108,224 | 13.26 |
| Drug-Related Offences | | | | | | |
| Trafficking | 19,588 | 2.33 | 19,118 | 2.36 | 20,212 | 2.48 |
| Possession | 20,468 | 2.44 | 21,498 | 2.65 | 24,147 | 2.96 |
| Total | 40,056 | 4.77 | 40,616 | 5.01 | 44,359 | 5.43 |
| Other Federal Statutes | 55,338 | 6.58 | 54,039 | 6.66 | 53,767 | 6.59 |
| Total Offences | 840,539 | 100.0 | 811,382 | 100.0 | 816,449 | 100.0 |

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

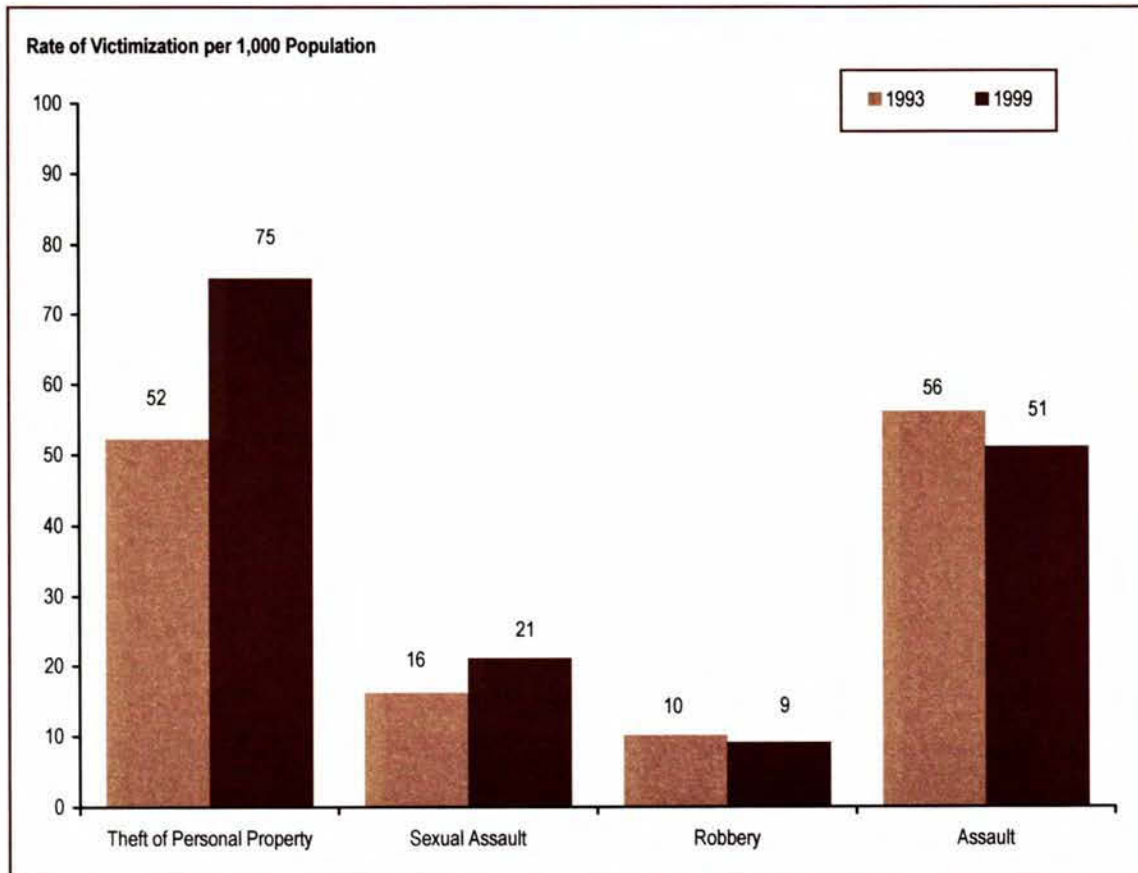
Note:

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

Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they exclude New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nunavut. These data do not include data from superior courts.

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Figure A6.



Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1993 and 1999.

- Victimization rates for theft of personal property were higher in 1999 than in 1993.
- In 1999, 25% of Canadians aged 15 or older were victims of at least one crime in the previous year. This was up from 23% in 1993.
- In all, there were an estimated 8.3 million victimization incidents in 1999.

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Table A6.

| Type of Incident | Year | |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| | 1993 | 1999 |
| Theft of Personal Property | 52 | 75 |
| Sexual Assault | 16 | 21 |
| Robbery | 10 | 9 |
| Assault | 56 | 51 |
| Total % of Victimization | 23% | 25% |

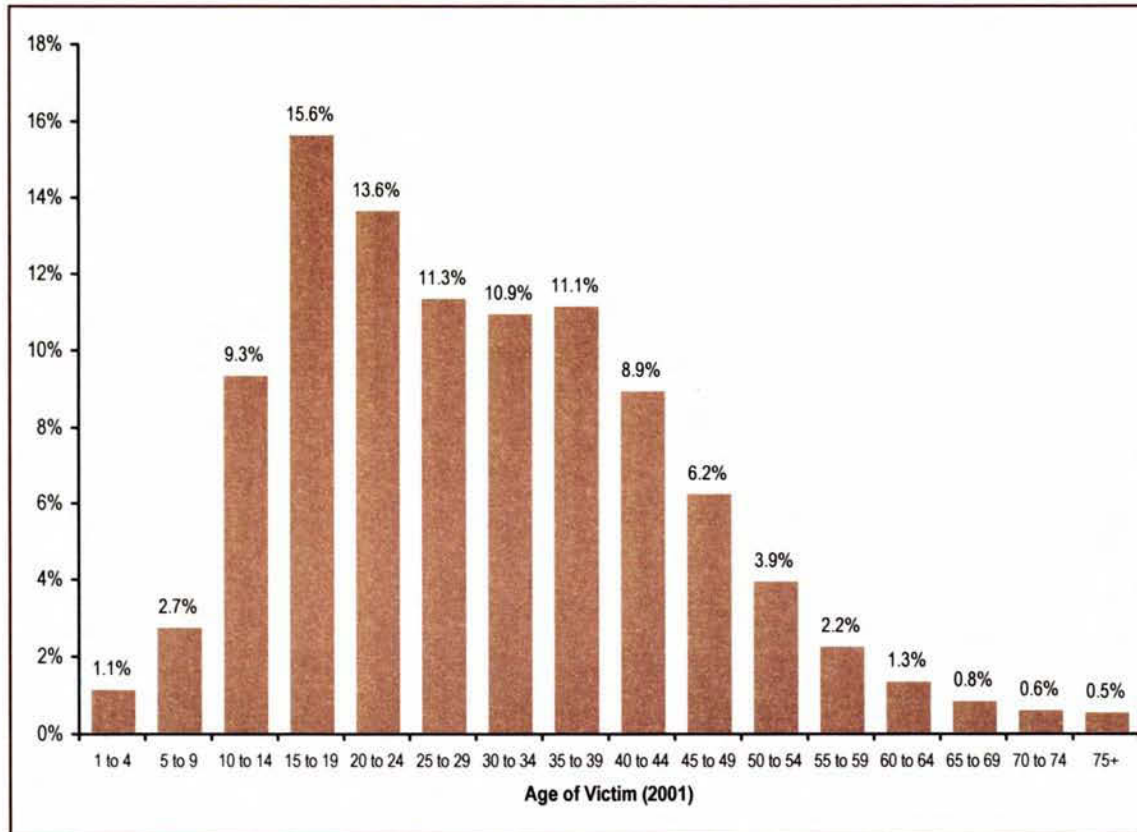
Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1993 and 1999.

Note:

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

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Figure A7.



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

- More than half (53.6%) of all victims of violent crime are under the age of 30.
- Older Canadians (aged 65 and older) have low levels of violent victimization (1.9%).
- Females aged 10 to 19 years were less likely to be victims of violent crime than males of the same age, while females aged 20 to 44 years were more likely than males of that age to be victims of a violent crime.

Note:

These data were reported by 154 police services representing 59% of the national volume of crime. The data are not nationally representative.

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Table A7. 2001

| Age of Victim | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| 1 to 4 years | 1,096 | 1.0 | 1,226 | 1.2 | 2,322 | 1.1 |
| 5 to 9 years | 2,981 | 2.8 | 2,808 | 2.6 | 5,789 | 2.7 |
| 10 to 14 years | 10,676 | 10.0 | 9,078 | 8.5 | 19,754 | 9.3 |
| 15 to 19 years | 17,487 | 16.4 | 15,735 | 14.7 | 33,222 | 15.6 |
| 20 to 24 years | 13,780 | 12.9 | 15,304 | 14.3 | 29,084 | 13.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 11,532 | 10.8 | 12,657 | 11.9 | 24,189 | 11.3 |
| 30 to 34 years | 10,933 | 10.3 | 12,373 | 11.6 | 23,306 | 10.9 |
| 35 to 39 years | 10,983 | 10.3 | 12,659 | 11.9 | 23,642 | 11.1 |
| 40 to 44 years | 9,303 | 8.7 | 9,712 | 9.1 | 19,015 | 8.9 |
| 45 to 49 years | 6,785 | 6.4 | 6,400 | 6.0 | 13,185 | 6.2 |
| 50 to 54 years | 4,573 | 4.3 | 3,713 | 3.5 | 8,286 | 3.9 |
| 55 to 59 years | 2,840 | 2.7 | 1,921 | 1.8 | 4,761 | 2.2 |
| 60 to 64 years | 1,671 | 1.6 | 1,091 | 1.0 | 2,762 | 1.3 |
| 65 to 69 years | 1,027 | 1.0 | 726 | 0.7 | 1,753 | 0.8 |
| 70 to 74 years | 561 | 0.5 | 650 | 0.6 | 1,211 | 0.6 |
| 75+ years | 468 | 0.4 | 686 | 0.6 | 1,154 | 0.5 |
| Total | 106,696 | 100.0 | 106,739 | 100.0 | 213,435 | 100.0 |

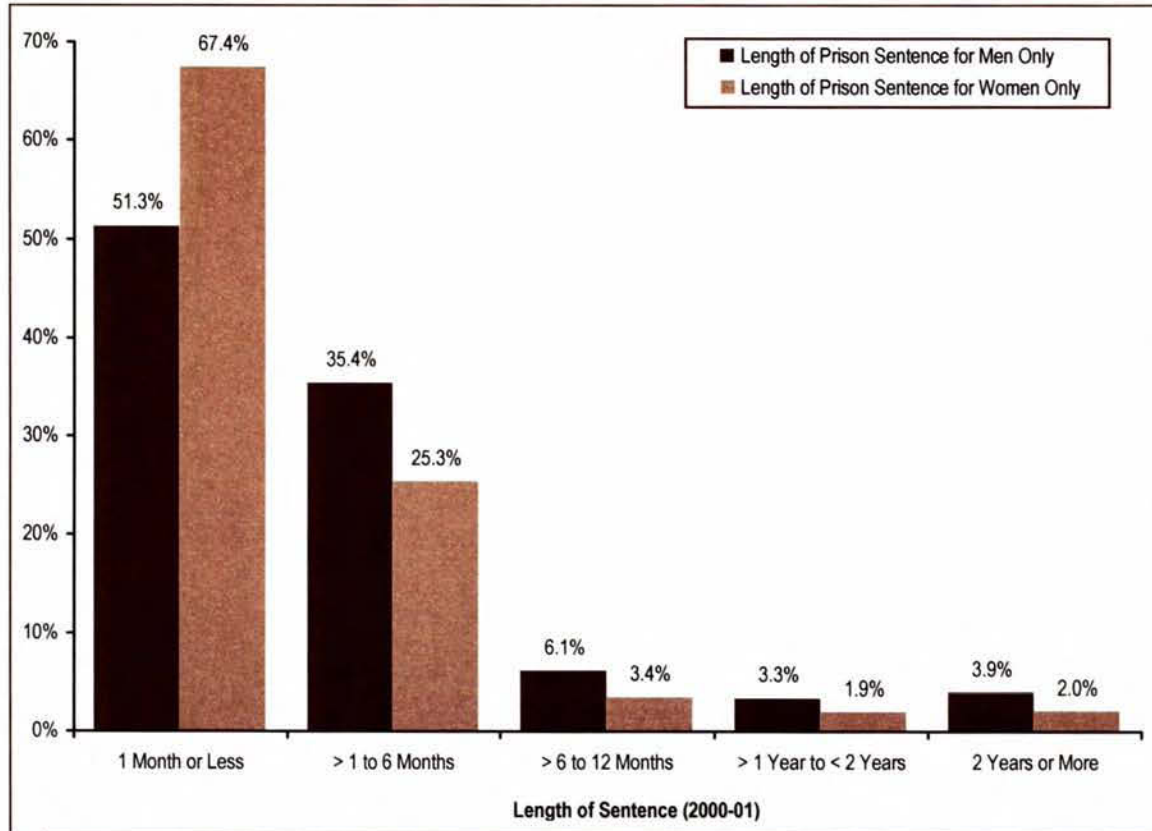
Source: Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

Excludes 4,131 cases where age was unknown, 474 cases where sex was unknown and 197 cases where both age and sex were unknown.

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Figure A8.



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

- Over half (52.4%) of all custodial sentences imposed by adult provincial courts are less than one month.
- Prison sentences for men tend to be longer than for women. About two-thirds (67.4%) of women and half of men (51.3%) who are incarcerated upon conviction receive a sentence of one month or less, and 92.7% of women and 86.7% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all convictions that result in custody, only 3.8% result in federal jurisdiction (i.e., a sentence of two years or more).

Note:

Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Table A8.

| Length of Prison Sentence | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Percentage | | | | |
| 1 Month or Less | | | | | |
| Women | 67.0 | 68.0 | 67.2 | 66.8 | 67.4 |
| Men | 49.1 | 49.0 | 48.7 | 49.6 | 51.3 |
| Total | 49.6 | 49.5 | 49.1 | 50.4 | 52.4 |
| More Than 1 Month to 6 Months | | | | | |
| Women | 27.0 | 26.0 | 25.9 | 25.6 | 25.3 |
| Men | 38.1 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 37.0 | 35.4 |
| Total | 37.5 | 37.7 | 36.9 | 36.2 | 34.6 |
| More Than 6 Months to 12 Months | | | | | |
| Women | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Men | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| Total | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| More Than 1 Year to Less Than 2 Years | | | | | |
| Women | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Men | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Total | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| 22 Years or More | | | | | |
| Women | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Men | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Total | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 |

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

Note:

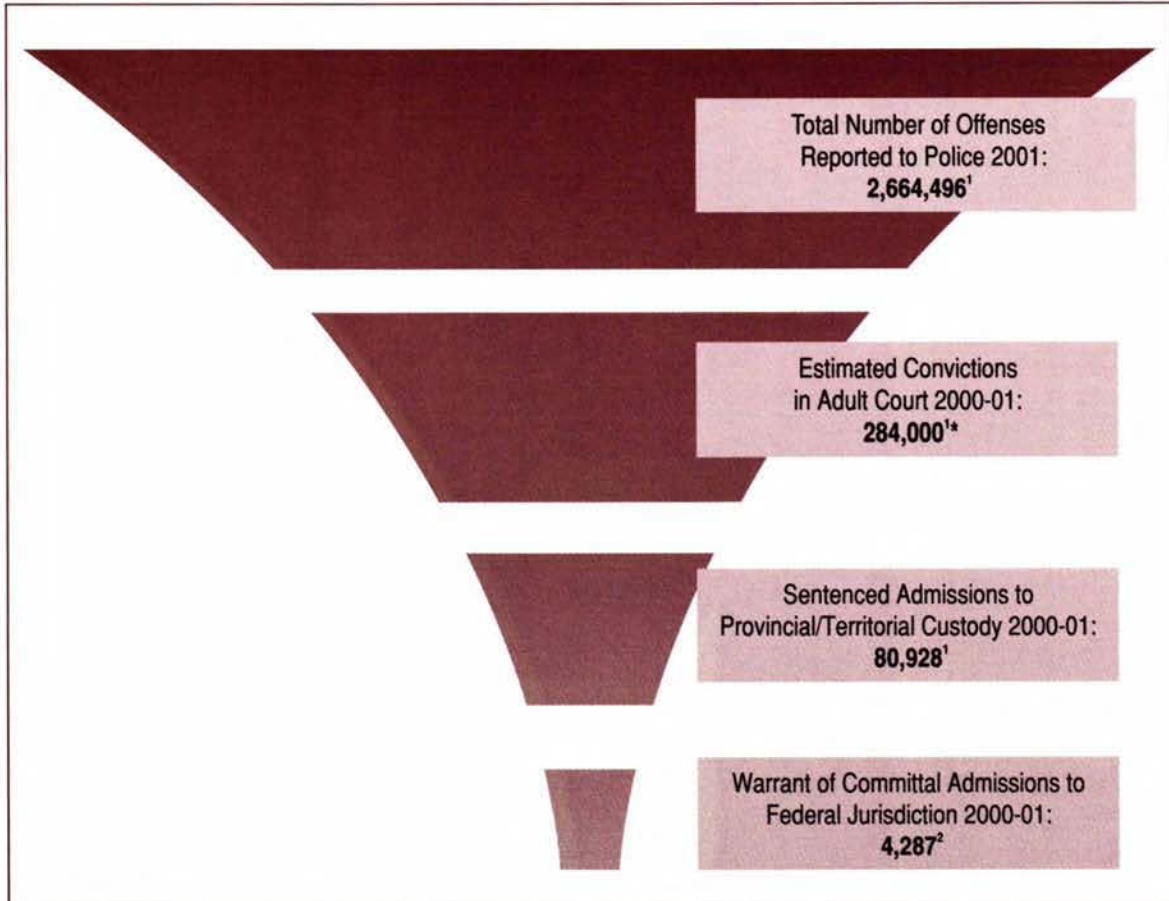
Due to rounding, totals may not add to 100 percent.

Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.

Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they exclude New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nunavut for all years and Northwest Territories for 1996-97. These data do not include data from superior courts.

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Figure A9.



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

- There were about 2.6 million crimes reported to police in 2001.
- During 2000-01, 4,287 offenders were sentenced to federal jurisdiction (i.e., two years or more).

Note:

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).

*Data adjusted to represent 100% survey coverage (from estimated 80% actual coverage), rounded to the nearest thousand. This figure includes both provincial and federal court convictions.

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Table A9.

| | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total Number of Offences Reported to Police ¹ | 2,791,791 | 2,709,047 | 2,593,565 | 2,592,755 | 2,664,496 |
| Estimated Convictions in Adult Court* ¹ | 327,000 | 313,000 | 301,000 | 285,000 | 284,000 |
| Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody ¹ | 108,003 | 98,628 | 93,045 | 86,885 | 80,928 |
| Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities ² | 4,560 | 4,419 | 4,645 | 4,352 | 4,287 |

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

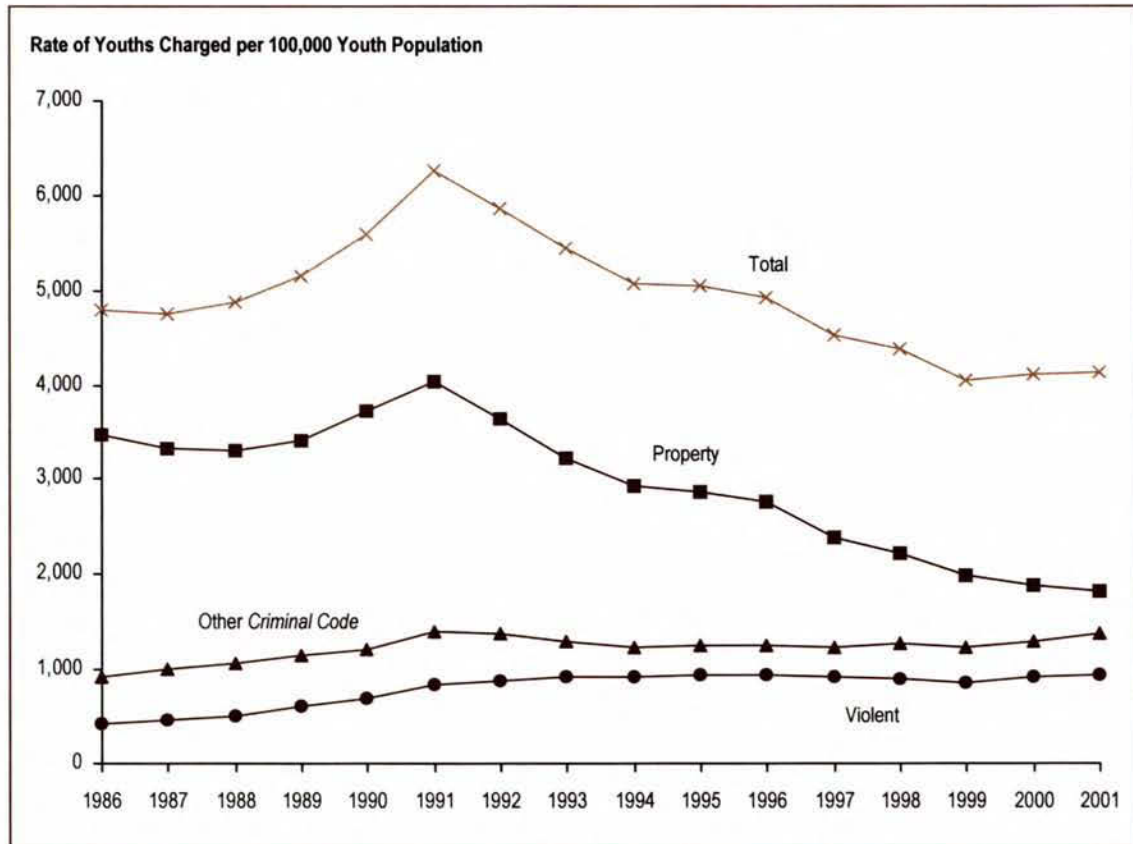
Note:

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).

*Data adjusted to represent 100% survey coverage (from estimated 80% actual coverage), rounded to the nearest thousand.

THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED PEAKED IN 1991

Figure A10.



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

- Overall, the rate of youth charged increased during the period from 1987 to 1991, decreased from 1991 to 1999, and increased slightly in 2000 and 2001.
- Charges for violent crime by males dropped from 1995 to 1999, but increased in 2000 and 2001. For females, the rate increased from 1994 to 1998, decreased in 1999, and increased again in 2000 and 2001.
- The rate of youth charged with property offences decreased each year between 1991 and 2001. The rate for male youth charged with property offences has decreased since 1991, while the rate for female youth decreased from 1991 to 2000 but increased in 2001.

Note:

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, and robbery.

In 2001, half of all youths charged with violent crimes were charged with assault level 1 (minor assault).

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

THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED PEAKED IN 1991

Table A10.

| Year | Type of Offence | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Violent | | Property | | Other CCC | | Total | | |
| | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Total |
| 1986 | 156 | 649 | 1,172 | 5,669 | 283 | 1,526 | 1,612 | 7,844 | 4,807 |
| 1987 | 170 | 717 | 1,099 | 5,419 | 322 | 1,662 | 1,591 | 7,798 | 4,770 |
| 1988 | 209 | 794 | 1,112 | 5,395 | 353 | 1,760 | 1,674 | 7,949 | 4,889 |
| 1989 | 246 | 964 | 1,238 | 5,455 | 387 | 1,879 | 1,872 | 8,298 | 5,168 |
| 1990 | 299 | 1,071 | 1,396 | 5,906 | 381 | 1,980 | 2,075 | 8,957 | 5,609 |
| 1991 | 349 | 1,290 | 1,564 | 6,367 | 473 | 2,270 | 2,386 | 9,927 | 6,259 |
| 1992 | 383 | 1,328 | 1,521 | 5,617 | 504 | 2,198 | 2,408 | 9,142 | 5,870 |
| 1993 | 450 | 1,367 | 1,390 | 4,944 | 483 | 2,083 | 2,323 | 8,395 | 5,444 |
| 1994 | 426 | 1,381 | 1,243 | 4,509 | 441 | 1,982 | 2,110 | 7,872 | 5,071 |
| 1995 | 444 | 1,410 | 1,306 | 4,319 | 492 | 1,990 | 2,242 | 7,720 | 5,056 |
| 1996 | 452 | 1,386 | 1,256 | 4,183 | 522 | 1,937 | 2,230 | 7,506 | 4,939 |
| 1997 | 473 | 1,321 | 1,069 | 3,644 | 536 | 1,913 | 2,078 | 6,878 | 4,543 |
| 1998 | 475 | 1,314 | 1,004 | 3,350 | 571 | 1,936 | 2,050 | 6,600 | 4,386 |
| 1999 | 445 | 1,254 | 913 | 2,983 | 541 | 1,892 | 1,898 | 6,129 | 4,055 |
| 2000 | 481 | 1,344 | 900 | 2,821 | 572 | 1,995 | 1,953 | 6,159 | 4,113 |
| 2001 | 502 | 1,355 | 916 | 2,684 | 629 | 2,084 | 2,047 | 6,123 | 4,141 |

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

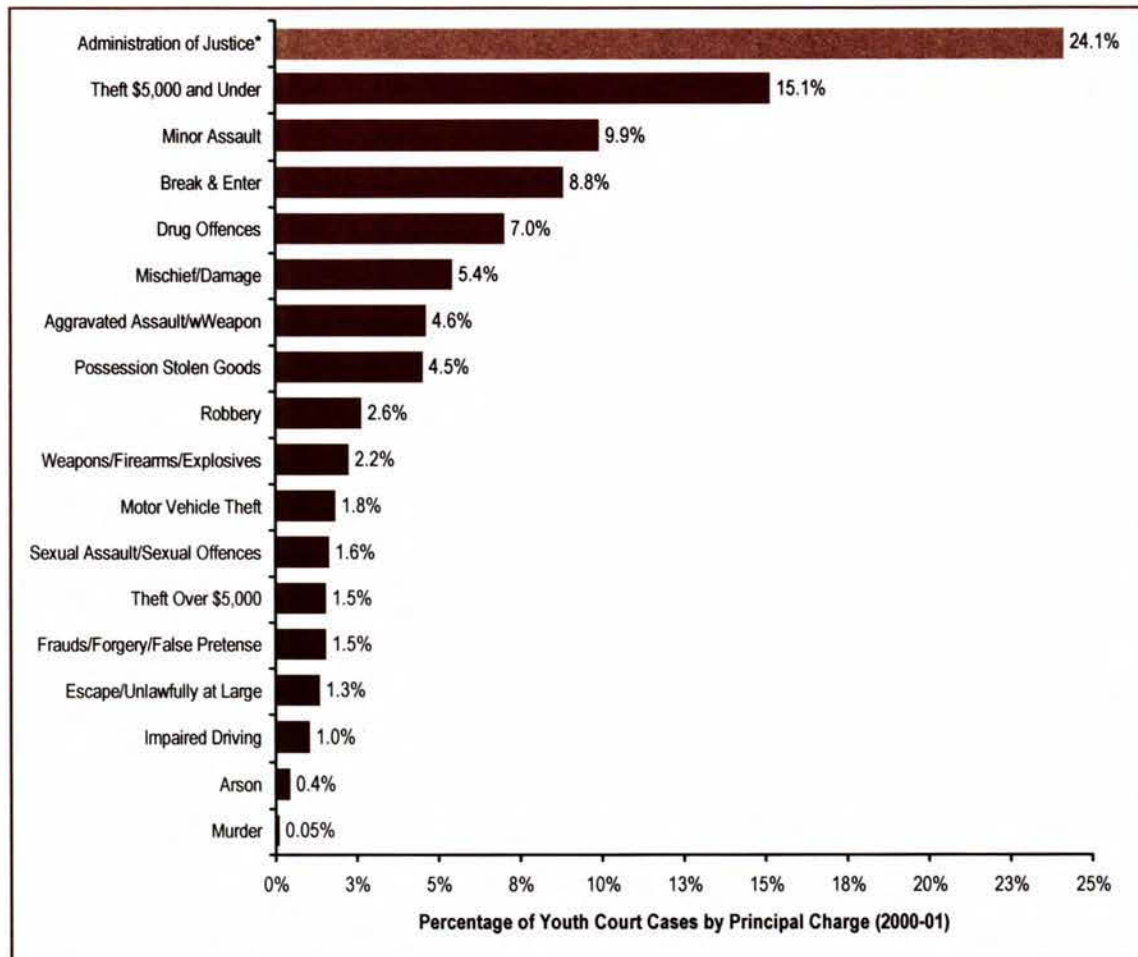
Note:

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

Rates for "Females" are based on 100,000 female youth population (12 to 17 years) and rates for "Males" are based on 100,000 male youth population (12 to 17 years).

THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS A VIOLATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Figure A11.



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

- Violations of administration of justice represent nearly one-quarter of all youth court cases.
- Apart from administration of justice offences, theft is the most common case in youth court.
- Violent offences** account for about 12% of youth court cases.
- Murders account for 0.05% of all youth court cases.
- Young female offenders account for 21.9% of all cases, but for 31.6% of minor assaults (Youth Court Survey, Statistics Canada).

Note:

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

**Violent offences include murder and related offences, robbery, sexual assault, aggravated assault/assault with a weapon, arson and weapons offences. This category excludes minor assaults.

**THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS
A VIOLATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**

Table A11.

| Type of Case | Number of Youth Court Cases | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 |
| Minor Assault | 11,173 | 10,535 | 10,545 | 10,235 | 9,904 |
| Aggravated Assault / Assault with Weapon | 4,250 | 4,897 | 4,978 | 4,894 | 4,540 |
| Robbery | 2,849 | 3,398 | 3,263 | 3,109 | 2,617 |
| Weapons / Firearms / Explosives | 2,192 | 2,113 | 2,091 | 2,141 | 2,203 |
| Sexual Assault / Sexual Offences | 1,746 | 1,818 | 1,743 | 1,401 | 1,592 |
| Murder and related offences | 32 | 48 | 26 | 49 | 45 |
| Theft \$5,000 and Under / \$1,000 and Under* | 19,113 | 17,634 | 15,809 | 14,514 | 15,035 |
| Break & Enter | 13,407 | 13,409 | 12,251 | 10,285 | 8,764 |
| Possession of Stolen Goods | 6,477 | 5,938 | 5,208 | 4,738 | 4,468 |
| Mischief / Damage | 5,714 | 5,463 | 5,336 | 5,103 | 5,403 |
| Theft Over \$5,000 / Over \$1,000* | 2,591 | 2,591 | 1,966 | 1,653 | 1,502 |
| Frauds / Forgery / False Pretence | 1,720 | 1,596 | 1,598 | 1,536 | 1,447 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 1,195 | 1,566 | 1,907 | 1,829 | 1,799 |
| Arson | 422 | 428 | 389 | 410 | 421 |
| Administration of Justice** | 22,089 | 25,147 | 25,355 | 25,253 | 23,954 |
| Escape / Unlawfully at Large | 2,011 | 1,904 | 1,670 | 1,409 | 1,296 |
| Impaired Driving / Other Motor Vehicle | 1,206 | 1,269 | 1,133 | 1,160 | 980 |
| Drug Offences*** | 5,353 | 4,549 | 4,716 | 5,394 | 6,967 |
| Other | 6,525 | 6,579 | 6,681 | 6,948 | 6,653 |
| Total | 110,065 | 110,882 | 106,665 | 102,061 | 99,590 |

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

Note:

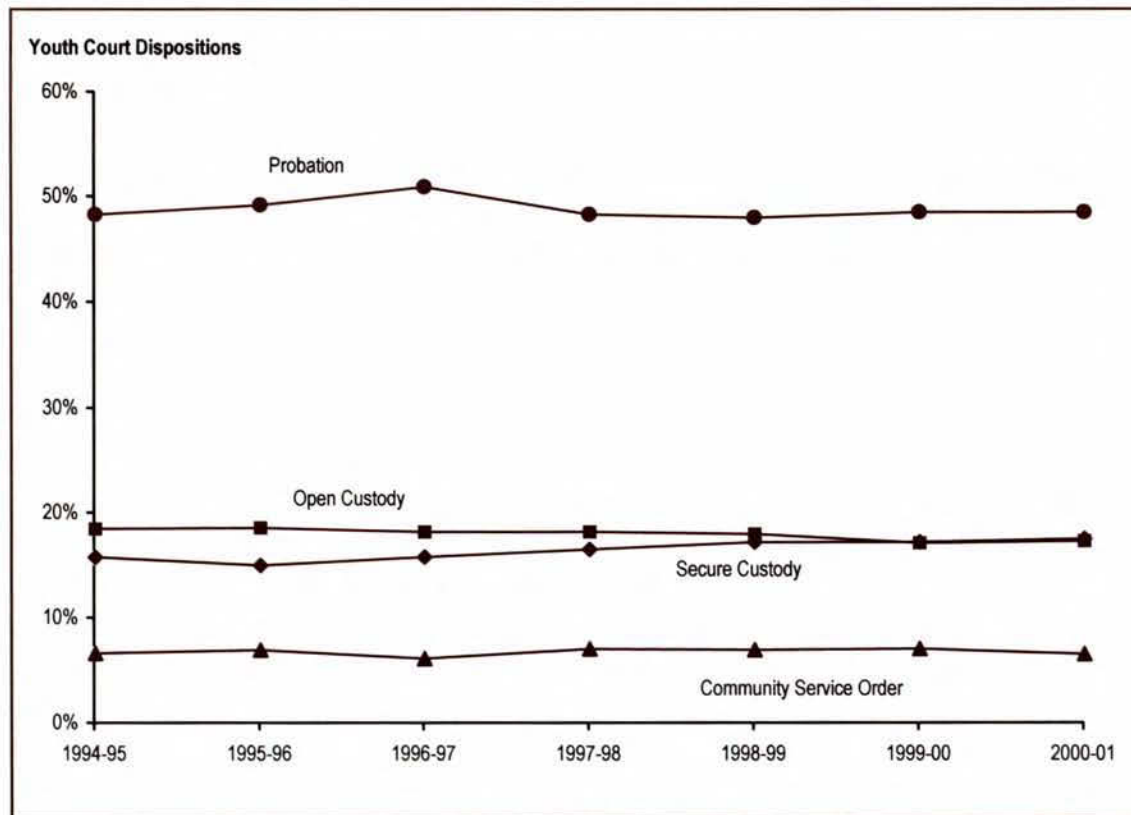
*The monetary limit for theft was raised from \$1,000 to \$5,000 as of February 15, 1995.

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

***The *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, which replaced both the *Narcotic Control Act* and the *Food and Drugs Act*, came into effect in May 1997.

PROBATION IS THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT DISPOSITION

Figure A12.



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

- The use of probation for young offenders consistently accounted for about one-half of youth court dispositions during the period from 1994-95 to 2000-01.
- The use of open custody dispositions has remained relatively stable since 1994-95, while the use of secure custody dispositions increased slightly.
- Community service order dispositions remained stable, between 6% and 7%, since 1994-95.
- Females are more likely to receive a community disposition whereas males are more likely to receive a custody disposition.

Note:

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

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

PROBATION IS THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT DISPOSITION

Table A12.

| Type of Case | Gender | Year | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 |
| | | Percentage | | | | |
| Probation | Women | 57.3 | 54.2 | 53.6 | 53.8 | 54.2 |
| | Men | 49.3 | 46.7 | 46.4 | 47.1 | 46.9 |
| | Total | 50.8 | 48.2 | 47.9 | 48.4 | 48.4 |
| Open Custody | Women | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 14.2 | 14.5 |
| | Men | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 17.9 |
| | Total | 18.1 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 17.0 | 17.2 |
| Secure Custody | Women | 10.0 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 12.9 |
| | Men | 17.0 | 17.6 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 18.5 |
| | Total | 15.7 | 16.4 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 17.4 |
| Community Service Order | Women | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 8.1 |
| | Men | 5.8 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.1 |
| | Total | 6.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| Fine | Women | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| | Men | 5.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| | Total | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| Other* | Women | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| | Men | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| | Total | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 |

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

Note:

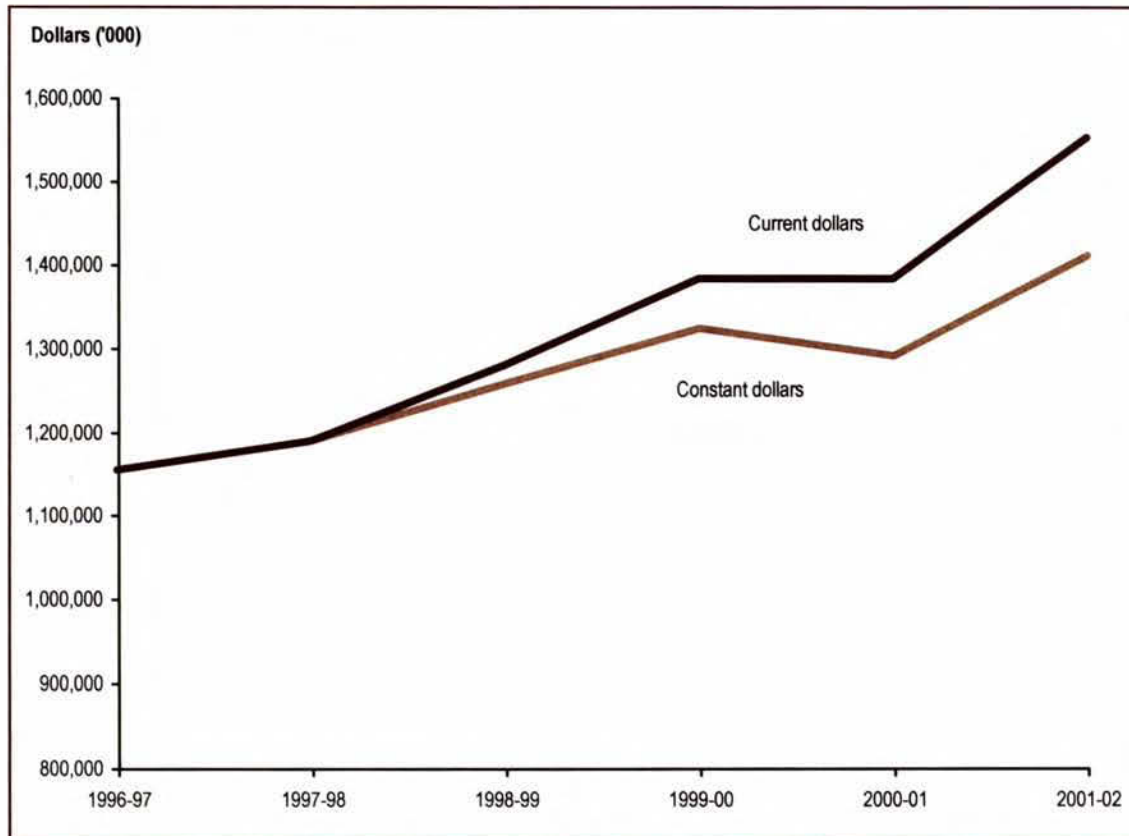
**Other* includes compensation, pay purchaser of stolen goods, compensation in kind, absolute discharge, detain for treatment (until 1995-96), conditional discharge (as of 1997-98), restitution, prohibition/seizure/forfeiture, essays, apologies and counselling programs.

SECTION B.

CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS HAVE INCREASED

Figure B1.



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

- Current expenditures on federal corrections in Canada total about \$1.55 billion.
- Federal expenditures on corrections increased from 1995-96 to 1999-00 (in both current and constant dollars) and then stabilized.
- Federal correctional expenditures represent less than 1% of the total federal government budget.
- Provincial/territorial expenditures totalled just under \$1.2 billion in 2000-01 (see Adult Correctional Services Survey, Statistics Canada).

Note:

Federal expenditures on corrections include the spending by the Correctional Service Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB). The expenditures for the CSC include both operating and capital costs. CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries).

Constant dollars represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable. The Consumer Price Index (1992=100) was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 1997-98, using March Consumer Price Index values.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS HAVE INCREASED

Table B1.

| Year | Current Dollars | | | | Constant 1997-98 Dollars | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|---------|-----------|------------|
| | Operating | Capital | Total | Per capita | Operating | Capital | Total | Per capita |
| | \$'000 | | | \$ | \$'000 | | | \$ |
| 1997-98 | | | | | | | | |
| NPB | 24,700 | -- | 24,700 | 0.82 | 24,700 | -- | 24,700 | 0.82 |
| CSC | 1,003,473 | 163,231 | 1,166,704 | 38.91 | 1,003,473 | 163,231 | 1,166,704 | 38.91 |
| Total | 1,028,173 | 163,231 | 1,191,404 | 39.73 | 1,028,173 | 163,231 | 1,191,404 | 39.73 |
| 1998-99 | | | | | | | | |
| NPB | 26,100 | -- | 26,100 | 0.86 | 25,651 | -- | 25,651 | 0.85 |
| CSC | 1,118,291 | 137,265 | 1,255,556 | 41.51 | 1,099,062 | 134,905 | 1,233,967 | 40.79 |
| Total | 1,144,391 | 137,265 | 1,281,656 | 42.37 | 1,124,713 | 134,905 | 1,259,618 | 41.64 |
| 1999-00 | | | | | | | | |
| NPB | 28,300 | -- | 28,300 | 0.93 | 27,078 | -- | 27,078 | 0.89 |
| CSC | 1,245,428 | 111,291 | 1,356,719 | 44.48 | 1,191,661 | 106,486 | 1,298,147 | 42.56 |
| Total | 1,273,728 | 111,291 | 1,385,019 | 45.41 | 1,218,739 | 106,486 | 1,325,225 | 43.45 |
| 2000-01 | | | | | | | | |
| NPB | 30,900 | -- | 30,900 | 1.00 | 28,829 | -- | 28,829 | 0.94 |
| CSC | 1,239,830 | 114,597 | 1,354,427 | 44.02 | 1,156,749 | 106,918 | 1,263,666 | 41.07 |
| Total | 1,270,730 | 114,597 | 1,385,327 | 45.02 | 1,185,578 | 106,918 | 1,292,496 | 42.01 |
| 2001-02 | | | | | | | | |
| NPB | 34,500 | -- | 34,500 | 1.11 | 31,327 | -- | 31,327 | 1.01 |
| CSC | 1,390,096 | 130,137 | 1,520,233 | 48.91 | 1,262,244 | 118,168 | 1,380,412 | 44.41 |
| Total | 1,424,596 | 130,137 | 1,554,733 | 50.02 | 1,293,570 | 118,168 | 1,411,738 | 45.42 |

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

Note:

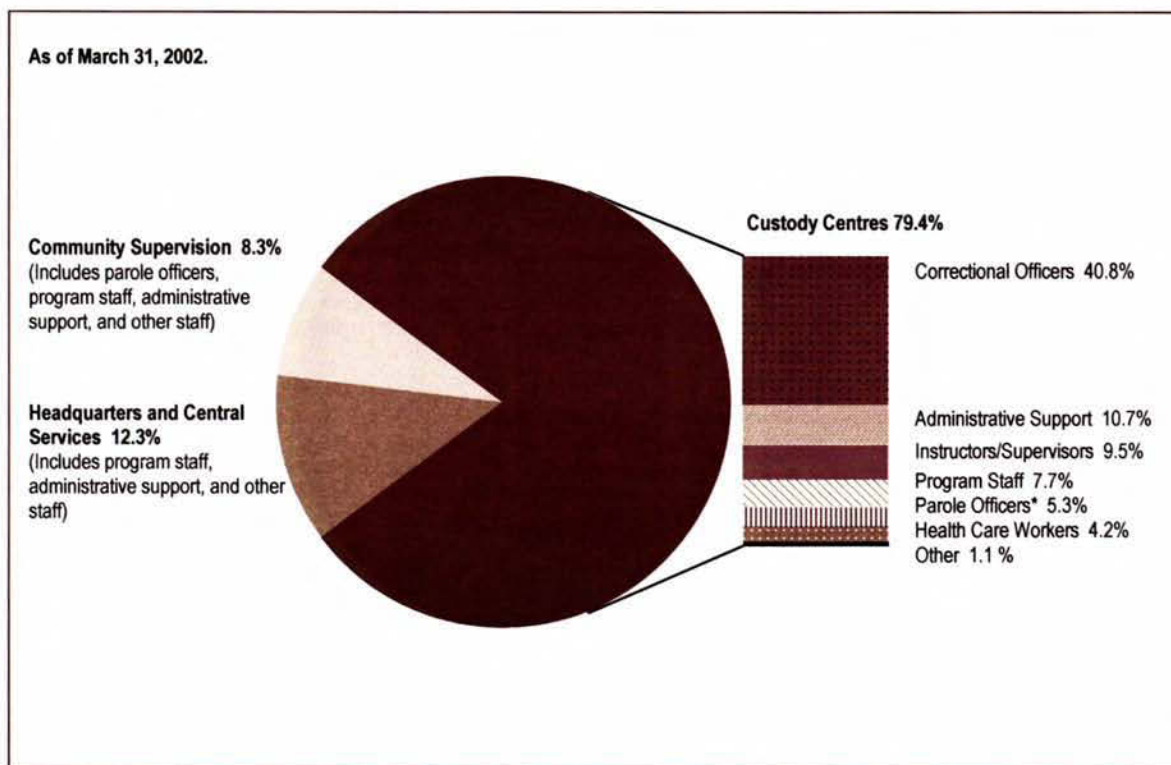
Due to rounding, constant dollar amounts may not add to "Total".

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

Constant dollars represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable. The Consumer Price Index (1992=100) was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 1997-98, using March Consumer Price Index values.

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Figure B2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) has a total staff of about 16,000.
- Approximately 80% of CSC staff work in institutions.
- Staff employed in community supervision account for about 8% of the total.

Note:

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

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Table B2.

| Service Area | Number of Staff | Percent |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| Headquarters and Central Services | 1,947 | 12.3 |
| Administrative Support | 1,088 | 6.9 |
| Program Staff | 502 | 3.2 |
| Other | 164 | 1.0 |
| Correctional Officers | 16 | 0.1 |
| Health Care Workers | 86 | 0.5 |
| Instructors / Supervisors | 51 | 0.3 |
| Parole Officers | 40 | 0.3 |
| Custody Centres | 12,572 | 79.4 |
| Correctional Officers | 6,468 | 40.8 |
| Administrative Support | 1,697 | 10.7 |
| Instructors / Supervisors | 1,510 | 9.5 |
| Program Staff | 1,224 | 7.7 |
| Parole Officers* | 836 | 5.3 |
| Health Care Workers | 659 | 4.2 |
| Other | 178 | 1.1 |
| Community Supervision | 1,319 | 8.3 |
| Parole Officers | 742 | 4.7 |
| Administrative Support | 434 | 2.7 |
| Program Staff | 118 | 0.7 |
| Correctional Officers | 12 | 0.1 |
| Other | 10 | 0.1 |
| Health Care Workers | 3 | 0.02 |
| Total | 15,838 | 100.0 |

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

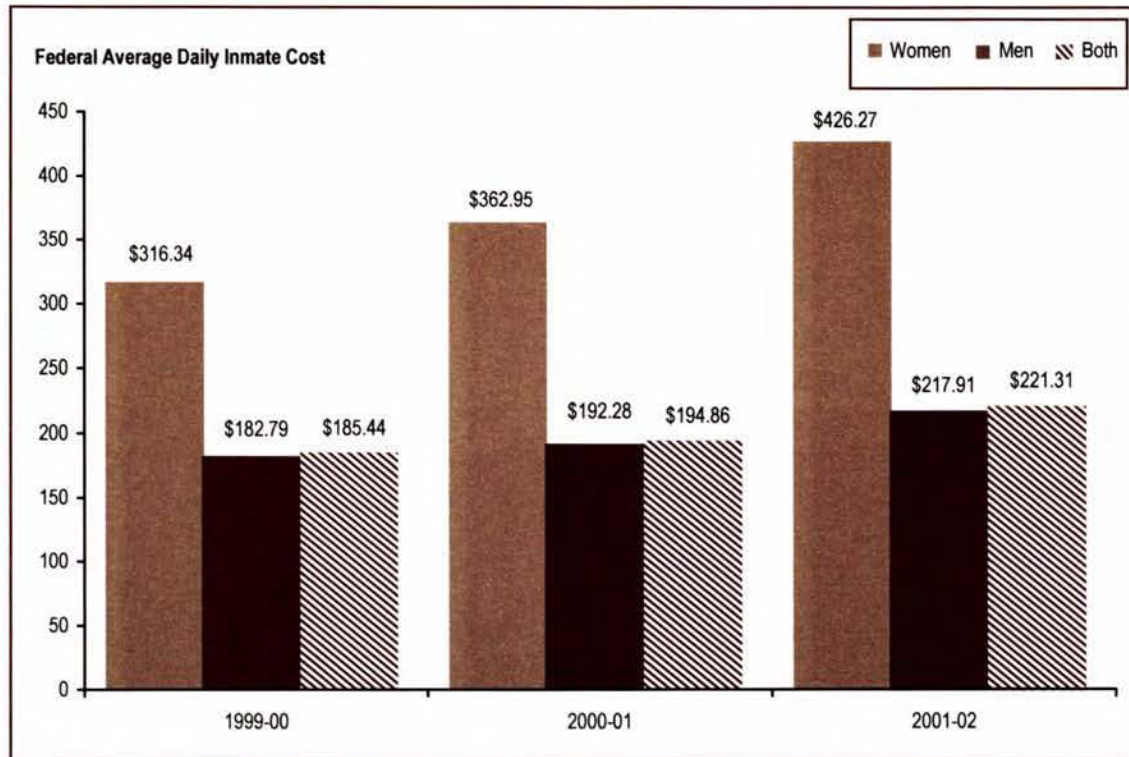
Note:

These numbers include all indeterminate, term and casual employees active on March 31, 2002. In previous years, the numbers presented in this document did not include employees on leave without pay or those who were suspended. The numbers above reflect these two additional groups.

*These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility of preparing offenders for release. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE IN PENITENTIARY HAS INCREASED

Figure B3.



Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal average daily inmate cost has increased from \$185.44 in 1999-00 to \$221.31 in 2001-02.
- In 2001-02, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate in penitentiary was \$80,780 per year, up from \$67,685 per year in 1999-00. In 2001-02, the annual average cost of keeping a male inmate in penitentiary was \$79,538 per year, whereas the annual average cost for maintaining a woman in penitentiary was \$155,589.
- In 2001-02, the daily cost of keeping an inmate in penitentiary was much higher for female offenders than for male offenders (\$426.27 and \$217.91, respectively).
- It costs substantially less to maintain an offender in the community than in a penitentiary (\$18,678 per year versus \$80,780 per year).

Note:

The average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with the operation of the institutions such as salaries, but excludes employee benefit plan contributions, capital expenditures and expenditures related to CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries).

In 2001-2002, the cost allocation methodology was refined to better reflect expenditures directly related to offenders. In addition, the cost of maintaining a woman in penitentiary now includes the cost of maximum security units for women, co-located within institutions for men.

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE IN PENITENTIARY HAS INCREASED

Table B3.

| Categories | Annual Average Costs per Offender | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Incarcerated Offenders | | | |
| Maximum Security (males only) | 96,740 | 98,904 | 108,277 |
| Medium Security (males only) | 60,673 | 63,931 | 71,894 |
| Minimum Security (males only) | 53,634 | 57,912 | 69,178 |
| Women's Facilities | 115,465 | 132,475 | 155,589 |
| Exchange of Services Agreements | -- | 55,987 | 56,630 |
| Total | 67,685 | 71,125 | 80,780 |
| Offenders in the Community | 15,317 | 16,804 | 18,678 |
| TOTAL | 52,597 | 56,171 | 62,115 |

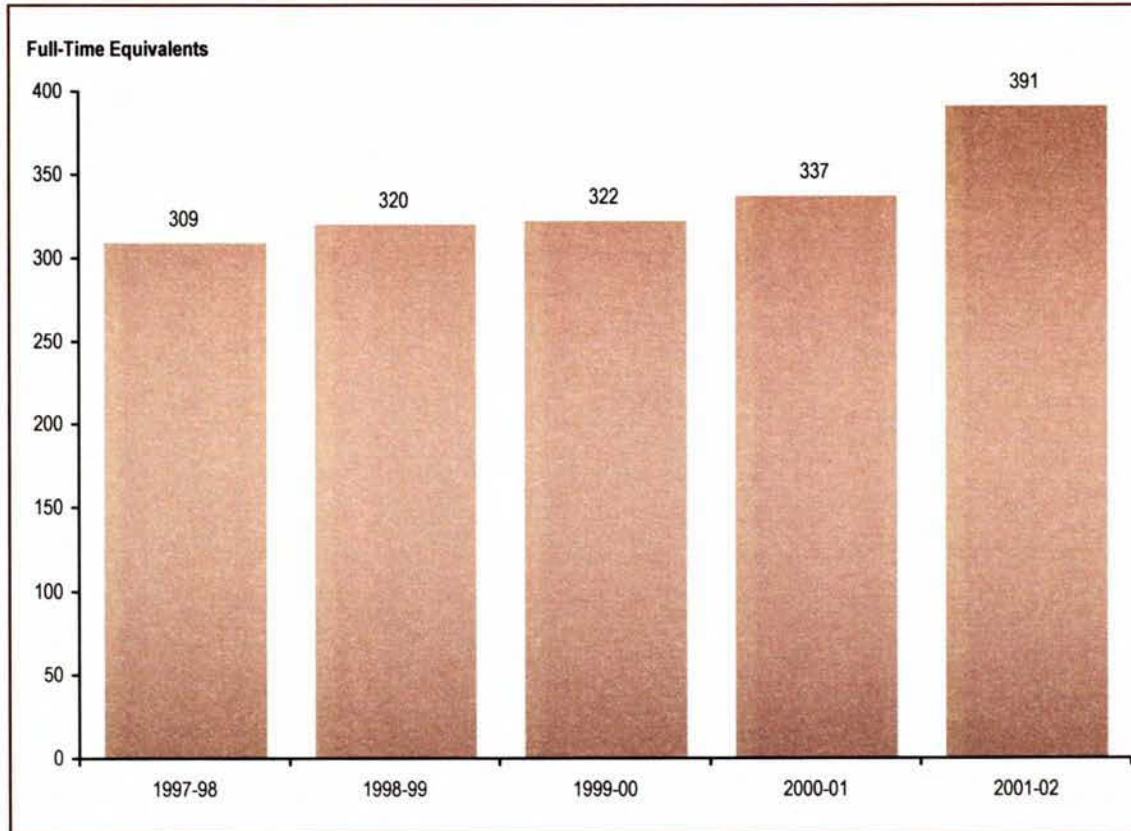
Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES HAS INCREASED

Figure B4.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The total number of full-time equivalents used by the National Parole Board has increased over the past five years.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES HAS INCREASED

Table B4.

| | Full-Time Equivalents | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 |
| Business Lines | | | | | |
| Conditional Release | 215 | 224 | 222 | 231 | 271 |
| Clemency and Pardons | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 40 |
| Corporate Management | 69 | 70 | 74 | 80 | 80 |
| Total | 309 | 320 | 322 | 337 | 391 |
| Type of Employees | | | | | |
| Full-time Board Members | 44 | 44 | 45 | 41 | 44 |
| Part-time Board Members | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 16 |
| Staff | 249 | 260 | 262 | 281 | 331 |
| Total | 309 | 320 | 322 | 337 | 391 |

Source: National Parole Board.

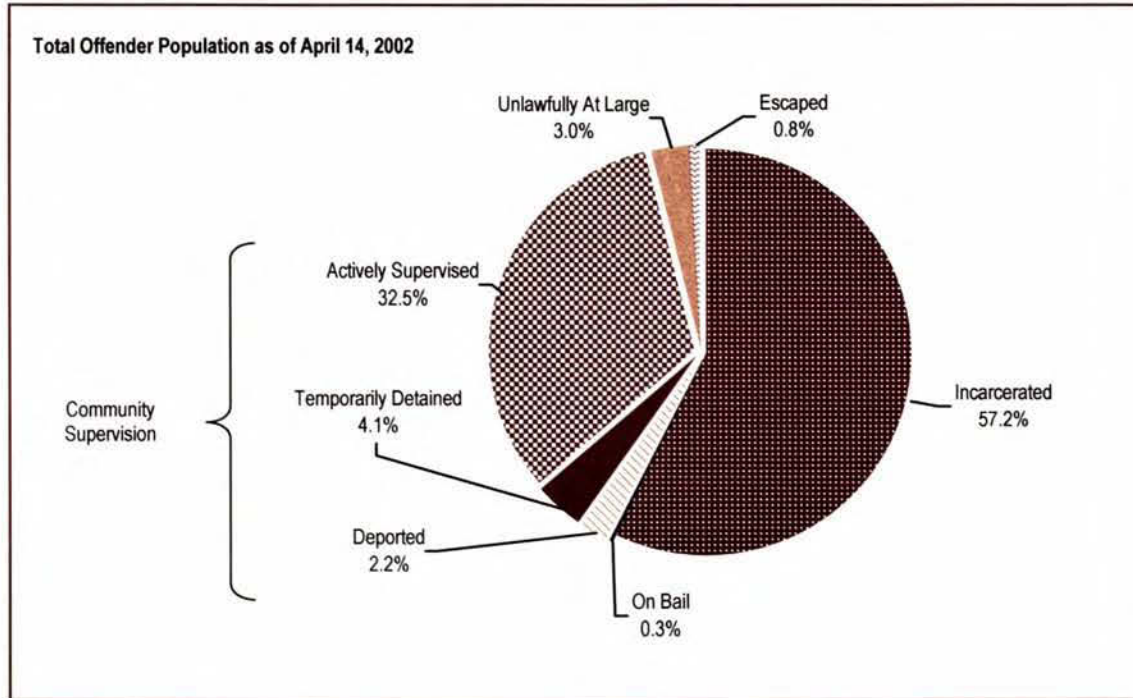
Note:Section 103 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* limits the National Parole Board to 45 full-time members.

SECTION C.

OFFENDER POPULATION

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Figure C1.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Definitions:

Total offender population includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped, unlawfully at large and those that have been deported.

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.

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

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

Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

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

Deported includes offenders for whom a deportation order has been issued and executed by Immigration Canada.

Escaped includes offenders who have absconded from either a correctional facility or while on a temporary absence and whose whereabouts are unknown.

Unlawfully at Large includes offenders who have been released to the community on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or a long term supervision order for whom a warrant for suspension or revocation has been issued, but has not yet been executed.

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Table C1. As of April 14, 2002.

| Status | Federal Offenders | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | # | % |
| Incarcerated | 12,663 | 57.2 |
| On Bail | 74 | 0.3 |
| Actively Supervised | 7,209 | 32.5 |
| Day Parole | 1,073 | 4.8 |
| Full Parole | 3,953 | 17.8 |
| Statutory Release | 2,165 | 9.8 |
| Long Term Supervision Orders | 18 | 0.1 |
| Temporarily Detained | 902 | 4.1 |
| Deported | 478 | 2.2 |
| Escaped | 169 | 0.8 |
| Unlawfully At Large | 656 | 3.0 |
| Total | 22,151 | 100.0 |

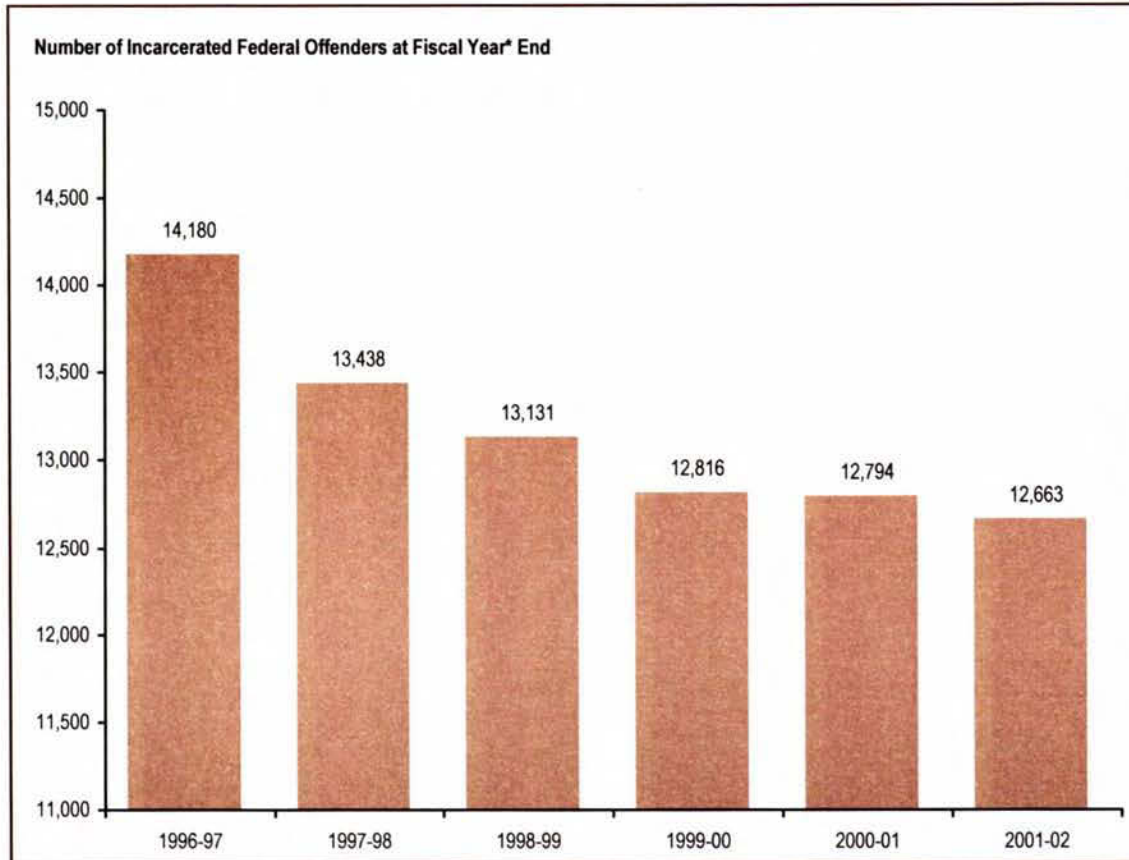
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED OFFENDERS HAS DECLINED

Figure C2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal incarcerated offender population in custody decreased 12.0% from 1996-97 to 2001-02.
- The provincial/territorial sentenced offender population in custody decreased from 1996-97 to 2000-01 while the remand population increased during this period.

Note:

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

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

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED OFFENDERS HAS DECLINED

Table C2.

| Year | Incarcerated Offenders | | | | | Total |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Federal ¹ | Provincial/Territorial ² | | | Total | |
| | | Sentenced | Remand | Other/Temporary Detention | | |
| 1996-97 | 14,180 | 13,878 | 5,734 | 249 | 19,861 | 34,041 |
| 1997-98 | 13,438 | 12,573 | 6,109 | 274 | 18,956 | 32,394 |
| 1998-99 | 13,131 | 12,478 | 6,472 | 271 | 19,221 | 32,352 |
| 1999-00 | 12,816 | 11,438 | 6,665 | 548 | 18,651 | 31,467 |
| 2000-01 | 12,794 | 10,806 | 7,428 | 432 | 18,666 | 31,460 |
| 2001-02 | 12,663 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

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

Note:

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

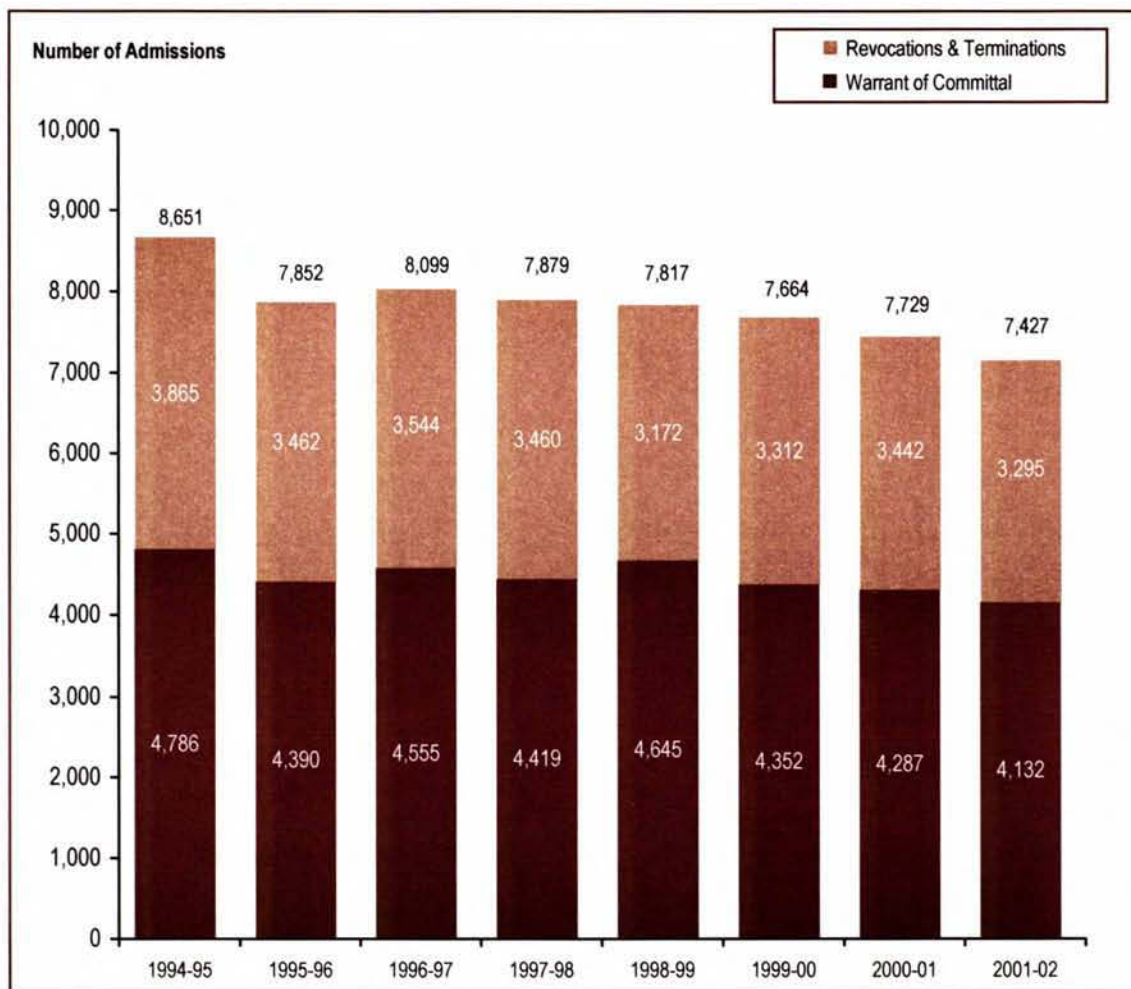
The figures for federal offenders reflect yearly snapshots as of the last day of each fiscal year, whereas previous editions of the Statistical Overview presented monthly averages. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

The figures for provincial and territorial offenders reflect annual average counts.

---Data not available.

ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAVE DECREASED

Figure C3.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of warrant of committal admissions to federal jurisdiction has decreased.
- The number of admissions to federal jurisdiction has decreased by 16.5% since 1994-95.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction had been increasing, but decreased in the last year.

Note:

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.

ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAVE DECREASED

Table C3.

| Type of Admission | 1997-98 | | 1998-99 | | 1999-00 | | 2000-01 | | 2001-02 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|--|-----|--|-------|--|-----|--|-------|--|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | | | | | | | | | | |
| Warrant of Committal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 st Federal Sentence | 181 | 3,087 | 214 | 3,205 | 214 | 2,942 | 212 | 2,945 | 188 | 2,774 | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Others | 16 | 1,135 | 18 | 1,208 | 14 | 1,182 | 20 | 1,110 | 13 | 1,157 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 197 | 4,222 | 232 | 4,413 | 228 | 4,124 | 232 | 4,055 | 201 | 3,931 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4,419 | | 4,645 | | 4,352 | | 4,287 | | 4,132 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revocations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revoked with Offence | 23 | 1,003 | 27 | 1,103 | 35 | 1,107 | 38 | 1,118 | 29 | 906 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revoked without Offence | 62 | 2,224 | 63 | 1,850 | 60 | 1,948 | 90 | 1,725 | 88 | 1,702 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revoked with Outstanding Charges* | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 | 286 | 1 | 407 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 85 | 3,227 | 90 | 2,953 | 95 | 3,060 | 134 | 3,129 | 118 | 3,015 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3,312 | | 3,043 | | 3,155 | | 3,263 | | 3,133 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Terminations** | 1 | 16 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other*** | 2 | 129 | 12 | 105 | 12 | 134 | 24 | 148 | 13 | 144 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 285 | | 7,594 | | 334 | | 7,483 | | 338 | | 7,326 | | 390 | | 7,339 | | 332 | | 7,095 | |
| Total Admissions | 7,879 | | 7,817 | | 7,664 | | 7,729 | | 7,427 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

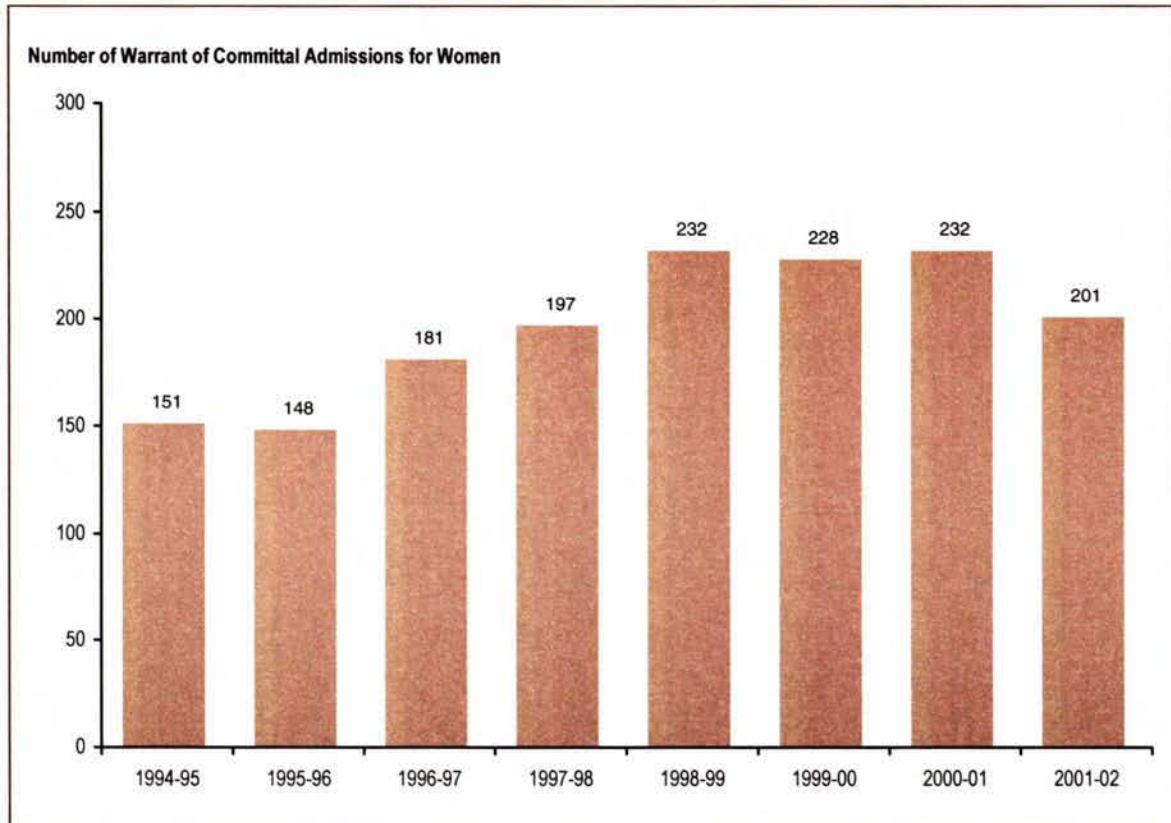
*In June 2000, a new admission type "revocation with outstanding charges" was established. Previously, these cases would have been categorized as "revocation without offence". The "revocation with outstanding charges" is an interim designation until the charges are resolved in the courts, at which point the case will be re-categorized as "revocation with offence" or "revocation without offence".

**Terminations occur when the National Parole Board decides to end a conditional release previously granted and reincarcerate an offender based on factors other than the offender's behaviour, such as lack of space in a program or half-way house.

***"Other" includes transfers from foreign countries, transfers from other jurisdictions, and interruption of release.

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION DECREASED IN 2001-02

Figure C4.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Admissions were 33.1% higher for women in 2001-02 than in 1994-95. The number increased from 151 in 1994-95 to 232 in 1998-99, remained relatively steady and then dropped to 201 in the last year.
- Overall, women continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of admissions (i.e., 4.9% in 2001-02).
- As of April 14, 2002, there were 355 women incarcerated in Canada under federal jurisdiction.

Note:

A warrant of committal applies to offenders admitted at the beginning of a federal sentence.

**THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS
TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION DECREASED IN 2001-02**

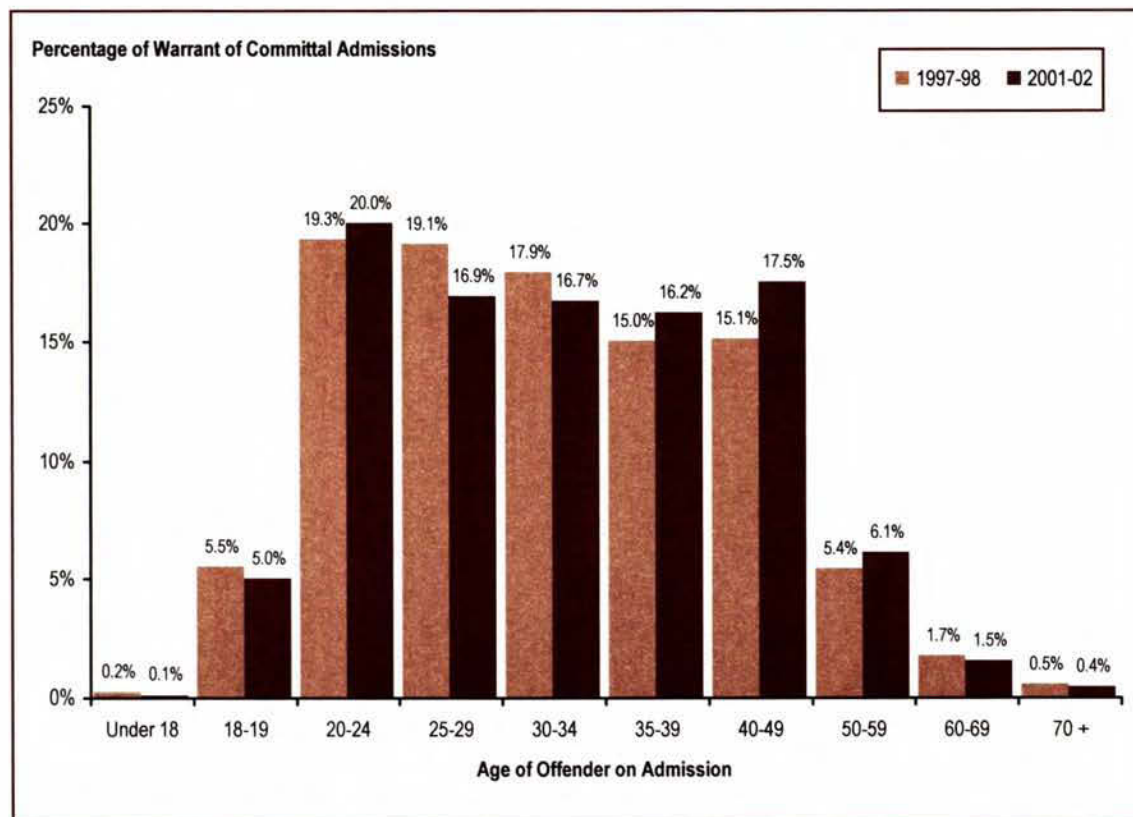
Table C4.

| Year | Warrant of Committal Admissions | | | | Total Admissions |
|---------|---------------------------------|------|--------|-----|------------------|
| | Men | | Women | | |
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| 1994-95 | 4,635 | 96.8 | 151 | 3.2 | 4,786 |
| 1995-96 | 4,242 | 96.6 | 148 | 3.4 | 4,390 |
| 1996-97 | 4,374 | 96.0 | 181 | 4.0 | 4,555 |
| 1997-98 | 4,222 | 95.5 | 197 | 4.5 | 4,419 |
| 1998-99 | 4,413 | 95.0 | 232 | 5.0 | 4,645 |
| 1999-00 | 4,124 | 94.8 | 228 | 5.2 | 4,352 |
| 2000-01 | 4,055 | 94.6 | 232 | 5.4 | 4,287 |
| 2001-02 | 3,931 | 95.1 | 201 | 4.9 | 4,132 |

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ADMITTED ARE IN THEIR 20S AND 30S

Figure C5.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Approximately 70% of all offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction are between the ages of 20 and 39.
- The median age of the population upon admission was 32 years of age in both 2000-01 and 2001-02, up from 31 years of age in 1997-98.
- The distribution of age upon admission is similar for both men and women.

Note:

A warrant of committal applies to offenders admitted at the beginning of a federal sentence.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ADMITTED ARE IN THEIR 20S AND 30S

Table C5.

| Age on Admission | 1997-98 | | 1998-99 | | 1999-00 | | 2000-01 | | 2001-02 | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Under 18 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Percent | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 18 and 19 | 8 | 237 | 8 | 253 | 15 | 216 | 5 | 203 | 6 | 200 |
| Percent | 4.1 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 5.1 |
| 20 to 24 | 28 | 824 | 36 | 855 | 43 | 818 | 37 | 821 | 34 | 775 |
| Percent | 14.2 | 19.5 | 15.5 | 19.4 | 18.9 | 19.8 | 15.9 | 20.2 | 16.9 | 19.7 |
| 25 to 29 | 37 | 809 | 50 | 844 | 51 | 757 | 40 | 727 | 32 | 666 |
| Percent | 18.8 | 19.2 | 21.6 | 19.1 | 22.4 | 18.4 | 17.2 | 17.9 | 15.9 | 16.9 |
| 30 to 34 | 35 | 756 | 58 | 770 | 34 | 717 | 55 | 664 | 42 | 646 |
| Percent | 17.8 | 17.9 | 25.0 | 17.4 | 14.9 | 17.4 | 23.7 | 16.4 | 20.9 | 16.4 |
| 35 to 39 | 32 | 631 | 38 | 645 | 42 | 650 | 33 | 654 | 34 | 636 |
| Percent | 16.2 | 14.9 | 16.4 | 14.6 | 18.4 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 16.9 | 16.2 |
| 40 to 49 | 45 | 636 | 28 | 670 | 33 | 654 | 51 | 652 | 41 | 682 |
| Percent | 22.8 | 15.1 | 12.1 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 22.0 | 16.1 | 20.4 | 17.3 |
| 50 to 59 | 9 | 228 | 12 | 264 | 6 | 215 | 6 | 249 | 8 | 245 |
| Percent | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 6.2 |
| 60 to 69 | 2 | 73 | 2 | 82 | 3 | 74 | 2 | 60 | 3 | 59 |
| Percent | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 70 & over | 0 | 21 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 1 | 18 |
| Percent | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Total | 197 | 4,222 | 232 | 4,413 | 228 | 4,124 | 232 | 4,055 | 201 | 3,931 |
| Total | 4,419 | | 4,645 | | 4,352 | | 4,287 | | 4,132 | |

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

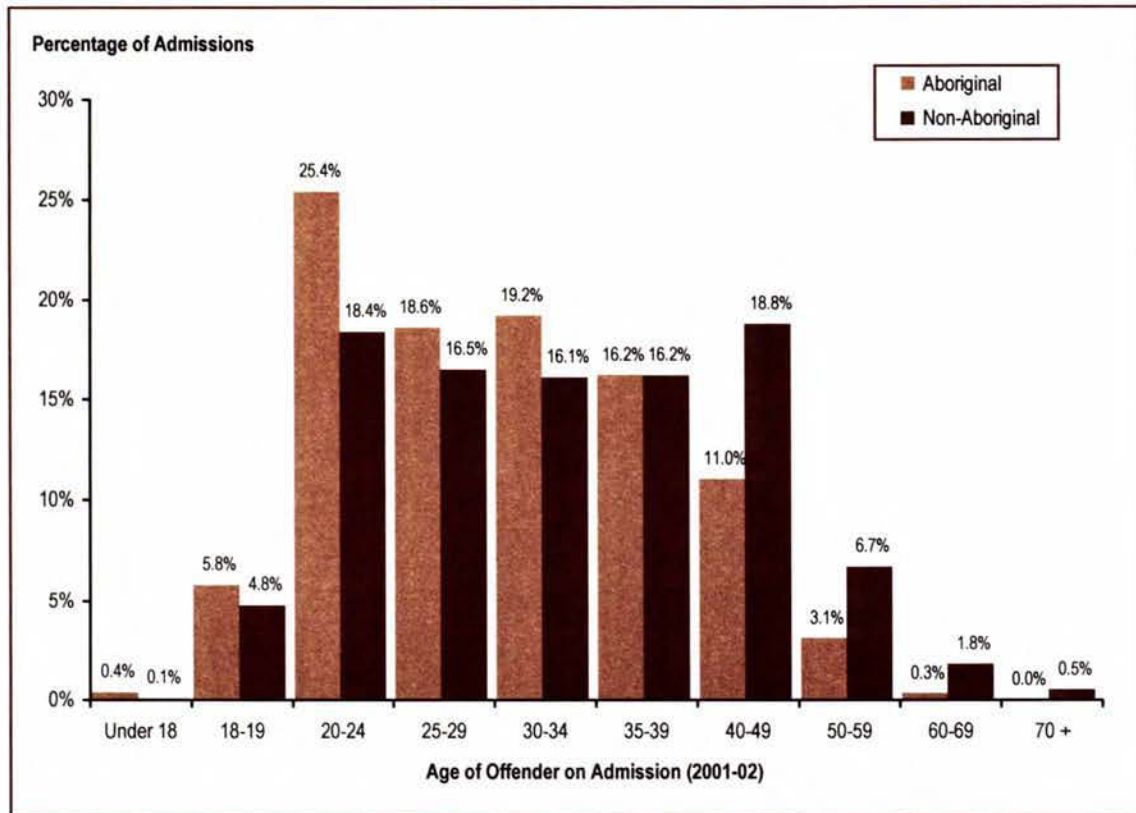
Note:

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

A warrant of committal applies to offenders admitted at the beginning of a federal sentence.

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

Figure C6.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Of those offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction in 2000-01, 50.2% of Aboriginal offenders were under the age of 29, compared to only 40.0% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The median age of the population upon admission for Aboriginal offenders is 29 years of age, compared to 33 years of age for non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The median age of Aboriginal males upon admission is lower than for Aboriginal females (29 versus 31.5, respectively).

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

Table C6.

| Age on Admission | 1997-98 | | 1998-99 | | 1999-00 | | 2000-01 | | 2001-02 | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Abor. | Non-Abor. | Abor. | Non-Abor. | Abor. | Non-Abor. | Abor. | Non-Abor. | Abor. | Non-Abor. |
| Under 18 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Percent | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| 18 and 19 | 69 | 176 | 60 | 201 | 53 | 178 | 38 | 170 | 41 | 165 |
| Percent | 8.4 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 4.8 |
| 20 to 24 | 194 | 658 | 188 | 703 | 193 | 668 | 173 | 685 | 180 | 629 |
| Percent | 23.7 | 18.3 | 23.2 | 18.3 | 26.2 | 18.5 | 24.2 | 19.2 | 25.4 | 18.4 |
| 25 to 29 | 180 | 666 | 164 | 730 | 159 | 649 | 167 | 600 | 132 | 566 |
| Percent | 22.0 | 18.5 | 20.3 | 19.0 | 21.6 | 18.0 | 23.3 | 16.8 | 18.6 | 16.5 |
| 30 to 34 | 135 | 656 | 158 | 670 | 109 | 642 | 115 | 604 | 136 | 552 |
| Percent | 16.5 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 17.5 | 14.8 | 17.8 | 16.1 | 16.9 | 19.2 | 16.1 |
| 35 to 39 | 108 | 555 | 103 | 580 | 105 | 587 | 109 | 578 | 115 | 555 |
| Percent | 13.2 | 15.4 | 12.7 | 15.1 | 14.2 | 16.2 | 15.2 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.2 |
| 40 to 49 | 89 | 592 | 92 | 606 | 90 | 597 | 86 | 617 | 78 | 645 |
| Percent | 10.9 | 16.4 | 11.4 | 15.8 | 12.2 | 16.5 | 12.0 | 17.3 | 11.0 | 18.8 |
| 50 to 59 | 30 | 207 | 29 | 247 | 18 | 203 | 21 | 234 | 22 | 231 |
| Percent | 3.7 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 6.7 |
| 60 to 69 | 6 | 69 | 6 | 78 | 4 | 73 | 3 | 59 | 2 | 60 |
| Percent | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| 70 & over | 2 | 19 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 18 |
| Percent | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| | 817 | 3,602 | 809 | 3,836 | 737 | 3,615 | 716 | 3,571 | 709 | 3,423 |
| Total | 4,419 | | 4,645 | | 4,352 | | 4,287 | | 4,132 | |

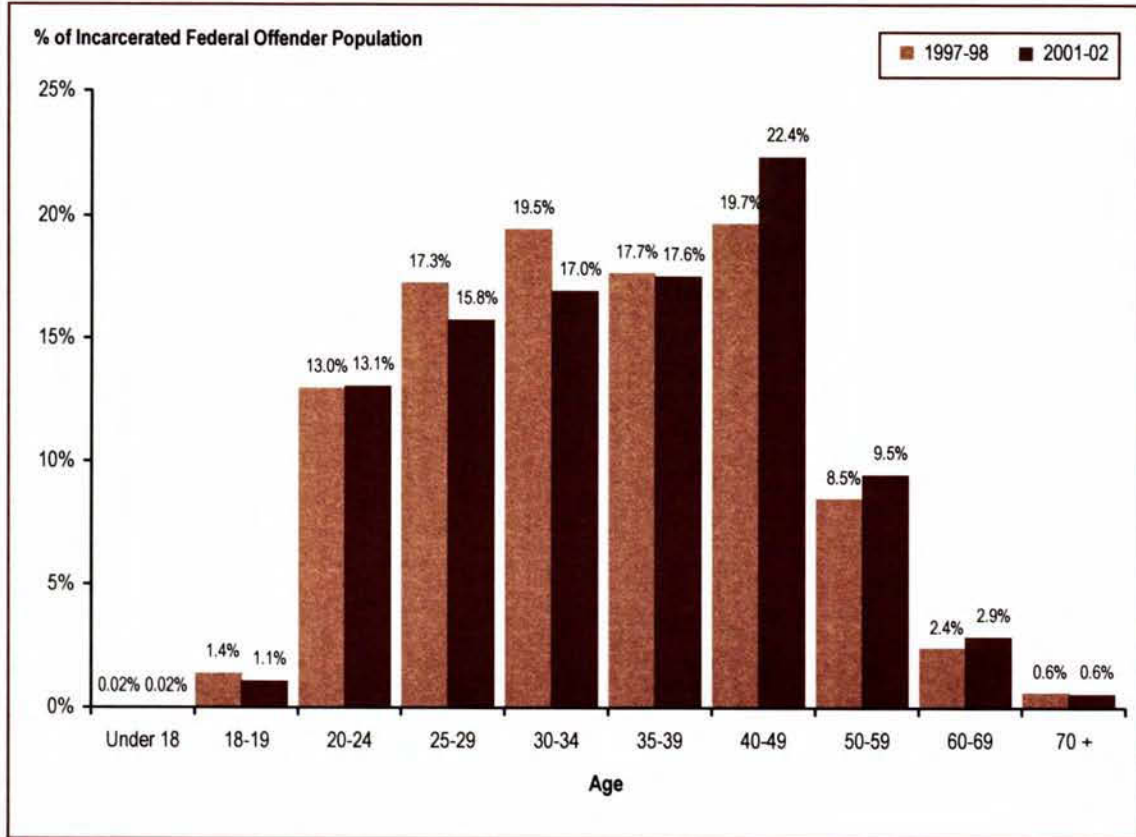
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

13% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Figure C7.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2001-02, 13% of incarcerated offenders are above the age of 50 compared to 11.5% in 1997-98.
- Currently, 40% of the incarcerated federal offender population is between the ages of 35 and 49.
- The community federal offender population is older than the incarcerated population; 22.5% of offenders in the community are over 50, compared to 13.0% of the incarcerated offenders in this age group.

Note:

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

13% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Table C7.

| Age | Incarcerated | | Community | | Total | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Under 18 | 3 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.01 | 4 | 0.02 |
| 18 and 19 | 145 | 1.1 | 16 | 0.2 | 161 | 0.8 |
| 20 to 24 | 1,653 | 13.1 | 755 | 8.8 | 2,408 | 11.3 |
| 25 to 29 | 1,999 | 15.8 | 1,067 | 12.5 | 3,066 | 14.4 |
| 30 to 34 | 2,153 | 17.0 | 1,214 | 14.2 | 3,367 | 15.9 |
| 35 to 39 | 2,230 | 17.6 | 1,391 | 16.2 | 3,621 | 17.1 |
| 40 to 49 | 2,834 | 22.4 | 2,195 | 25.6 | 5,029 | 23.7 |
| 50 to 59 | 1,204 | 9.5 | 1,226 | 14.3 | 2,430 | 11.4 |
| 60 to 69 | 365 | 2.9 | 522 | 6.1 | 887 | 4.2 |
| 70 and over | 77 | 0.6 | 182 | 2.1 | 259 | 1.2 |
| Total | 12,663 | 100.0 | 8,569 | 100.0 | 21,232 | 100.0 |

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

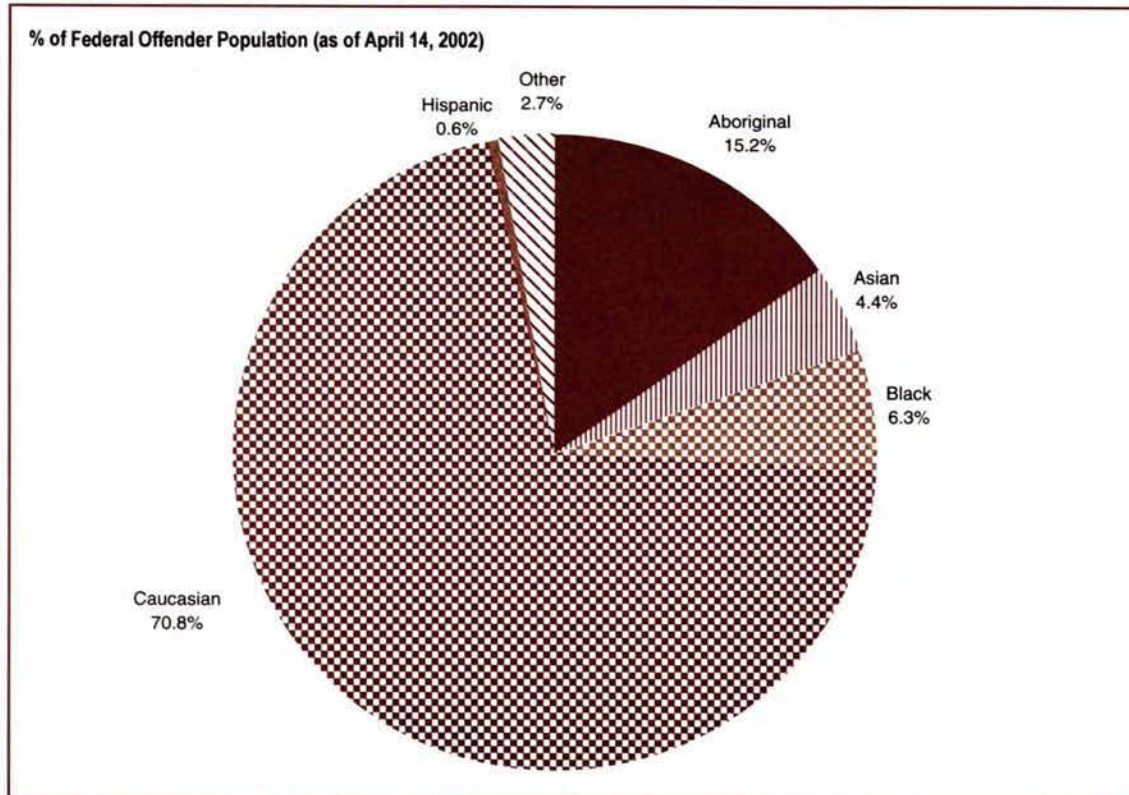
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 14, 2002.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

71% OF OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Figure C8.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population is diverse; however, 71% of offenders identify themselves as Caucasian.
- These proportions have changed little in the last two years.

Note:

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

"Aboriginal" includes offenders who are Inuit, Innu, Métis and North American Indian. "Asian" includes offenders who are Arab, West Indian, Asiatic, Chinese, East Indian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, South East Asian and South Asian. "Hispanic" includes offenders who are Hispanic and Latin American.

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

71% OF OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Table C8.

| | Offender Population (2002) | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | # | % |
| Aboriginal | 3,365 | 15.2 |
| Innu | 0 | 0.0 |
| Inuit | 130 | 0.6 |
| Métis | 949 | 4.3 |
| North American Indian | 2,286 | 10.3 |
| Asian | 975 | 4.4 |
| Arab/West Asian | 145 | 0.7 |
| Asiatic | 317 | 1.4 |
| Chinese | 87 | 0.4 |
| East Indian | 77 | 0.3 |
| Filipino | 50 | 0.2 |
| Japanese | 4 | 0.02 |
| Korean | 10 | 0.05 |
| South East Asian | 174 | 0.8 |
| South Asian | 111 | 0.5 |
| Black | 1,390 | 6.3 |
| Caucasian | 15,690 | 70.8 |
| Hispanic | 137 | 0.6 |
| Hispanic | 69 | 0.3 |
| Latin American | 68 | 0.3 |
| Other/Unknown | 594 | 2.7 |
| Total | 22,151 | 100.0 |

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

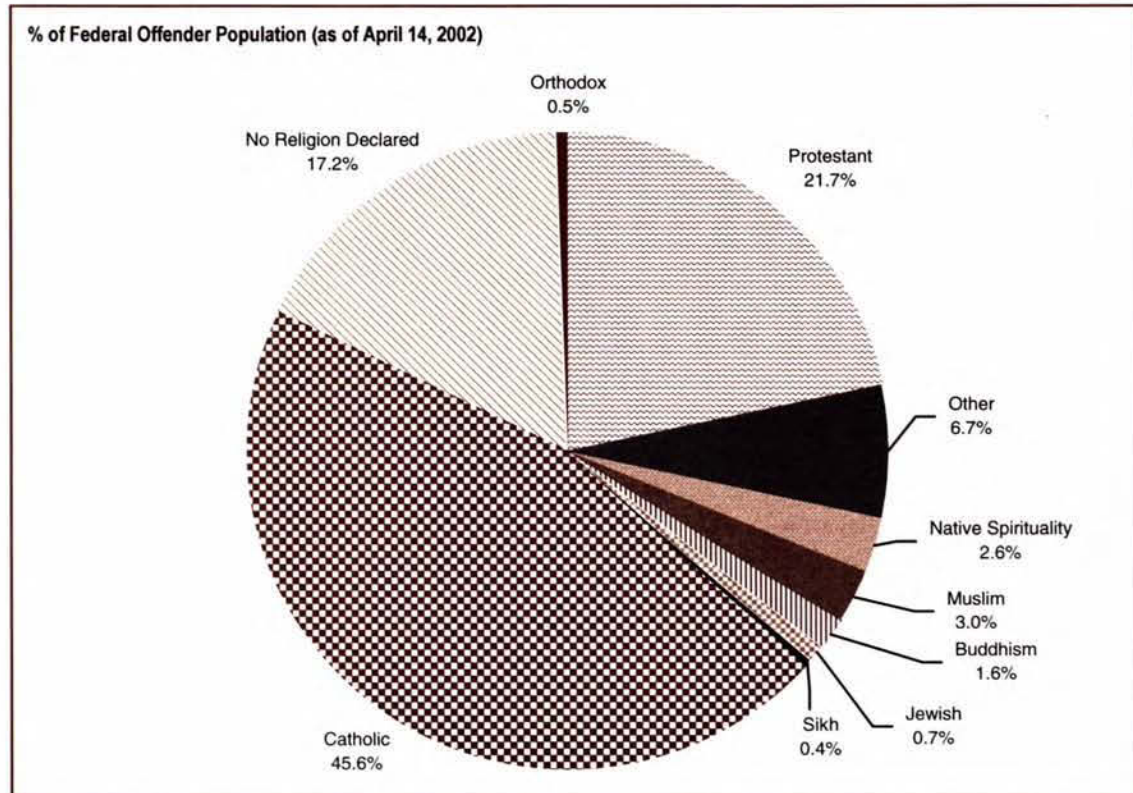
These data are self-identified by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 14, 2002.

Due to rounding, percentages will not add to 100.0.

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Figure C9.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The religious identification of the current federal offender population is diverse. The two most frequently declared religions are Catholic (45.6%), and Protestant (21.7%). Almost 20% of offenders declare no religion.
- These proportions have changed little in the last year.

Note:

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

"Catholic" includes offenders who are Catholic, Roman-Catholic, Greek-Catholic, Native-Catholic, and Ukrainian-Catholic. "Orthodox" includes offenders who are Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, and Ukrainian Orthodox. "Protestant" includes offenders who are Anglican, Baptist, Christian Missionary, Christian Reform, Hutterite, Lutheran, Mennonite, Moravian, Native Spirit Protestant, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, Protestant, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventist, United Church and Worldwide Church. "Other" includes other declared identifications such as Agnostic, Atheist, Baha'i, Christian Science, Hindu, Jehovah's Witness, Mormon, Rastafarian, Scientology, Siddha Yoga, Taoism, Wicca and Zoroastrian.

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

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Table C9.

| | Offender Population (2002) | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | # | % |
| Catholic | 10,106 | 45.6 |
| Buddhist | 350 | 1.6 |
| Jewish | 159 | 0.7 |
| Muslim | 660 | 3.0 |
| Native Spirituality | 572 | 2.6 |
| Orthodox | 118 | 0.5 |
| Protestant | 4,807 | 21.7 |
| Sikh | 83 | 0.4 |
| Other | 1,488 | 6.7 |
| No Religion Declared | 3,808 | 17.2 |
| Total | 22,151 | 100.0 |

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

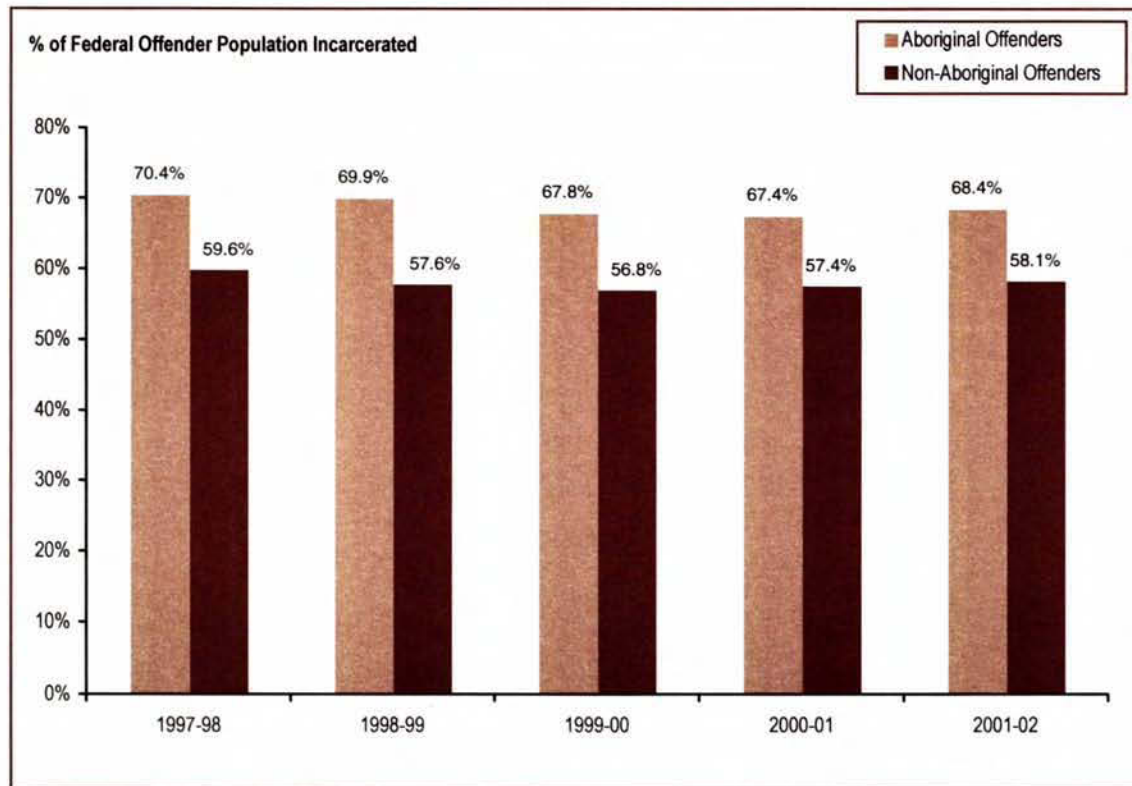
These data are self-declared by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 14, 2002.

Due to rounding, percentages will not add to 100.0.

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

Figure C10.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of March 31, 2002, the proportion of offenders incarcerated was about 10% greater for Aboriginal offenders (68.4%) than for non-Aboriginal offenders (58.1%).
- From 1997-98 to 2000-01, there was a decrease in the proportion of Aboriginal offenders who are incarcerated. There was a slight increase in 2001-02.
- Slightly more than half (56%) of female Aboriginal offenders are incarcerated, and this proportion has remained relatively stable over the past four years.

Note:

Aboriginal people represent slightly over 15% of the federal offender population but only about 2% of the adult population in Canada.

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

Table C10.

| Year | | Women | Percent | Men | Percent | Total | Percent |
|---------------------|----------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|---------------|---------|
| Incarcerated | | | | | | | |
| 1998-99 | Aboriginal | 71 | 54.6 | 2,151 | 70.6 | 2,222 | 69.9 |
| | Non-Aboriginal | 284 | 40.9 | 10,625 | 58.3 | 10,909 | 57.6 |
| | Total | 355 | 43.0 | 12,776 | 60.0 | 13,131 | 59.4 |
| 1999-00 | Aboriginal | 84 | 55.3 | 2,095 | 68.4 | 2,179 | 67.8 |
| | Non-Aboriginal | 258 | 37.0 | 10,379 | 57.5 | 10,637 | 56.8 |
| | Total | 342 | 40.3 | 12,474 | 59.1 | 12,816 | 58.4 |
| 2000-01 | Aboriginal | 88 | 54.3 | 2,092 | 68.1 | 2,180 | 67.4 |
| | Non-Aboriginal | 287 | 40.2 | 10,327 | 58.1 | 10,614 | 57.4 |
| | Total | 375 | 42.8 | 12,419 | 59.6 | 12,794 | 58.9 |
| 2001-02 | Aboriginal | 98 | 56.0 | 2,129 | 69.1 | 2,227 | 68.4 |
| | Non-Aboriginal | 260 | 39.0 | 10,176 | 58.8 | 10,436 | 58.1 |
| | Total | 358 | 42.5 | 12,305 | 60.4 | 12,663 | 59.6 |
| Community | | | | | | | |
| 1998-99 | Aboriginal | 59 | 45.4 | 897 | 29.4 | 956 | 30.1 |
| | Non-Aboriginal | 411 | 59.1 | 7,610 | 41.7 | 8,021 | 42.4 |
| | Total | 470 | 57.0 | 8,507 | 40.0 | 8,977 | 40.6 |
| 1999-00 | Aboriginal | 68 | 44.7 | 967 | 31.6 | 1,035 | 32.2 |
| | Non-Aboriginal | 439 | 63.0 | 7,659 | 42.5 | 8,098 | 43.2 |
| | Total | 507 | 59.7 | 8,626 | 40.9 | 9,133 | 41.6 |
| 2000-01 | Aboriginal | 74 | 45.7 | 979 | 31.9 | 1,053 | 32.6 |
| | Non-Aboriginal | 427 | 59.8 | 7,452 | 41.9 | 7,879 | 42.6 |
| | Total | 501 | 57.2 | 8,431 | 40.4 | 8,932 | 41.1 |
| 2001-02 | Aboriginal | 78 | 44.3 | 952 | 30.9 | 1,030 | 31.6 |
| | Non-Aboriginal | 407 | 61.0 | 7,132 | 41.2 | 7,539 | 41.9 |
| | Total | 485 | 57.5 | 8,084 | 39.6 | 8,569 | 40.4 |

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

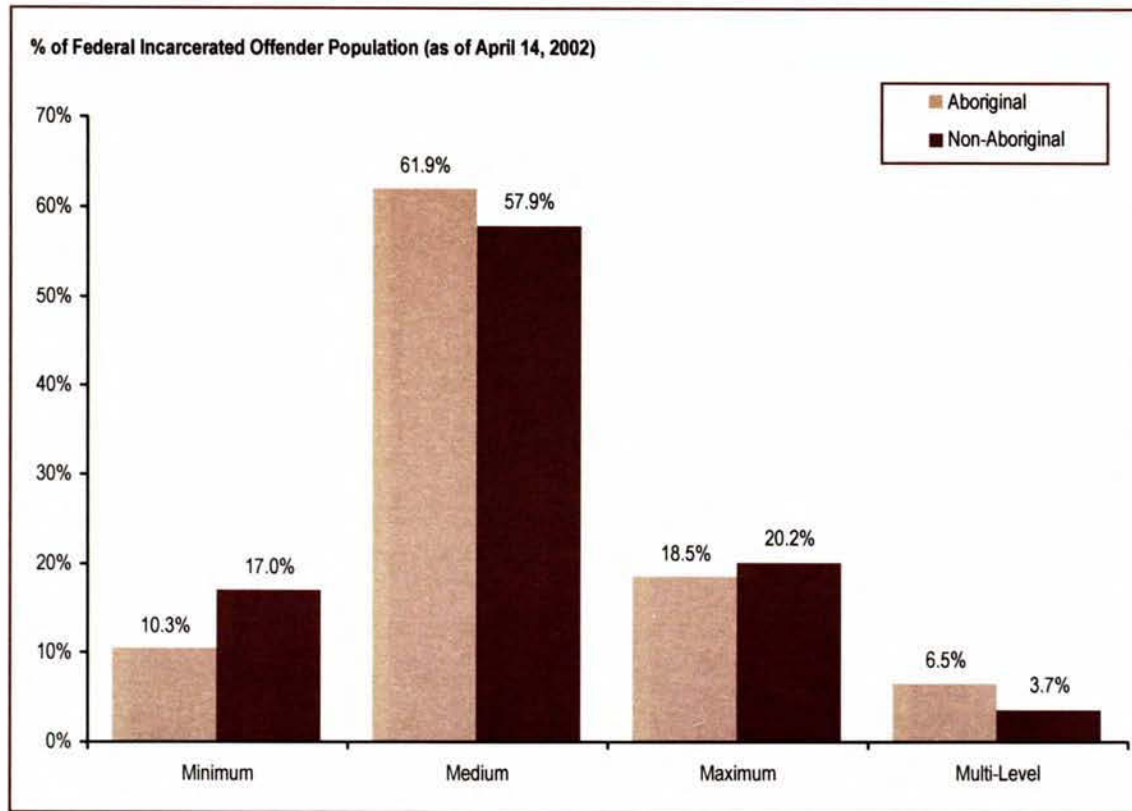
Note:

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, including those temporarily detained and those 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 FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDERS ARE HOUSED IN MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

Figure C11.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Approximately 60% of federal offenders are housed in a medium security institution.
- There is a lower proportion of Aboriginal offenders in minimum security facilities.
- Within Canada, there are 15 minimum security institutions with a rated capacity of 2,580 offenders, 20 medium security institutions with a rated capacity of 7,995 offenders and 9 maximum security institutions with a rated capacity of 2,401 offenders. There are also 7 multi-level institutions with a total capacity of 720 offenders.

Note:

The institutional rated capacities exclude disciplinary segregation, medical and hospital beds, which are used on a temporary basis.

**THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDERS ARE HOUSED
IN MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS**

Table C11.

| Security Level | Aboriginal | | Non-Aboriginal | | Total | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Minimum | 230 | 10.3 | 1,776 | 17.0 | 2,006 | 15.8 |
| Medium | 1,379 | 61.9 | 6,039 | 57.9 | 7,418 | 58.6 |
| Maximum | 413 | 18.5 | 2,113 | 20.2 | 2,526 | 19.9 |
| Multi-Level | 145 | 6.5 | 381 | 3.7 | 526 | 4.2 |
| Other Facilities | 60 | 2.7 | 127 | 1.2 | 187 | 1.5 |
| Total | 2,227 | 100.0 | 10,436 | 100.0 | 12,663 | 100.0 |

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

The data represent the security level of the facility in which the offender is being housed.

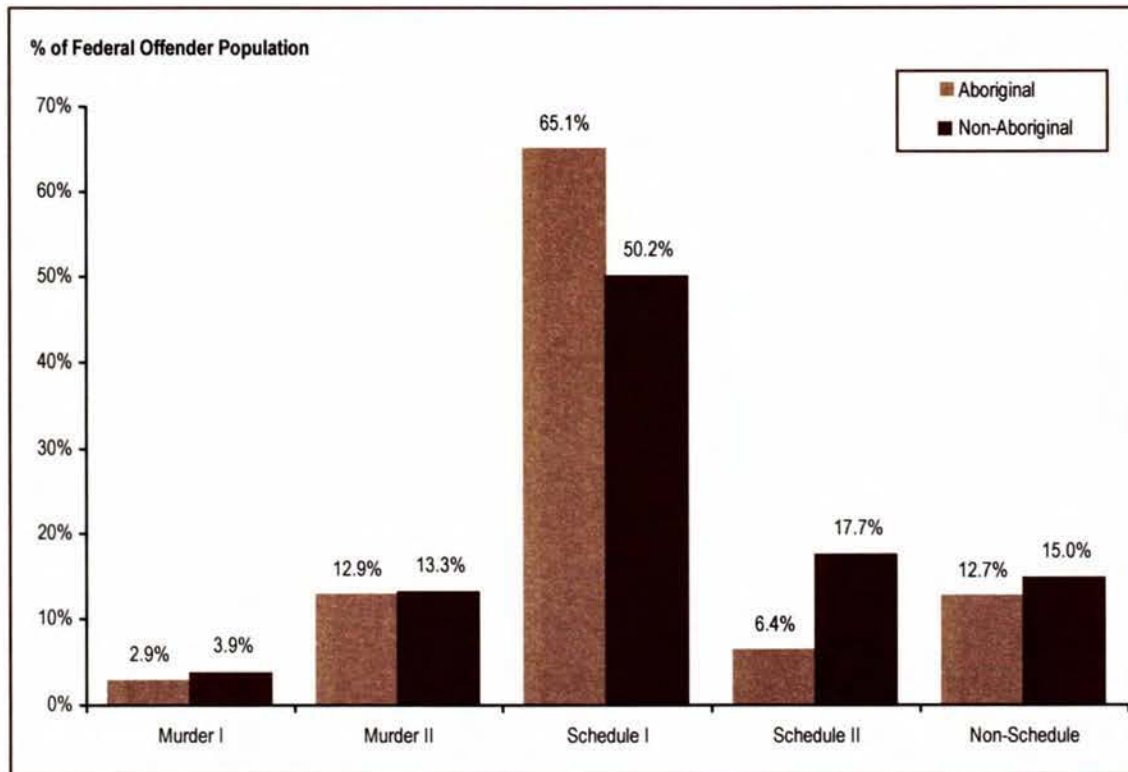
**"Other Facilities" include provincial facilities and community correctional centers.

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

These figures are based on the offender population as of April 14, 2002.

OVER 80% OF FEDERAL ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE

Figure C12.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Sixty-five percent of all Aboriginal offenders are serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence compared to 50% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Only 6.4% of Aboriginal offenders are serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 17.7% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Eighty-one percent (80.9%) of all Aboriginal offenders are serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 67.4% for non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Seventy-one percent (70.2%) of female Aboriginal offenders are serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 46.9% of non-Aboriginal women.

Note:

Violent offence includes Murder I, Murder II, and Schedule I offences.

Schedule I is comprised of sexual offences and other violent crimes excluding first and second degree murder (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

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

These figures reflect the most serious category of offence committed by offenders.

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

**OVER 80% OF FEDERAL ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS
ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE**

Table C12. 2001

| Offence Category | Aboriginal | | Non-Aboriginal | | Total | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Both |
| Murder I | 1 | 96 | 18 | 707 | 19 | 803 | 822 |
| Percent | 0.6 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Murder II | 20 | 413 | 94 | 2,402 | 114 | 2,815 | 2,929 |
| Percent | 11.0 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 13.2 |
| Schedule I | 106 | 2,084 | 221 | 9,201 | 327 | 11,285 | 11,612 |
| Percent | 58.6 | 65.5 | 31.1 | 50.9 | 36.7 | 53.1 | 52.5 |
| Schedule II | 43 | 171 | 273 | 3,044 | 316 | 3,215 | 3,531 |
| Percent | 23.8 | 5.4 | 38.5 | 16.9 | 35.5 | 15.1 | 16.0 |
| Non-Schedule | 11 | 417 | 104 | 2,705 | 115 | 3,122 | 3,237 |
| Percent | 6.1 | 13.1 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 12.9 | 14.7 | 14.6 |
| | 181 | 3,181 | 710 | 18,059 | 891 | 21,240 | 22,131 |
| Total | 3,362 | | 18,769 | | 22,131 | | |

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

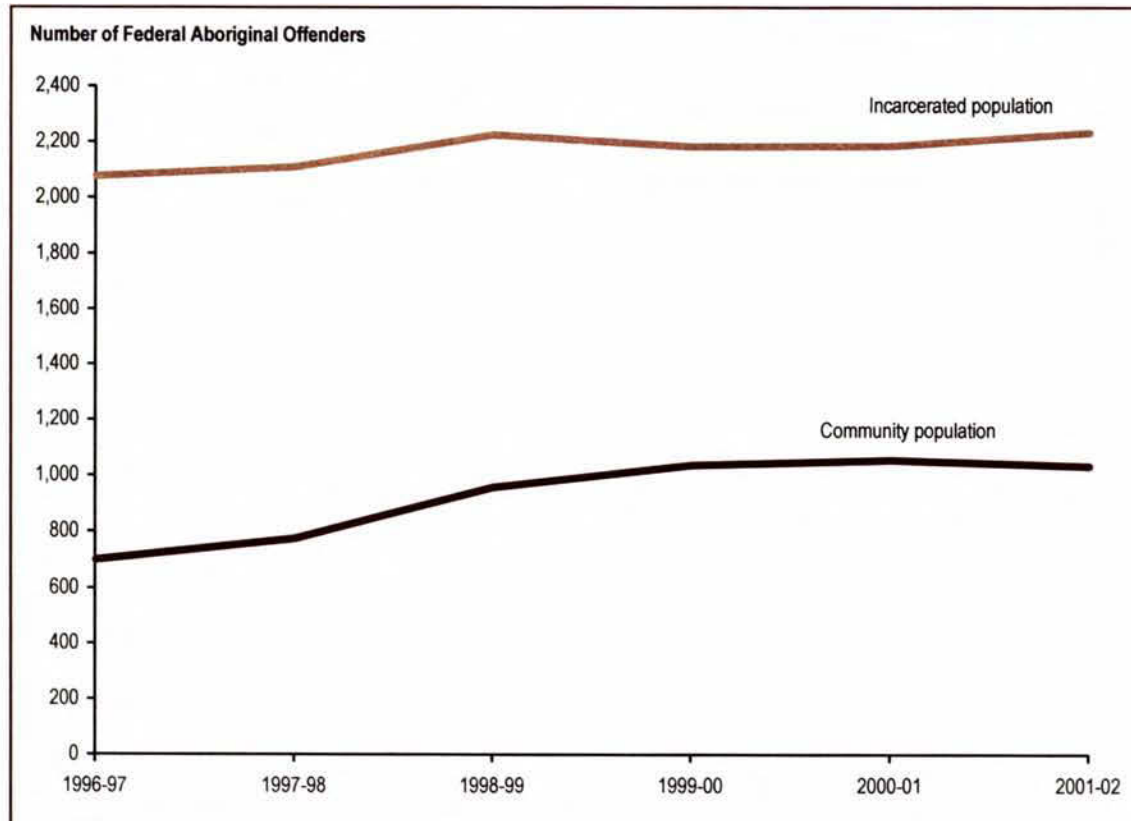
Schedule I is comprised of sexual offences and other violent crimes excluding first and second degree murder (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

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

The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation. These figures are based on the offender population as of April 14, 2002.

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY HAS LEVELLED

Figure C13.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal offenders under federal jurisdiction in Canada is relatively stable, increasing slightly in the past year.
- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal women is steadily increasing, from 62 in 1996-97 to 98 in 2001-02, a change of 36.7% in the last six years. The increase for incarcerated Aboriginal men was 5.5% for the same period, increasing from 2,014 to 2,132.
- The number of Aboriginal offenders on community supervision increased from 1996-97 to 2000-01 but decreased in 2001-02. The Aboriginal community population is 12.2% of the total community population.

Note:

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, including those temporarily detained and those paroled for deportation.

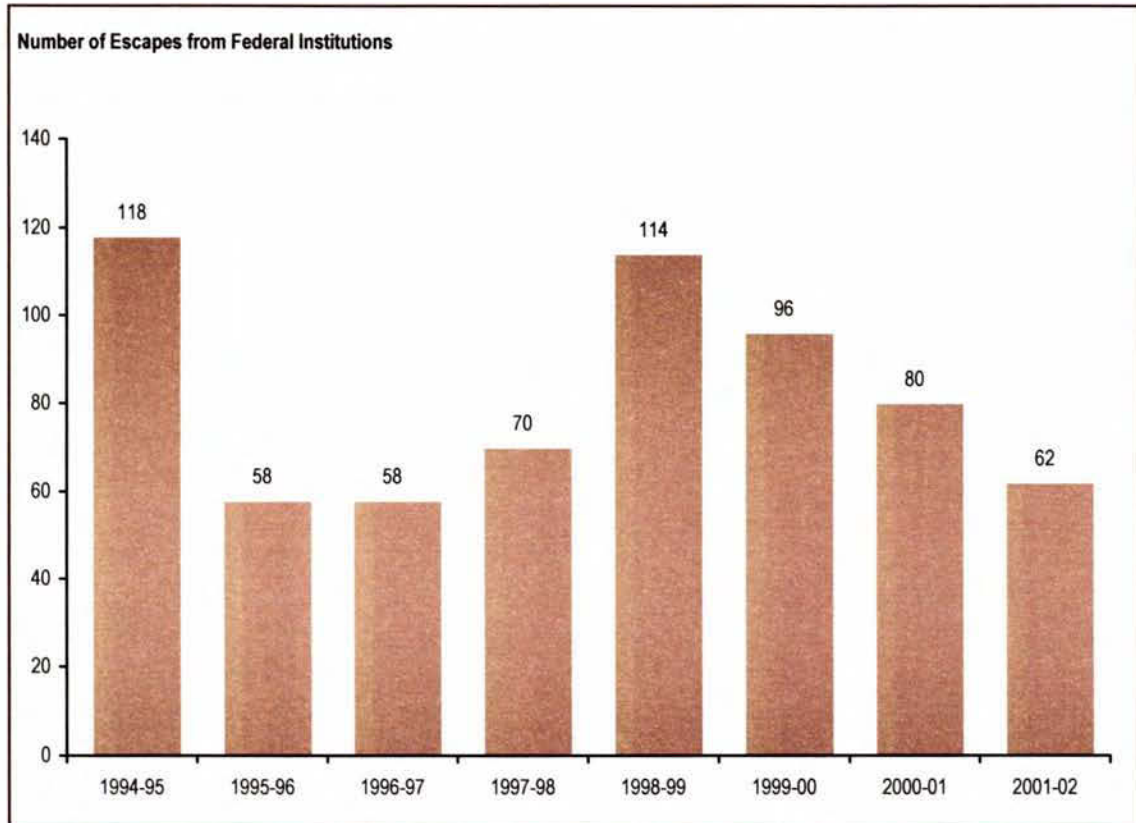
THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY HAS LEVELLED

Table C13.

| Aboriginal Offenders | | Year | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 |
| Incarcerated | | | | | | |
| Atlantic Region | Men | 80 | 69 | 61 | 68 | 79 |
| | Women | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| | Total | 85 | 71 | 63 | 73 | 84 |
| Quebec Region | Men | 122 | 136 | 151 | 160 | 194 |
| | Women | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| | Total | 123 | 137 | 151 | 164 | 199 |
| Ontario Region | Men | 170 | 277 | 295 | 278 | 297 |
| | Women | 8 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 6 |
| | Total | 178 | 284 | 309 | 286 | 303 |
| Prairie Region | Men | 1,312 | 1,338 | 1,254 | 1,221 | 1,175 |
| | Women | 39 | 56 | 62 | 66 | 71 |
| | Total | 1,351 | 1,394 | 1,316 | 1,287 | 1,246 |
| Pacific Region | Men | 365 | 331 | 334 | 365 | 384 |
| | Women | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| | Total | 371 | 336 | 340 | 370 | 395 |
| National Total | Men | 2,049 | 2,151 | 2,095 | 2,092 | 2,129 |
| | Women | 59 | 71 | 84 | 88 | 98 |
| | Total | 2,108 | 2,222 | 2,179 | 2,180 | 2,227 |
| Community | | | | | | |
| Atlantic Region | Men | 23 | 35 | 31 | 29 | 28 |
| | Women | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| | Total | 23 | 38 | 33 | 31 | 31 |
| Quebec Region | Men | 38 | 51 | 52 | 48 | 59 |
| | Women | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 41 | 53 | 53 | 48 | 59 |
| Ontario Region | Men | 72 | 100 | 120 | 115 | 103 |
| | Women | 7 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 11 |
| | Total | 79 | 110 | 130 | 124 | 114 |
| Prairie Region | Men | 469 | 545 | 598 | 606 | 578 |
| | Women | 30 | 34 | 47 | 59 | 58 |
| | Total | 499 | 579 | 645 | 665 | 636 |
| Pacific Region | Men | 127 | 166 | 166 | 181 | 184 |
| | Women | 5 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| | Total | 132 | 176 | 174 | 185 | 190 |
| National Total | Men | 729 | 897 | 967 | 979 | 952 |
| | Women | 45 | 59 | 68 | 74 | 78 |
| | Total | 774 | 956 | 1,035 | 1,053 | 1,030 |

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPE INCIDENTS HAS DECREASED

Figure C14.



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

- Inmates who escaped from federal institutions in 2000-01 represented less than 1% of the inmate population.
- Ninety percent of escapes occur from minimum security facilities.
- In 2001-02, there were 50 escape incidents involving a total of 62 inmates. Of these 62 escapees, 60 of them have been recaptured. The two still at large escaped from minimum security institutions.
- In 2001-02, three of the escapees were women.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPE INCIDENTS HAS DECREASED

Table C14.

| Type of Escapes | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 |
|--|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Escapes from Multi-level Institutions | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Escapes from Maximum Security Level Institutions | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Escapes from Medium Security Level Institutions | 33 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Escapes from Minimum Security Level Institutions | 666 | 106 | 91 | 78 | 53 |
| Total | 70 | 114 | 96 | 80 | 62 |

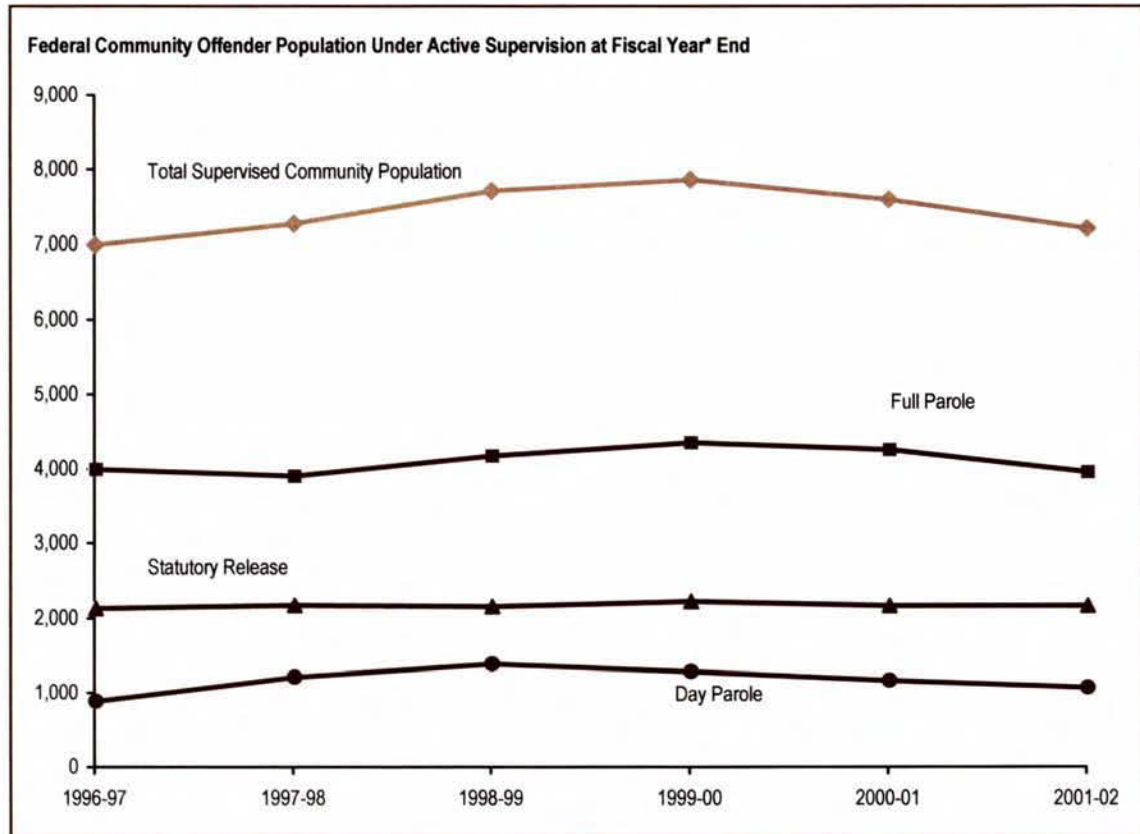
Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

The data represents 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.

THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY IS DECREASING

Figure C15.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population in the community under active supervision increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00 but decreased in the last two years.
- The pattern of decrease held for day parole and full parole. The statutory release population remained stable.

Note:

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

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

The data presented above does not include offenders whose conditional release has been suspended, offenders who are on long term supervision orders, or offenders who have been deported.

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

**THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION
IN THE COMMUNITY IS DECREASING**

Table C15.

| Year | Supervision Type of Federal Offenders | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|----------------|
| | Day Parole | | Full Parole | | Statutory Release | | Totals | | | Percent Change |
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Both | Both |
| 1996-97 | 39 | 843 | 260 | 3,725 | 26 | 2,101 | 325 | 6,669 | 6,994 | - |
| 1997-98 | 60 | 1,147 | 272 | 3,623 | 30 | 2,138 | 362 | 6,908 | 7,270 | 3.9 |
| 1998-99 | 85 | 1,300 | 287 | 3,881 | 39 | 2,112 | 411 | 7,293 | 7,704 | 5.6 |
| 1999-00 | 83 | 1,200 | 334 | 4,013 | 35 | 2,184 | 452 | 7,397 | 7,849 | 1.8 |
| 2000-01 | 68 | 1,097 | 328 | 3,925 | 51 | 2,112 | 447 | 7,134 | 7,581 | -3.5 |
| 2001-02 | 55 | 1,018 | 298 | 3,654 | 56 | 2,109 | 409 | 6,781 | 7,190 | -5.4 |

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

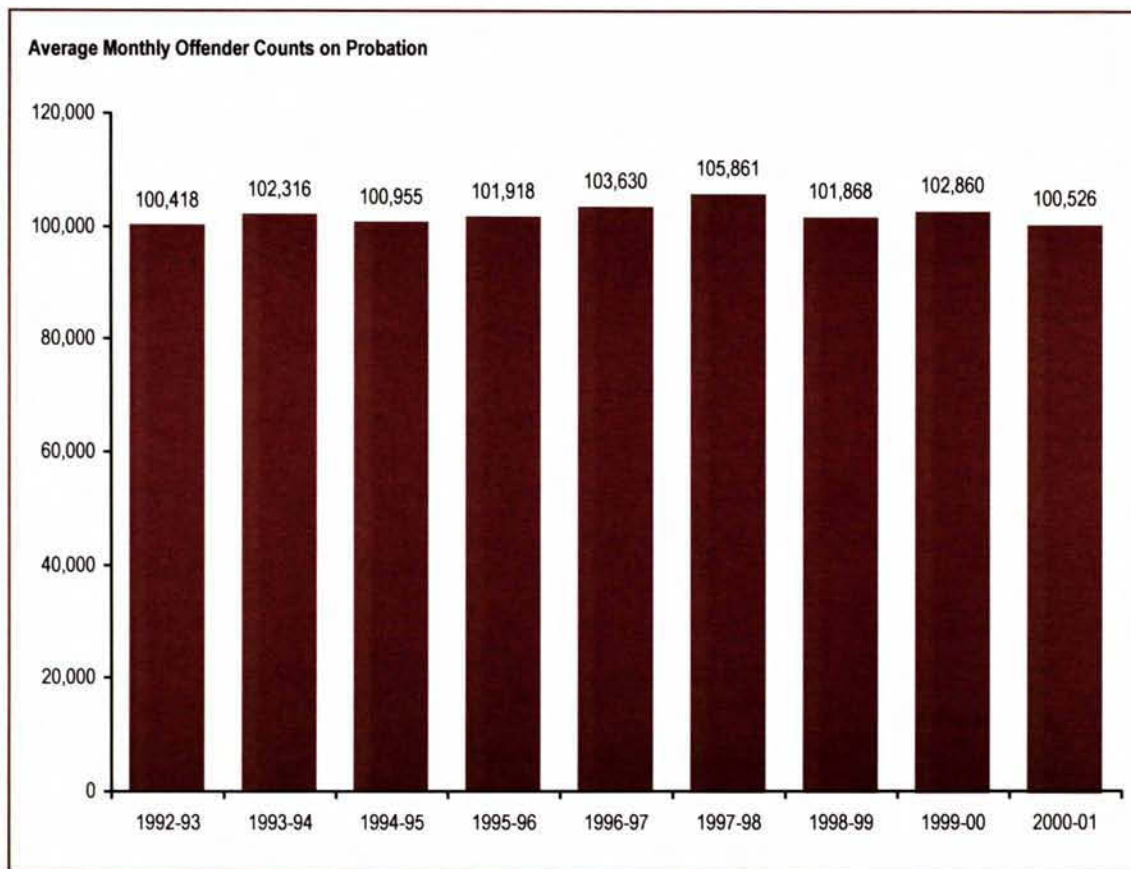
Note:

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 does not include offenders whose conditional release has been suspended, offenders on long term supervision orders, or offenders who have been deported.

PROVINCIAL / TERRITORIAL PROBATION COUNTS ARE RELATIVELY STABLE

Figure C16.



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

- In 2000-01, the total number of offenders on probation was 100,526.
- Probation counts have changed little in the last nine years.

PROVINCIAL / TERRITORIAL PROBATION COUNTS ARE RELATIVELY STABLE

Table C16.

| Year | Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation | Percent Change |
|---------|---|----------------|
| 1992-93 | 100,418 | -- |
| 1993-94 | 102,316 | 1.9 |
| 1994-95 | 100,955 | -1.3 |
| 1995-96 | 101,918 | 1.0 |
| 1996-97 | 103,630 | 1.7 |
| 1997-98 | 105,861 | 2.1 |
| 1998-99 | 101,868 | -3.9 |
| 1999-00 | 102,860 | 1.0 |
| 2000-01 | 100,526 | -2.3 |

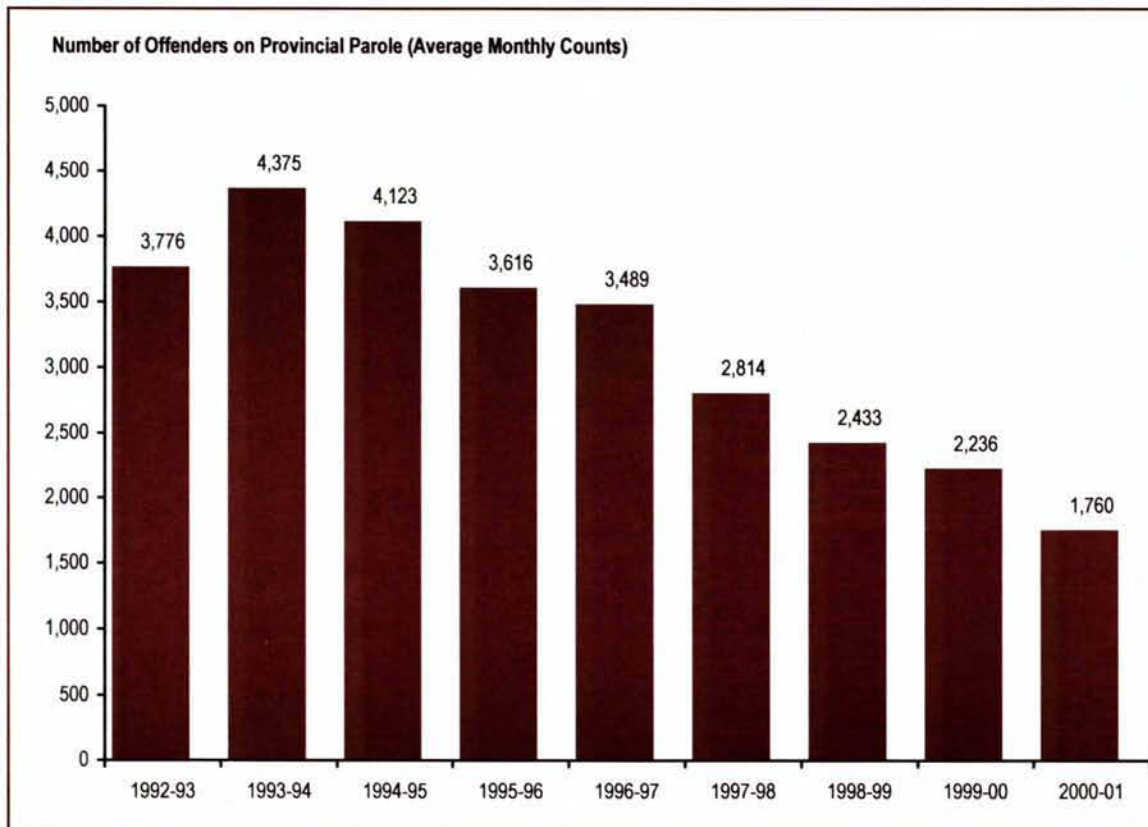
Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

For 2000-01, data are not available for New Brunswick and Nunavut. Data are not available from the Northwest Territories for any of the above years.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECLINED

Figure C17.



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

- The number of offenders on provincial parole decreased from 1993-94 to 2000-01.
- The greatest decline of offenders on provincial parole has occurred in Ontario.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECLINED

Table C17.

| Year | Average Monthly Counts on Provincial Parole | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|---------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Provincial Boards | | | | National Parole Board* | Total | Percent Change |
| | Quebec | Ontario | British Columbia | Total | | | |
| 1992-93 | 1,332 | 1,558 | 303 | 3,193 | 583 | 3,776 | -- |
| 1993-94 | 1,804 | 1,772 | 284 | 3,860 | 515 | 4,375 | 15.9 |
| 1994-95 | 1,981 | 1,405 | 290 | 3,676 | 447 | 4,123 | -5.8 |
| 1995-96 | 1,918 | 1,011 | 283 | 3,212 | 404 | 3,616 | -12.3 |
| 1996-97 | 1,808 | 744 | 594 | 3,146 | 343 | 3,489 | -3.5 |
| 1997-98 | 1,640 | 621 | 246 | 2,507 | 307 | 2,814 | -19.2 |
| 1998-99 | 1,334 | 574 | 239 | 2,147 | 286 | 2,433 | -13.7 |
| 1999-00 | 1,291 | 406 | 203 | 1,900 | 336 | 2,236 | -9.1 |
| 2000-01 | 903 | 322 | 249 | 1,474 | 286 | 1,760 | -27.0 |

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

Note:

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

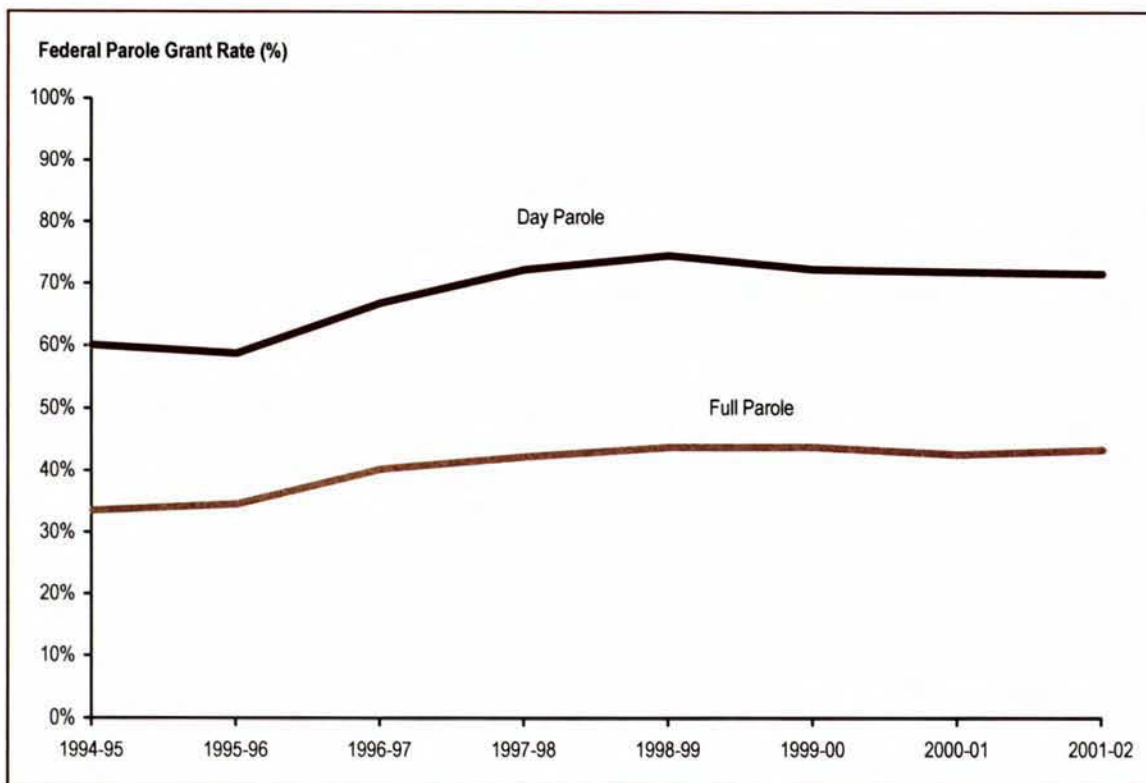
Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces and to territorial offenders in the Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories.

SECTION D.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE IS RELATIVELY STABLE

Figure D1.



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2001-02, the grant rates for day parole and full parole were 71.6% and 43.2%, respectively.
- The grant rate for day parole and full parole has increased since 1994-95.
- Federal day parole and full parole grant rates are higher for female offenders than for male offenders.

Note:

The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board. Not all offenders apply for parole, and some apply more than once before being granted parole.

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

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE IS RELATIVELY STABLE

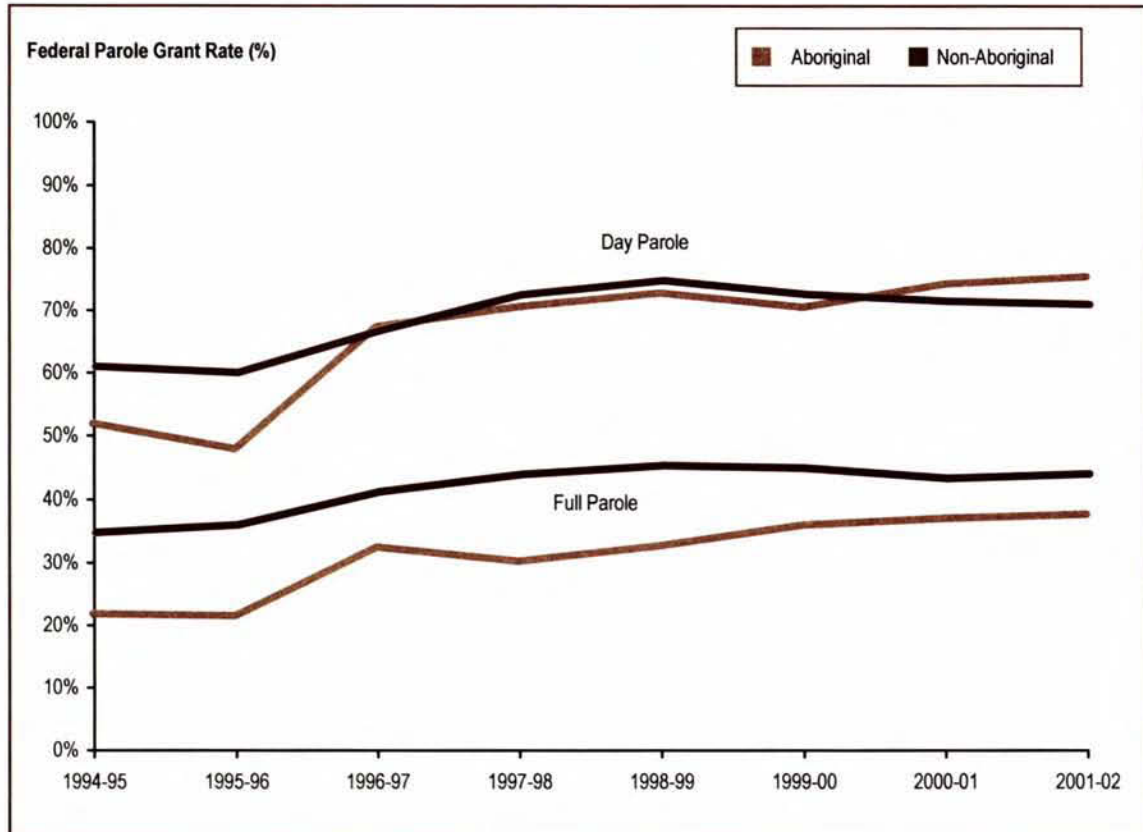
Table D1.

| Type of Release | Year | Granted | | Denied | | Grant Rate (%) | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|------|-------|
| | | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Total |
| Day Parole | 1994-95 | 104 | 3,791 | 34 | 2,559 | 75.4 | 59.7 | 60.0 |
| | 1995-96 | 92 | 3,069 | 50 | 2,172 | 64.8 | 58.6 | 58.7 |
| | 1996-97 | 106 | 2,590 | 15 | 1,327 | 87.6 | 66.1 | 66.8 |
| | 1997-98 | 176 | 3,469 | 29 | 1,371 | 85.9 | 71.7 | 72.2 |
| | 1998-99 | 218 | 3,583 | 27 | 1,272 | 89.0 | 73.8 | 74.5 |
| | 1999-00 | 228 | 3,610 | 40 | 1,430 | 85.1 | 71.6 | 72.3 |
| | 2000-01 | 224 | 3,235 | 27 | 1,327 | 89.2 | 70.9 | 71.9 |
| | 2001-02 | 188 | 2,984 | 29 | 1,228 | 86.6 | 70.9 | 71.6 |
| Full Parole | 1994-95 | 87 | 2,115 | 58 | 4,323 | 60.0 | 32.9 | 33.5 |
| | 1995-96 | 94 | 1,860 | 75 | 3,640 | 55.6 | 33.8 | 34.5 |
| | 1996-97 | 111 | 1,634 | 32 | 2,561 | 77.6 | 39.0 | 40.2 |
| | 1997-98 | 120 | 1,859 | 69 | 2,643 | 63.5 | 41.3 | 42.2 |
| | 1998-99 | 154 | 1,962 | 71 | 2,656 | 68.4 | 42.5 | 43.7 |
| | 1999-00 | 193 | 1,976 | 85 | 2,706 | 69.4 | 42.2 | 43.7 |
| | 2000-01 | 172 | 1,638 | 56 | 2,390 | 75.4 | 40.7 | 42.5 |
| | 2001-02 | 147 | 1,513 | 53 | 2,129 | 73.5 | 41.5 | 43.2 |

Source: National Parole Board.

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS IS INCREASING

Figure D2.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The day parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders increased slightly in 2001-02 and was 4.4% higher than that for non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The full parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders has increased significantly over the last several years. However, the rate was 6.4% lower than that for non-Aboriginal offenders in 2001-02.

Note:

The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board. Not all offenders apply for parole, and some apply more than once before being granted parole.

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

**THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR
ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS IS INCREASING**

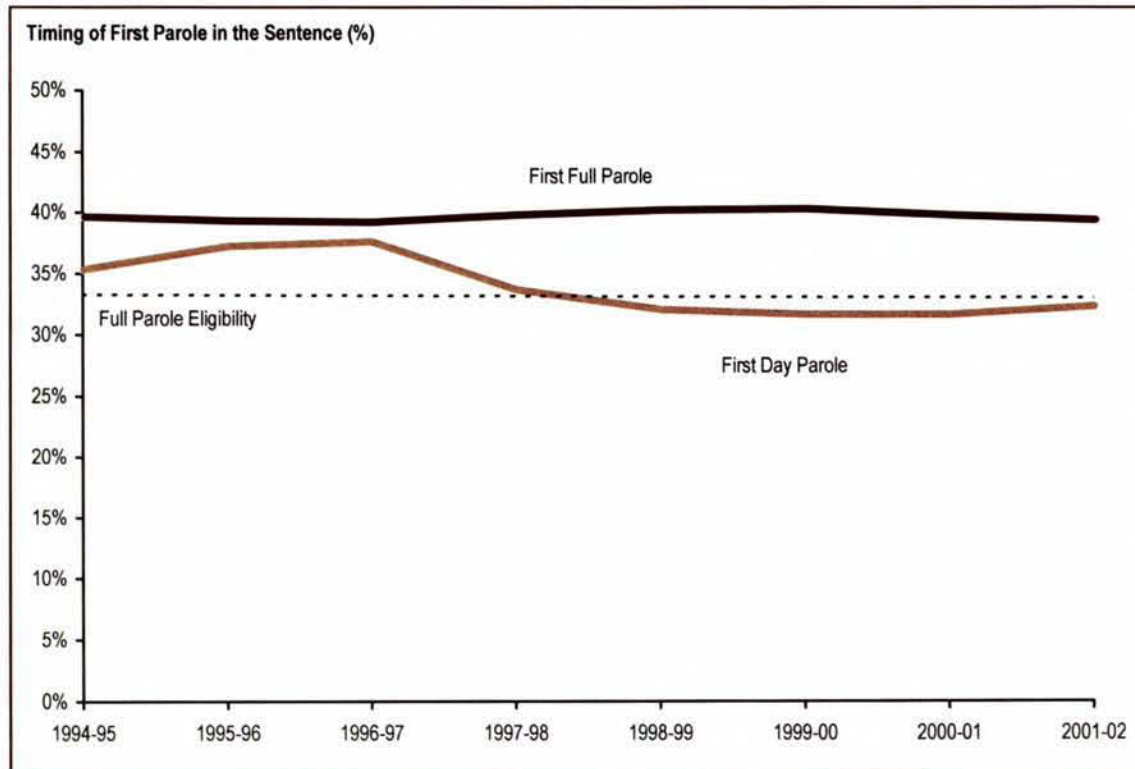
Table D2.

| 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 | 1994-95 | 360 | 332 | 52.0 | 3,535 | 2,261 | 61.0 | 6,488 |
| | 1995-96 | 365 | 287 | 48.0 | 2,896 | 1,935 | 60.0 | 5,383 |
| | 1996-97 | 294 | 142 | 67.4 | 2,402 | 1,200 | 66.7 | 4,038 |
| | 1997-98 | 477 | 199 | 70.6 | 3,168 | 1,201 | 72.5 | 5,045 |
| | 1998-99 | 524 | 196 | 72.8 | 3,277 | 1,103 | 74.8 | 5,100 |
| | 1999-00 | 509 | 213 | 70.5 | 3,329 | 1,257 | 72.6 | 5,308 |
| | 2000-01 | 511 | 178 | 74.2 | 2,948 | 1,176 | 71.5 | 4,813 |
| | 2001-02 | 462 | 151 | 75.4 | 2,710 | 1,106 | 71.0 | 4,429 |
| Full Parole | 1994-95 | 152 | 542 | 21.9 | 2,050 | 3,839 | 34.8 | 6,583 |
| | 1995-96 | 133 | 482 | 21.6 | 1,821 | 3,233 | 36.0 | 5,669 |
| | 1996-97 | 157 | 324 | 32.6 | 1,588 | 2,269 | 41.2 | 4,338 |
| | 1997-98 | 178 | 410 | 30.3 | 1,801 | 2,302 | 43.9 | 4,691 |
| | 1998-99 | 207 | 424 | 32.8 | 1,909 | 2,303 | 45.3 | 4,843 |
| | 1999-00 | 232 | 412 | 36.0 | 1,937 | 2,379 | 44.9 | 4,960 |
| | 2000-01 | 201 | 342 | 37.0 | 1,609 | 2,104 | 43.3 | 4,256 |
| | 2001-02 | 180 | 299 | 37.6 | 1,480 | 1,883 | 44.0 | 3,842 |

Source: National Parole Board.

**OFFENDERS GRANTED FULL PAROLE SERVE ABOUT 40%
OF THEIR SENTENCE PRIOR TO STARTING FULL PAROLE**

Figure D3.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of time served until first full parole was 39.4% in 2001-02. The percentage of time served until first full parole has fluctuated very little since 1994-95.
- Over the last eight years, women have served an average of 2.7% less of their sentences before first federal full parole and 7.4% less before first federal day parole than men (37.2% compared to 39.9% and 27.0% compared to 34.4%, respectively).

Note:

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

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

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

**OFFENDERS GRANTED FULL PAROLE SERVE ABOUT 40%
OF THEIR SENTENCE PRIOR TO STARTING FULL PAROLE**

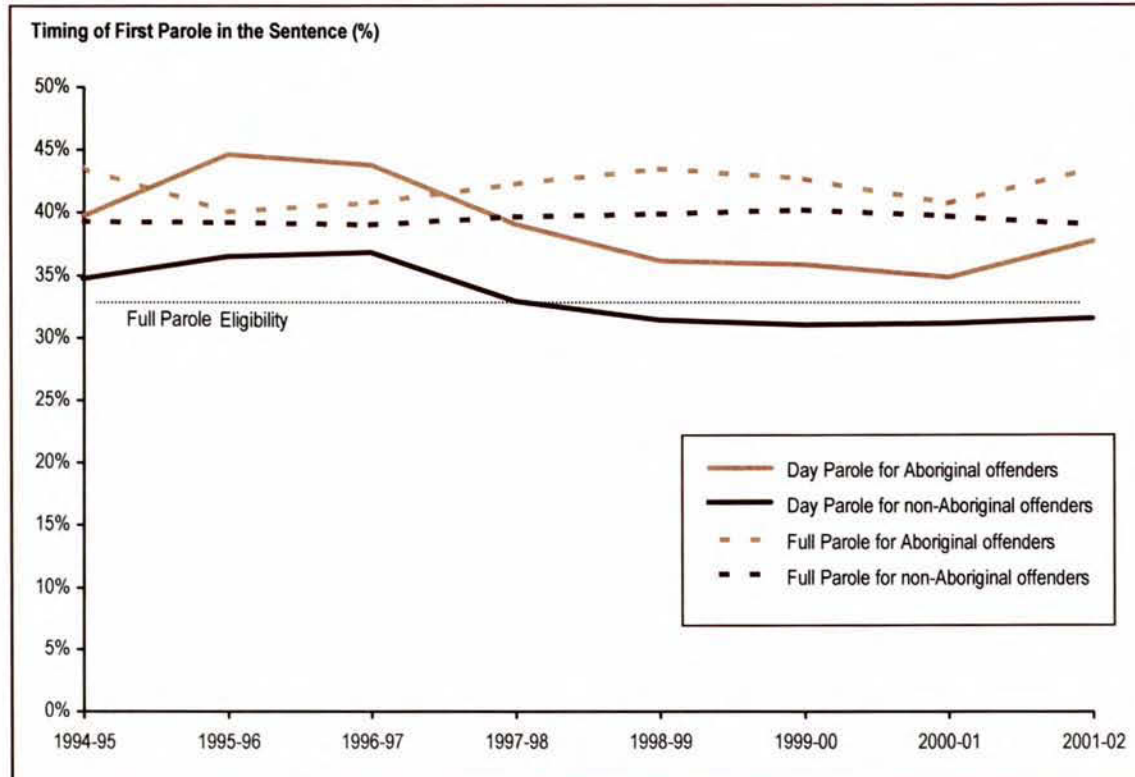
Table D3.

| Year | Type of Release | | | | | |
|---------|------------------|------|-------|-------------------|------|-------|
| | First Day Parole | | | First Full Parole | | |
| | Women | Men | Total | Women | Men | Total |
| | Percentage | | | | | |
| 1994-95 | 27.0 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 38.4 | 39.6 | 39.6 |
| 1995-96 | 27.2 | 37.7 | 37.2 | 35.9 | 39.5 | 39.3 |
| 1996-97 | 27.5 | 38.3 | 37.6 | 35.8 | 39.5 | 39.2 |
| 1997-98 | 27.9 | 34.1 | 33.7 | 36.1 | 40.1 | 39.8 |
| 1998-99 | 26.2 | 32.5 | 32.1 | 39.2 | 40.3 | 40.2 |
| 1999-00 | 24.8 | 32.2 | 31.7 | 37.8 | 40.6 | 40.3 |
| 2000-01 | 27.4 | 32.1 | 31.7 | 37.6 | 40.0 | 39.8 |
| 2001-02 | 28.1 | 32.7 | 32.4 | 37.1 | 39.7 | 39.4 |

Source: National Parole Board.

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

Figure D4.



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2001-02, the percentage of time served until full parole was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than for Aboriginal offenders (38.9% versus 43.5%, respectively).
- In 2001-02, the percentage of time served until first day parole was less for non-Aboriginal offenders than it was for Aboriginal offenders (31.5% versus 37.8%, respectively).
- Of the 1,121 Aboriginal offenders released on full parole in 2001-02, 45.0% of them were released on accelerated full parole compared to 60.2% of non-Aboriginal offenders. Of the 1,966 Aboriginal offenders released on day parole in 2001-02, 20.9% of them were released on accelerated day parole compared to 30.5% of non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

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

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

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

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

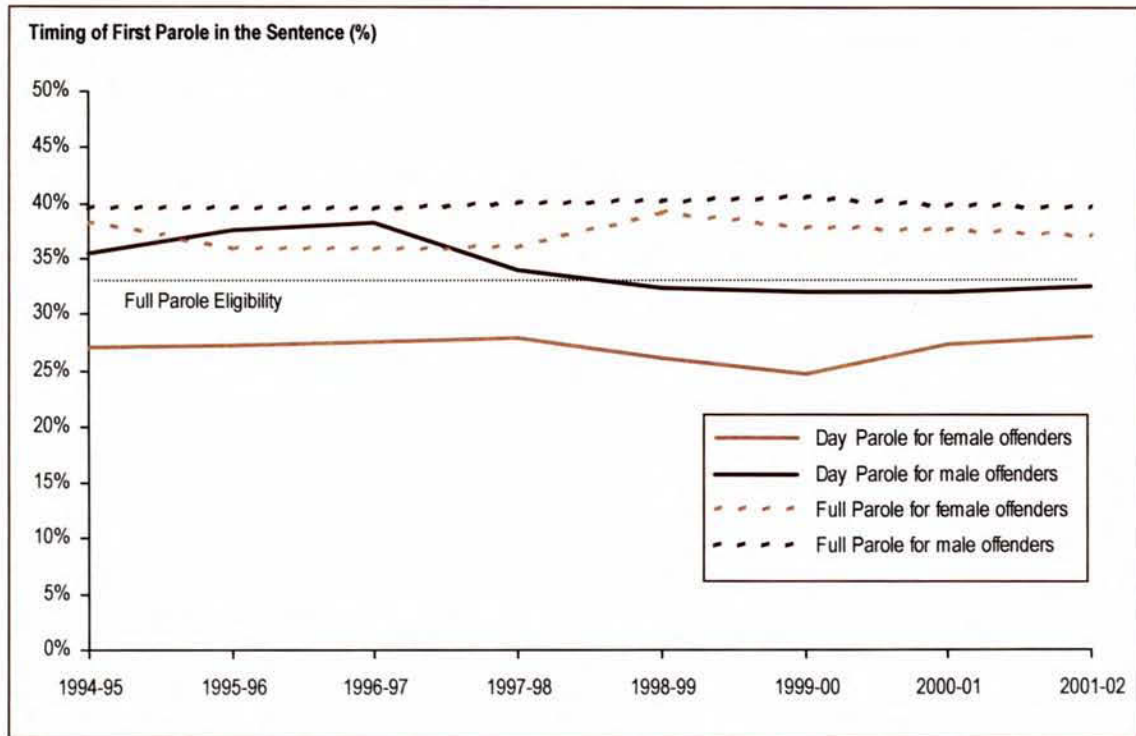
Table D4.

| Year | Type of Release | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | First Day Parole | | | First Full Parole | | |
| | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal | Total | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal | Total |
| Percentage of sentence served | | | | | | |
| 1994-95 | 39.8 | 34.8 | 35.3 | 43.6 | 39.3 | 39.6 |
| 1995-96 | 44.7 | 36.5 | 37.2 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 39.3 |
| 1996-97 | 43.8 | 36.8 | 37.6 | 40.8 | 39.0 | 39.2 |
| 1997-98 | 39.1 | 32.9 | 33.7 | 42.3 | 39.6 | 39.8 |
| 1998-99 | 36.2 | 31.4 | 32.1 | 43.5 | 39.8 | 40.2 |
| 1999-00 | 35.9 | 31.0 | 31.7 | 42.7 | 40.1 | 40.3 |
| 2000-01 | 34.9 | 31.1 | 31.7 | 40.7 | 39.6 | 39.8 |
| 2001-02 | 37.8 | 31.5 | 32.4 | 43.5 | 38.9 | 39.4 |

Source: National Parole Board.

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

Figure D5.



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2001-02, men served more of their sentences than women prior to beginning their first full parole supervision period (39.7% compared to 37.1%).
- In 2001-02, the percentage of time served until first day parole was less for female offenders than it was for male offenders (28.1% versus 32.7%, respectively).
- Of the 929 female offenders released on full parole since 1994-95, 65.1% of them were released on accelerated full parole compared to only 58.4% of the 11,598 male offenders released on full parole.
- Of those offenders released on day parole since 1994-95, female offenders were released on accelerated day parole more often than the male offenders (46.0% versus 28.2%, respectively).

Note:

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

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

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

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

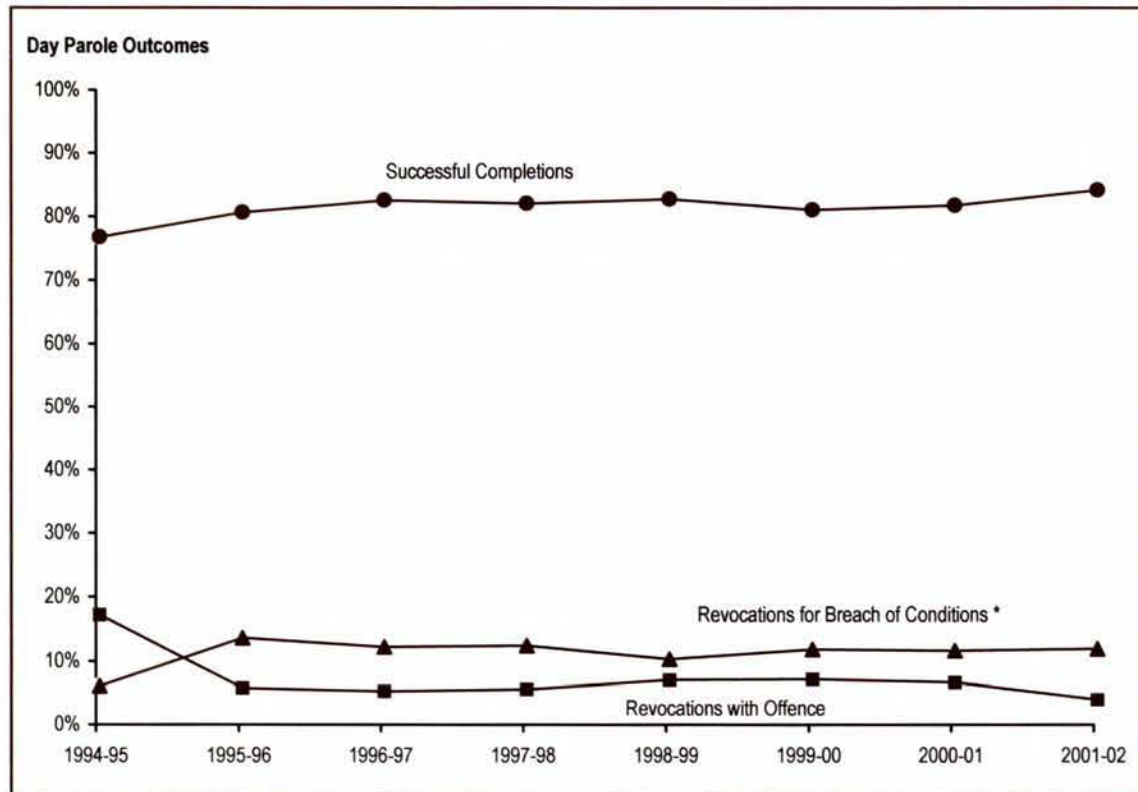
Table D5.

| Year | Type of Release | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------|-------|-------------------|------|-------|
| | First Day Parole | | | First Full Parole | | |
| | Women | Men | Total | Women | Men | Total |
| Percentage of sentence served | | | | | | |
| 1994-95 | 27.0 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 38.4 | 39.6 | 39.6 |
| 1995-96 | 27.2 | 37.7 | 37.2 | 35.9 | 39.5 | 39.3 |
| 1996-97 | 27.5 | 38.3 | 37.6 | 35.8 | 39.5 | 39.2 |
| 1997-98 | 27.9 | 34.1 | 33.7 | 36.1 | 40.1 | 39.8 |
| 1998-99 | 26.2 | 32.5 | 32.1 | 39.2 | 40.3 | 40.2 |
| 1999-00 | 24.8 | 32.2 | 31.7 | 37.8 | 40.6 | 40.3 |
| 2000-01 | 27.4 | 32.1 | 31.7 | 37.6 | 40.0 | 39.8 |
| 2001-02 | 28.1 | 32.7 | 32.4 | 37.1 | 39.7 | 39.4 |

Source: National Parole Board.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D6.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of offenders who successfully completed day parole has been over 80% in each of the last seven years.
- Based upon the year of completion of the supervision period, the total number of federal day paroles completed increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00 and has decreased since then.
- In 2001-02, 3.2% of day paroles ended with a non-violent offence, and 0.8% with a violent offence.
- In 2001-02, the percentage of successful day paroles was higher for men than for women (84.5% versus 79.5%, respectively).
- The percentage of successful completions for women decreased 6.8% from 1999-00 to 2001-02, from 86.3% to 79.5%, respectively.

Note:

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.

*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D6.

| Federal Day Parole Outcome | 1997-98 | | 1998-99 | | 1999-00 | | 2000-01 | | 2001-02 | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Successful Completions | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular | 2,155 | 82.2 | 2,113 | 82.7 | 2,242 | 80.6 | 2,035 | 81.6 | 1,924 | 84.1 |
| Accelerated | 374 | 81.3 | 783 | 82.6 | 885 | 81.9 | 872 | 81.9 | 745 | 84.4 |
| Total | 2,529 | 82.0 | 2,896 | 82.7 | 3,127 | 81.0 | 2,907 | 81.7 | 2,669 | 84.2 |
| Revocation for Breach of Conditions* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular | 332 | 12.7 | 275 | 10.8 | 347 | 12.5 | 319 | 12.8 | 283 | 12.4 |
| Accelerated | 49 | 10.7 | 87 | 9.2 | 109 | 10.1 | 94 | 8.8 | 93 | 10.5 |
| Total | 381 | 12.4 | 362 | 10.3 | 456 | 11.8 | 413 | 11.6 | 376 | 11.9 |
| Revocation with Non-Violent Offence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular | 103 | 3.9 | 144 | 5.6 | 147 | 5.3 | 112 | 4.5 | 59 | 2.6 |
| Accelerated | 34 | 7.4 | 68 | 7.2 | 81 | 7.5 | 96 | 9.0 | 42 | 4.8 |
| Total | 137 | 4.4 | 212 | 6.1 | 228 | 5.9 | 208 | 5.8 | 101 | 3.2 |
| Revocation with Violent Offence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular | 33 | 1.3 | 24 | 0.9 | 44 | 1.6 | 29 | 1.2 | 22 | 1.0 |
| Accelerated | 3 | 0.7 | 10 | 1.1 | 6 | 0.6 | 3 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 36 | 1.2 | 34 | 1.0 | 50 | 1.3 | 32 | 0.9 | 25 | 0.8 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular | 2,623 | 85.1 | 2,556 | 72.9 | 2,780 | 72.0 | 2,495 | 70.1 | 2,288 | 72.2 |
| Accelerated | 460 | 14.9 | 948 | 27.1 | 1,081 | 28.0 | 1,065 | 29.9 | 883 | 27.8 |
| Total | 3,083 | 100.0 | 3,504 | 100.0 | 3,861 | 100.0 | 3,560 | 100.0 | 3,171 | 100.0 |

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

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

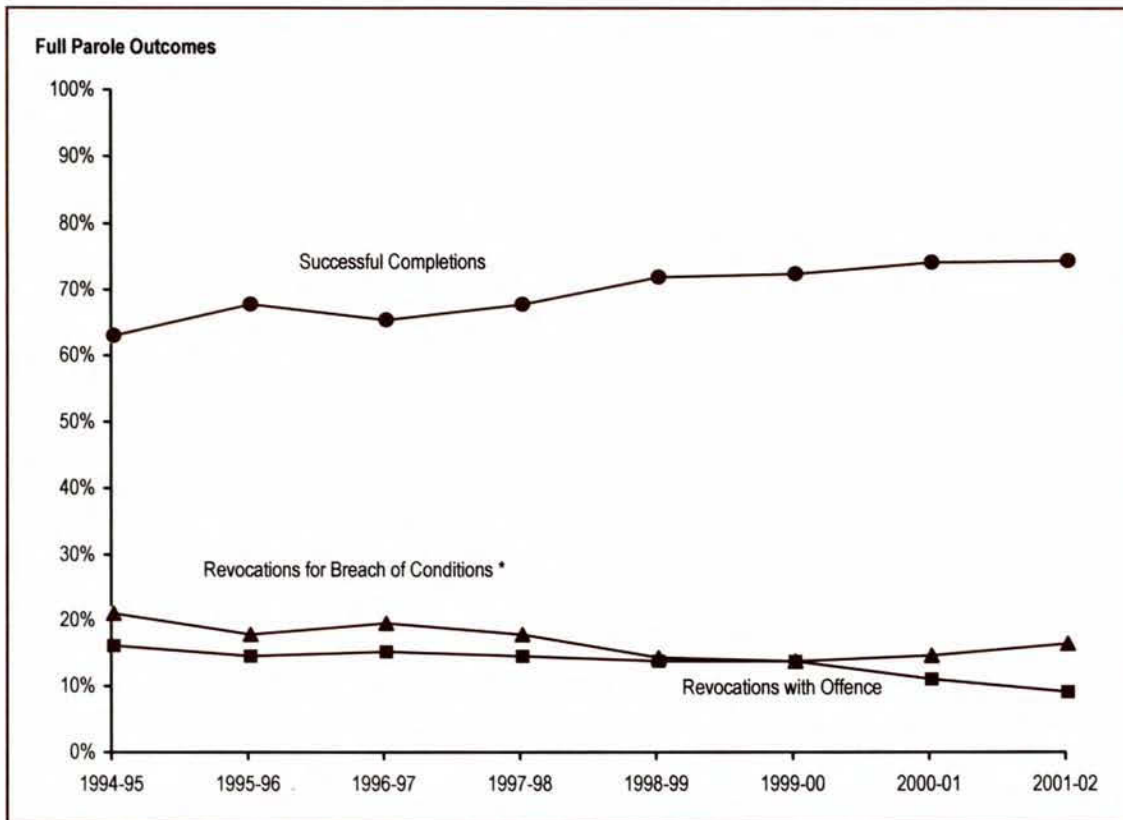
Eligibility for day parole release normally occurs 6 months prior to full parole. Eligibility for accelerated parole review cases occurs after the offender serves 6 months or 1/6 of the sentence, whichever is greater.

*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.

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

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D7.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of offenders who successfully completed full parole has increased from 63% to 74% over the past eight years.
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the number of federal full paroles completed increased from 1998-99 to 2000-01 and then decreased slightly in 2001-02.
- In 2001-02, 7.6% of full paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 1.6% with a violent offence.
- In 2001-02, the percentage of successful full paroles was higher for women (79.7%) than for men (73.8%).

Note:

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.

*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D7.

| Federal Full Parole Outcome | 1997-98 | | 1998-99 | | 1999-00 | | 2000-01 | | 2001-02 | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Successful Completions | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular | 620 | 74.1 | 567 | 76.9 | 637 | 78.2 | 626 | 75.3 | 627 | 77.8 |
| Accelerated | 581 | 62.1 | 598 | 67.6 | 587 | 67.0 | 708 | 73.2 | 695 | 71.5 |
| Total | 1,201 | 67.7 | 1,165 | 71.9 | 1,224 | 72.4 | 1,334 | 74.2 | 1,322 | 74.4 |
| Revocation for Breach of Conditions* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular | 108 | 12.9 | 79 | 10.7 | 99 | 12.1 | 108 | 13.0 | 115 | 14.3 |
| Accelerated | 207 | 22.1 | 153 | 17.3 | 135 | 15.4 | 156 | 16.1 | 178 | 18.3 |
| Total | 315 | 17.8 | 232 | 14.3 | 234 | 13.8 | 264 | 14.7 | 293 | 16.5 |
| Revocation with Non-Violent Offence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular | 80 | 9.6 | 67 | 9.1 | 60 | 7.4 | 73 | 8.8 | 43 | 5.3 |
| Accelerated | 132 | 14.1 | 125 | 14.1 | 135 | 15.4 | 94 | 9.7 | 92 | 9.5 |
| Total | 212 | 12.0 | 192 | 11.8 | 195 | 11.5 | 167 | 9.3 | 135 | 7.6 |
| Revocation with Violent Offence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular | 29 | 3.5 | 24 | 3.3 | 19 | 2.3 | 24 | 2.9 | 21 | 2.6 |
| Accelerated | 16 | 1.7 | 8 | 0.9 | 19 | 2.2 | 9 | 0.9 | 7 | 0.7 |
| Total | 45 | 2.5 | 32 | 2.0 | 38 | 2.2 | 33 | 1.8 | 28 | 1.6 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular | 837 | 47.2 | 737 | 45.5 | 815 | 48.2 | 831 | 46.2 | 806 | 45.3 |
| Accelerated | 936 | 52.8 | 884 | 54.5 | 876 | 51.8 | 967 | 53.8 | 972 | 54.7 |
| Total | 1,773 | 100.0 | 1,621 | 100.0 | 1,691 | 100.0 | 1,798 | 100.0 | 1,778 | 100.0 |

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

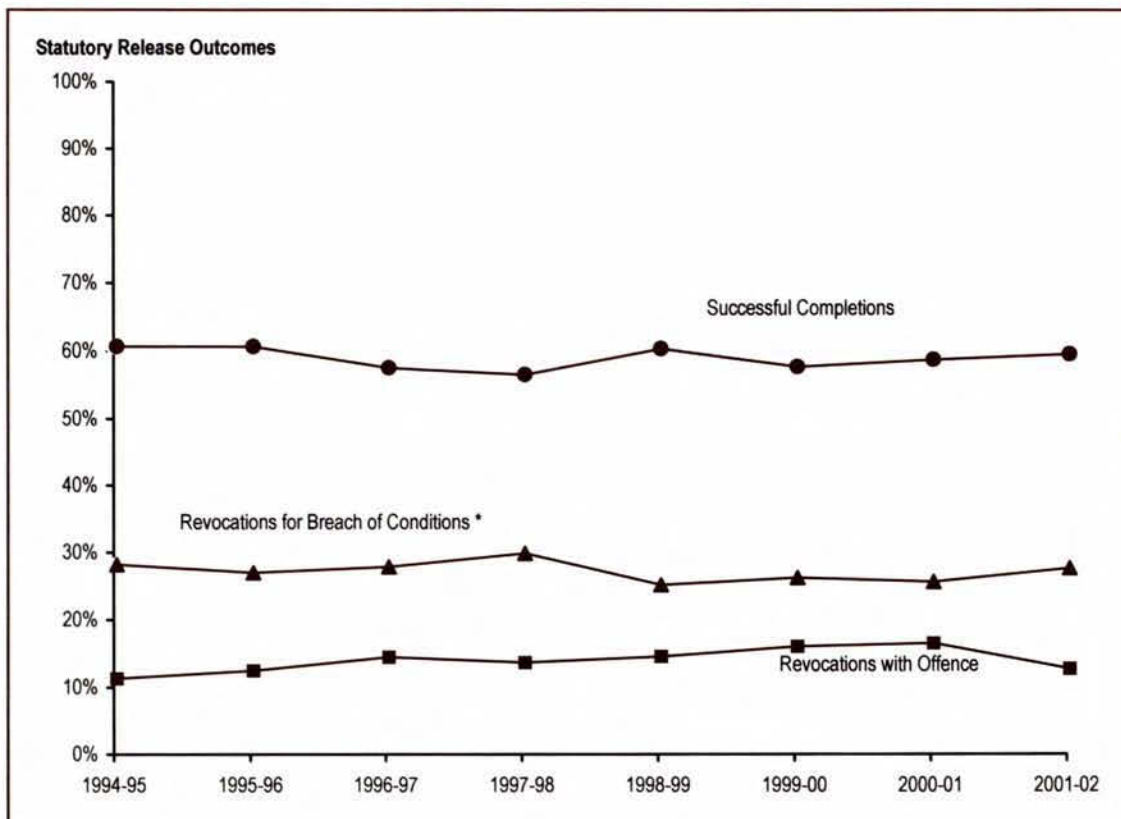
*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.

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

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which a portion of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less.

THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D8.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of offenders who successfully completed statutory release ranged from 56.5% to 60.3% over the past eight years.
- In 2001-02, 10.4% of statutory releases ended with a non-violent offence and 2.4% with a violent offence.
- In 2001-02, the percentage of successful statutory releases was higher for women (69.7%) than for men (59.3%).

Note:

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.

*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation for outstanding charges.

THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D8.

| Statutory Release Outcome | 1997-98 | | 1998-99 | | 1999-00 | | 2000-01 | | 2001-02 | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Successful Completions | 2,918 | 56.5 | 2,942 | 60.3 | 2,797 | 57.7 | 2,955 | 58.7 | 3,007 | 59.5 |
| Revocations for Breach of Conditions* | 1,542 | 29.9 | 1,229 | 25.2 | 1,274 | 26.3 | 1,295 | 25.7 | 1,397 | 27.7 |
| Revocations with Non-Violent Offence | 552 | 10.7 | 574 | 11.8 | 624 | 12.9 | 617 | 12.3 | 524 | 10.4 |
| Revocations with Violent Offence** | 154 | 3.0 | 137 | 2.8 | 157 | 3.2 | 166 | 3.3 | 122 | 2.4 |
| Total | 5,166 | 100.0 | 4,882 | 100.0 | 4,852 | 100.0 | 5,033 | 100.0 | 5,050 | 100.0 |

Source: National Parole Board.

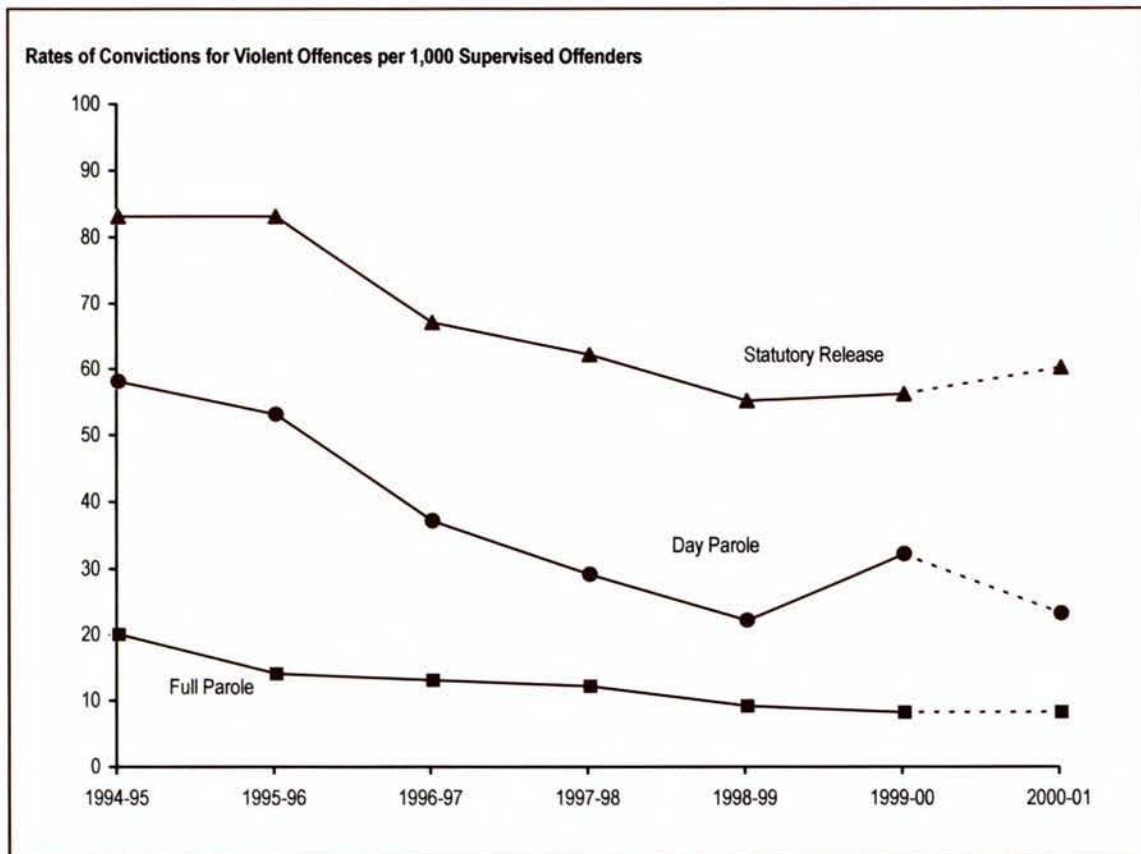
Note:

*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation for outstanding charges.

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

SUPERVISED OFFENDERS ARE BEING CONVICTED OF FEWER VIOLENT OFFENCES

Figure D9.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The rate of reconviction for violent offences* while under community supervision has declined since 1995-96.
- Those offenders under discretionary release (full parole and day parole) are less likely to be convicted of a violent offence while under supervision than those on statutory release.

Note:

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

The dotted line between 1999-00 and 2000-01 is intended to signify that due to delays in the court process, these numbers underrepresent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year end.

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

SUPERVISED OFFENDERS ARE BEING CONVICTED OF FEWER VIOLENT OFFENCES

Table D9.

| Year | Number of Convictions for Violent Offences | | | | Rate per 1,000 Supervised Offenders | | |
|---------|--|-------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Day Parole | Full Parole | Statutory Release | Total | Day Parole | Full Parole | Statutory Release |
| 1994-95 | 77 | 99 | 165 | 341 | 58 | 20 | 83 |
| 1995-96 | 63 | 64 | 185 | 312 | 53 | 14 | 83 |
| 1996-97 | 38 | 54 | 160 | 252 | 37 | 13 | 67 |
| 1997-98 | 36 | 48 | 154 | 238 | 29 | 12 | 62 |
| 1998-99 | 34 | 36 | 137 | 207 | 22 | 9 | 55 |
| 1999-00 | 50 | 39 | 157 | 246 | 32 | 8 | 56 |
| 2000-01 | 32 | 36 | 166 | 234 | 23 | 8 | 60 |
| 2001-02 | 25 | 31 | 122 | 178 | 19 | 7 | 43 |

Source: National Parole Board.

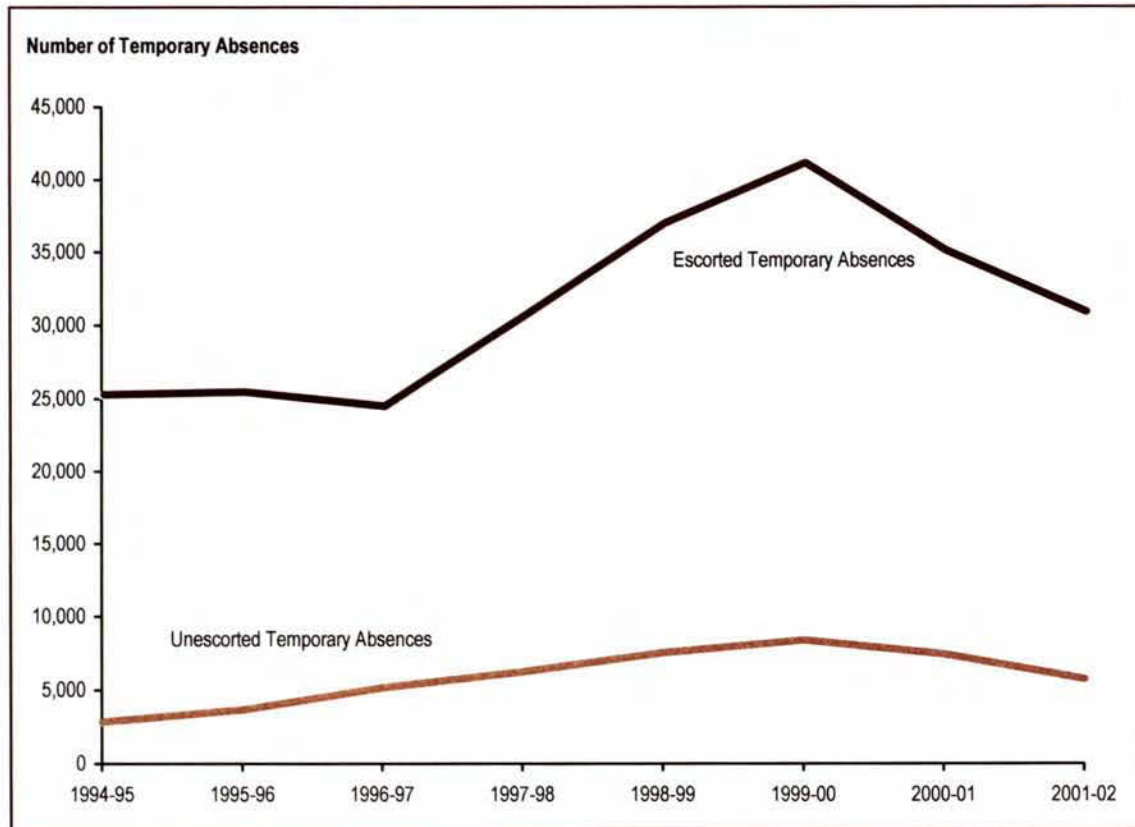
Note:

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

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

NUMBERS OF ESCORTED AND UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES DECREASED IN 2001-02

Figure D10.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of escorted temporary absences increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00 and decreased between 1999-00 and 2001-02.
- The number of unescorted temporary absences increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00 but decreased in the last two years.
- The completion rates for escorted and unescorted temporary absences are consistently over 99% and 98%, respectively.

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.

These numbers exclude temporary absences granted for medical purposes.

NUMBERS OF ESCORTED AND UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES DECREASED IN 2001-02

Table D10.

| Year | Escorted Temporary Absences | | | | Unescorted Temporary Absences | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | Number Completed | Number Not Completed | Total | Percent Completed | Number Completed | Number Not Completed | Total | Percent Completed |
| 1994-95 | 25,217 | 9 | 25,226 | 99.96 | 2,825 | 16 | 2,841 | 99.44 |
| 1995-96 | 25,394 | 8 | 25,402 | 99.97 | 3,648 | 15 | 3,663 | 99.59 |
| 1996-97 | 24,414 | 12 | 24,426 | 99.95 | 5,125 | 25 | 5,150 | 99.51 |
| 1997-98 | 30,586 | 8 | 30,594 | 99.97 | 6,175 | 57 | 6,232 | 99.09 |
| 1998-99 | 36,887 | 19 | 36,906 | 99.95 | 7,435 | 109 | 7,544 | 98.56 |
| 1999-00 | 41,061 | 33 | 41,094 | 99.92 | 8,343 | 70 | 8,413 | 99.17 |
| 2000-01 | 35,025 | 12 | 35,037 | 99.97 | 7,368 | 85 | 7,453 | 98.86 |
| 2001-02 | 30,814 | 9 | 30,823 | 99.97 | 5,738 | 56 | 5,794 | 99.03 |

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

These numbers represent the number of times offenders go out on temporary absences (i.e. permits). One offender may have many absences.

These numbers exclude temporary absences granted for medical purposes.

"Not completed" include temporary absences where offenders have gone unlawfully at large or have been detained by police.

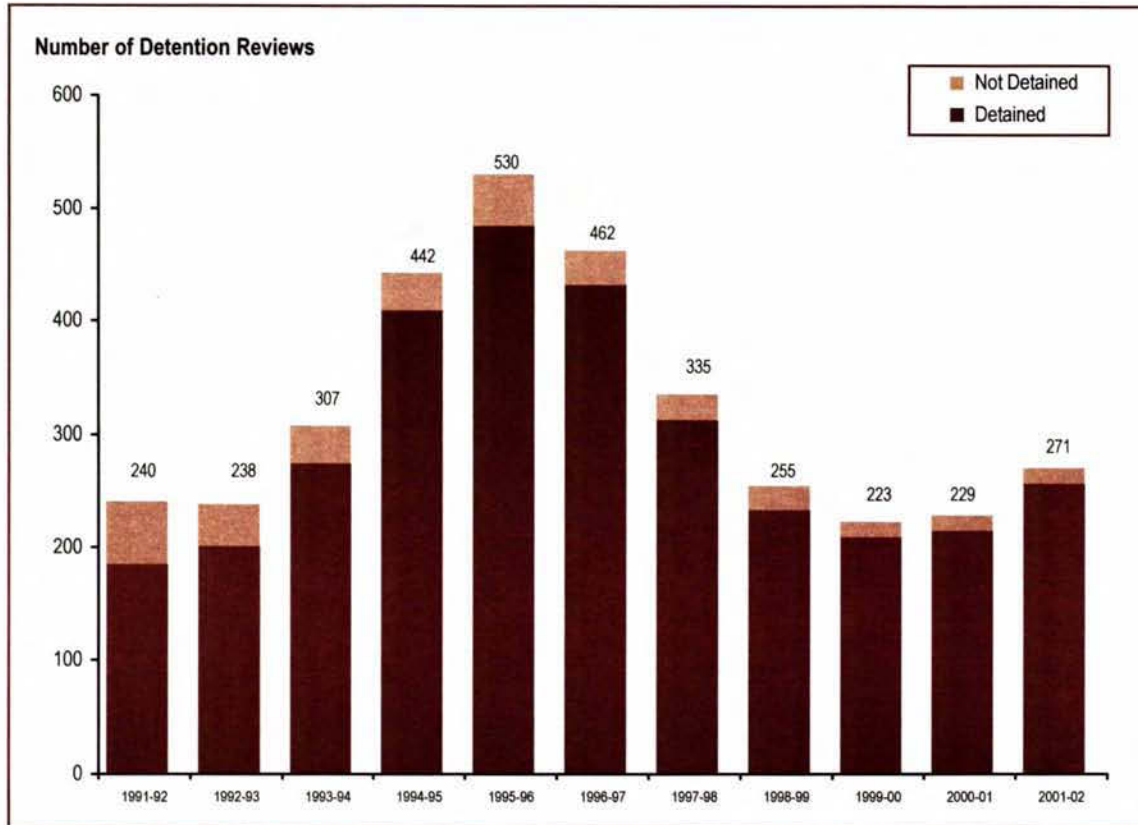


SECTION E.

STATISTICS ON SPECIAL
APPLICATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

THE NUMBER OF DETENTION REVIEWS PEAKED IN 1995-96

Figure E1.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The number of initial detention reviews reached a peak in 1995-96, then declined until 1999-00 and has increased in the last two years.
- Out of 3,532 initial detention reviews since 1991-92, 90.8% have resulted in a decision to detain.
- In the last five years, 11 women have been referred for detention and all have been detained.
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders have accounted for 30.0% of all offenders detained. Aboriginal offenders account for 15.4% of the total federal offender population, and 17.6% of the incarcerated federal offender population.

Note:

According to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, an offender entitled to statutory release after serving two-thirds of the sentence may be held in custody until warrant expiry if it is established that the offender is likely to commit, before the expiry of sentence, an offence causing death or serious harm, a serious drug offence or a sex offence involving a child.

THE NUMBER OF DETENTION REVIEWS PEAKED IN 1995-96

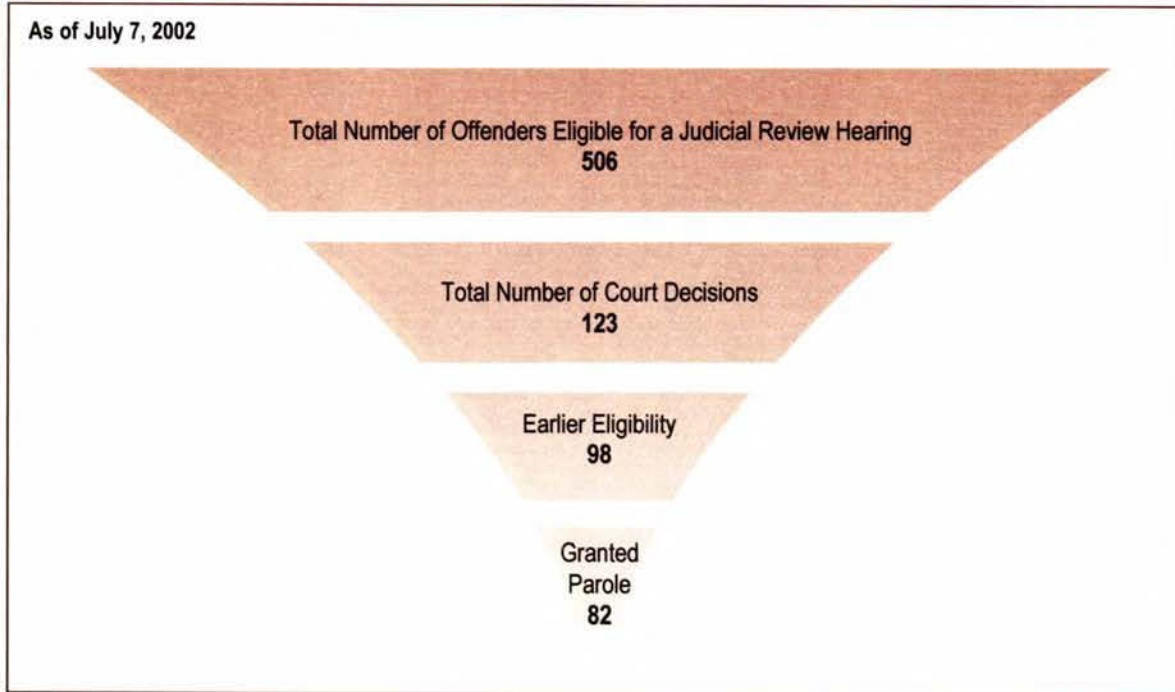
Table E1.

| Year | Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Detained | | | | Statutory Release | | | | Total | | |
| | Abor. | Non - Abor. | Total | % | Abor. | Non - Abor. | Total | % | Abor. | Non - Abor. | |
| 1991-92 | 40 | 144 | 184 | 76.7 | 14 | 42 | 56 | 23.3 | 54 | 186 | 240 |
| 1992-93 | 53 | 147 | 200 | 84.0 | 12 | 26 | 38 | 16.0 | 65 | 173 | 238 |
| 1993-94 | 76 | 198 | 274 | 89.3 | 8 | 25 | 33 | 10.7 | 84 | 223 | 307 |
| 1994-95 | 92 | 316 | 408 | 92.3 | 8 | 26 | 34 | 7.7 | 100 | 342 | 442 |
| 1995-96 | 140 | 344 | 484 | 91.3 | 13 | 33 | 46 | 8.7 | 153 | 377 | 530 |
| 1996-97 | 105 | 326 | 431 | 93.3 | 10 | 21 | 31 | 6.7 | 115 | 347 | 462 |
| 1997-98 | 76 | 236 | 312 | 93.1 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 6.9 | 85 | 250 | 335 |
| 1998-99 | 74 | 159 | 233 | 91.4 | 3 | 19 | 22 | 8.6 | 77 | 178 | 255 |
| 1999-00 | 79 | 130 | 209 | 93.7 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 6.3 | 82 | 141 | 223 |
| 2000-01 | 66 | 149 | 215 | 93.9 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 6.1 | 72 | 157 | 229 |
| 2001-02 | 69 | 188 | 257 | 94.8 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 5.2 | 70 | 201 | 271 |
| Total | 870 | 2,337 | 3,207 | 90.8 | 87 | 238 | 325 | 9.2 | 957 | 2,575 | 3,532 |

Source: National Parole Board.

80% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Figure E2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada, National Parole Board.

- Since the first judicial review hearing in 1987, there have been a total of 123 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 79.7% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period that must be served before parole eligibility.
- Of offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review, 24.3% have had decisions rendered by the courts.
- Of the 98 offenders who have had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 95 have reached their revised eligibility date. Of these offenders, 82 have been granted parole, and 61 are currently being actively supervised in the community*.
- A higher percentage of second degree than first degree murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

Note:

*Of the 82 offenders who have been granted parole, 12 offenders have been returned to custody, four offenders are deceased, two offenders have been deported, two offenders are temporarily detained and one offender is unlawfully at large.

Judicial review is an application by an offender convicted of murder to the Court for a reduction in the time required to be served before being eligible for parole. Judicial review procedures apply primarily to offenders convicted of first degree murder, who are required to serve 25 years prior to being eligible for parole. However, offenders who have been sentenced to life imprisonment for second degree murder, with parole eligibility set at 15 years or more, may also apply if they have served at least 15 years.

80% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Table E2.

| Province 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 |
| Newfoundland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nova Scotia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| New Brunswick | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Quebec | 40 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 44 | 15 |
| Ontario | 15 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 23 | 1 |
| Manitoba | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Saskatchewan | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Alberta | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| British Columbia | 7 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| Sub-total | 80 | 18 | 23 | 2 | 103 | 20 |
| Total | 98 | | 25 | | 123 | |

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

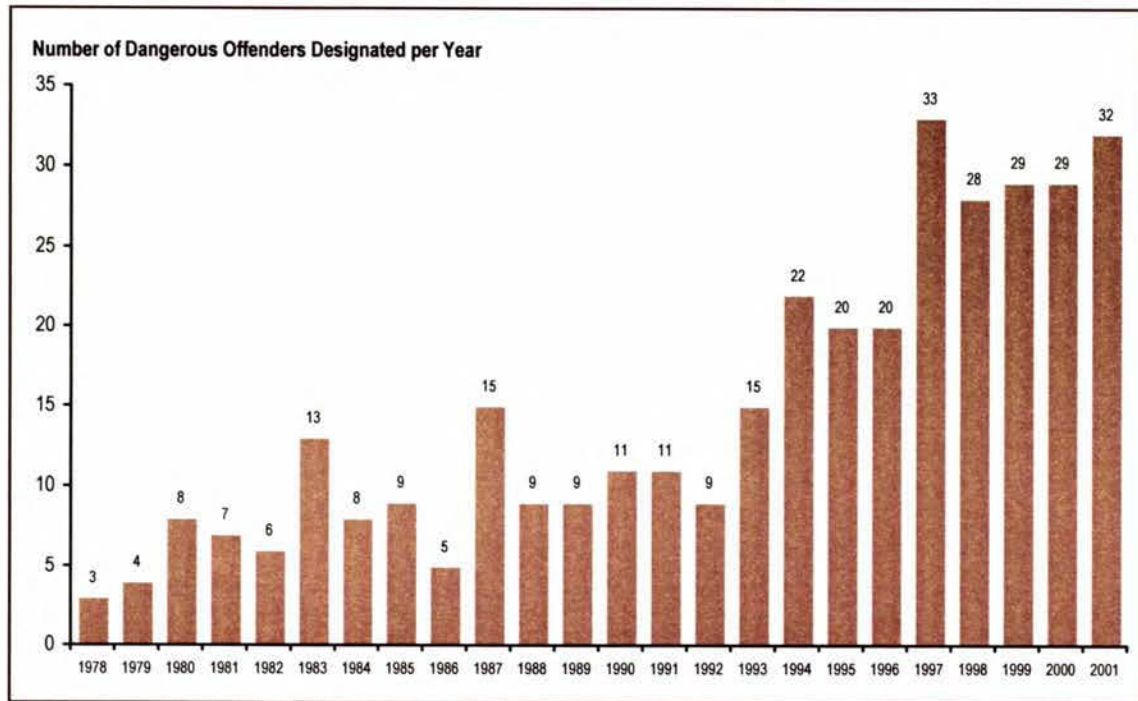
Note:

These numbers represent total decisions as of July 7, 2002.

Judicial reviews are conducted in the province where the conviction took place. This does not always correspond to the administrative region in charge of the case.

THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS HAS INCREASED

Figure E3.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of June 30, 2002, there were 313 active Dangerous Offenders (DOs). Of these, 297 are incarcerated (representing slightly more than 2% of the total federal inmate population), one has been deported and 15 are being supervised in the community.
- Of the 313 DOs, 13 offenders have determinate sentences, whereas 300 have indeterminate sentences.
- Approximately 83% of all DOs have at least one sex offence on their current sentence.
- The majority of DOs were designated in Ontario and British Columbia.
- There are currently no female Dangerous Offenders.
- Aboriginal offenders account for 19.0% of Dangerous Offenders and 17.6% of the total inmate population.

Note:

A Dangerous Offender 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*).

Dangerous Offender (DO) legislation came into effect in Canada on October 15, 1977, replacing the Habitual Offender and Dangerous Sexual Offender provisions which were abolished. In addition to the DOs, there remain within federal jurisdiction 48 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and 8 Habitual Offenders. Until August 1997, a determinate sentence was possible for those designated as Dangerous Offenders.

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

Offenders who have died since receiving designations are no longer classified as "active"; however, they are still represented in the above graph which depicts total number of offenders "designated".

THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS HAS INCREASED

Table E3.

| Province or Territory of Designation | All Designations (# designated since 1978) | Active Dangerous Offenders | | Total |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | # of Indeterminate Offenders | # of Determinate Offenders | |
| Newfoundland | 12 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Nova Scotia | 15 | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Brunswick | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Quebec | 17 | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| Ontario | 146 | 123 | 4 | 127 |
| Manitoba | 10 | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Saskatchewan | 22 | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| Alberta | 28 | 20 | 2 | 22 |
| British Columbia | 106 | 86 | 3 | 89 |
| Yukon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Northwest Territories | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Nunavut | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 365 | 300 | 13 | 313 |

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

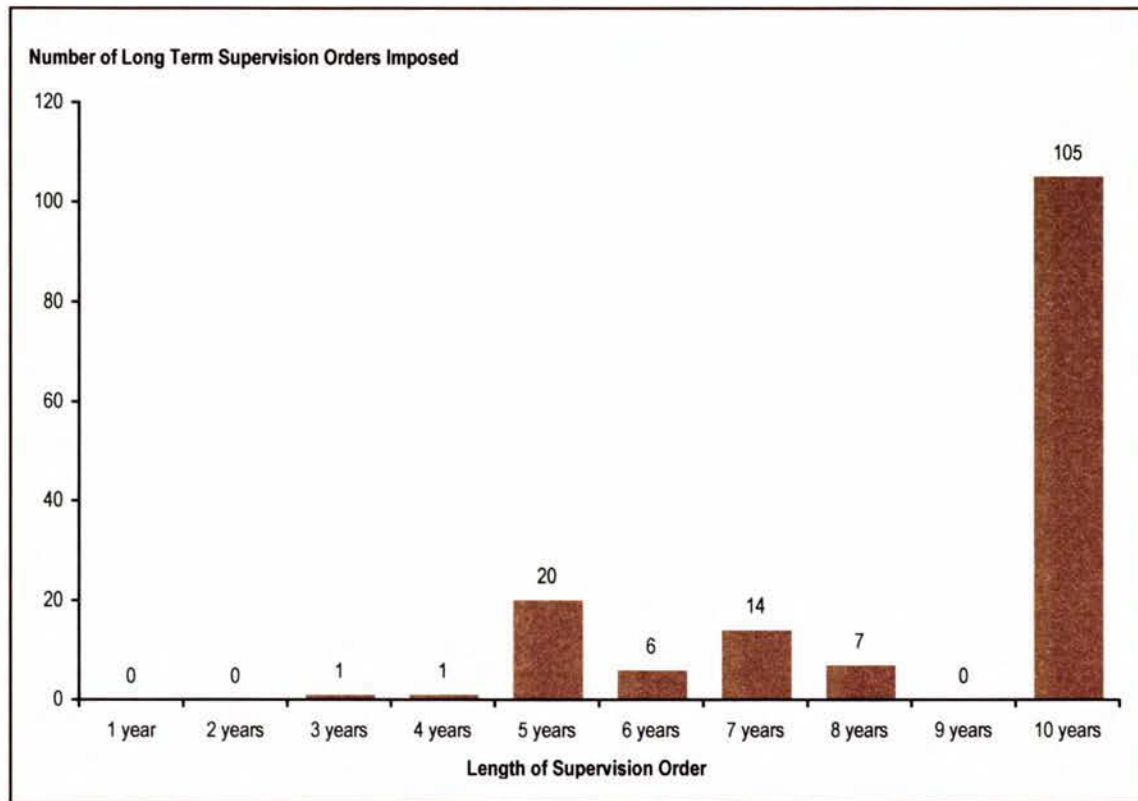
*These numbers are as of June 30, 2002.

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

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 OFFENDERS WITH LONG TERM SUPERVISION ORDERS HAVE A 10-YEAR SUPERVISION PERIOD

Figure E4.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of July 7, 2002, 154 long term supervision orders have been imposed by the courts. Of these, 68.2% were for a period of 10 years.
- There are currently 151 offenders with long term supervision orders, and of these, 127 (84.1%) have at least one sex offence on the current sentence.
- There are only two women with long term supervision orders.
- There are currently 35 offenders being supervised in the community, and 25 of them are now being supervised on their long term supervision order.

Note:

Long Term Supervision Order (LTSO) legislation came into effect in Canada on August 1, 1997, which 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.

Two offenders under these provisions have died and one offender has had two LTSOs imposed.

**MOST OFFENDERS WITH LONG TERM SUPERVISION ORDERS
HAVE A 10-YEAR SUPERVISION PERIOD**

Table E4.

| Province or Territory of Order | Length of Supervision Order (years) | | | | | | | | Current Status | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | Total | Incarcerated | Supervised | LTSO period | Total |
| Newfoundland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Nova Scotia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| New Brunswick | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Quebec | 1 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 39 | 26 | 5 | 77 | 38 |
| Ontario | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 32 | 42 | 36 | 1 | 5 | 42 |
| Manitoba | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Saskatchewan | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Alberta | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 17 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 16 |
| British Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 22 |
| Yukon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Northwest Territories | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Nunavut | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 20 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 105 | 154 | 116 | 10 | 25 | 151 |

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

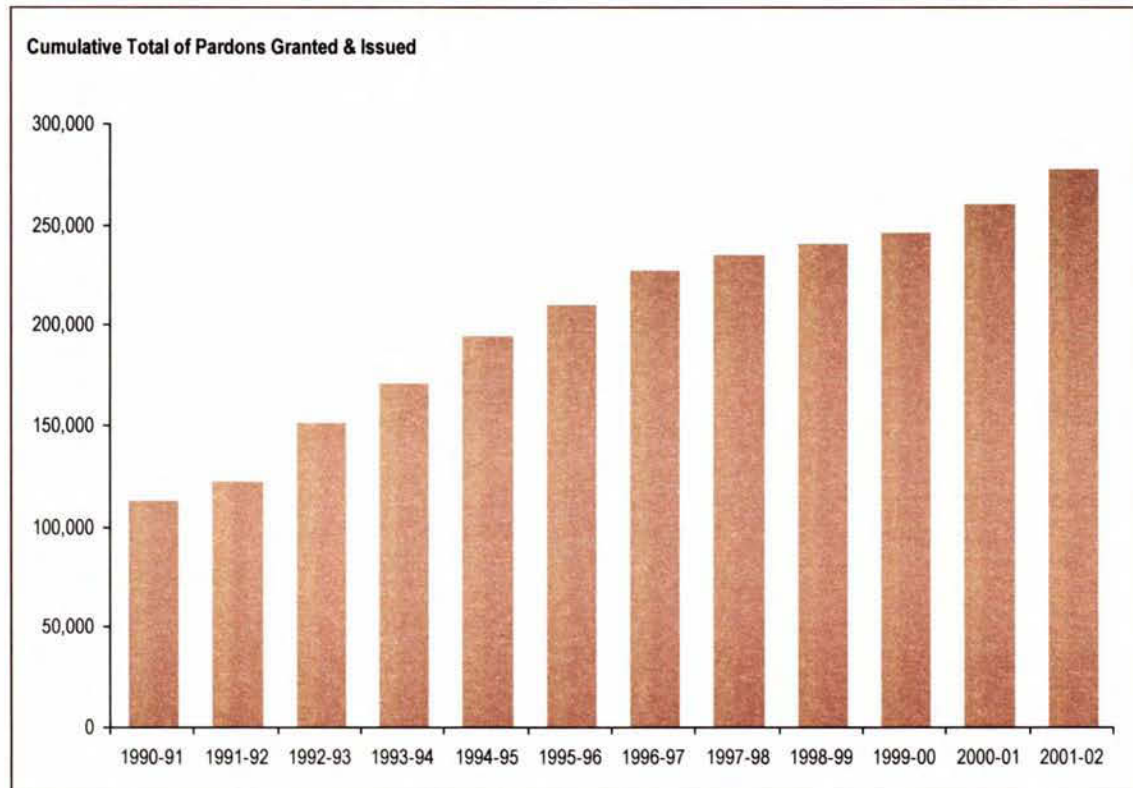
These numbers are as of July 7, 2002.

Current Status applies to the current sentence of active offenders only.

Two offenders have died and one offender has had two LTSOs imposed.

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS INCREASED

Figure E5.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The National Parole Board receives over 20,000 pardon applications per year. Over 99% of the approved applications for pardons are granted.
- The number of pardon applications processed increased in 2001-02; however, the percentage of pardons granted or issued decreased in 2001-02.
- Over three million (3,282,193) Canadians have a criminal record* but less than 10% of people convicted have received a pardon. Since the pardon process began in 1970, 276,956 pardons have been granted or issued.

Note:

Pardons allow people who were convicted of a criminal offence but have completed their sentence and demonstrated that they are law-abiding citizens to have their criminal record sealed. A person convicted of a summary offence may apply for a pardon three years after the completion of the sentence, and a person convicted of an indictable offence may apply after five years.

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

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS INCREASED

Table E5.

| Type of Decision | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Granted | 4,873 | 3,594 | 3,129 | 7,495 | 10,725 |
| Issued | 2,760 | 1,882 | 2,732 | 6,700 | 5,920 |
| Denied | 180 | 52 | 44 | 84 | 409 |
| Total Granted / Issued / Denied | 7,813 | 5,528 | 5,905 | 14,279 | 17,054 |
| Percentage Granted / Issued | 97.7 | 99.1 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 97.6 |
| Revocations | 401 | 409 | 409 | 80 | 20 |
| Cessations | 265 | 275 | 234 | 462 | 443 |
| Total Revocations / Cessations | 666 | 684 | 643 | 542 | 463 |
| Cumulative Granted / Issued* | 234,779 | 240,255 | 246,116 | 260,311 | 276,956 |
| Cumulative Revocations / Cessations* | 6,046 | 6,730 | 7,373 | 7,915 | 8,378 |

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

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

1. Have you found the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* to be a useful document? If so, please elaborate.

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

3. 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?

4. Any further comments?

Please return completed questionnaires to:

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