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Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

Annual Report 2011



Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

2011

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

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

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

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PREFACE

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

- First, the visual representation of the statistics is simple and uncluttered, and under each chart there are a few key points that will assist the reader in extracting the information from the chart.
- Second, for each chart there is a table of numbers corresponding to the visual representation. In some instances, the table includes additional numbers, e.g., a five-year series, even though the chart depicts the data for the most recent year (e.g., Figure A2).
- Third, rather than using the conventional headings for statistics (e.g., “police-reported crime rate by year by type of crime”) the titles for each chart and table inform the reader about the matter at hand (e.g., “Police-reported crime rate has decreased since 1998”).
- Fourth, notes have been kept to a minimum, that is, only where they were judged to be essential for the reader to understand the statistics.
- Finally, the source of the statistics is indicated under each chart so that the interested reader can easily access more information if desired.

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

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

PREFACE (CONTINUED)

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

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

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CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS

Public Safety Canada

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

Correctional Service of Canada

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

Parole Board of Canada

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

Office of the Correctional Investigator

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

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (Statistics Canada)

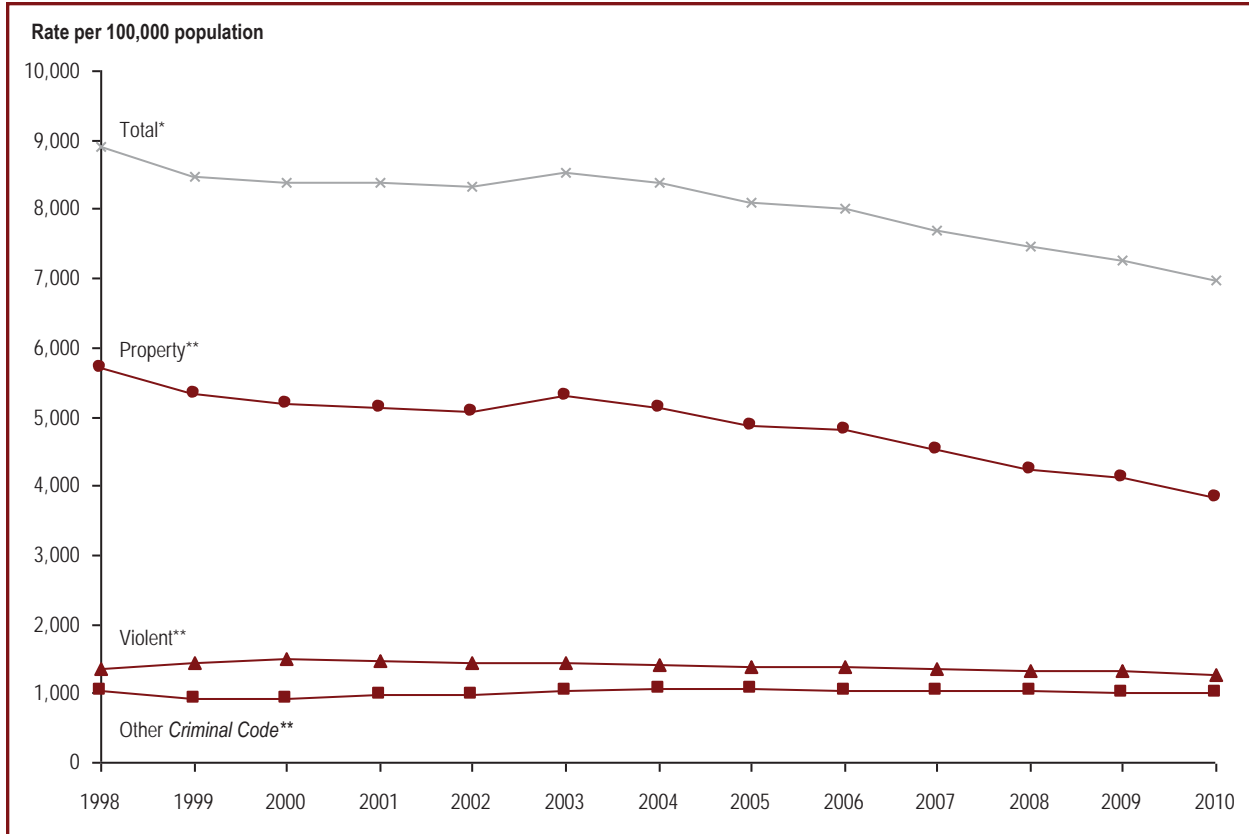
The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) is a division of Statistics Canada. The CCJS is the focal point of a federal-provincial-territorial partnership, known as the National Justice Statistics Initiative, for the collection of information on the nature and extent of crime and the administration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

SECTION A

CONTEXT - CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS BEEN DECREASING SINCE 1998

Figure A1



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

- The overall crime rate has decreased 21.8% since 1998, from 8,915 per 100,000 to 6,969 in 2010.
- Over the same period, there was a 32.5% decrease in the property crime rate, from a rate of 5,696 per 100,000 to 3,846 in 2010. In contrast, the crime rate for drug offences has increased 35.3% since 1998, from 235 per 100,000 population to 318.
- The rate of violent crime has fluctuated over the last twelve years, peaking in 2000 at 1,494 per 100,000 population. Since 2000, the rate of violent crimes has decreased 14.2% to 1,282 in 2010.
- In general, the crime rates for traffic offences and other *Criminal Code* offences have fluctuated since 1998.

Note:

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

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

These crime statistics are based on crimes that are reported to the police. Since not all crimes are reported to the police, these figures underestimate actual crime. See Figure F1 for rates based on victimization surveys (drawn from the *General Social Survey*), an alternative method of measuring crime.

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS BEEN DECREASING SINCE 1998

Table A1

Year	Type of offence						Total*
	Violent**	Property**	Traffic	Other CCC**	Drugs	Other Fed. Statutes	
1998	1,345	5,696	469	1,051	235	119	8,915
1999	1,440	5,345	388	910	264	128	8,474
2000	1,494	5,189	370	924	287	113	8,376
2001	1,473	5,124	393	989	288	123	8,390
2002	1,441	5,080	379	991	296	128	8,315
2003	1,435	5,299	373	1,037	274	115	8,532
2004	1,404	5,123	379	1,072	306	107	8,391
2005	1,389	4,884	378	1,052	290	97	8,090
2006	1,386	4,808	376	1,049	295	87	8,002
2007	1,352	4,519	402	1,028	307	90	7,697
2008	1,332	4,249	436	1,037	307	99	7,460
2009	1,318	4,111	433	1,015	291	94	7,262
2010	1,282	3,846	410	1,016	318	96	6,969

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

Note:

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

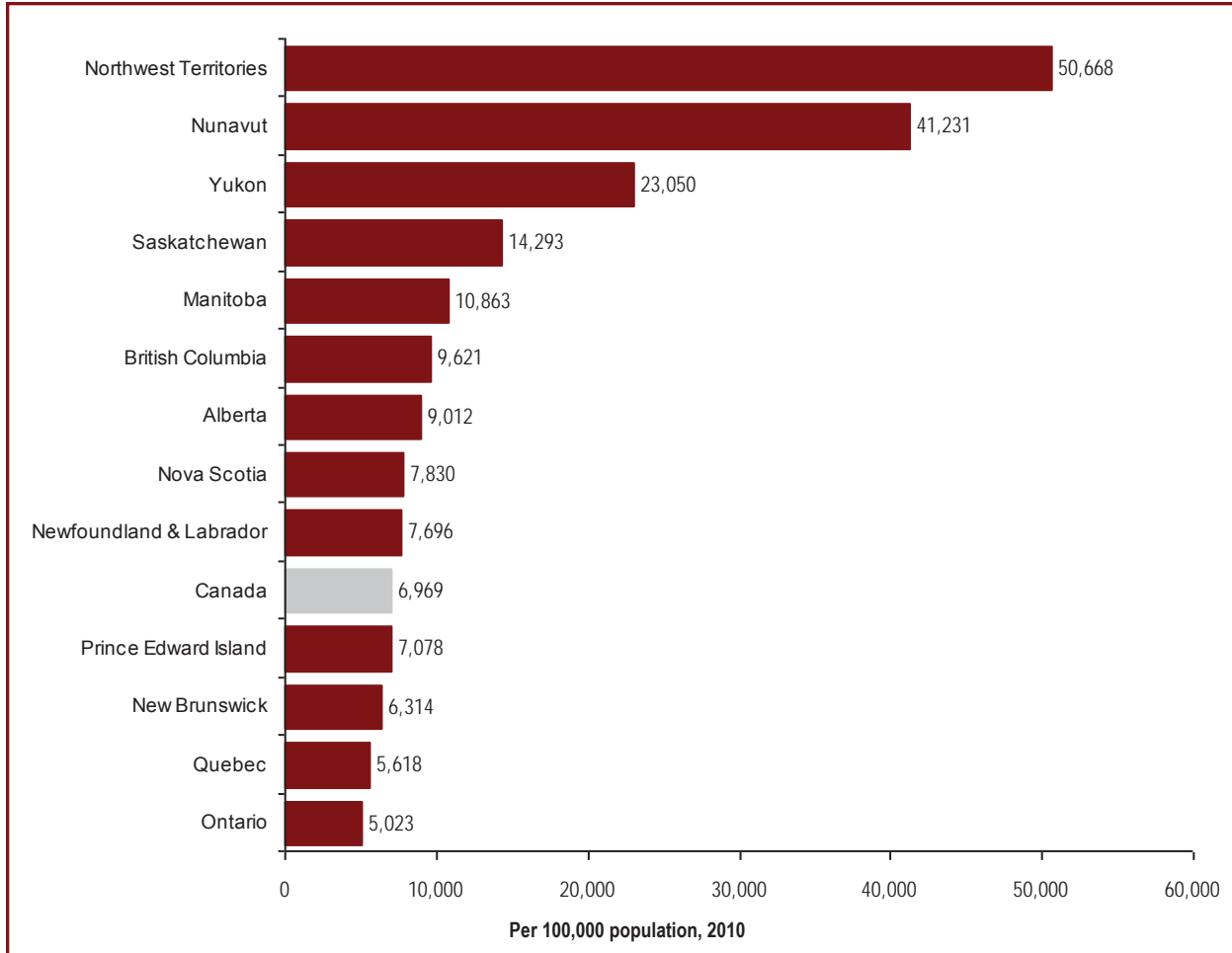
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Rates are based on incidents reported per 100,000 population.

Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

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

Figure A2



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

- Crime rates are higher in the west and highest in the Territories. This general pattern has been stable over time.
- The Canadian crime rate* dropped from 8,002 in 2006 to 6,969 in 2010.

Note:

*Rates are based on 100,000 population.

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

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

Table A2

Province/Territory	Crime Rate*				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Newfoundland & Labrador	6,664	7,052	7,146	7,386	7,696
Prince Edward Island	7,510	6,791	6,895	7,072	7,078
Nova Scotia	8,747	8,218	7,751	7,742	7,830
New Brunswick	6,701	6,307	6,506	6,402	6,314
Quebec	6,133	5,891	5,952	5,845	5,618
Ontario	5,969	5,683	5,457	5,283	5,023
Manitoba	12,318	11,658	10,634	11,257	10,863
Saskatchewan	15,266	15,124	14,553	14,437	14,293
Alberta	10,173	10,059	10,058	9,578	9,012
British Columbia	12,375	11,702	10,800	10,180	9,621
Yukon Territory	21,496	22,982	24,203	25,422	23,050
Northwest Territories	43,699	46,508	47,971	45,733	50,668
Nunavut	33,053	31,974	37,253	39,852	41,231
Canada	8,002	7,697	7,460	7,262	6,969

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

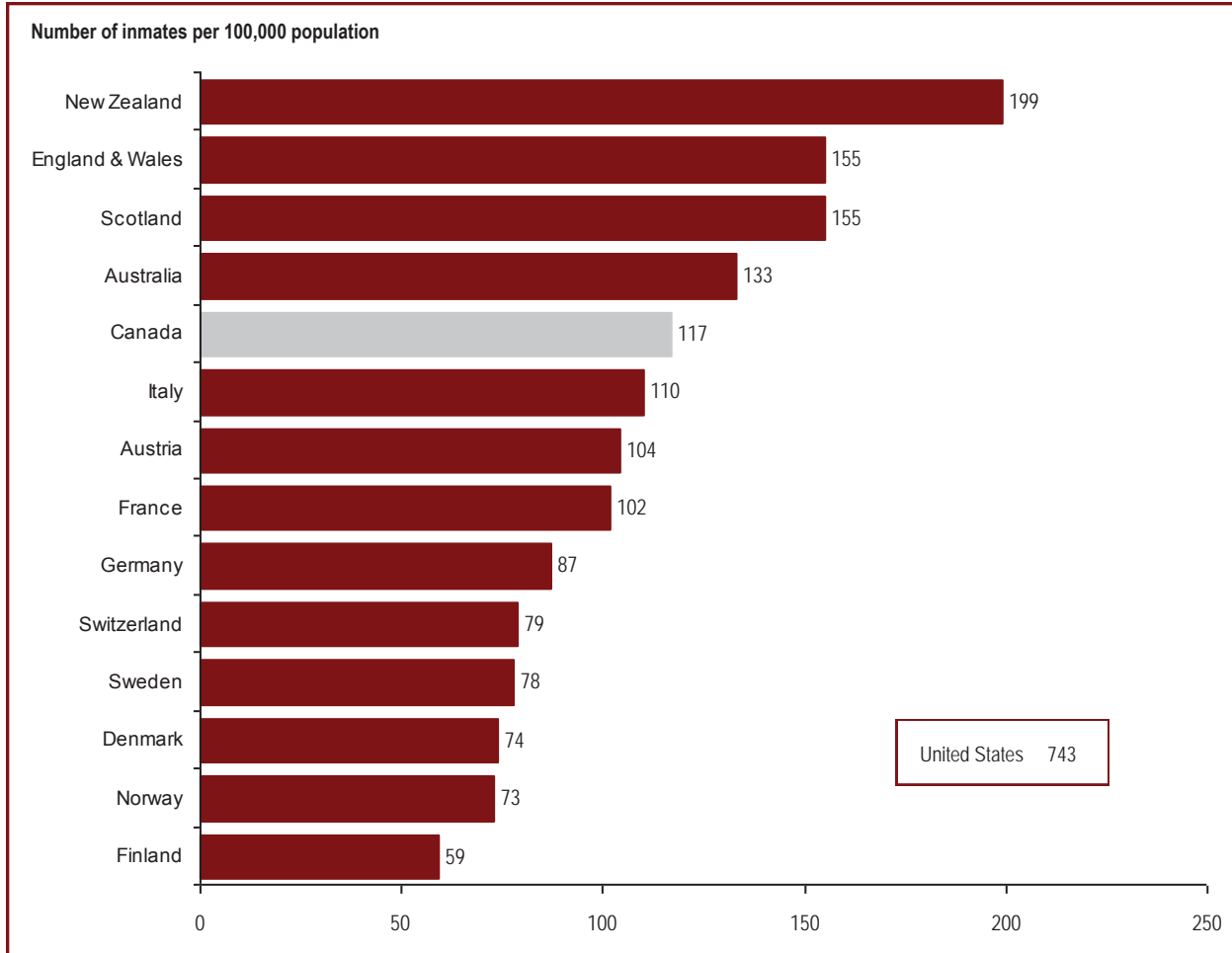
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CANADA'S INCARCERATION RATE IS HIGH RELATIVE TO MOST WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Figure A3



Source: International Centre for Prison Studies: World Prison Population List (Seventh Edition); World Prison Population List (Eighth Edition); World Prison Population List online (retrieved October 7, 2011 at www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php).

- Canada's incarceration rate is higher than the rates in most Western European countries but much lower than the United States, where the most recent incarceration rate was 743 per 100,000 general population.
- Based on the most up to date information available from the International Centre for Prison Studies, Canada's incarceration rate was 117 per 100,000, calculated based on the 2008 population.

Note:

The incarceration rate, in this figure, is a measure of the number of people (i.e., adults and youth) in custody per 100,000 people in the general population. Incarceration rates from the *World Prison Population List* are based on the most recently available data at the time the list was compiled. Due to variations in the availability of information, the 2006 and 2008 dates reported in Figure A3 refer to when the *World Prison Population Lists* (*Seventh and Eighth Editions* respectively) were published, but may not necessarily correspond to the date the data were obtained. For 2011, the data was retrieved online on October 7, 2011 from www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php which contains the most up-to-date information available. These data reflect incarceration rates based on the country's population in 2011 except where noted. Additionally, different practices and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

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

Table A3

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006 ^{1*}	2008 ^{2*}	2011 ^{3*}
United States	682	682	699	700	701	714	723	738	756	743 ^b
New Zealand	150	149	149	145	155	168	168	186	185	199
England & Wales	125	125	124	125	141	142	141	148	153	155
Scotland	119	118	115	120	129	132	136	139	152	155
Australia	110	108	108	110	115	117	120	126	129	133 ^a
Canada	123	118	116	116	116	108	107	107	116	117^c
Italy	85	89	94	95	100	98	96	104	92	110
Austria	86	85	84	85	100	106	110	105	95	104 ^a
France	88	91	89	80	93	91	91	85	96	102
Germany	96	97	97	95	98	96	98	95	89	87
Switzerland	85	81	79	90	68	81	81	83	76	79 ^a
Sweden	60	59	64	65	73	75	81	82	74	78 ^a
Denmark	64	66	61	60	64	70	70	77	63	74
Norway	57	56	--	60	59	65	65	66	69	73
Finland	54	46	52	50	70	71	66	75	64	59

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

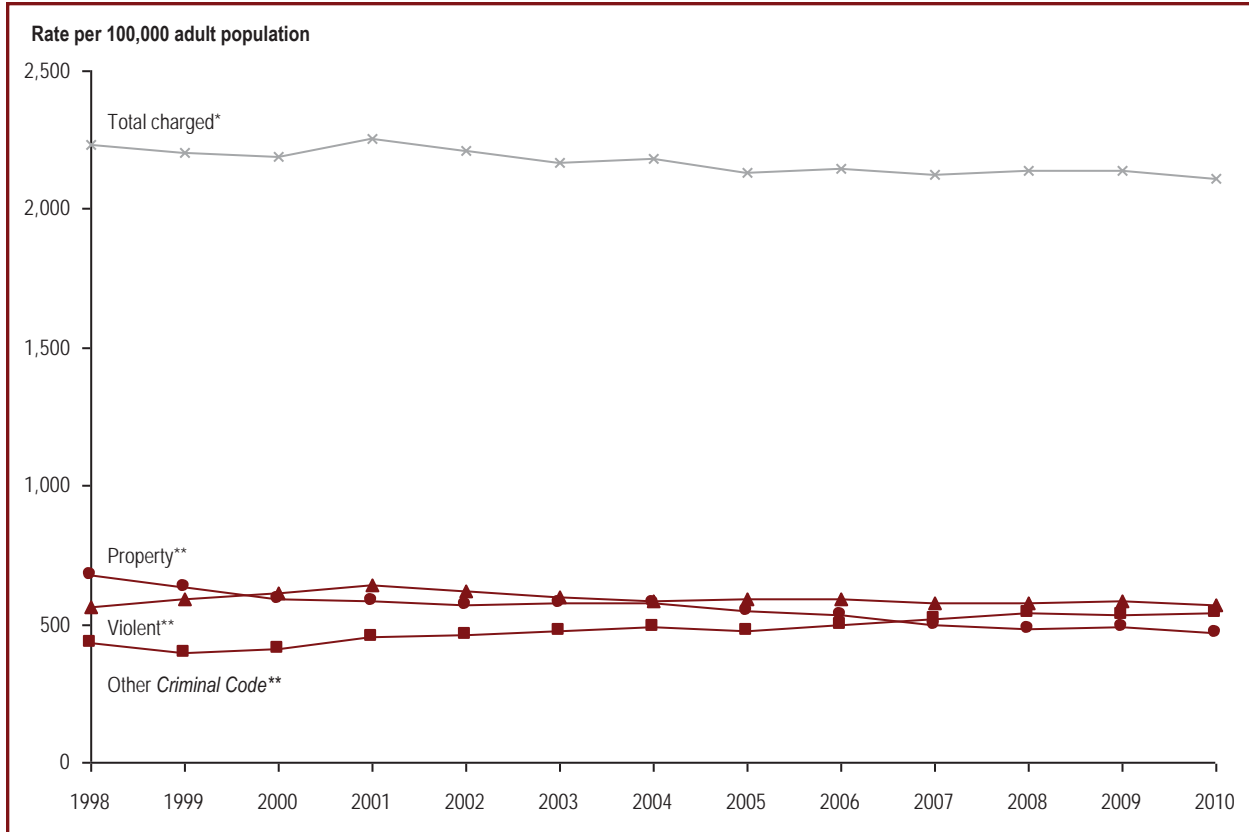
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-- Figures not available.

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 2001

Figure A4



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

- Since 1998, the rate of women charged has increased from 718 women per 100,000 women in the population to 818. However, the rate for men has decreased from 3,819 men per 100,000 men in the population to 3,454.
- Over the same period, the rate of women charged with violent crimes increased by 31.6%, such that in 2010, 194 women were charged per 100,000 women in the population. In comparison, the rate of men charged with violent crimes decreased by 3.5% over the last twelve years. Since reaching a peak of 1,109 men charged per 100,000 men in the population in 2001, the rate has since decreased to 961 in 2010.
- Similarly, the rate of women charged with traffic crimes has also increased, from 78 women charged per 100,000 women in the population in 1998, to 94 in 2010. Conversely, the rate of men charged with traffic crimes has decreased 26.4% since 1998, to 499 men charged per 100,000 men in the population in 2010.

Note:

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

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

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

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

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 2001

Table A4

Year	Type of offence						Total Charged*
	Violent**	Property**	Traffic	Other CCC**	Drugs	Other Fed. Statutes	
1998	563	677	374	430	168	24	2,236
1999	590	632	371	396	185	30	2,203
2000	615	591	349	411	198	26	2,190
2001	641	584	349	451	202	28	2,256
2002	617	569	336	460	199	29	2,211
2003	598	573	326	476	172	23	2,168
2004	584	573	314	490	187	30	2,180
2005	589	550	299	479	185	29	2,131
2006	593	533	300	498	198	27	2,149
2007	576	499	298	520	208	28	2,128
2008	574	485	306	538	207	31	2,142
2009	582	488	309	530	200	33	2,143
2010	572	469	293	540	210	31	2,114

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

Note:

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

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

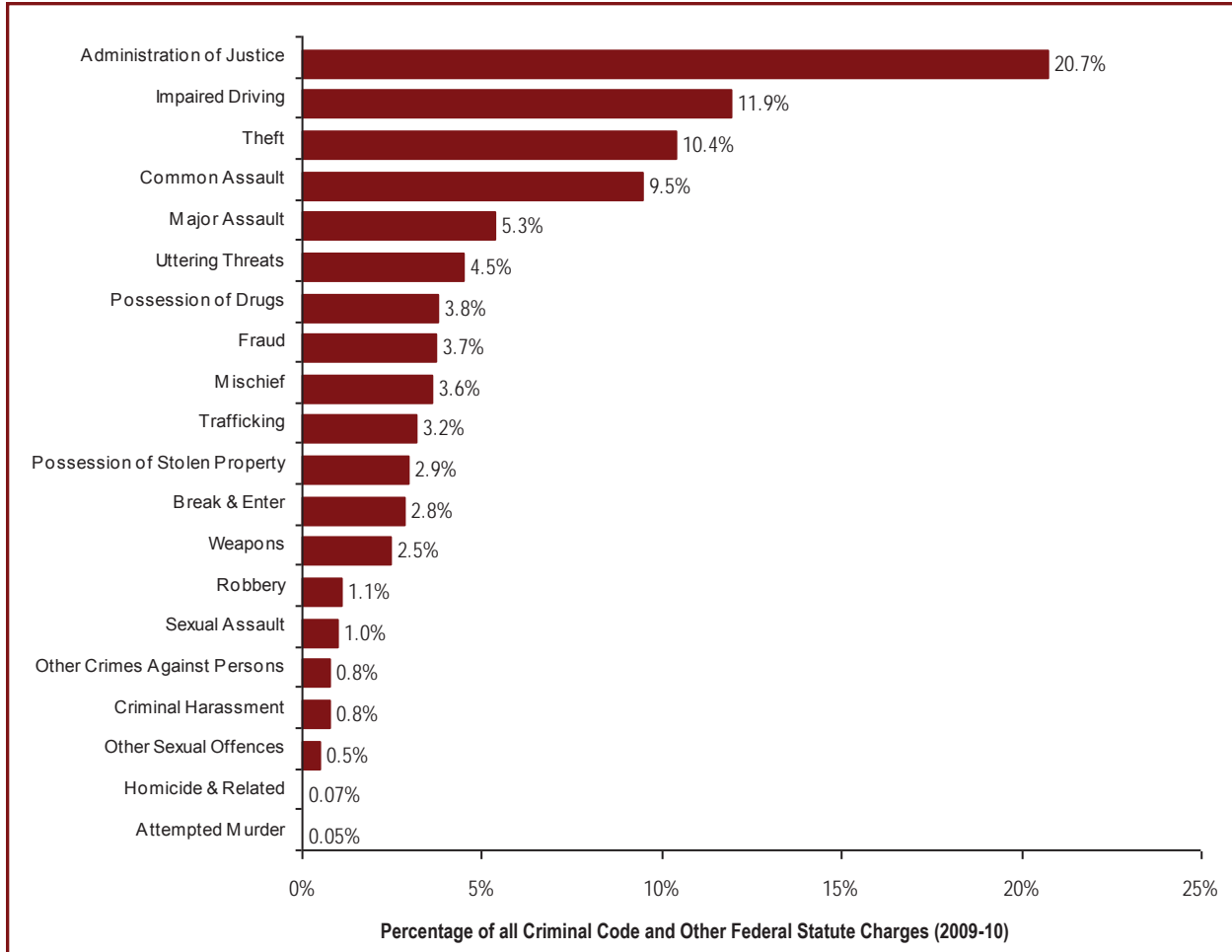
Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

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

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CASES ACCOUNT FOR 21% OF CASES* IN ADULT COURTS

Figure A5



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

- Administration of justice cases (offences related to case proceedings such as failure to appear in court, failure to comply with a court order, breach of probation, and unlawfully at large) account for more than one fifth of cases completed in adult criminal courts.
- Apart from administration of justice cases, impaired driving is the most frequent federal statute case in adult courts.

Note:

*Cases completed in adult criminal courts.

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

Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In addition, information from Quebec's municipal courts (which account for approximately 25% of *Criminal Code* charges in the provinces) is not collected.

The graph excludes *Youth Criminal Justice Act / Young Offenders Act* offences. The *Adult Criminal Court Survey* groups these offences under "Other Federal Statutes".

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

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CASES ACCOUNT FOR 21% OF CASES* IN ADULT COURTS

Table A5

Type of Charge	Criminal Code and Other Federal Statute Charges					
	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Crimes Against the Person	94,063	23.92	95,114	23.86	95,345	23.64
Homicide and Related	301	0.08	275	0.07	263	0.07
Attempted Murder	235	0.06	167	0.04	193	0.05
Robbery	4,486	1.14	4,466	1.12	4,360	1.08
Sexual Assault	4,137	1.05	4,145	1.04	4,008	0.99
Other Sexual Offences	1,908	0.49	2,046	0.51	2,023	0.50
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	20,863	5.31	21,509	5.39	21,549	5.34
Common Assault (Level 1)	37,630	9.57	37,496	9.40	38,276	9.49
Uttering Threats	18,196	4.63	18,578	4.66	18,337	4.55
Criminal Harassment	3,099	0.79	3,185	0.80	3,150	0.78
Other Crimes Against Persons	3,208	0.82	3,247	0.81	3,186	0.79
Crimes Against Property	94,570	24.05	93,056	23.34	96,863	24.02
Theft	39,042	9.93	38,802	9.73	42,010	10.42
Break and Enter	11,889	3.02	11,722	2.94	11,422	2.83
Fraud	15,188	3.86	14,656	3.68	14,957	3.71
Mischief	13,616	3.46	13,952	3.50	14,716	3.65
Possession of Stolen Property	12,674	3.22	11,921	2.99	11,822	2.93
Other Property Crimes	2,161	0.55	2,003	0.50	1,936	0.48
Administration of Justice	82,106	20.88	83,499	20.94	83,530	20.71
Fail to Appear	5,293	1.35	5,123	1.28	4,627	1.15
Breach of Probation	30,091	7.65	30,581	7.67	31,243	7.75
Unlawfully at Large	2,661	0.68	2,552	0.64	2,496	0.62
Fail to Comply with Order	35,361	8.99	36,298	9.10	36,321	9.01
Other Admin. Justice	8,700	2.21	8,945	2.24	8,843	2.19
Other Criminal Code	19,295	4.91	19,048	4.78	19,085	4.73
Weapons	9,916	2.52	9,933	2.49	9,911	2.46
Prostitution	1,811	0.46	1,632	0.41	1,704	0.42
Disturbing the Peace	2,069	0.53	1,823	0.46	1,741	0.43
Residual <i>Criminal Code</i>	5,499	1.40	5,660	1.42	5,729	1.42
Criminal Code Traffic	55,520	14.12	58,282	14.62	59,668	14.79
Impaired Driving	44,240	11.25	46,268	11.60	48,111	11.93
Other CC Traffic	11,280	2.87	12,014	3.01	11,557	2.87
Other Federal Statutes	47,639	12.12	49,698	12.47	48,849	12.11
Drug Possession	15,340	3.90	15,713	3.94	15,272	3.79
Drug Trafficking	12,243	3.11	12,974	3.25	12,709	3.15
Residual Federal Statutes	18,877	4.80	19,785	4.96	19,470	4.83
Total Offences	393,193	100.00	398,697	100.00	403,340	100.0

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

Note:

*Cases completed in adult criminal courts.

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

The table excludes *Youth Criminal Justice Act / Young Offenders Act* offences. The *Adult Criminal Court Survey* groups these offences under "Other Federal Statutes".

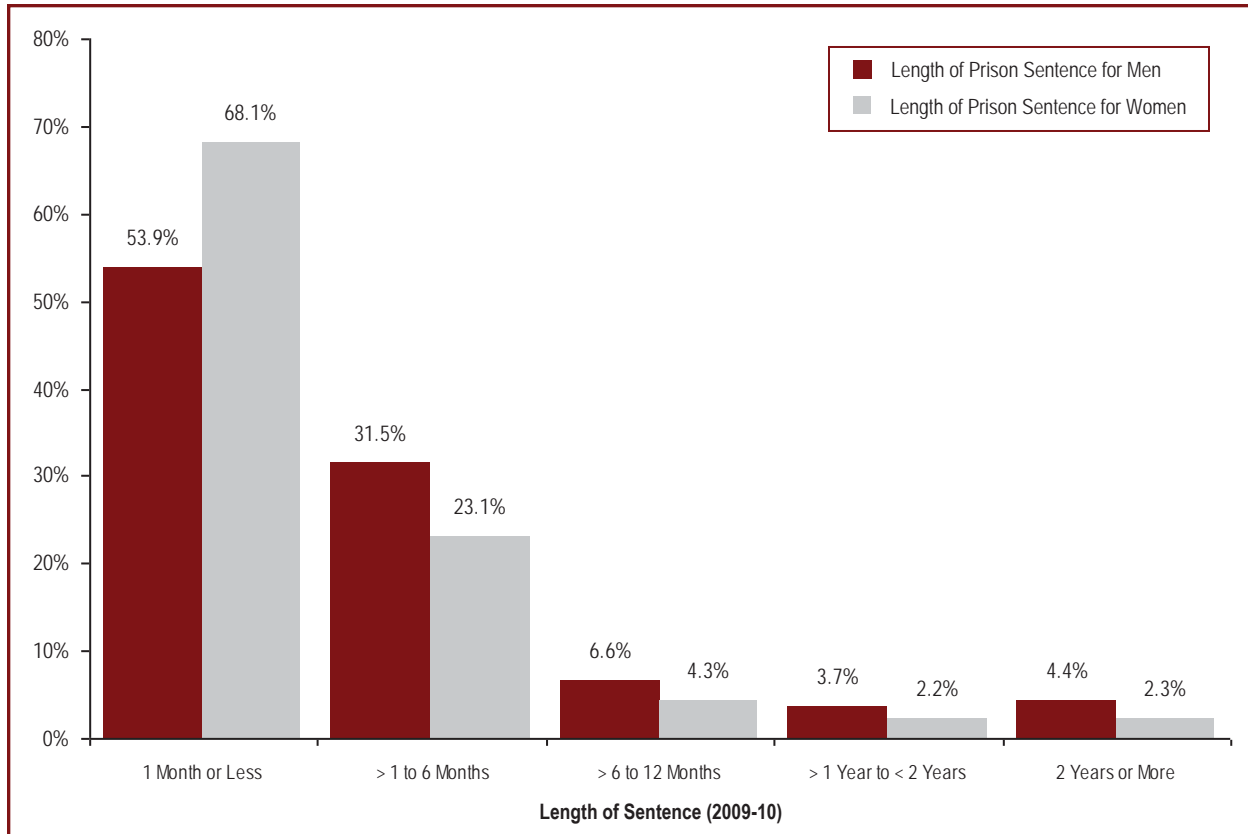
Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In addition, information from Quebec's municipal courts (which account for approximately 25% of *Criminal Code* charges in the provinces) is not collected.

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

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

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Figure A6



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

- Over half (55.4%) of all custodial sentences imposed by adult criminal courts are one month or less.
- Prison sentences for men tend to be longer than for women. Over two-thirds (68.1%) of women and just over half of men (53.9%) who are incarcerated upon guilty* finding receive a sentence of one month or less, and 91.2% of women and 85.4% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all guilty findings that result in custody, only 4.2% result in federal jurisdiction (i.e., a sentence of two years or more).

Note:

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

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

Excludes *Youth Criminal Justice Act / Young Offenders Act* offences, cases where length of prison sentence and/or sex was not known, data for Manitoba as information on both sentence length and gender were not available, and data on corporations.

Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In addition, information from Quebec's municipal courts (which account for approximately 25% of *Criminal Code* charges in the provinces) is not collected.

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

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Table A6

Length of Prison Sentence	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	%	%	%	%	%
1 Month or Less					
Women	68.8	69.6	69.6	67.6	68.1
Men	52.4	52.7	53.5	53.9	53.9
Total	54.1	54.6	55.3	55.5	55.4
More Than 1 Month to 6 Months					
Women	23.0	22.2	22.3	24.2	23.1
Men	32.6	32.1	31.6	31.4	31.5
Total	31.6	31.0	30.6	30.6	30.6
More Than 6 Months to 12 Months					
Women	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3
Men	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.6
Total	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.3
More Than 1 Year to Less Than 2 Years					
Women	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2
Men	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Total	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
2 Years or More					
Women	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3
Men	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.4
Total	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.2

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

Note:

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

Excludes *Youth Criminal Justice Act / Young Offenders Act* offences, cases where length of prison sentence and/or sex was not known, data for Manitoba as information on both sentence length and gender were not available, and data on corporations.

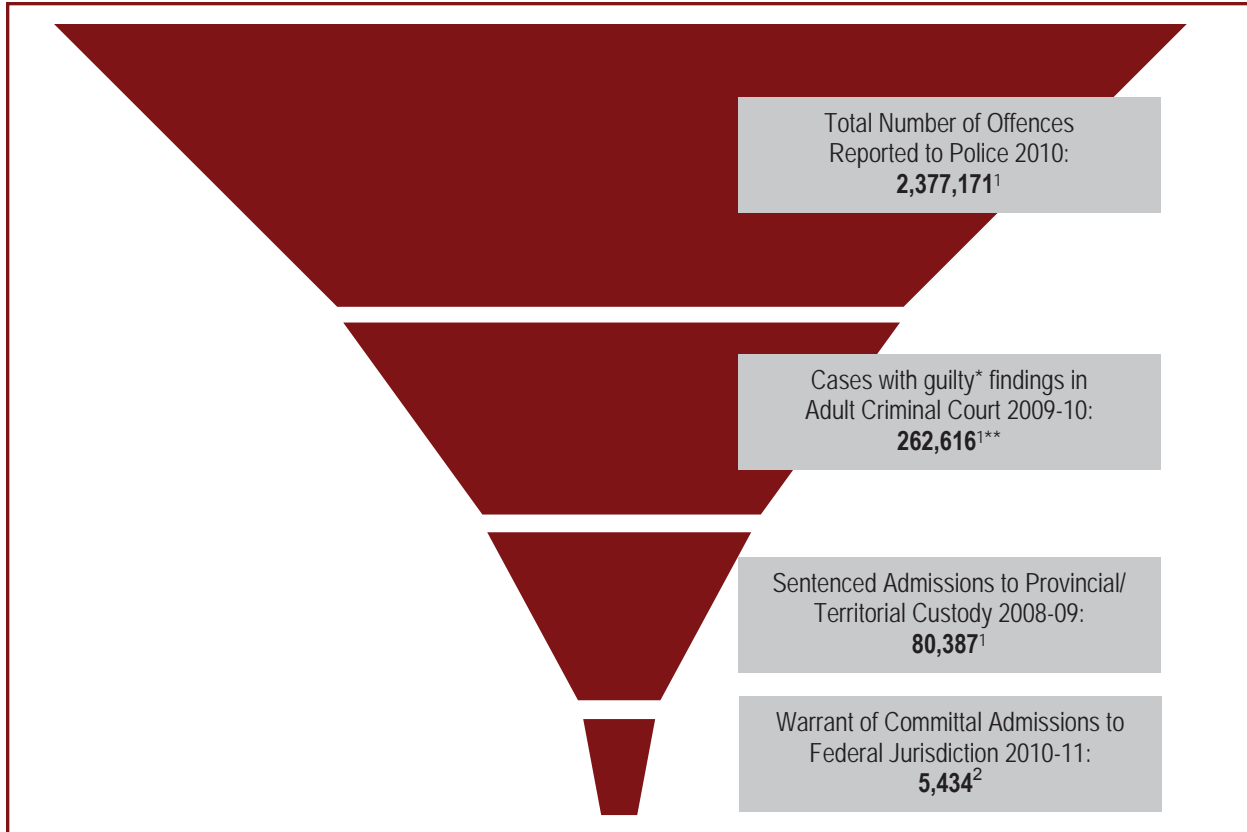
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Due to rounding, totals may not add to 100 percent.

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Figure A7



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

- There were about 2.4 million crimes reported to police in 2010.
- During 2010-11, 5,434 offenders were sentenced to federal jurisdiction (i.e., two years or more).

Note:

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

**This figure only includes cases in provincial court and partial data from Superior Court. Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In addition, information from Quebec's municipal courts (which account for approximately 25% of *Criminal Code* charges in the provinces) is not collected.

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

Police data are reported on a calendar year basis whereas court and prison data are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Table A7

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total Number of Offences Reported to Police ¹	2,606,887	2,534,730	2,485,207	2,448,805	2,377,171
Cases with guilty* findings in Adult Criminal Court ^{***}	247,509	255,487	263,948	262,616	Not available
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody ^{****}	79,862	79,724	80,387	Not available	Not available
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities ²	5,109	5,002	4,827	5,229	5,434

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

Note:

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

**This figure only includes cases convicted in provincial court and partial data from Superior Court. Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In addition, information from Quebec's municipal courts (which account for approximately 25% of *Criminal Code* charges in the provinces) is not collected.

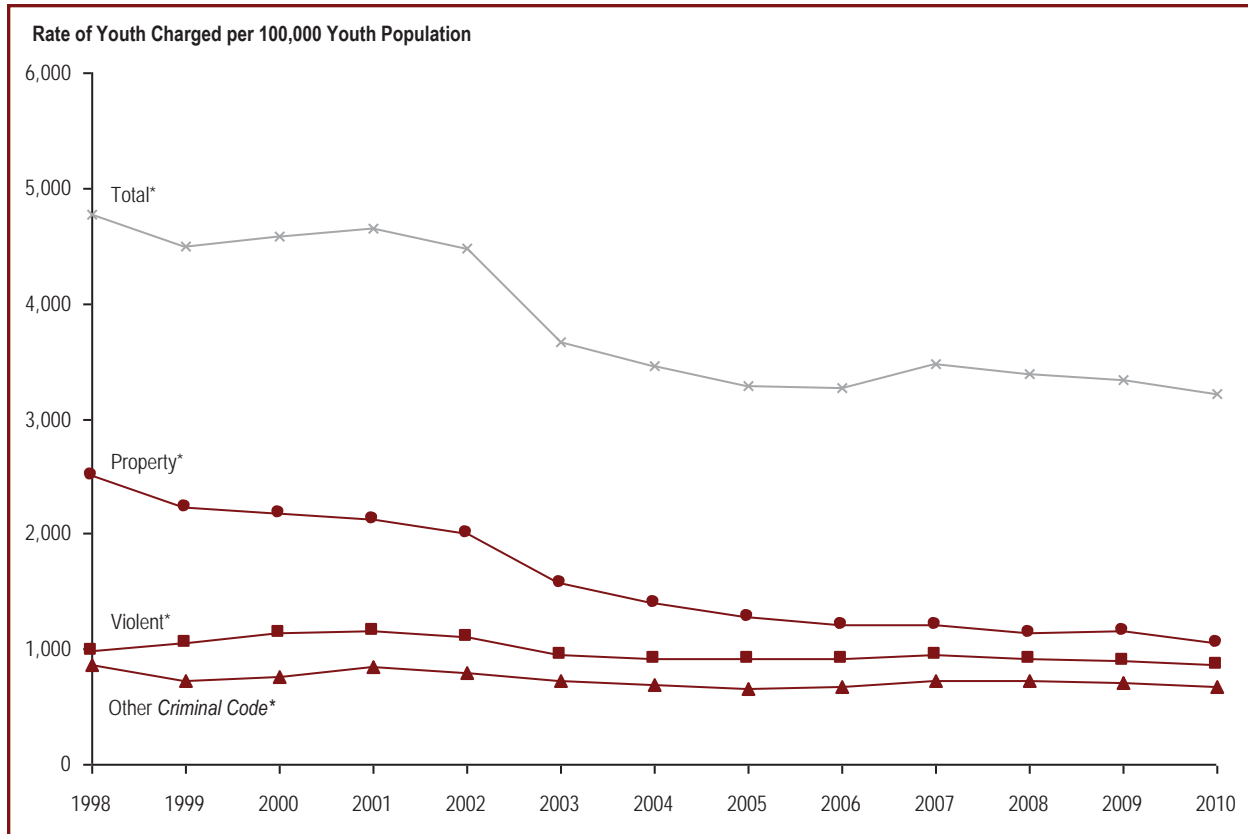
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***In order to make comparisons, data exclude Prince Edward Island and Nunavut.

Police data are reported on a calendar year basis whereas court and prison data are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).

THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED HAS FLUCTUATED OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Figure A8



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

- The rate of youth** charged has fluctuated over the past five years.
- In 2003, there was a notable decrease in all major crime categories, in part attributable to the implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) in April 2003, which places greater emphasis on diversion.
- The rates*** of female youth charged with violent or property crimes have decreased since 2003, by 9.3% and 18.8% respectively. In 2010, the rate of female youth charged was 449 per 100,000 for violent crime and 526 per 100,000 for property crime.
- Over the same seven year period, the rate*** of male youth charged with violent crime decreased by 8.1% to 1,275 per 100,000 in 2010. Similarly, the rate of male youth charged with property crime declined by 36%, to 1,565 per 100,000 in 2010.

Note:

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

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

***Rates for females are based on the number of female youth charged per 100,000 female youth population (12 to 17 years) and rates for males are based on the number of male youth charged per 100,000 male youth population (12 to 17 years).

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

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

THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED HAS FLUCTUATED OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Table A8

Year	Type of Offence						Total Charged*
	Violent*	Property*	Traffic**	Other CCC*	Drugs	Other Fed. Statutes	
1998	994	2,500	--	870	226	184	4,775
1999	1,060	2,237	--	728	266	209	4,500
2000	1,136	2,177	--	760	317	198	4,589
2001	1,157	2,119	--	840	343	195	4,656
2002	1,102	2,009	--	793	337	235	4,476
2003	953	1,570	--	726	208	204	3,662
2004	918	1,395	--	691	230	222	3,457
2005	924	1,276	--	660	214	212	3,287
2006	917	1,217	--	680	240	216	3,270
2007	945	1,214	75	733	261	239	3,467
2008	915	1,137	75	734	269	260	3,390
2009	898	1,156	69	706	241	263	3,333
2010	872	1,058	63	679	271	275	3,217

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

Note:

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

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

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

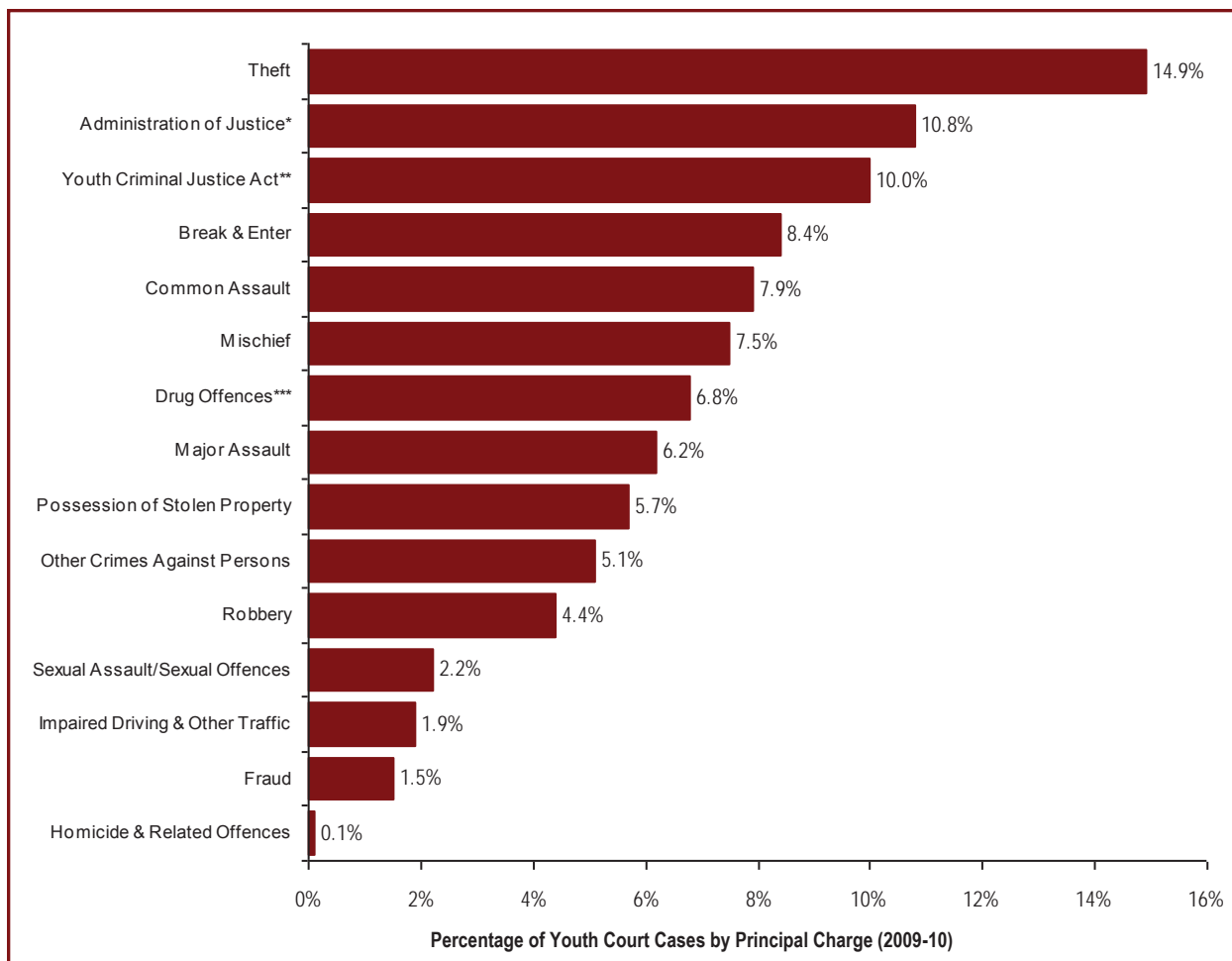
Rates for "Total" are based on 100,000 youth population (12 to 17 years).

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

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

THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Figure A9



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

- Following the enactment of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* in 2003, fewer youth are in court.
- Theft is the most common case in youth court.
- Homicides and related offences account for 0.1% of all youth cases.
- Females account for 24% of all cases, but they account for 36% of common assaults****.

Note:

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

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

***Drug Offences" includes possession and trafficking.

****The data exclude cases where gender is unknown. In Manitoba, gender is unknown for all cases.

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

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

THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Table A9

Type of Case	Number of Youth Court Cases				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Crimes Against the Person	14,838	14,793	15,395	15,614	14,633
Homicide and Attempted Murder	68	70	70	76	70
Robbery	2,112	2,377	2,637	2,768	2,496
Sexual Assault/Other Sexual Offences	1,367	1,254	1,140	1,283	1,231
Major Assault	3,657	3,618	3,845	3,729	3,500
Common Assault	4,871	4,575	4,696	4,767	4,458
Other Crimes Against the Person*	2,763	2,899	3,007	2,991	2,878
Crimes Against Property	22,808	22,517	22,612	22,219	22,015
Theft	7,992	8,079	8,026	8,262	8,389
Break and Enter	5,734	5,162	5,203	4,855	4,750
Fraud	840	830	852	818	825
Mischief	3,944	4,159	4,362	4,330	4,226
Possession of Stolen Property	3,531	3,586	3,416	3,258	3,217
Other Crimes Against Property	767	701	753	696	608
Administration of Justice	6,053	6,230	6,327	6,353	6,054
Escape/Unlawfully at Large	615	566	592	527	417
Other Administration of Justice**	5,438	5,664	5,735	5,826	5,637
Other Criminal Code	3,117	3,187	3,038	3,064	2,910
Weapons/Firearms	2,000	2,164	2,064	2,083	1,985
Prostitution	25	19	12	17	10
Disturbing the Peace	226	233	207	232	186
Residual Criminal Code	866	771	755	732	729
Criminal Code Traffic	1,088	1,112	1,237	1,170	1,085
Impaired Driving/Other CC Traffic	1,088	1,112	1,237	1,170	1,085
Other Federal Statutes	9,563	9,643	10,101	10,548	9,537
Drug Possession	2,252	2,445	2,725	2,919	2,540
Drug Trafficking	1,304	1,339	1,475	1,459	1,267
Youth Criminal Justice Act***	5,777	5,605	5,649	5,917	5,647
Residual Federal Statutes	230	254	252	253	83
Total	57,467	57,482	58,710	58,968	56,234

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

Note:

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

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

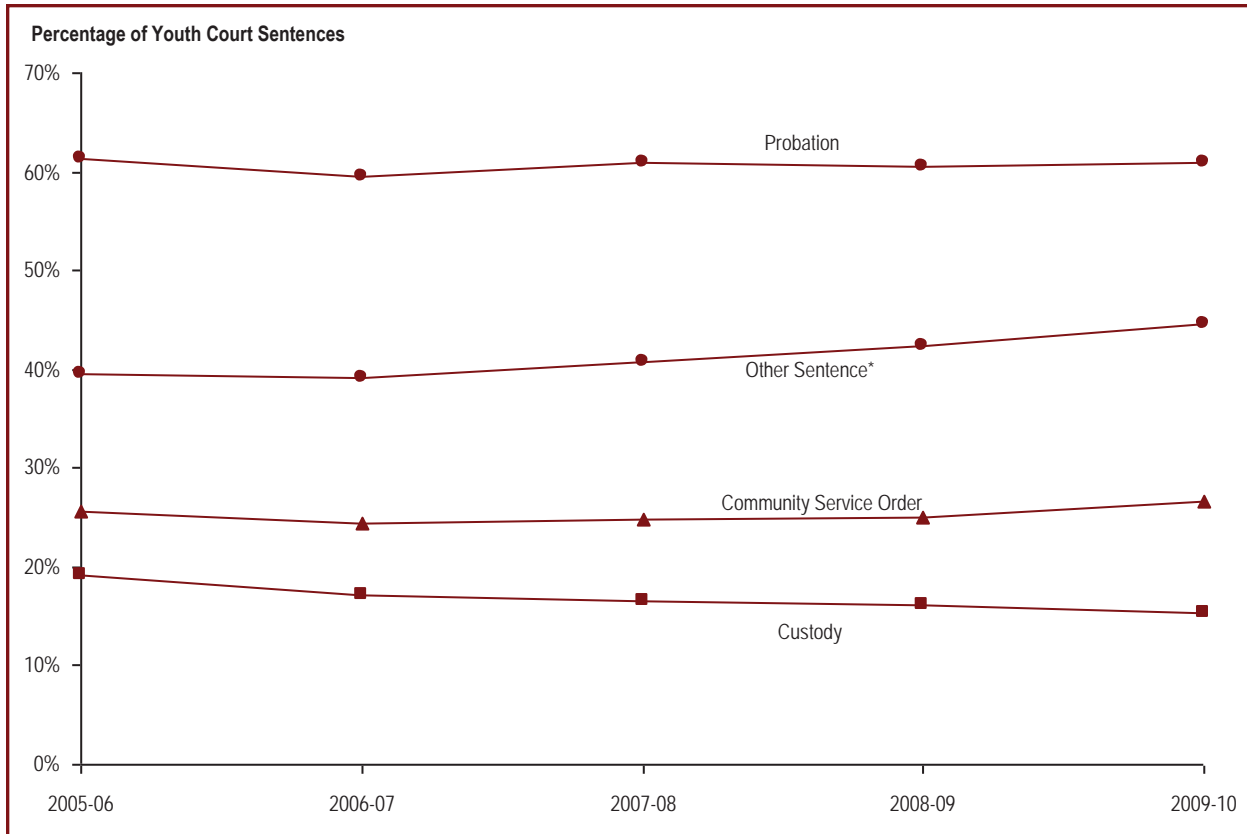
***Youth Criminal Justice Act offences include failure to comply with a disposition or undertaking, contempt against youth court, assisting a youth to leave a place of custody and harbouring a youth unlawfully at large. Also included are similar offences under the *Young Offenders Act*, which preceded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

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THE MOST COMMON SENTENCE FOR YOUTH IS PROBATION

Figure A10



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

- Consistent with the objectives of the *YCJA*, fewer youth are sentenced to custody. In 2009-10, about 15% of all guilty cases resulted in the youth being sentenced to custody. This compares to 18% of all guilty cases in 2005-06.
- In 2009-10, 61% of youth found guilty were given probation. This rate has remained relatively stable since the implementation of the *YCJA* in April 2003.
- Of the new *YCJA* sentences, deferred custody and supervision orders were handed down most frequently. In 2009-10, almost 5% of all guilty cases received such an order.

Note:

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

Each case may receive more than one sentence. Therefore, sanctions are not mutually exclusive and will not add to 100%.

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

Excludes data on corporations and where sex of accused was unknown.

THE MOST COMMON SENTENCE FOR YOUTH IS PROBATION

Table A10

Type of Sentence	Gender	Year				
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
		%	%	%	%	%
Probation	Female	59.8	57.6	58.1	59.7	58.4
	Male	61.6	60.1	61.6	60.8	61.7
	Total	60.9	59.2	60.8	60.3	60.6
Custody	Female	15.1	13.4	13.0	12.4	12.5
	Male	20.0	18.1	17.5	17.1	16.2
	Total	18.4	16.6	15.9	15.4	14.7
Community Service Order	Female	23.7	21.9	21.6	22.6	24.1
	Male	26.0	25.1	25.6	25.7	27.3
	Total	24.6	23.8	24.0	24.1	25.9
Fine	Female	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.2
	Male	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.2	4.8
	Total	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.6	4.3
Deferred Custody and Supervision	Female	3.0	2.6	3.4	3.2	4.3
	Male	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.1	5.0
	Total	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.6
Other Sentence*	Female	36.4	36.2	38.1	38.7	42.7
	Male	40.2	39.8	41.3	43.4	45.1
	Total	37.8	37.5	39.0	40.5	42.3

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

Note:

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

Each case may receive more than one sentence. Therefore, sanctions are not mutually exclusive and will not add to 100%.

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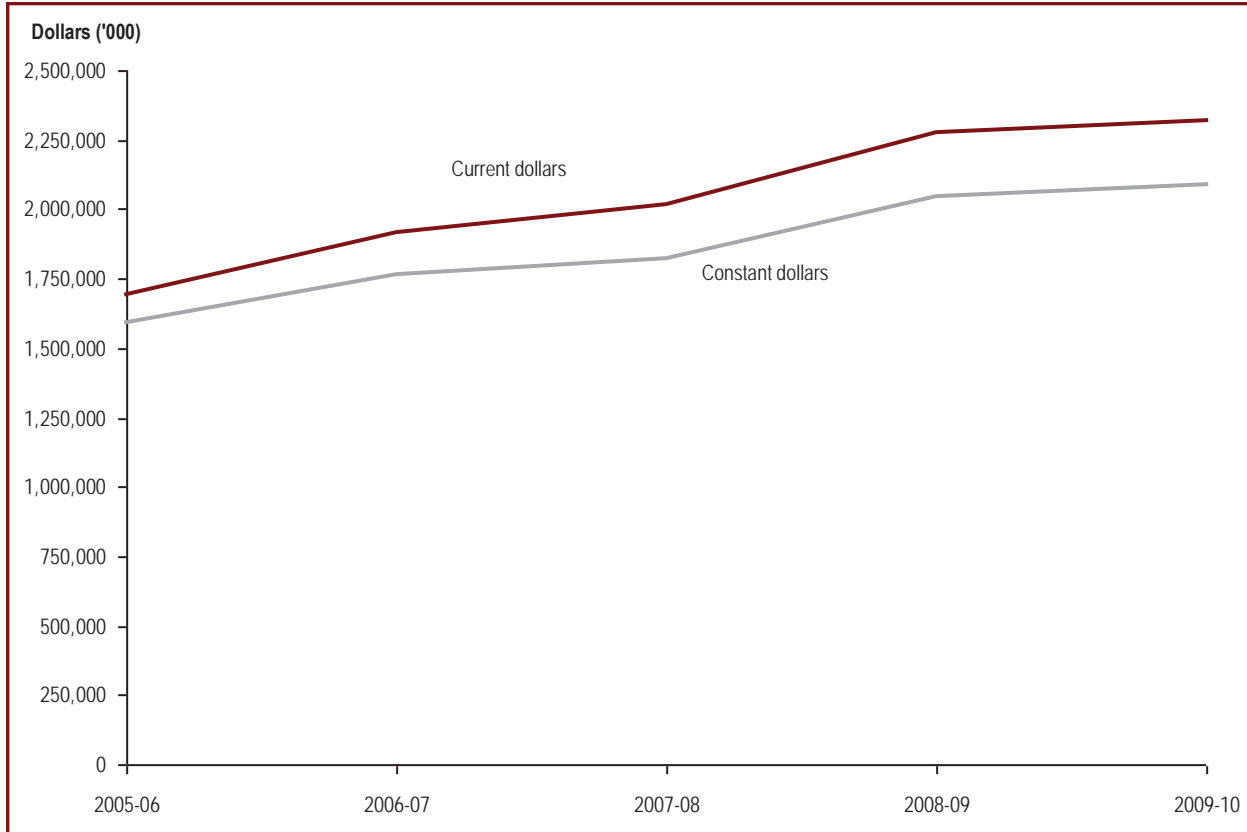
Excludes data on corporations and where sex of accused was unknown.

SECTION B

CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS INCREASED IN 2009-10

Figure B1



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

- In 2009-10, expenditures on federal corrections in Canada totaled approximately \$2.3 billion. This represents a 36.6% increase from 2005-06.
- Federal expenditures on corrections, in constant dollars, increased 30.9% from 2005-06 to 2009-10.
- Provincial/territorial expenditures totaled just over \$1.78 billion in 2008-09. The per capita cost in 2009-10, adjusted for inflation, was \$61.86, representing an increase of 25.2% from the \$49.42 per capita cost in 2005-06 (see *Adult Correctional Services Survey*, Statistics Canada).

Note:

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

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

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS INCREASED IN 2009-10

Table B1

Year	Current Dollars				Constant 2002 Dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
2005-06								
CSC	1,533,498	116,843	1,650,341	51.18	1,440,716	109,774	1,550,489	48.08
PBC	42,800	--	42,800	1.33	40,210	--	40,210	1.25
OCI	3,115	--	3,115	0.10	2,927	--	2,927	0.09
Total	1,579,413	116,843	1,696,256	52.60	1,483,853	109,774	1,593,626	49.42
2006-07								
CSC	1,743,847	124,538	1,868,386	57.35	1,608,418	114,866	1,723,285	52.90
PBC	43,400	--	43,400	1.33	40,030	--	40,030	1.23
OCI	3,156	--	3,156	0.10	2,911	--	2,911	0.09
Total	1,790,403	124,538	1,914,942	58.78	1,651,359	114,866	1,766,226	54.22
2007-08								
CSC	1,827,839	140,641	1,968,480	59.78	1,650,717	127,013	1,777,730	53.99
PBC	43,400	--	43,400	1.32	39,194	--	39,194	1.19
OCI	3,132	--	3,132	0.10	2,829	--	2,829	0.09
Total	1,874,371	140,641	2,015,012	61.20	1,692,740	127,013	1,819,753	55.27
2008-09								
CSC	2,024,839	197,992	2,222,831	66.72	1,822,015	178,160	2,000,175	60.04
PBC	48,600	--	48,600	1.46	43,732	--	43,732	1.31
OCI	3,854	--	3,854	0.12	3,468	--	3,468	0.10
Total	2,077,293	197,992	2,275,285	68.29	1,869,215	178,160	2,047,375	61.45
2009-10								
CSC	2,065,085	200,357	2,265,442	67.18	1,859,112	180,373	2,039,486	60.48
PBC	47,300	--	47,300	1.40	42,582	--	42,582	1.26
OCI	4,375	--	4,375	0.13	3,939	--	3,939	0.12
Total	2,116,760	200,357	2,317,117	68.72	1,905,633	180,373	2,086,007	61.86

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

Note:

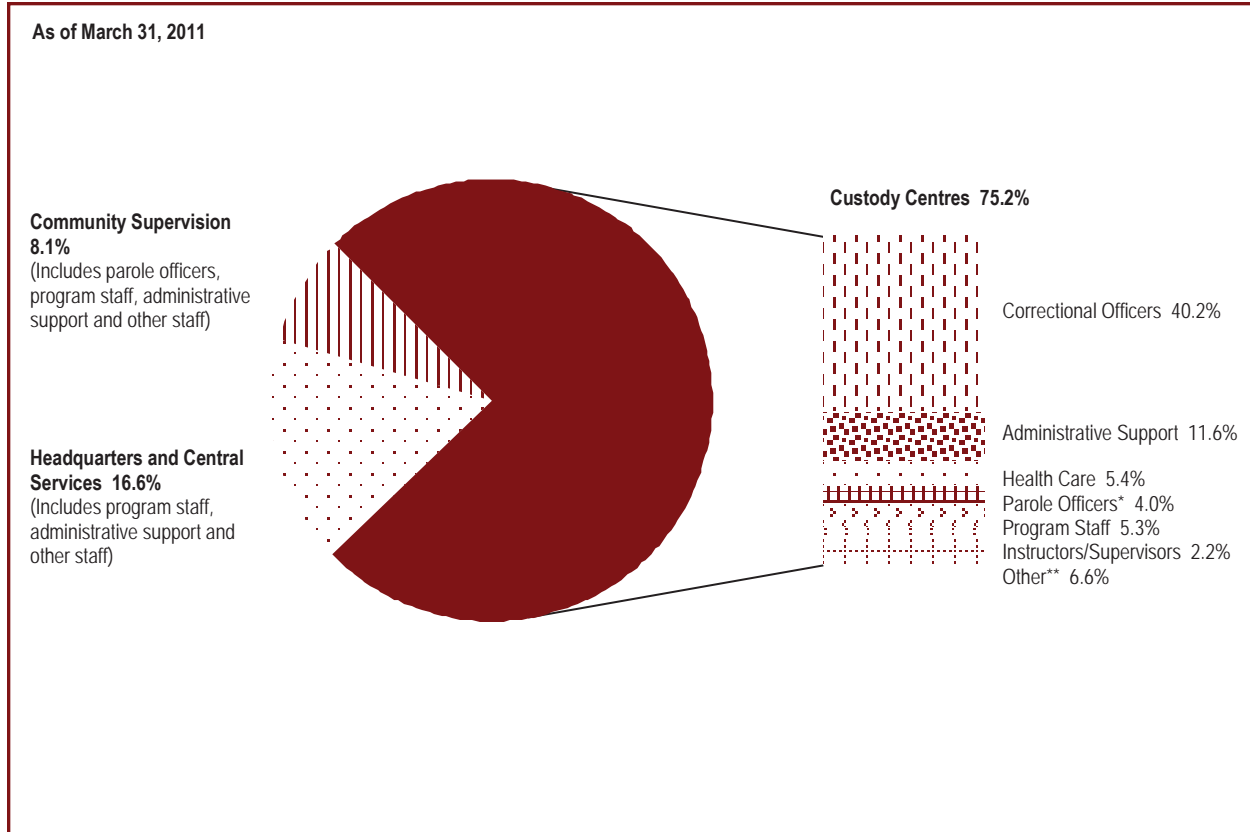
Due to rounding, constant dollar amounts may not add to "Total".

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

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

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Figure B2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) has a total staff of about 17,900.***
- Approximately 75% of CSC staff work in institutions.
- Staff employed in community supervision account for 8% of the total.

Note:

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

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

***CSC has changed its definition of employee. Previously, the total number of employees included casual employees, employees on leave without pay and suspended employees. These categories have been removed from the total as of 2005-06. These numbers represent active employees and employees on leave with pay as of March 31, 2011.

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

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Table B2

Service Area	Number of Staff	Percent
Headquarters and Central Services	2,979	16.6
Administration	2,530	14.1
Health Care	130	0.7
Program Staff	102	0.6
Correctional Officers	41	0.2
Instructors/Supervisors	14	0.1
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors	1	0.0
Other*	161	0.9
Custody Centres	13,469	75.2
Correctional Officers	7,194	40.2
Administration	2,079	11.6
Health Care	973	5.4
Program Staff	942	5.3
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors**	708	4.0
Instructors/Supervisors	400	2.2
Other*	1,173	6.6
Community Supervision	1,456	8.1
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors	771	4.3
Administration	362	2.0
Program Staff	222	1.2
Health Care	76	0.4
Correctional Officers	14	0.1
Instructor/Supervisor	1	0.0
Other*	10	0.1
Total***	17,904	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

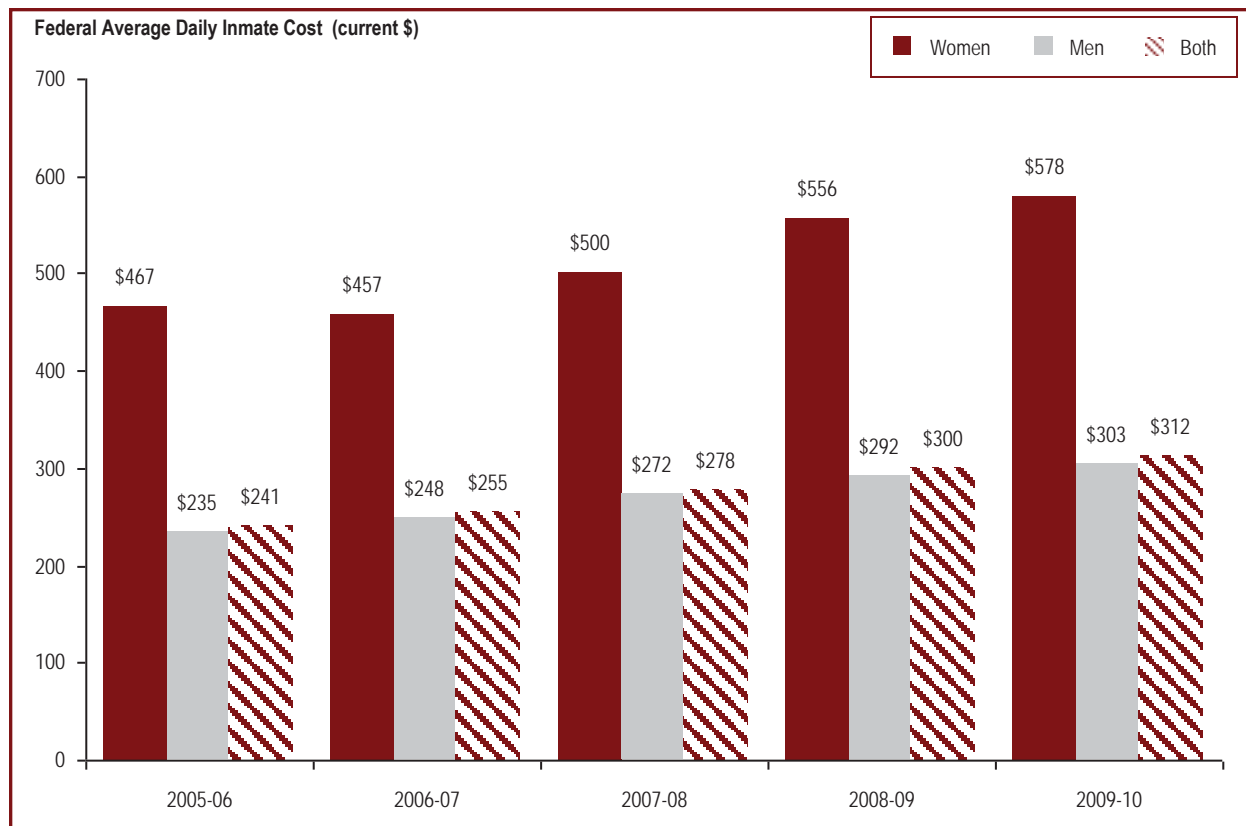
**These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility of preparing offenders for release.

***CSC has changed its definition of employee. Previously, the total number of employees included casual employees, employees on leave without pay and suspended employees. These categories have been removed from the total as of 2005-06. These numbers represent active employees and employees on leave with pay as of March 31, 2011.

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

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE INCARCERATED HAS INCREASED

Figure B3



Source: Accountability and Financial Reports, Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal average daily inmate cost has increased from \$241 in 2005-06 to \$312 in 2009-10.
- In 2009-10, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate incarcerated was \$113,974 per year, up from \$88,067 per year in 2005-06. In 2009-10, the annual average cost of keeping a male inmate incarcerated was \$110,786 per year, whereas the annual average cost for incarcerating a woman was \$211,093.
- It costs substantially less to maintain an offender in the community than to keep that individual incarcerated (\$29,537 per year versus \$113,974 per year).

Note:

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

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE INCARCERATED HAS INCREASED

Table B3

Categories	Annual Average Costs per Offender (current \$)				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Incarcerated Offenders					
Maximum Security (males only)	113,645	121,294	135,870	147,135	150,808
Medium Security (males only)	75,251	80,545	87,498	93,782	98,219
Minimum Security (males only)	82,676	83,297	89,377	93,492	95,038
Women's Facilities	170,684	166,830	182,506	203,061	211,093
Exchange of Services Agreements	71,605	77,428	77,762	87,866	89,800
Incarcerated Average	88,067	93,030	101,664	109,699	113,974
Offenders in the Community	23,105	23,076	24,825	29,476	29,537
Total Incarcerated and Community	71,004	74,261	81,932	91,498	93,916

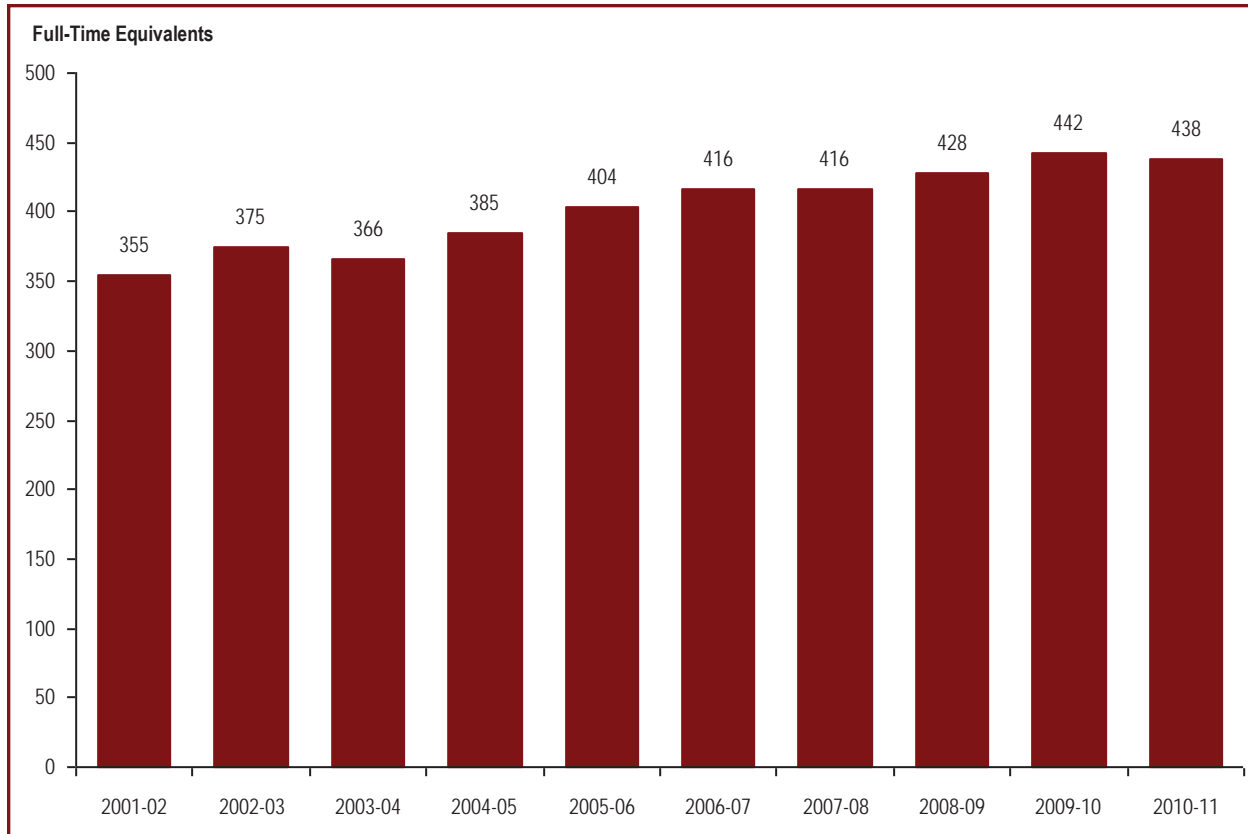
Source: Accountability and Financial Reports, Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA EMPLOYEES

Figure B4



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The total number of full-time equivalents used by the Parole Board of Canada has increased since 2001-02.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA EMPLOYEES

Table B4

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Strategic Outcome*					
Conditional Release Decisions	278	288	291	299	297
Conditional Release Openness and Accountability	57	53	58	64	57
Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations	32	36	39	40	38
Corporate Management	49	39	40	39	46
Total	416	416	428	442	438
Type of Employees					
Full-time Board Members	40	41	37	40	40
Part-time Board Members	19	22	25	25	21
Staff	357	353	366	377	377
Total	416	416**	428	442	438

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

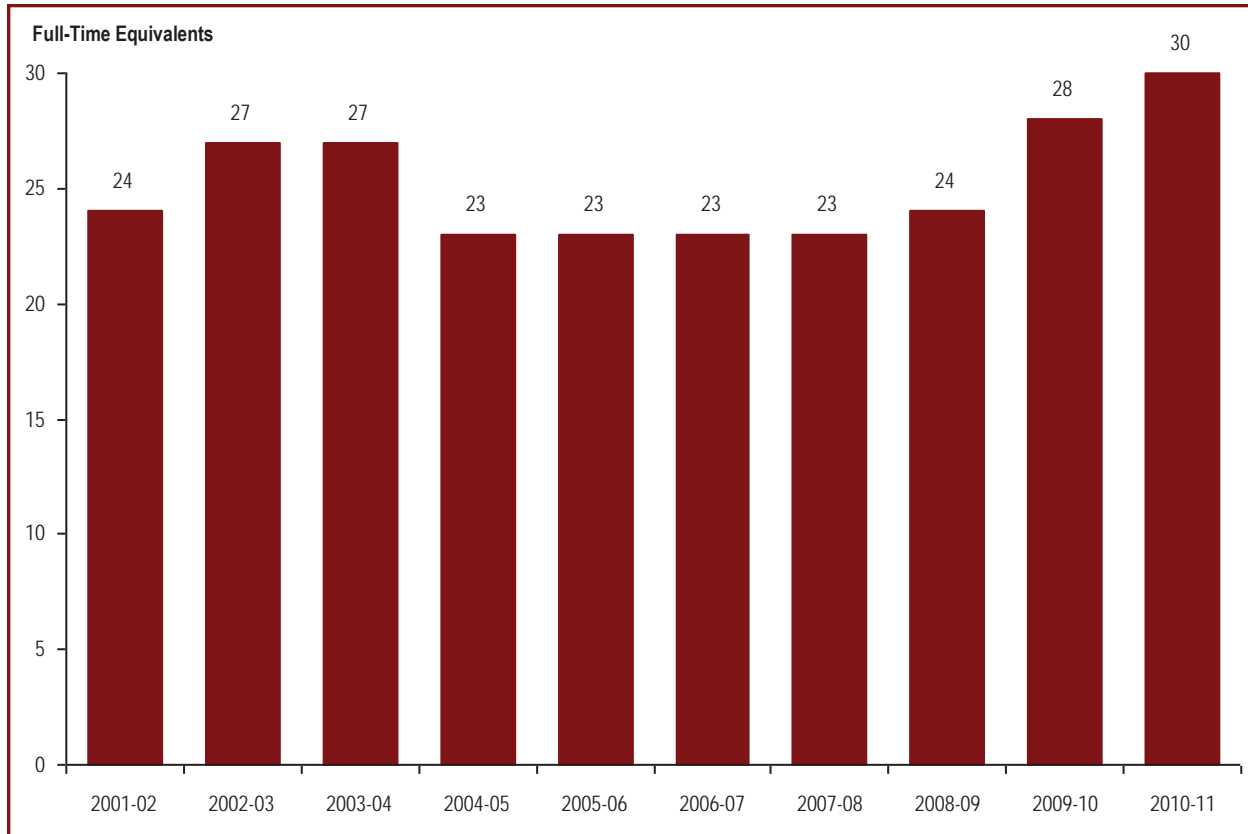
*As of 2006-07, the Receiver General and Treasury Board Secretariat reporting requirements have been changed from Business Line to Strategic Outcome. Consequently, data regarding Conditional Release Openness and Accountability is unavailable prior to 2006-07.

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

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

THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

Figure B5



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- The total number of full-time equivalents at the Office of the Correctional Investigator has increased over the last year.
- In 2010-11, 5,914 complaints/inquires* were received by the Office of the Correctional Investigator.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

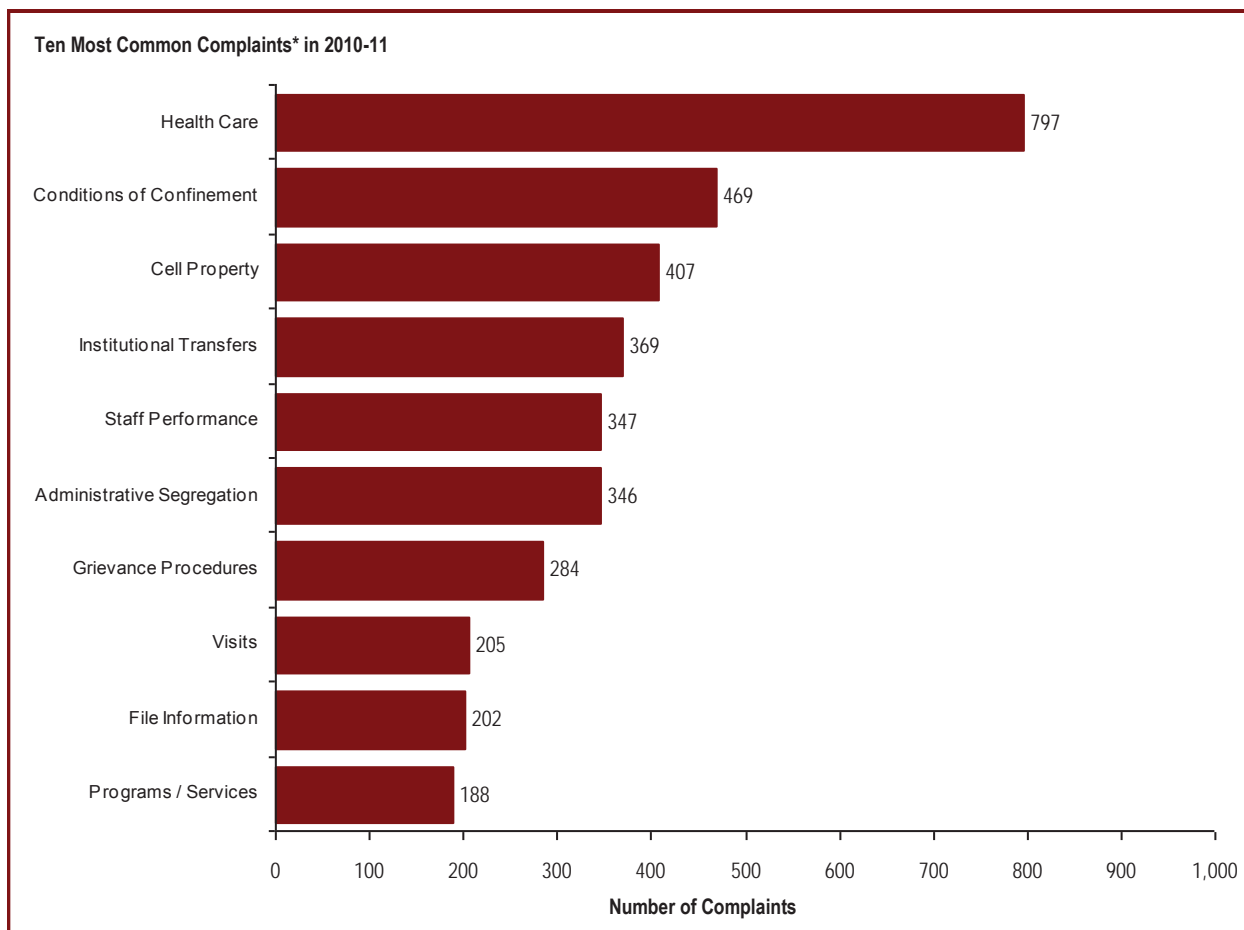
Table B5

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Type of Employees					
Correctional Investigator	1	1	1	1	1
Senior Management and Legal Counsel/Advisor	5	5	5	5	5
Investigative Services	13	13	16	20	20
Administrative Services	4	4	2	2	4
Total	23	23	24	28	30

Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

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

Figure B6



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- There were 5,914 complaints/inquires* received at the Office of the Correctional Investigator in 2010-11.
- Health care (13.5%), conditions of confinement (7.9%), and cell property (6.9%) accounted for 28.3% of all complaints.
- The number of individual complaints processed by the OCI has decreased in recent years because the OCI has reallocated resources to sharpen its focus on systemic issues and death in custody investigations.

Note:

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

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

Table B6

Category of Complaint	Number of Complaints*				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	#	#	#	#	#
Health Care (including Dental)	916	849	851	821	797
Conditions of Confinement	374	350	373	-- **	469
Cell Property	686	520	416	388	407
Institutional Transfers	610	555	447	393	369
Staff Performance	452	316	357	370	347
Administrative Segregation	453	406	423	390	346
Grievance Procedures	296	264	209	236	284
Visits (includes Private Family Visits)	357	315	311	277	205
File Information	343	297	253	152	202
Programs/Services	239	180	186	163	188
Telephone	180	189	195	165	168
Security Classification	193	172	138	102	135
Decisions (General) - Implementation	-- ***	-- ***	-- ***	-- ***	129
Correspondence	-- ***	-- ***	-- ***	-- ***	115
Mental Health	-- ***	-- ***	-- ***	-- ***	112
Case Preparation for Decisions	429	379	257	157	111
Safety/Security of Offender	167	176	165	137	90
Other****	1,155	852	978	1,357	1,253
Outside OCI's Terms of Reference	290	203	216	174	187
Total	7,140	6,023	5,775	5,282	5,914

Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

Note:

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

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

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

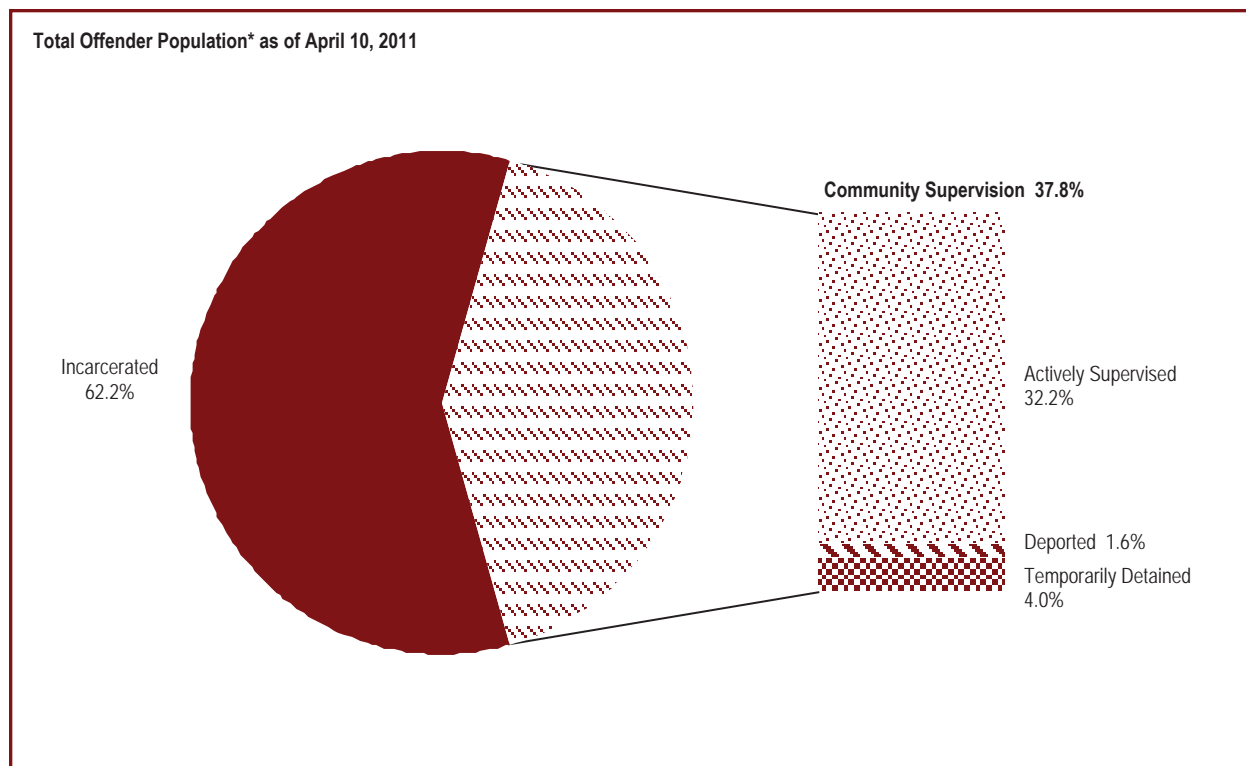
The number of individual complaints processed by the OCI has decreased in recent years because the OCI has reallocated resources to sharpen its focus on systemic issues and death in custody investigations.

SECTION C

OFFENDER POPULATION

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Figure C1



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Definitions:

Total Offender Population includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions and those on temporary absence), offenders who are temporarily detained, actively supervised and those that have been deported.

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

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

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

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

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

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

On Bail includes offenders on a judicial interim release; they have appealed their conviction or sentence and have been released to await the results of a new trial.

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

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

Note:

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

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Table C1 (as of April 10, 2011)

Status	Federal Offenders	
	#	%
Incarcerated	14,221	62.2
Community Supervision	8,642	37.8
Actively Supervised	7,369	32.2
Day Parole	1,012	4.4
Full Parole	3,633	15.9
Statutory Release	2,455	10.7
Long Term Supervision Order	269	1.2
Temporarily Detained, while on:	913	4.0
Day Parole	104	0.5
Full Parole	124	0.5
Statutory Release	658	2.9
Long Term Supervision Order	27	0.1
Deported	360	1.6
Total	22,863*	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

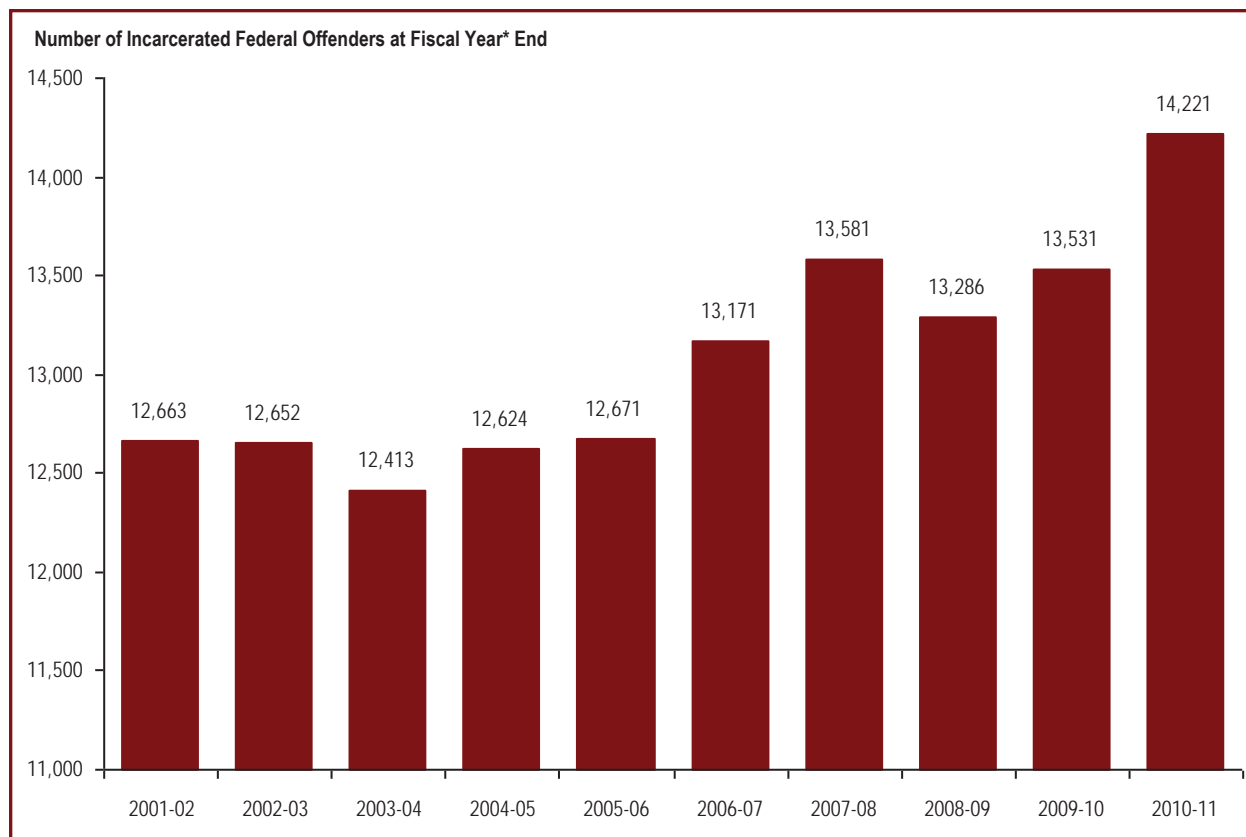
Note:

*In addition to this total offender population, 72 offenders were on bail, 122 offenders had escaped, and 497 offenders were unlawfully at large. It is possible for an offender under federal jurisdiction to serve his or her sentence in a provincial institution. The data presented include these offenders as they are still under federal jurisdiction.

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

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS INCREASED IN 2010-11

Figure C2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Following consecutive increases from 2005-06 to 2007-08, there was a decrease in 2008-09, then an increase of 5.2% in 2010-11.
- The provincial/territorial sentenced offender population in custody decreased 9% from 2000-01 to 2008-09 while the remand population increased by more than 80% during this period. Since 2005-06, the number of remanded inmates has exceeded the number of sentenced inmates in provincial/territorial custody.**

Note:

*The data reflect the number of offenders incarcerated at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year. The term "Incarcerated Federal Offenders" includes male and female offenders and refers to those offenders who are currently serving a sentence of two years or more in a federal or provincial correctional facility. These numbers include those offenders who are in the community on some form of temporary absence at the time of the count. These numbers do not include those offenders who have had their supervision period suspended and are temporarily detained.

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

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS INCREASED IN 2010-11

Table C2

Year	Incarcerated Offenders					Total
	Federal ¹	Provincial/Territorial ²			Total	
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/ Temporary Detention		
2001-02	12,663	10,850	7,933	316	19,099	31,762
2002-03	12,652	10,499	8,686	332	19,516	32,168
2003-04	12,413	9,750	9,118	336	19,204	31,617
2004-05	12,624	9,727	9,587	339	19,653	32,277
2005-06	12,671	9,560	10,875	301	20,736	33,407
2006-07	13,171	9,915	12,104	302	22,321	35,492
2007-08	13,581	9,665	12,914	340	22,919	36,500
2008-09	13,286	9,815	13,486	334	23,635	36,921
2009-10	13,531	9,836	13,600	325	23,762	37,293
2010-11	14,221	--	--	--	--	--

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

Note:

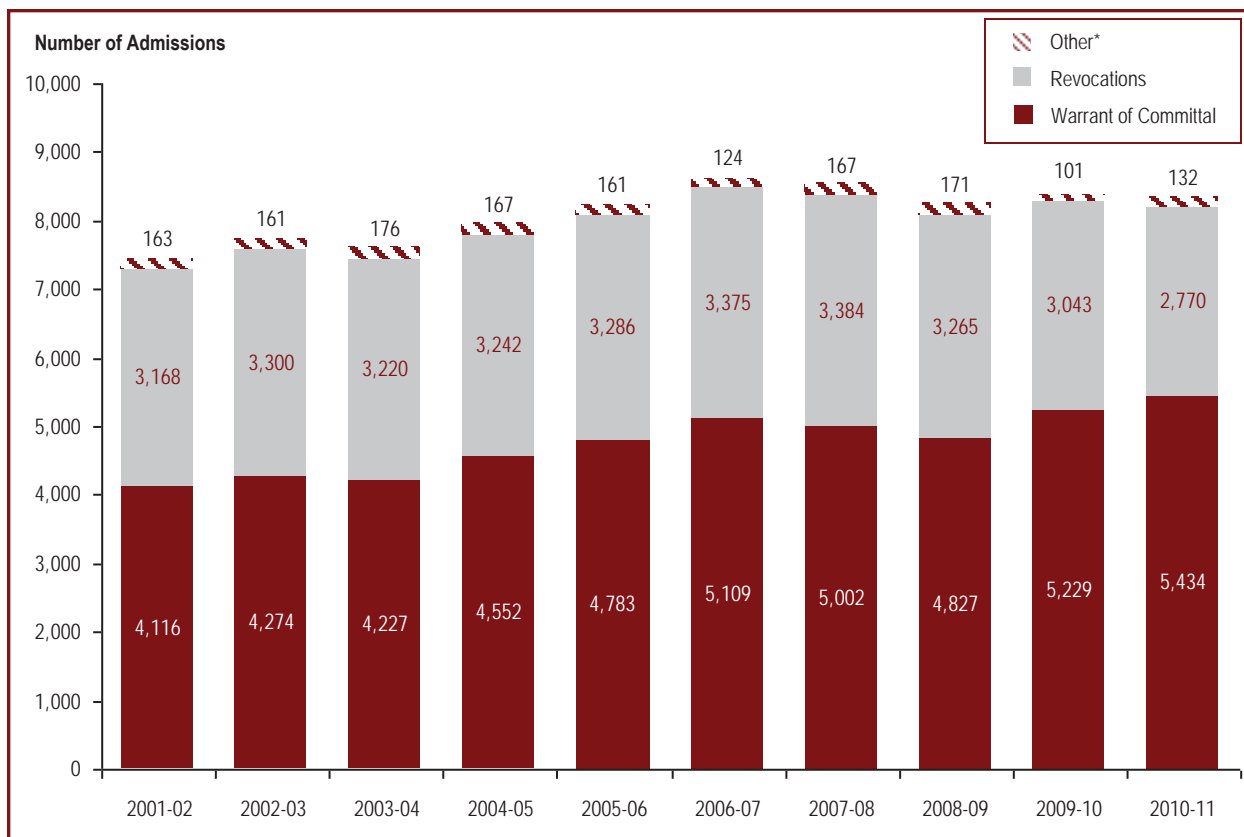
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders who are currently serving a sentence of two years or more in a federal or provincial correctional facility. These numbers include those offenders who are in the community on some form of temporary absence at the time of the count. These numbers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

The figures for federal offenders reflect yearly snapshots as of the last day of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year. The figures for provincial and territorial offenders reflect annual average counts. Provincial and territorial data exclude Prince Edward Island and Nunavut.

-- Data not available.

THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- After peaking at 8,608 in 2006-07, the number of admissions has decreased by 3.2% to 8,336 in 2010-11.
- The number of warrant of committal admissions has fluctuated over the past decade, and increased by 3.9% from 2009-10 to 2010-11.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrants of committal increased from 318 in 2006-07 to 330 in 2010-11.

Note:

**"Other" includes transfers from other jurisdictions (exchange of services), terminations, transfers from foreign countries, and admissions where a release is interrupted as a consequence of a new conviction.

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

THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C3

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Warrant of Committal										
1 st Federal Sentence	276	3,401	275	3,346	279	3,269	282	3,566	292	3,712
All Others	42	1,390	35	1,346	35	1,244	31	1,350	38	1,392
Subtotal	318	4,791	310	4,692	314	4,513	313	4,916	330	5,104
Total	5,109		5,002		4,827		5,229		5,434	
Revocations										
Total	156	3,219	147	3,237	167	3,098	179	2,864	152	2,618
Total	3,375		3,384		3,265		3,043		2,770	
Other*										
Total	8	116	11	156	20	151	5	96	8	124
Total	124		167		171		101		132	
Total Admissions										
	482	8,126	468	8,085	501	7,762	497	7,876	490	7,846
	8,608		8,553		8,263		8,373		8,336	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

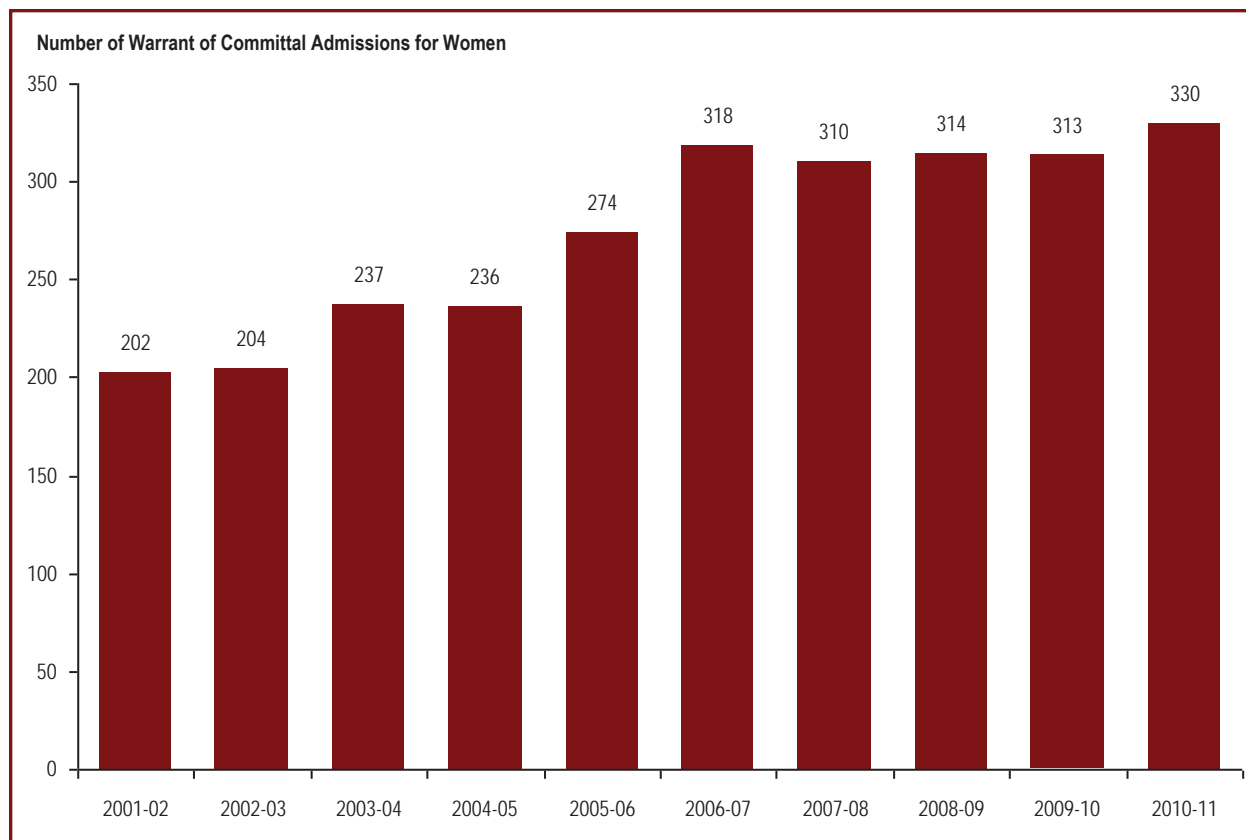
Note:

**Other* includes transfers from other jurisdictions through exchange of services, terminations, transfers from foreign countries, and admissions where a release is interrupted as a consequence of a new conviction.

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

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS INCREASED OVER THE PAST DECADE

Figure C4



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In the last ten years, the number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction increased 63.4% from 202 in 2001-02 to 330 in 2010-11. During the same time period, there was an increase of 30.4 % in the number of men admitted to federal jurisdiction.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrants of committal has increased by 3.8% from 2006-07 to 2010-11.
- Overall, women continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of admissions (i.e., 6.1% in 2010-11).
- As of April 10, 2011, there were 570 women incarcerated in Canada under federal jurisdiction.

Note:

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

**THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL
JURISDICTION HAS INCREASED OVER THE PAST DECADE**

Table C4

Year	Warrant of Committal Admissions				Total
	Women		Men		
	#	%	#	%	
2001-02	202	4.9	3,914	95.1	4,116
2002-03	204	4.8	4,070	95.2	4,274
2003-04	237	5.6	3,990	94.4	4,227
2004-05	236	5.2	4,316	94.8	4,552
2005-06	274	5.7	4,509	94.3	4,783
2006-07	318	6.2	4,791	93.8	5,109
2007-08	310	6.2	4,692	93.8	5,002
2008-09	314	6.5	4,513	93.5	4,827
2009-10	313	6.0	4,916	94.0	5,229
2010-11	330	6.1	5,104	93.9	5,434

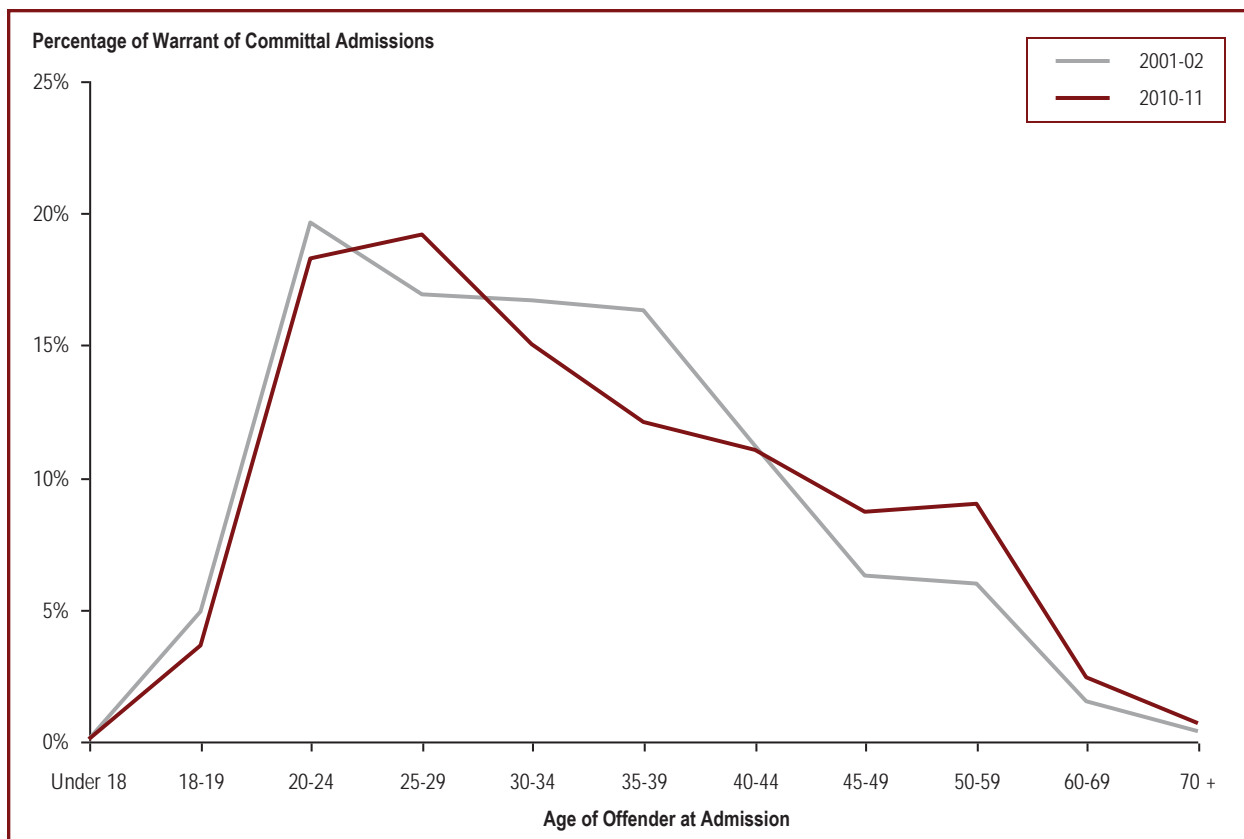
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

OFFENDER AGE AT ADMISSION TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Figure C5



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2010-11, 37.5% of offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 27.1% were between 30 and 39 years of age.
- The distribution of age upon admission is similar for both men and women.
- The median age of the population upon admission is the same in 2010-11 as it was in 2001-02, 32 years of age.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 40 and 49 at admission has increased from 720 (17.5%) in 2001-02 to 1,073 (19.7%) in 2010-11, whereas the number of offenders between the ages of 30 and 34 increased from 686 (16.7%) in 2001-02 to 813 (15.0%) in 2010-11.

Note:

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

OFFENDER AGE AT ADMISSION TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Table C5

Age at Admission	2001-02						2010-11					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	0	0.0	6	0.2	6	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1	4	0.1
18 and 19	6	3.0	197	5.0	203	4.9	12	3.6	184	3.6	196	3.6
20 to 24	36	17.8	771	19.7	807	19.6	50	15.2	943	18.5	993	18.3
25 to 29	32	15.8	664	17.0	696	16.9	66	20.0	977	19.1	1,043	19.2
30 to 34	42	20.8	644	16.5	686	16.7	57	17.3	756	14.8	813	15.0
35 to 39	34	16.8	637	16.3	671	16.3	42	12.7	615	12.0	657	12.1
40 to 44	26	12.9	435	11.1	461	11.2	42	12.7	556	10.9	598	11.0
45 to 49	14	6.9	245	6.3	259	6.3	30	9.1	445	8.7	475	8.7
50 to 59	8	4.0	241	6.2	249	6.0	26	7.9	461	9.0	487	9.0
60 to 69	3	1.5	59	1.5	62	1.5	3	0.9	126	2.5	129	2.4
70 and over	1	0.5	15	0.4	16	0.4	2	0.6	37	0.7	39	0.7
Total	202		3,914		4,116		330		5,104		5,434	

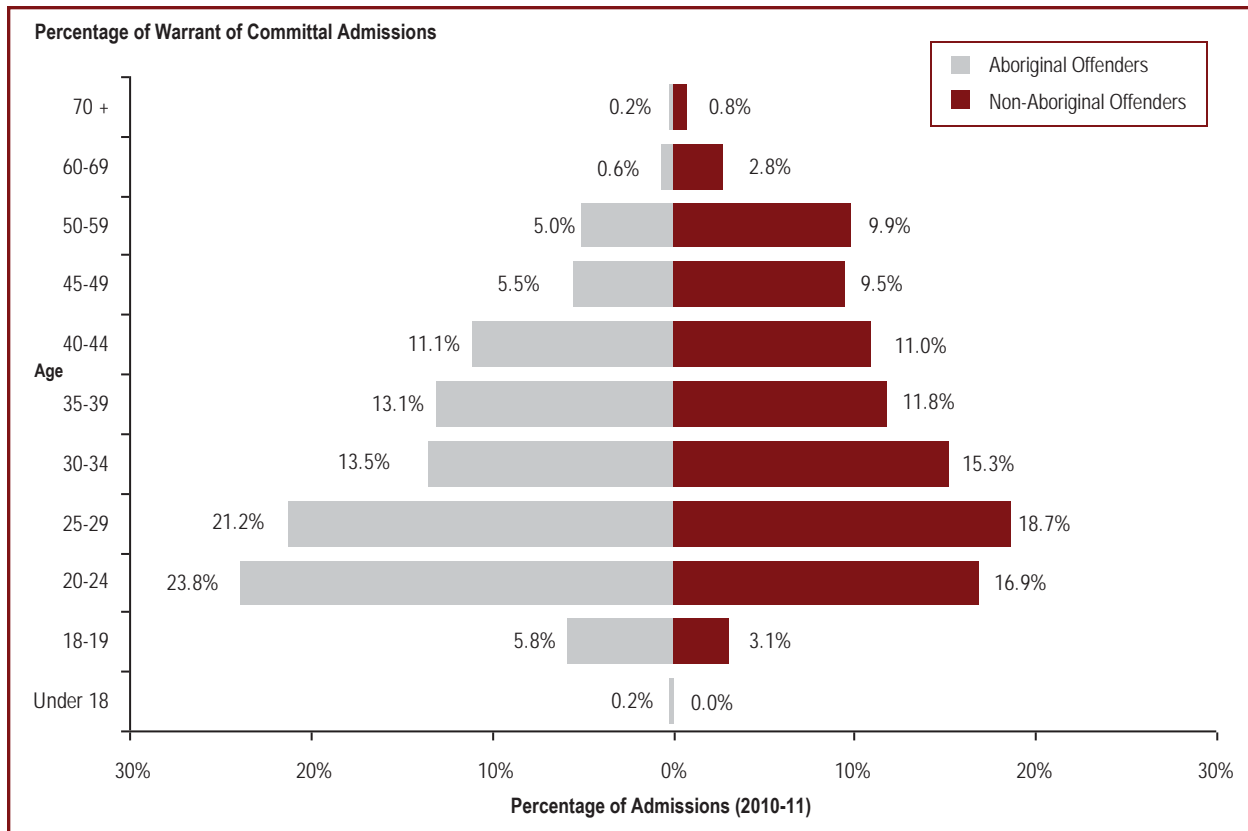
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

Figure C6



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Of those offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction in 2010-11, 51.0% of Aboriginal offenders were under the age of 30, compared to 38.8% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The median age of Aboriginal offenders at admission is 29, compared to a median age of 33 for non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

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

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

Table C6

Age at Admission	2001-02						2010-11					
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	4	0.5	2	0.1	6	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.0	4	0.1
18 and 19	43	5.6	160	4.8	203	4.9	61	5.8	135	3.1	196	3.6
20 to 24	195	25.5	612	18.3	807	19.6	252	23.8	741	16.9	993	18.3
25 to 29	142	18.6	554	16.5	696	16.9	225	21.2	818	18.7	1,043	19.2
30 to 34	147	19.2	539	16.1	686	16.7	143	13.5	670	15.3	813	15.0
35 to 39	121	15.8	550	16.4	671	16.3	139	13.1	518	11.8	657	12.1
40 to 44	56	7.3	405	12.1	461	11.2	118	11.1	480	11.0	598	11.0
45 to 49	31	4.1	228	6.8	259	6.3	58	5.5	417	9.5	475	8.7
50 to 59	23	3.0	226	6.7	249	6.0	53	5.0	434	9.9	487	9.0
60 to 69	2	0.3	60	1.8	62	1.5	6	0.6	123	2.8	129	2.4
70 and over	0	0.0	16	0.5	16	0.4	2	0.2	37	0.8	39	0.7
Total	764		3,352		4,116		1,059		4,375		5,434	

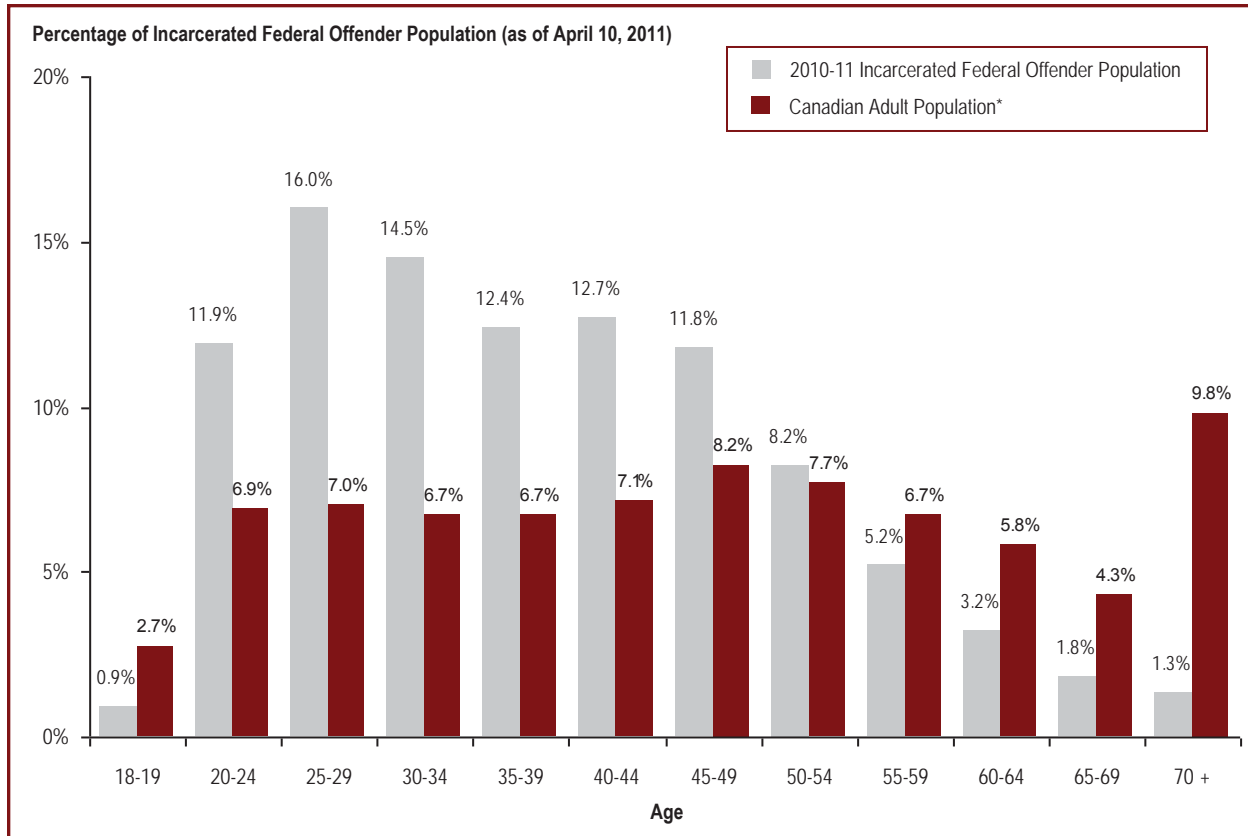
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

20% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGED 50 OR OVER

Figure C7



Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

- In 2010-11, 55.9% of incarcerated offenders were under the age of 40.
- In 2010-11, 19.6% of the incarcerated federal offender population was aged 50 and over.
- The community federal offender population was older than the incarcerated population; 31.7% of offenders in the community were aged 50 and over, compared to 19.6% of the incarcerated offenders in this age group.

Note:

*2010 Postcensal Estimates, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, as well as those on temporary absences. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 10, 2011.

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

20% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGED 50 OR OVER

Table C7

Age	Incarcerated		Community		Total		% of Canadian Adult Population*
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Under 18	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	20.3
18 and 19	132	0.9	7	0.1	139	0.6	2.7
20 to 24	1,699	11.9	627	7.3	2,326	10.2	6.9
25 to 29	2,274	16.0	1,134	13.1	3,408	14.9	7.0
30 to 34	2,066	14.5	1,088	12.6	3,154	13.8	6.7
35 to 39	1,769	12.4	963	11.1	2,732	11.9	6.7
40 to 44	1,809	12.7	1,047	12.1	2,856	12.5	7.1
45 to 49	1,675	11.8	1,040	12.0	2,715	11.9	8.2
50 to 54	1,167	8.2	900	10.4	2,067	9.0	7.7
55 to 59	742	5.2	643	7.4	1,385	6.1	6.7
60 to 64	448	3.2	510	5.9	958	4.2	5.8
65 to 69	250	1.8	325	3.8	575	2.5	4.3
70 and over	187	1.3	358	4.1	545	2.4	9.8
Total	14,221	100.0	8,642	100.0	22,863	100.0	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

Note:

*2010 Postcensal Estimates, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

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

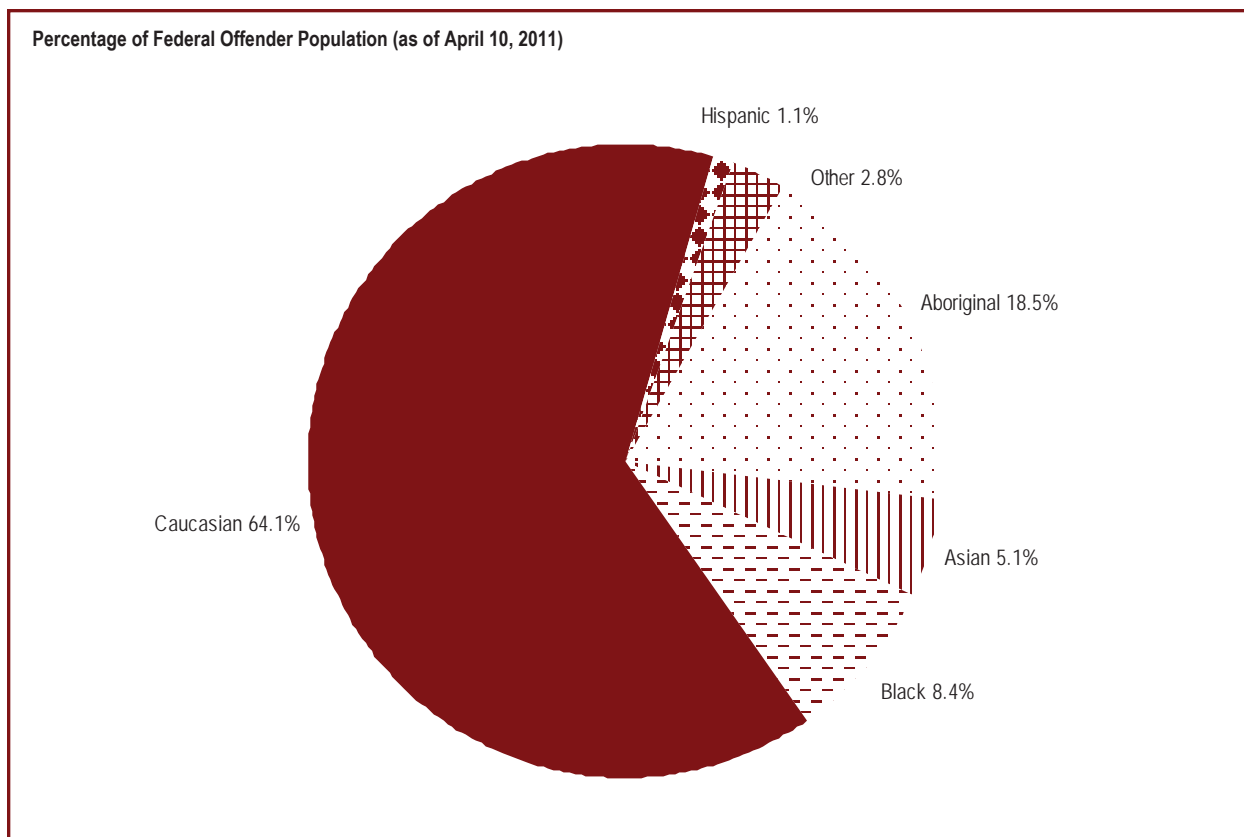
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 10, 2011.

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

64% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Figure C8



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population is diverse; however, 64.1% of offenders identify themselves as Caucasian.
- Since 2005-06, the Aboriginal population has increased from 3,514 to 4,236.

Note:

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

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

"Asian" includes offenders who are Arab, Asiatic, Chinese, East Indian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, South East Asian and South Asian.

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

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

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

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

64% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Table C8

	Offender Population			
	2005-06		2010-11	
	#	%	#	%
Aboriginal	3,514	16.7	4,236	18.5
Inuit	135	0.6	196	0.9
Métis	980	4.7	1,082	4.7
North American Indian	2,399	11.4	2,958	12.9
Asian	860	4.2	1,172	5.1
Arab/West Asian	123	0.6	268	1.2
Asiatic	159	0.8	72	0.3
Chinese	109	0.5	144	0.6
East Indian	37	0.2	24	0.1
Filipino	34	0.2	65	0.3
Japanese	5	0.0	4	0.0
Korean	13	0.1	20	0.1
South East Asian	254	1.2	373	1.6
South Asian	126	0.6	202	0.9
Black	1,327	6.3	1,925	8.4
Caucasian	14,658	69.7	14,646	64.1
Hispanic	133	0.6	234	1.1
Hispanic	22	0.1	14	0.1
Latin American	111	0.5	220	1.0
Other/Unknown	544	2.5	650	2.8
Total	21,036	100.0	22,863	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

"Asian" includes offenders who are Arab, Asiatic, Chinese, East Indian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, South East Asian and South Asian.

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

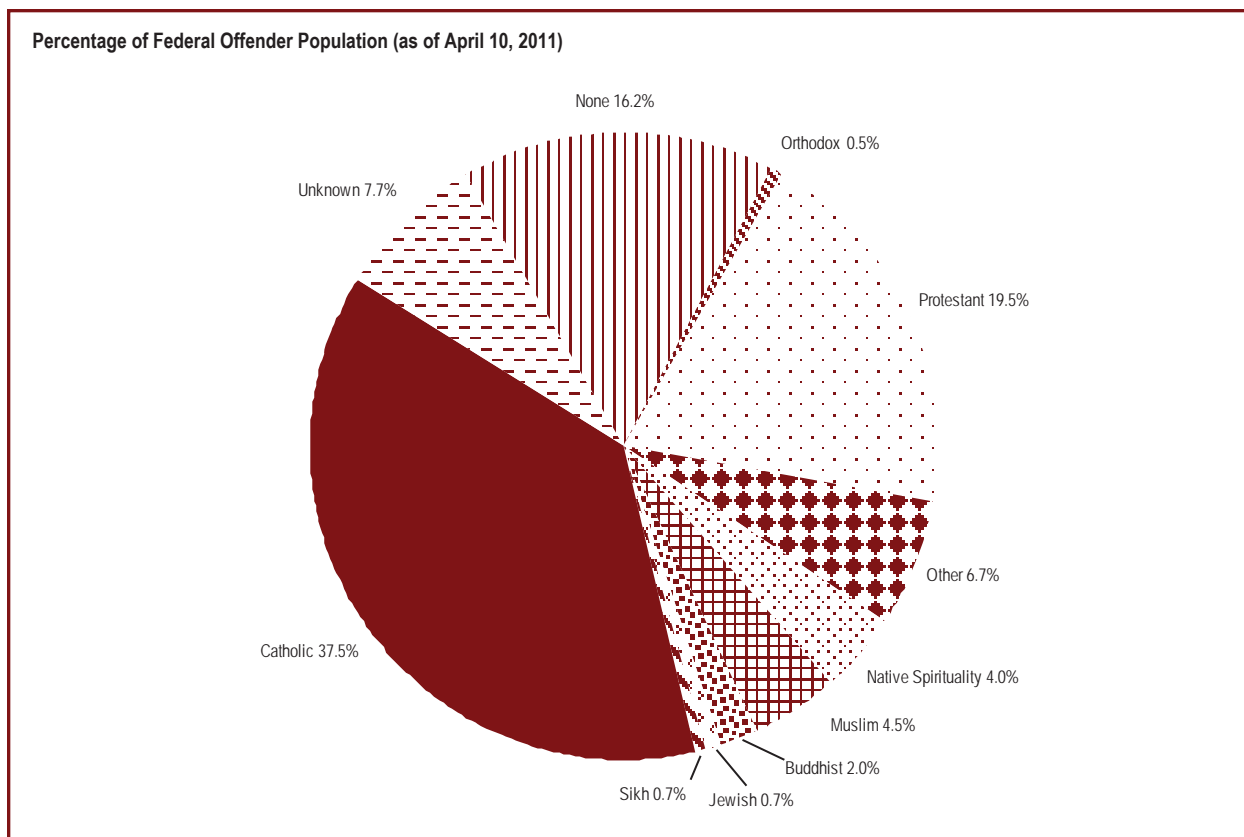
The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence) and offenders who are on community supervision. Community supervision includes federal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

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

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

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Figure C9



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The religious identification of the current federal offender population is diverse. The two most frequently declared religions are Catholic (37.5%), and Protestant (19.5%).
- Religious identification is unknown for 7.7% of offenders, whereas 16.2% stated they have no religion.

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Table C9

	Offender Population			
	2005-06		2010-11	
	#	%	#	%
Catholic	8,755	41.6	8,571	37.5
Protestant	4,328	20.6	4,446	19.5
Muslim	776	3.7	1,029	4.5
Native Spirituality	765	3.6	909	4.0
Buddhist	380	1.8	468	2.0
Jewish	155	0.7	164	0.7
Orthodox	106	0.5	106	0.5
Sikh	106	0.5	149	0.7
Other	1,363	6.5	1,539	6.7
None	3,257	15.5	3,709	16.2
Unknown	1,045	5.0	1,753	7.7
Total	21,036	100.0	22,863	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

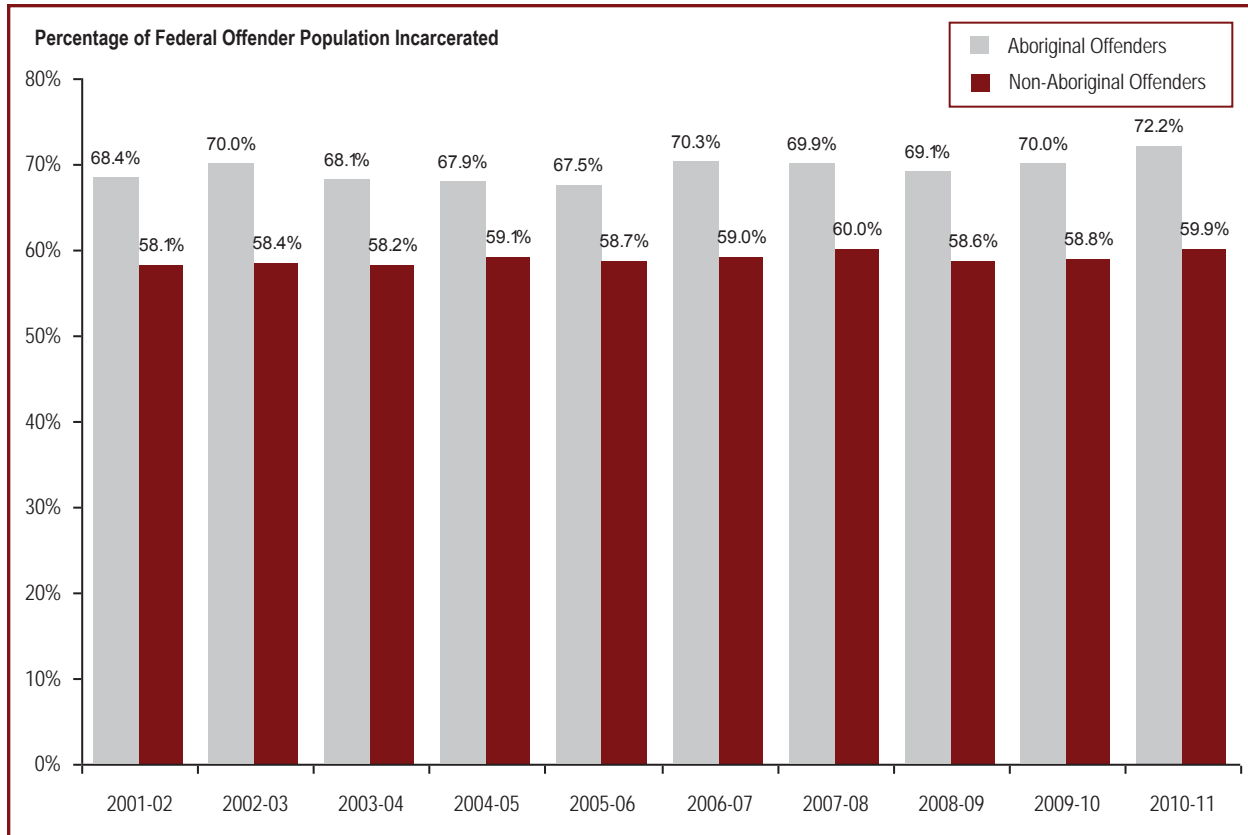
The data reflect the total offender population, which includes federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence) and federal offenders who are on community supervision. Community supervision includes federal offenders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

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

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

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

Figure C10



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 10, 2011, the proportion of offenders incarcerated was about 12.3% greater for Aboriginal offenders (72.2%) than for non-Aboriginal offenders (59.9%).
- Aboriginal incarcerated women represent 31.9% of all incarcerated women while Aboriginal incarcerated men represent 21.1% of all incarcerated men.
- In 2010-11, Aboriginal offenders represented 18.5% of the total federal offender population while Aboriginal adults represent 3.0% of the Canadian adult population*.
- Aboriginal offenders accounted for 21.5% of the incarcerated population and 13.6% of the community population in 2010-11.

Note:

*2006 Census, Statistics Canada.

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

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

Table C10

			Incarcerated		Community		Total
			#	%	#	%	
Men							
2007-08	Aboriginal		2,493	70.7	1,031	29.3	3,524
	Non-Aboriginal		10,593	60.8	6,842	39.2	17,435
	Total		13,086	62.4	7,873	37.6	20,959
2008-09	Aboriginal		2,460	69.9	1,058	30.1	3,518
	Non-Aboriginal		10,326	59.3	7,083	40.7	17,409
	Total		12,786	61.1	8,141	38.9	20,927
2009-10	Aboriginal		2,629	70.6	1,097	29.4	3,726
	Non-Aboriginal		10,399	59.6	7,048	40.4	17,447
	Total		13,028	61.5	8,145	38.5	21,173
2010-11	Aboriginal		2,875	72.8	1,072	27.2	3,947
	Non-Aboriginal		10,776	60.5	7,041	39.5	17,817
	Total		13,651	62.7	8,113	37.3	21,764
Women							
2007-08	Aboriginal		164	58.8	115	41.2	279
	Non-Aboriginal		331	42.6	446	57.4	777
	Total		495	46.9	561	53.1	1,056
2008-09	Aboriginal		157	58.1	113	41.9	270
	Non-Aboriginal		343	42.6	462	57.4	805
	Total		500	46.5	575	53.5	1,075
2009-10	Aboriginal		164	62.4	99	37.6	263
	Non-Aboriginal		339	42.2	465	57.8	804
	Total		503	47.1	564	52.9	1,067
2010-11	Aboriginal		182	63.0	107	37.0	289
	Non-Aboriginal		388	91.9	422	52.1	810
	Total		570	51.9	529	48.1	1,099

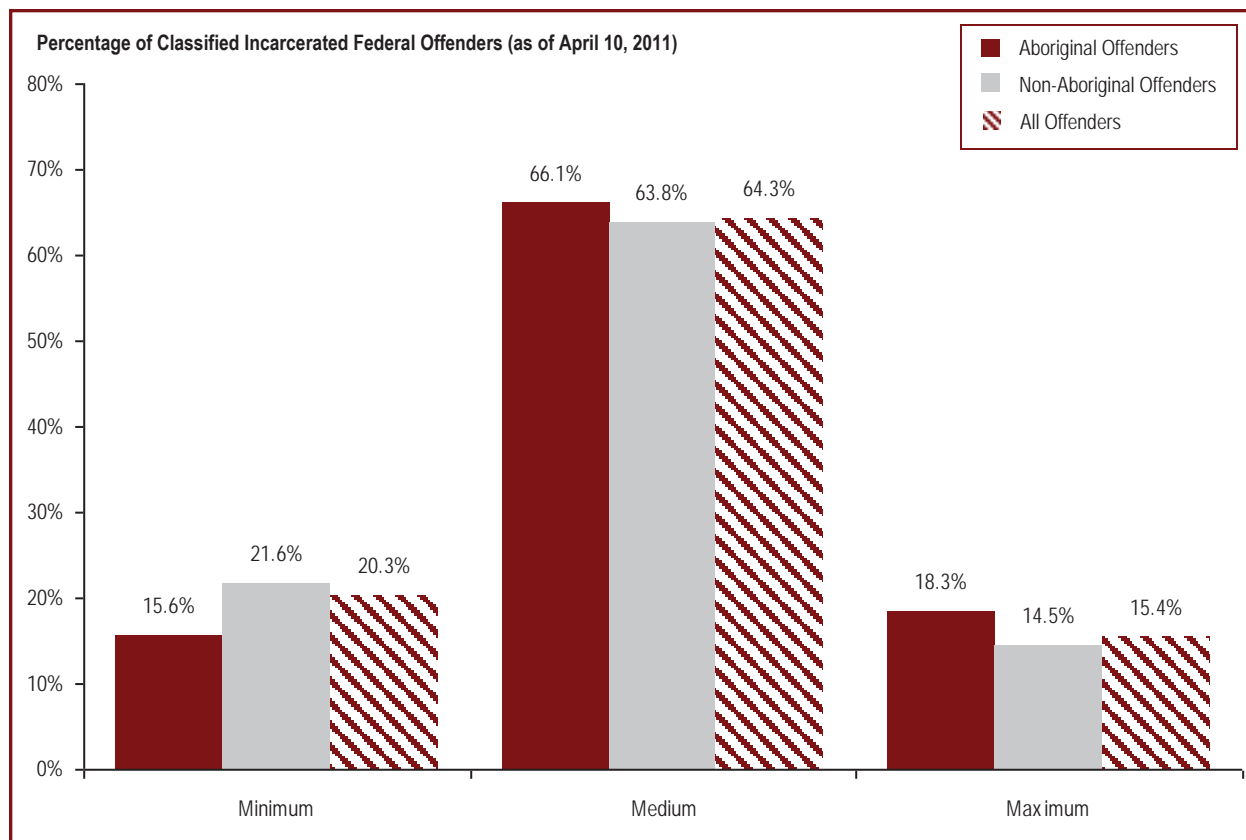
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, as well as those on temporary absence. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation. The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Figure C11



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Approximately two-thirds (64.3%) of federal offenders are classified as medium security risk.
- Compared to non-Aboriginal offenders, a lower percentage of Aboriginal offenders are classified as minimum security risk (15.6% vs. 21.6%) and a higher percentage are classified as medium (66.1% vs. 63.8%) and maximum (18.3% vs. 14.5%) security risk.

Note:

The data represent the offender security level decision, as of April 10, 2011.

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

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

Table C11

Security Risk Level	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	454	15.6	2,216	21.6	2,670	20.3
Medium	1,919	66.1	6,537	63.8	8,456	64.3
Maximum	531	18.3	1,487	14.5	2,018	15.4
Total	2,904	100.0	10,240	100.0	13,144	100.0
Not Yet Determined*	153		924		1,077	
Total	3,057		11,164		14,221	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

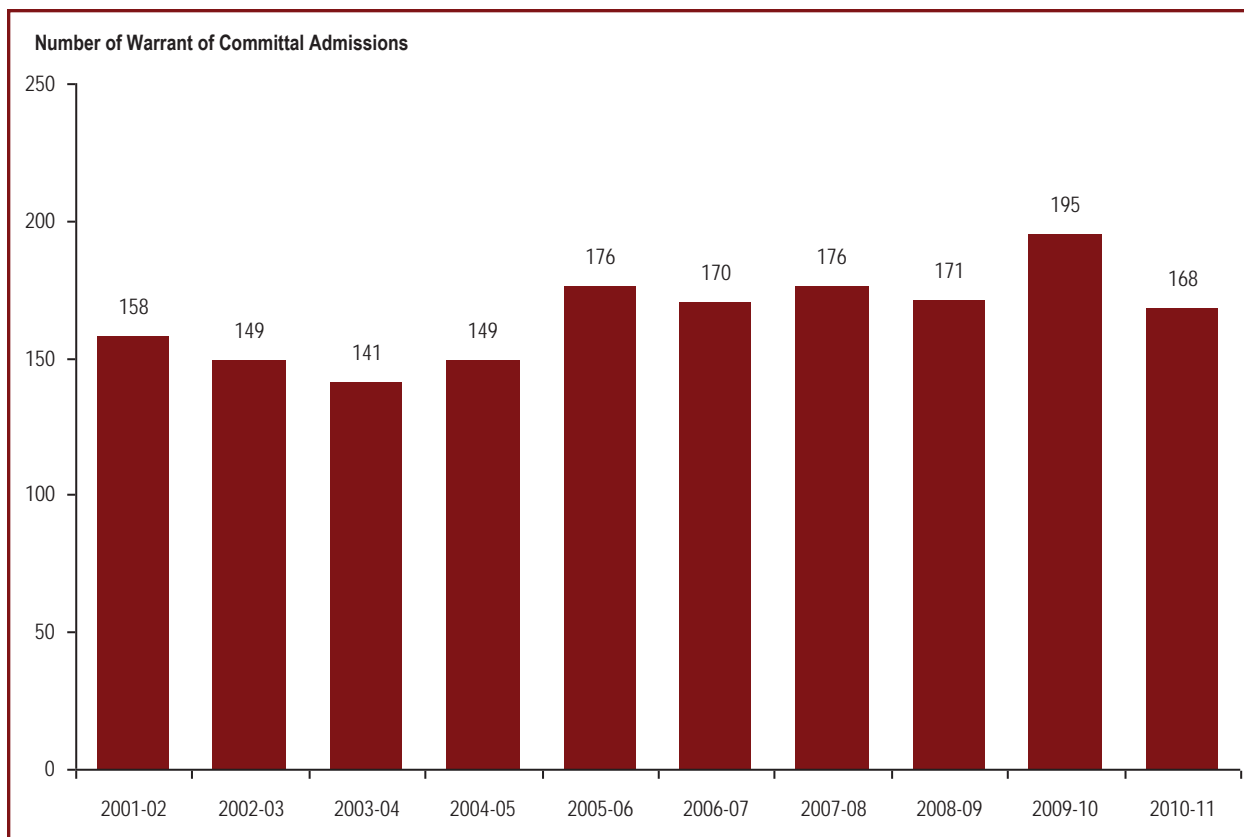
The data represent the offender security level decision, as of April 10, 2011.

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

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

ADMISSIONS WITH A LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE INCREASED IN 2010-11

Figure C12



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 2001-02 to 2010-11, the number of admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life/indeterminate* sentence increased by 6.3%, from 158 to 168.
- As of April 10, 2011, there were a total of 3,273 offenders incarcerated with a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these, 3,170 (96.9%) were men and 103 (3.1%) were women; 673 (20.6%) were Aboriginal and 2,600 (79.4%) were non-Aboriginal.
- As of April 10, 2011, 22.4% of the total federal population was serving a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these offenders, 63.8% were incarcerated and 36.2% were supervised in the community.

Note:

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

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

ADMISSIONS WITH A LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE INCREASED IN 2010-11

Table C12

Year	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2001-02	2	36	38	4	116	120	6	152	158
2002-03	1	33	34	3	112	115	4	145	149
2003-04	0	20	20	2	119	121	2	139	141
2004-05	1	24	25	5	119	124	6	143	149
2005-06	4	40	44	9	123	132	13	163	176
2006-07	5	34	39	10	121	131	15	155	170
2007-08	4	30	34	4	138	142	8	168	176
2008-09	4	31	35	2	134	136	6	165	171
2009-10	5	41	46	9	140	149	14	181	195
2009-11	3	24	27	6	135	141	9	159	168

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

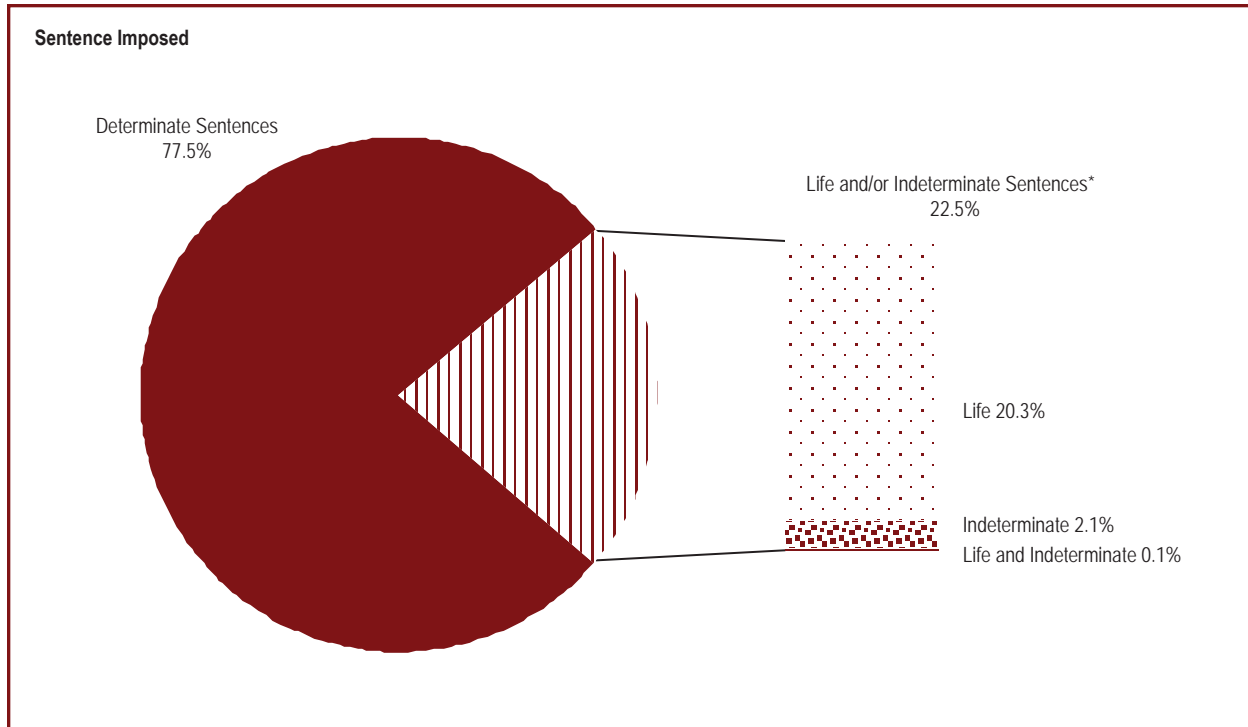
Note:

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

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

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

Figure C13



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 10, 2011, there were 5,136 offenders serving a life sentence and/or an indeterminate sentence. This represents 22.5% of the total offender population. The majority (63.8%) of these offenders were in custody. Of the 1,859 offenders who were being supervised in the community, the majority (80.6%) are serving a life sentence for 2nd Degree Murder.
- There are 20 offenders who are serving both a life sentence and an indeterminate sentence*.
- There are 473 offenders who are serving an indeterminate sentence as a result of a special designation. The remaining 4,643 offenders have not received a special designation, but are serving a life sentence.
- 96.6% of the 437 Dangerous Offenders with indeterminate sentences were incarcerated and 3.4% were supervised in the community. In contrast, 42.4% of the 33 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and one out of three Habitual Offenders was incarcerated.

Note:

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

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

Table C13

	Offenders under CSC Jurisdiction		Current Status			
			Custody	Community		
				Incarcerated	Day Parole	Full Parole
	#	%				
Offenders with a life sentence for:						
1 st Degree Murder	1,054	4.6	842	35	177	0
2 nd Degree Murder	3,364	14.7	1,866	192	1,306	0
Other Offences*	225	1.0	114	14	97	0
Total	4,643	20.3	2,822	241	1,580	0
Offenders with indeterminate sentences resulting from the special designation of:						
Dangerous Offender	437	1.9	422	3	12	0
Dangerous Sexual Offender	33	0.1	14	3	16	0
Habitual Offenders	3	0.0	1	0	2	0
Total	473	2.1	437	6	30	0
Offenders serving an indeterminate sentence (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence):						
	20	0.1	18	0	2	0
Total offenders with Life and/or Indeterminate sentence	5,136	22.5	3,277	247	1,612	0
Offenders Serving Determinate sentences**	17,727	77.5	10,944	880	2,428	3,475
Total	22,863	100.0	14,221	1,127	4,040	3,475

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

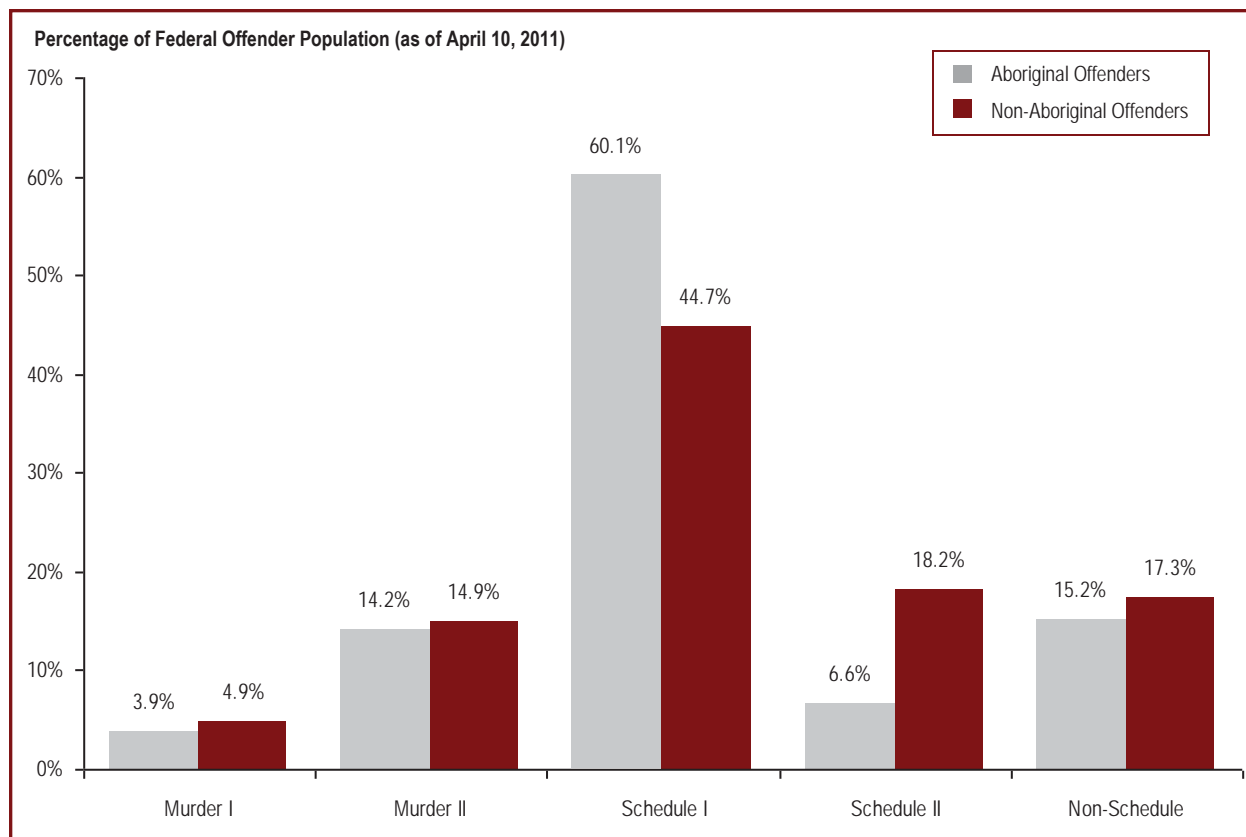
**This includes two offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders who are serving determinate sentences.

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

Among the 20 offenders serving an indeterminate sentence (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence), there is one Dangerous Sexual Offender and one Habitual Offender.

67% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE*

Figure C14



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 10, 2011, a greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence (78.2% versus 64.5%, respectively).
- 74.7% of Aboriginal women offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 46.7% of non-Aboriginal women offenders.
- Of those offenders serving a sentence for Murder, 4.2% were women and 17.2% were Aboriginal.
- A greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence (60.1% versus 44.7%, respectively).
- 6.6% of Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 18.2% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- 26.6% of women were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 15.5% for men.

Note:

*Violent offences include Murder I, Murder II and Schedule I offences.

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

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

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

67% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE*

Table C14

Offence Category	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Murder I	7	159	166	31	873	904	38	1,032	1,070
Percent	2.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.9	4.9	3.5	4.7	4.7
Murder II	41	559	600	107	2,673	2,780	148	3,232	3,380
Percent	14.2	14.2	14.2	13.2	15.0	14.9	13.5	14.9	14.8
Schedule I	168	2,377	2,545	240	8,095	8,335	408	10,472	10,880
Percent	58.1	60.2	60.1	29.6	45.4	44.7	37.1	48.1	47.6
Schedule II	35	245	280	257	3,128	3,385	292	3,373	3,665
Percent	12.1	6.2	6.6	31.7	17.6	18.2	26.6	15.5	16.0
Non-Schedule	38	607	645	175	3,048	3,223	213	3,655	3,868
Percent	13.1	15.4	15.2	21.6	17.1	17.3	19.4	16.8	16.9
	289	3,947		810	17,817		1,099	21,764	
Total	4,236			18,627			22,863		

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

*Violent offences include Murder I, Murder II and Schedule I offences.

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

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

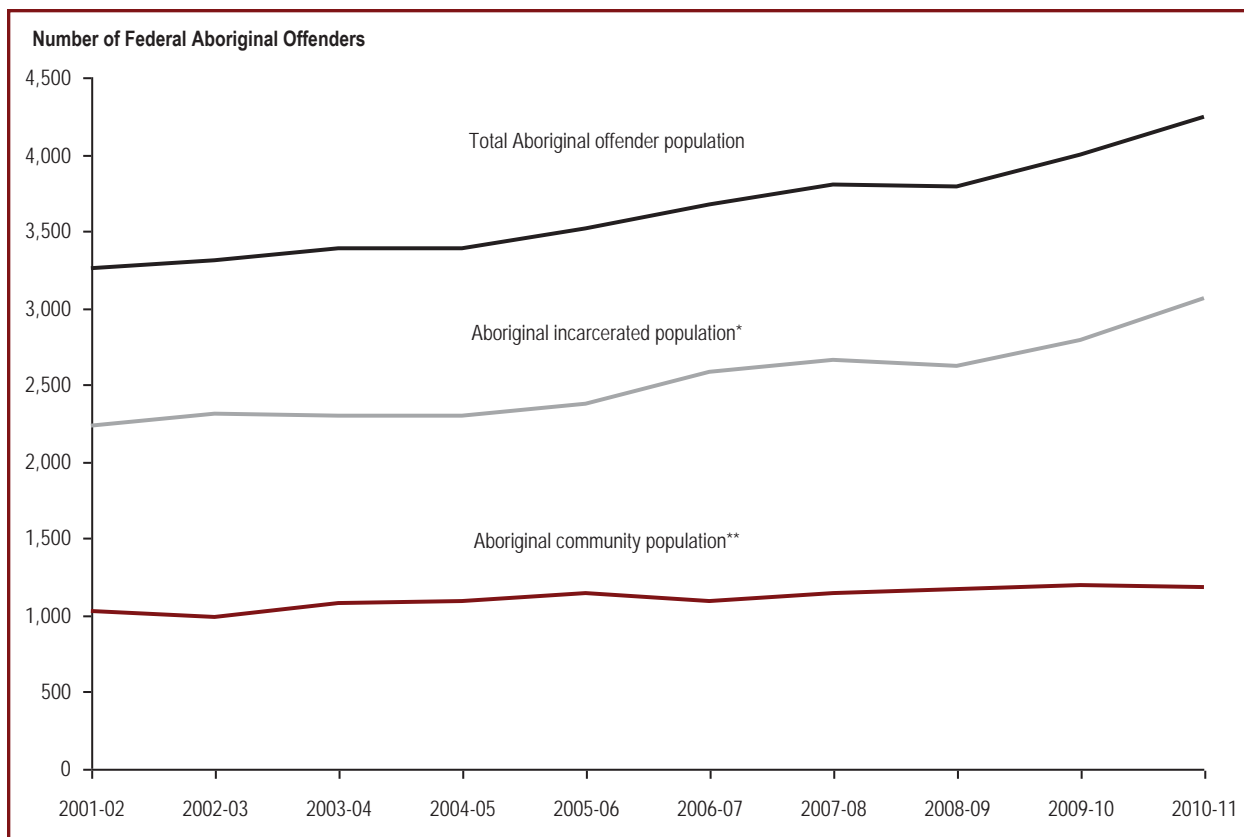
In cases where the offender is serving a sentence for more than one offence, the data reflect the most serious offence.

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

These figures are based on the offender population as of April 10, 2011.

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS INCREASED

Figure C15



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 2001-02 to 2010-11, the Aboriginal incarcerated population under federal jurisdiction increased by 37.3%.
- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal women increased steadily from 98 in 2001-02 to 182 in 2010-11, an increase of 85.7% in the last ten years. The increase for incarcerated Aboriginal men was 35.0% for the same period, increasing from 2,129 to 2,875.
- From 2001-02 to 2010-11, the number of Aboriginal offenders on community supervision increased 14.5%, from 1,030 to 1,179. The Aboriginal community population accounted for 13.6% of the total community population in 2010-11.

Note:

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

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

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS INCREASED

Table C15

Aboriginal Offenders		Fiscal Year				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Incarcerated						
Atlantic Region	Men	110	120	118	111	109
	Women	7	4	5	9	9
Quebec Region	Men	218	226	250	273	323
	Women	6	14	10	12	10
Ontario Region	Men	323	351	373	398	417
	Women	24	25	25	24	40
Prairie Region	Men	1,367	1,357	1,292	1,418	1,577
	Women	93	99	89	100	94
Pacific Region	Men	414	439	427	429	449
	Women	18	22	28	19	29
National Total	Men	2,432	2,493	2,460	2,629	2,875
	Women	148	164	157	164	182
	Total	2,580	2,657	2,617	2,793	3,057
Community						
Atlantic Region	Men	25	37	45	50	48
	Women	8	10	6	6	9
Quebec Region	Men	85	81	83	103	105
	Women	1	1	2	1	6
Ontario Region	Men	121	152	142	165	170
	Women	12	21	21	18	21
Prairie Region	Men	550	543	574	534	526
	Women	68	62	64	54	56
Pacific Region	Men	208	218	214	245	223
	Women	14	21	20	20	15
National Total	Men	989	1,031	1,058	1,097	1,072
	Women	103	115	113	99	107
	Total	1,092	1,146	1,171	1,196	1,179
Total Incarcerated & Community		3,672	3,803	3,788	3,989	4,236

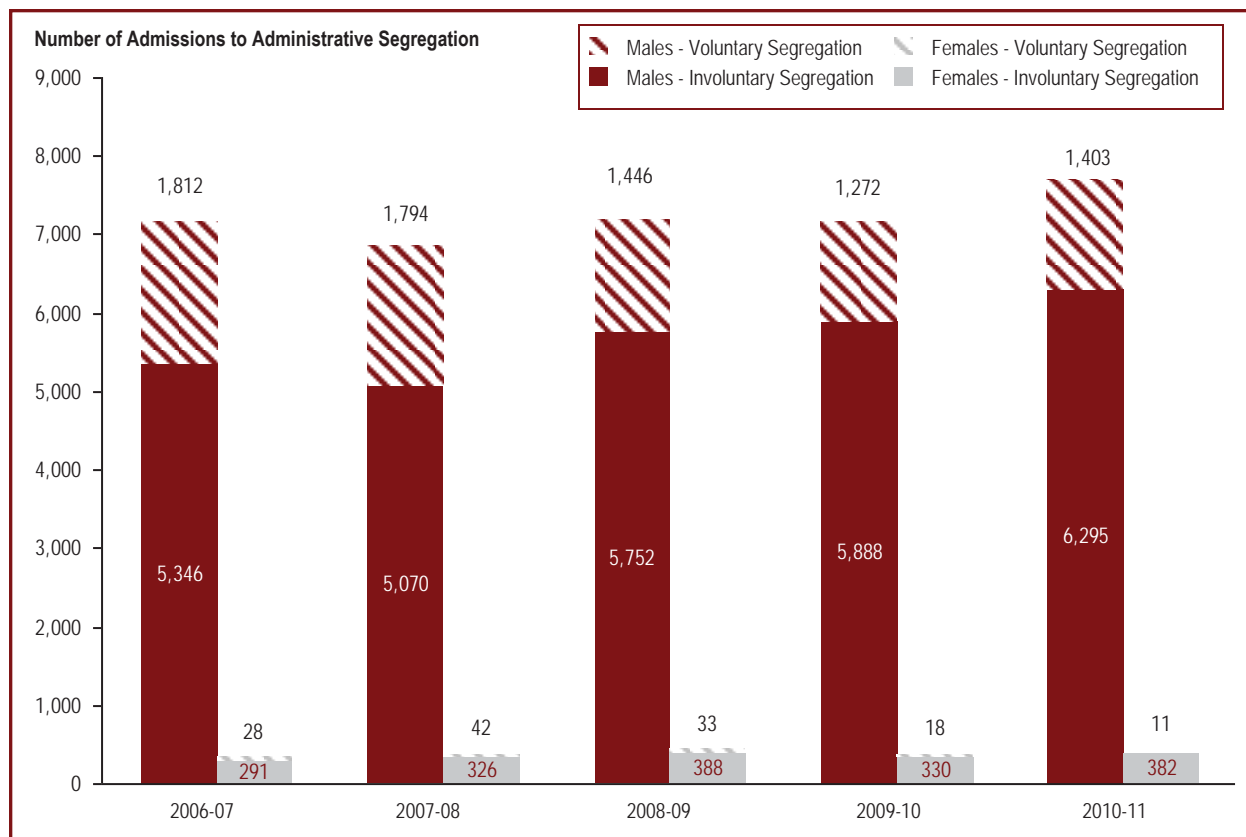
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C16



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Over the past five years, the total number of admissions to administrative segregation has fluctuated between 7,232 and 8,091. Approximately 95% of the total admissions are men, and admissions of Aboriginals account for approximately 24.4%.
- On April 1, 2011, there were 801 offenders in administrative segregation. Of these, 790 were men and 11 were women. A total of 215 Aboriginal offenders were in administrative segregation.
- Just under half (48%) of offenders stay in administrative segregation for 30 days or less, and 24% stay between 30 and 60 days. 13% of offenders in administrative segregation stay more than 120 days.
- The majority of women (80.0%) stay in administrative segregation for 30 days or less.
- The number of offenders who stay more than 120 days in administrative segregation is relatively the same for Aboriginal (12.2%) and non-Aboriginal offenders (12.7%).

Note:

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

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

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

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

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C16

Year and Type of Administrative Segregation	By Gender			By Race		
	Women	Men	Total	Aboriginal	Non- Aboriginal	Total
2006-07						
Involuntary	291	5,346	5,637	1,318	4,319	5,637
Voluntary	28	1,812	1,840	408	1,432	1,840
Total	319	7,158	7,477	1,726	5,751	7,477
2007-08						
Involuntary	326	5,070	5,396	1,243	4,153	5,396
Voluntary	42	1,794	1,836	415	1,421	1,836
Total	368	6,864	7,232	1,658	5,574	7,232
2008-09						
Involuntary	388	5,752	6,140	1,445	4,695	6,140
Voluntary	33	1,446	1,479	386	1,093	1,479
Total	421	7,198	7,619	1,831	5,788	7,619
2009-10						
Involuntary	330	5,888	6,218	1,532	4,686	6,218
Voluntary	18	1,272	1,290	367	923	1,290
Total	348	7,160	7,508	1,899	5,609	7,508
2010-11						
Involuntary	382	6,295	6,677	1,726	4,951	6,677
Voluntary	11	1,403	1,414	427	987	1,414
Total	393	7,698	8,091	2,153	5,938	8,091

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

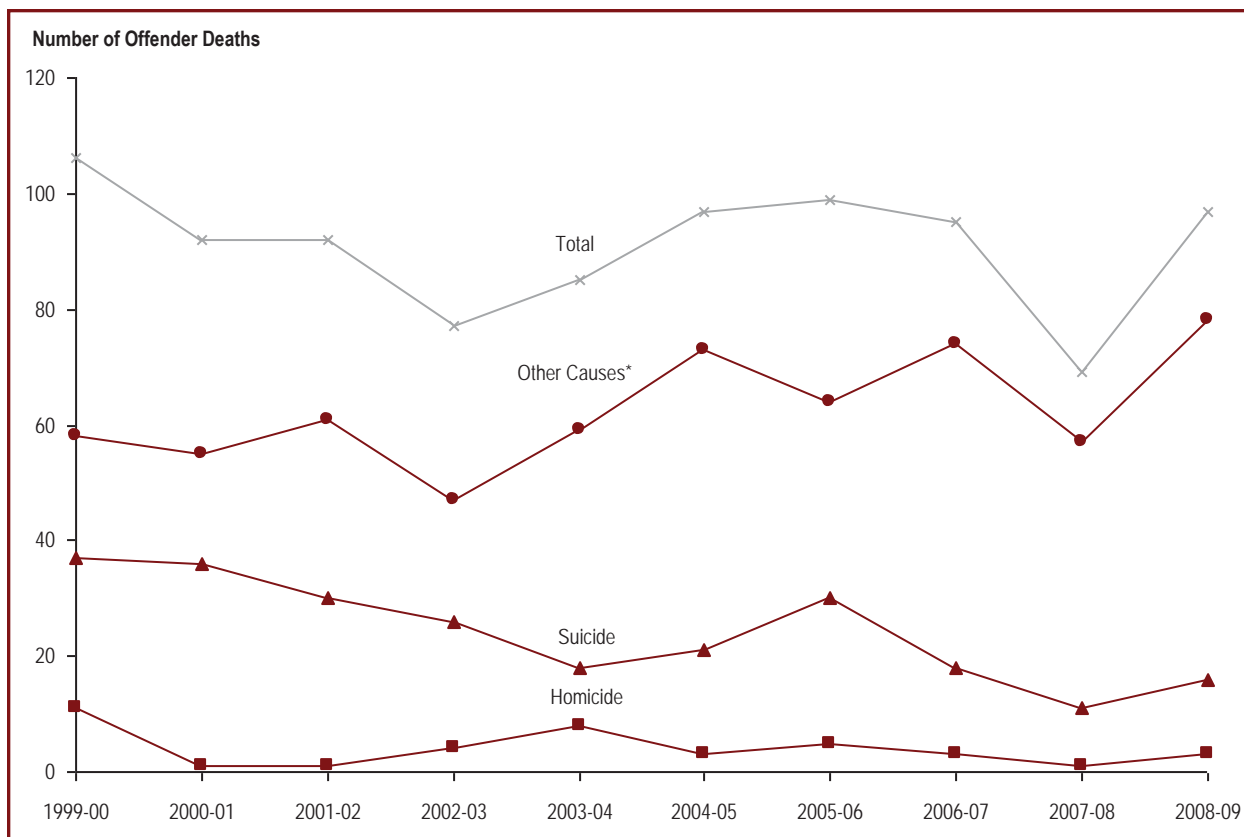
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Involuntary administrative segregation is when the placement meets the requirements of subsection 31(3) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* and the placement in administrative segregation is not voluntary.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDER DEATHS WHILE IN CUSTODY HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C17



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

- In the ten-year period from 1999-00 to 2008-09, 533 federal offenders and 376 provincial offenders have died while in custody.
- During this time period, suicides accounted for 18.6% of federal offender deaths and 38.3% of provincial offender deaths. The suicide rate was approximately 77 per 100,000 for incarcerated federal offenders, and approximately 71 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders**. These rates are significantly higher than Canada's 2007 rate of 10.2 suicides per 100,000 people.
- Between 1999-00 and 2008-09, 5.8% of the federal offender deaths were due to homicide, whereas homicide accounted for 2.4% of provincial offender deaths. The homicide rate for incarcerated federal offenders was approximately 24 per 100,000 and 4 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders**. These rates are significantly higher than the national homicide rate of 1.6 per 100,000 people in 2007.

Note:

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

**For the calculation of rates, the total actual in-count numbers between 1999-00 and 2008-09 was used as the denominator.

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

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDER DEATHS WHILE IN CUSTODY HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C17

Year	Type of Death						Total #
	Homicide		Suicide		Other*		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Federal							
1999-00	8	13.6	11	18.6	40	67.8	59
2000-01	0	0.0	9	20.9	34	79.1	43
2001-02	1	2.0	13	25.5	37	72.5	51
2002-03	2	4.1	12	24.5	35	71.4	49
2003-04	8	11.9	11	16.4	48	71.6	67
2004-05	3	6.1	9	18.4	37	75.5	49
2005-06	3	6.1	10	20.4	36	73.5	49
2006-07	3	4.9	10	16.4	48	78.7	61
2007-08	1	2.5	5	12.5	34	85.0	40
2008-09	2	3.1	9	13.8	54	83.1	65
Total	31	5.8	99	18.6	403	75.6	533
Provincial							
1999-00	3	6.4	26	55.3	18	38.3	47
2000-01	1	2.0	27	55.1	21	42.9	49
2001-02	0	0.0	17	41.5	24	58.5	41
2002-03	2	7.1	14	50.0	12	42.9	28
2003-04	0	0.0	7	38.9	11	61.1	18
2004-05	0	0.0	12	25.0	36	75.0	48
2005-06	2	4.0	20	40.0	28	56.0	50
2006-07	0	0.0	8	23.5	26	76.5	34
2007-08	0	0.0	6	20.7	23	79.3	29
2008-09	1	3.1	7	21.9	24	75.0	32
Total	9	2.4	144	38.3	223	59.3	376
Total Federal and Provincial Offender Deaths	40	4.4	243	26.7	626	68.9	909

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

Note:

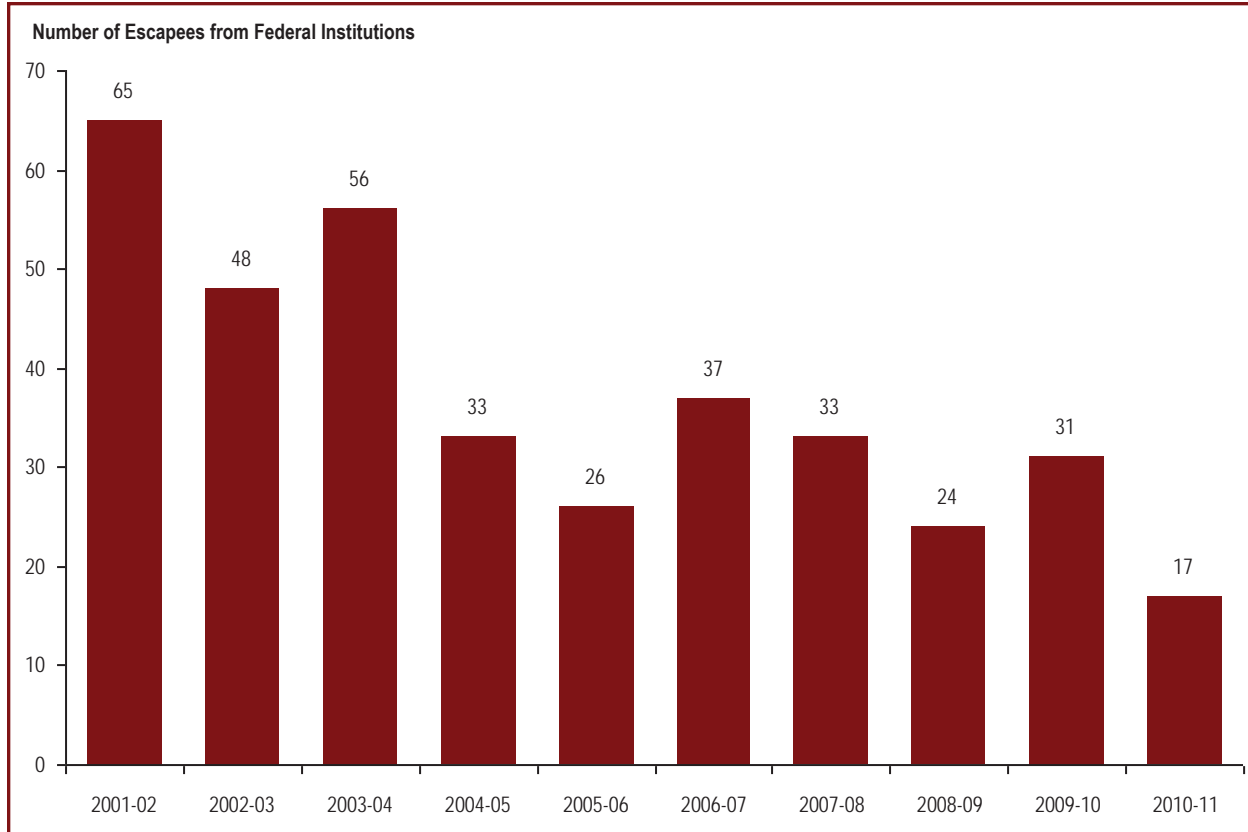
*Other causes of death include: natural causes, accidental deaths, death as a result of a legal intervention, other causes of death and where cause of death was not stated.

Percent calculation include deaths where the cause was unknown. Between 1999-00 and 2008-09, there were 14 deaths in federal custody and 53 deaths in provincial custody where the cause was unknown.

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

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS DECREASED

Figure C18



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2010-11, there were 14 escape incidents involving a total of 17 inmates. Of these 17 escapees, 15 had been recaptured as of April 1, 2011.
- In 2010-11, all of the escapees were from minimum security facilities.
- Inmates who escaped from federal institutions in 2010-11 represented less than 0.1% of the inmate population.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS DECREASED

Table C18

Type of Escapes	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Escapes from Multi-level Institutions	0	0	1	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	0	1	0	0
Escapes from Maximum Security Level Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	0	0	0	0
Escapes from Medium Security Level Institutions	0	0	0	1	0
Number of Escapees	0	0	0	1	0
Escapes from Minimum Security Level Institutions	31	29	21	28	14
Number of Escapees	37	33	23	30	17
Total Number of Escape Incidents	31	29	22	29	14
Total Number of Escapees	37	33	24	31	17

Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

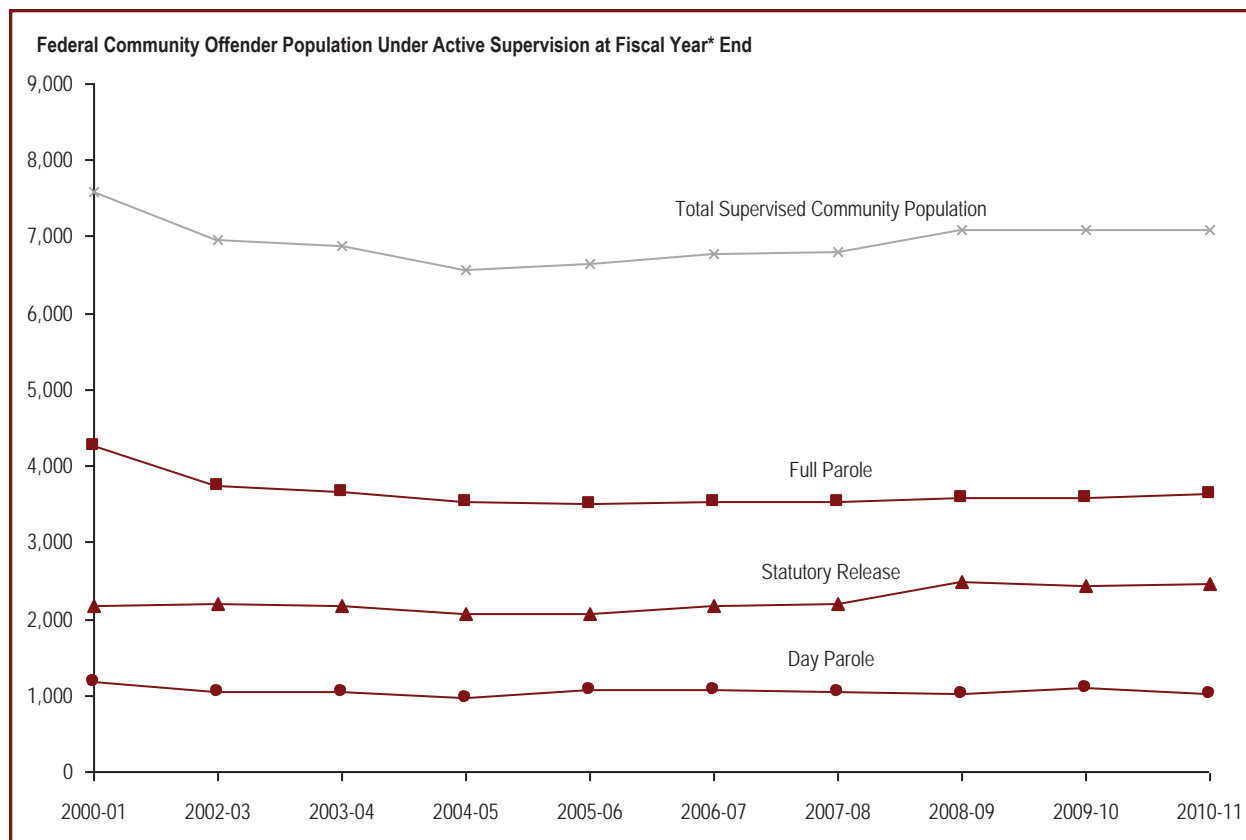
Note:

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

An escape incident can involve more than one offender.

THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY HAS INCREASED SINCE 2004-05

Figure C19



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- After decreases in the federal offender population in the community under active supervision** from 2001-02 to 2004-05, there has been a small increase in each of the last five years.
- As of April 10, 2011, there were 6,632 men and 468 women on active community supervision.

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY HAS INCREASED SINCE 2004-05

Table C19

Year	Supervision Type of Federal Offenders									
	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Totals			% change*
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Both	Both
2001-02	55	1,018	298	3,654	56	2,109	409	6,781	7,190	-5.2
2002-03	71	969	267	3,469	54	2,132	392	6,570	6,962	-3.2
2003-04	67	986	259	3,412	42	2,120	368	6,518	6,886	-1.1
2004-05	90	872	249	3,296	69	1,999	408	6,167	6,575	-4.5
2005-06	75	1,002	285	3,231	64	1,998	424	6,231	6,655	1.2
2006-07	97	973	289	3,243	64	2,116	450	6,332	6,782	1.9
2007-08	102	957	292	3,251	89	2,100	483	6,308	6,791	0.1
2008-09	86	927	322	3,263	103	2,386	511	6,576	7,087	4.4
2009-10	100	988	313	3,271	82	2,347	495	6,606	7,101	0.2
2010-11	69	943	302	3,331	97	2,358	468	6,632	7,100	-1

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

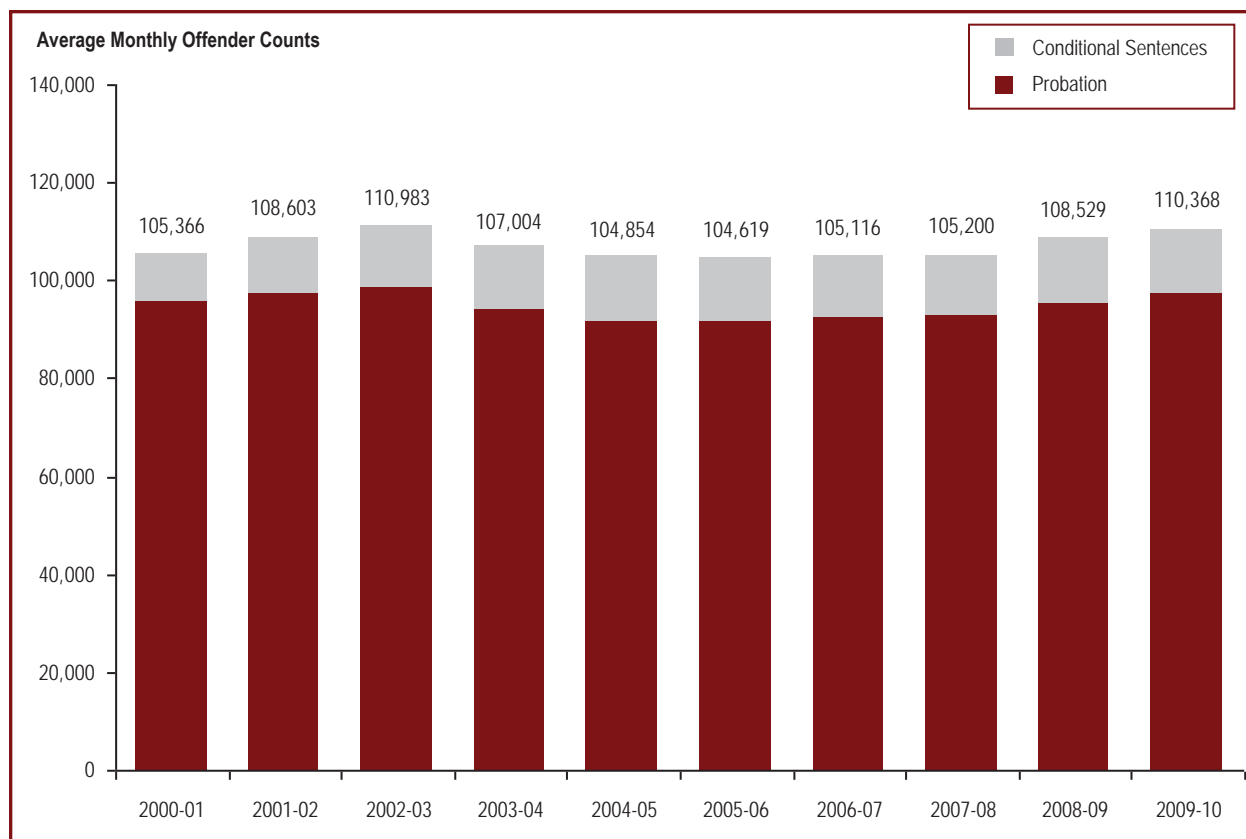
*Percent change is measured from the previous year.

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

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

OVER THE LAST TWO YEARS, THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION HAS INCREASED

Figure C20



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

- There was a 3.5% increase in the provincial/territorial community corrections population from 2008-09 to 2009-10.
- Since the introduction of the conditional sentence as a sentencing option in September 1996, the number of offenders serving a conditional sentence had increased steadily until 2005-06. In the years since, the number of offenders serving a conditional sentence has fluctuated.
- In 2009-10, the total number of offenders on probation was 97,380.
- Probation counts have fluctuated at about 95,000 offenders over the past decade.

Note:

A conditional sentence is a disposition of the court where the offender serves a term of imprisonment in the community under specified conditions. This type of sentence can only be imposed in cases where the term of imprisonment would be less than two years. Conditional sentences have been a provincial and territorial sentencing option since September 1996.

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

**OVER THE LAST TWO YEARS, THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION HAS INCREASED**

Table C20

Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Conditional Sentence	Total
2000-01	93,162	9,742	102,905
2001-02	94,854	11,417	106,270
2002-03	96,258	12,380	108,638
2003-04	92,061	12,725	104,786
2004-05	89,796	12,972	102,767
2005-06	89,631	13,045	102,676
2006-07	90,867	12,554	103,421
2007-08	92,724	12,279	105,004
2008-09	93,826	12,823	106,649
2009-10	97,380	12,988	110,368

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

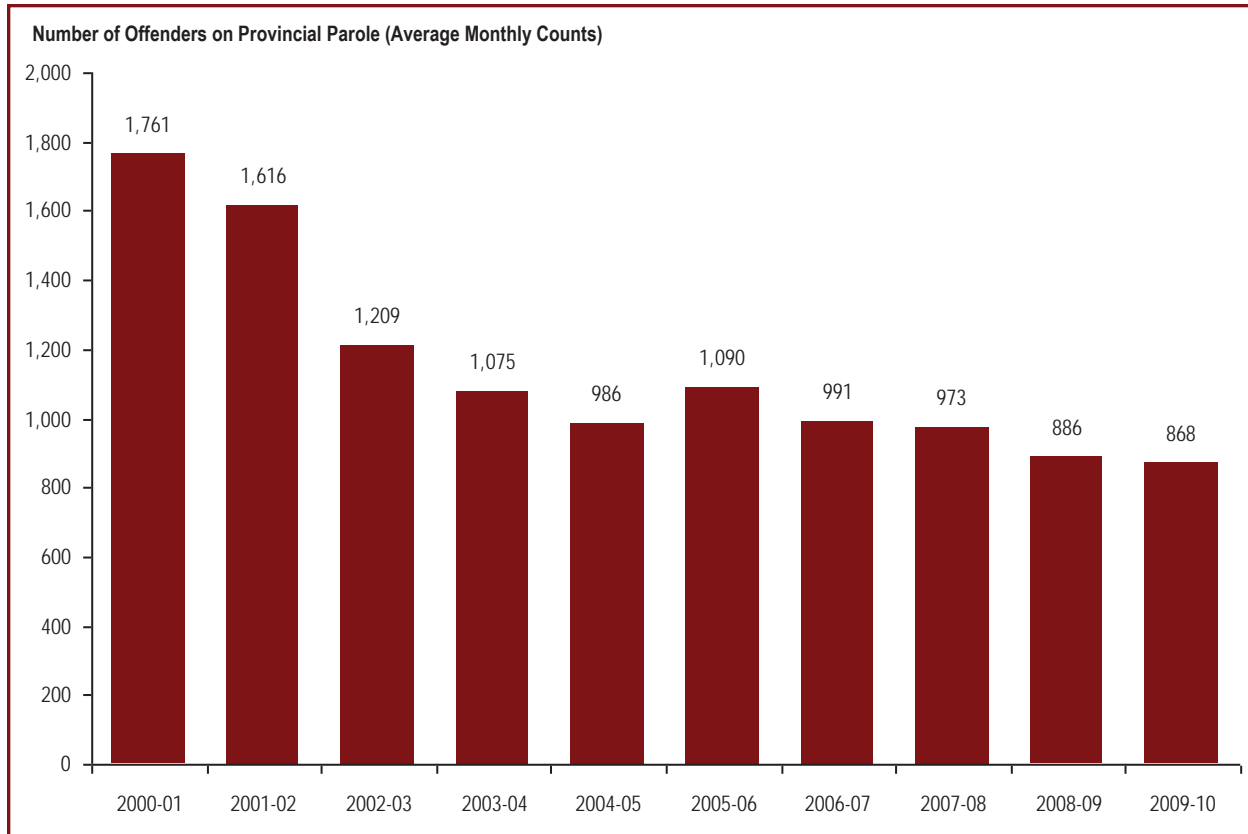
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To allow for comparisons, the numbers exclude information from Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories as complete statistics for these jurisdictions were not available. As a result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

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

Figure C21



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

- Over the past ten years, there has been a 50.7% decrease in the number of offenders on provincial parole, from 1,761 in 2000-01 to 868 in 2009-10.

Note:

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

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

Table C21

Year	Average Monthly Counts on Provincial Parole					Total	Percent Change
	Provincial Boards			Total	Parole Board of Canada**		
	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia*				
2000-01	903	322	249	1,474	287	1,761	-21.2
2001-02	846	276	265	1,387	229	1,616	-8.2
2002-03	581	210	223	1,014	195	1,209	-25.1
2003-04	550	146	189	885	190	1,075	-11.1
2004-05	517	127	166	810	176	986	-8.3
2005-06	628	152	147	927	163	1,090	10.3
2006-07	593	142	120	855	136	991	-9.1
2007-08	581	205	n/a	736	237	973	-1.8
2008-09	533	217	n/a	696	190	886	-8.9
2009-10	506	194	n/a	700	168	868	-2.0

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

Note:

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

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

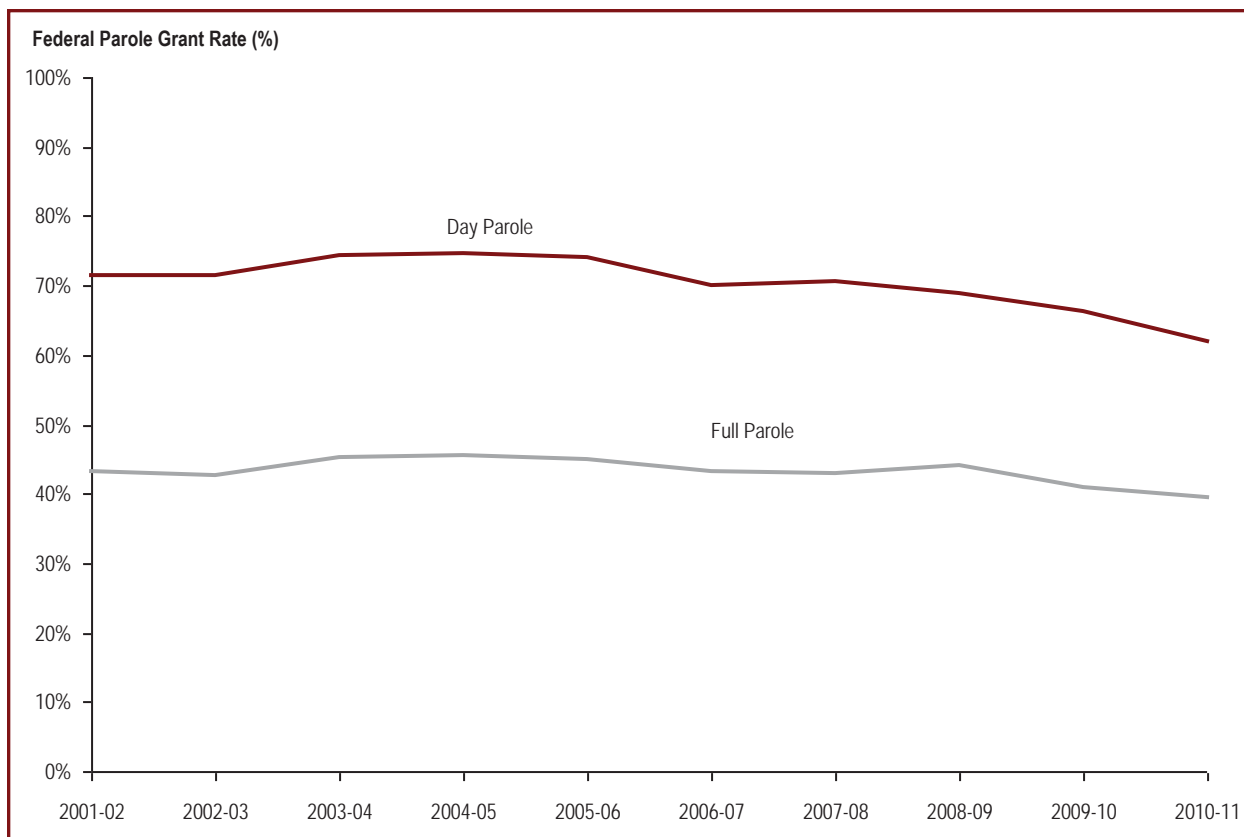
Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec and Ontario. The Parole Board of Canada has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces, British Columbia, and to territorial offenders in the Yukon, Nunavut and Northwest Territories.

SECTION D

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

THE FEDERAL DAY AND FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES ARE DECREASING

Figure D1



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2010-11, the grant rates for day parole and full parole were 62.0% and 39.5%, respectively.
- The grant rates for federal day parole and full parole have fluctuated since 2001-02 but have been on a downward trend.
- The federal day parole and full parole grant rates are the lowest in the last decade. The federal full parole grant rate was stable until 2008-09, but has since decreased substantially for the second time in a decade.
- Federal day parole and full parole grant rates are higher for female offenders than for male offenders, but have decreased since 2008-09.

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

THE FEDERAL DAY AND FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES ARE DECREASING

Table D1

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate (%)		
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Total
Day Parole	2001-02	189	2,981	29	1,228	86.7	70.8	71.6
	2002-03	196	2,830	24	1,181	89.1	70.6	71.5
	2003-04	213	2,909	25	1,047	89.5	73.5	74.4
	2004-05	258	2,819	24	1,028	91.5	73.3	74.5
	2005-06	247	2,963	33	1,087	88.2	73.2	74.1
	2006-07	263	2,903	41	1,312	86.5	68.9	70.1
	2007-08	285	2,855	38	1,265	88.2	69.3	70.7
	2008-09	276	2,767	39	1,335	87.6	67.5	68.9
	2009-10	290	2,767	56	1,495	83.8	64.9	66.3
	2010-11	241	2,717	58	1,753	80.6	60.8	62.0
Full Parole	2001-02	148	1,512	53	2,128	73.6	41.5	43.2
	2002-03	112	1,391	57	1,965	66.3	41.4	42.6
	2003-04	156	1,449	48	1,897	76.5	43.3	45.2
	2004-05	155	1,376	72	1,751	68.3	44.0	45.6
	2005-06	168	1,486	67	1,959	71.5	43.1	44.9
	2006-07	168	1,451	82	2,058	67.2	41.4	43.1
	2007-08	168	1,399	70	2,008	70.6	41.1	43.0
	2008-09	208	1,428	62	2,019	77.0	41.4	44.0
	2009-10	188	1,309	87	2,089	68.4	38.5	40.8
	2010-11	136	1,366	85	2,217	61.5	38.1	39.5

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

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

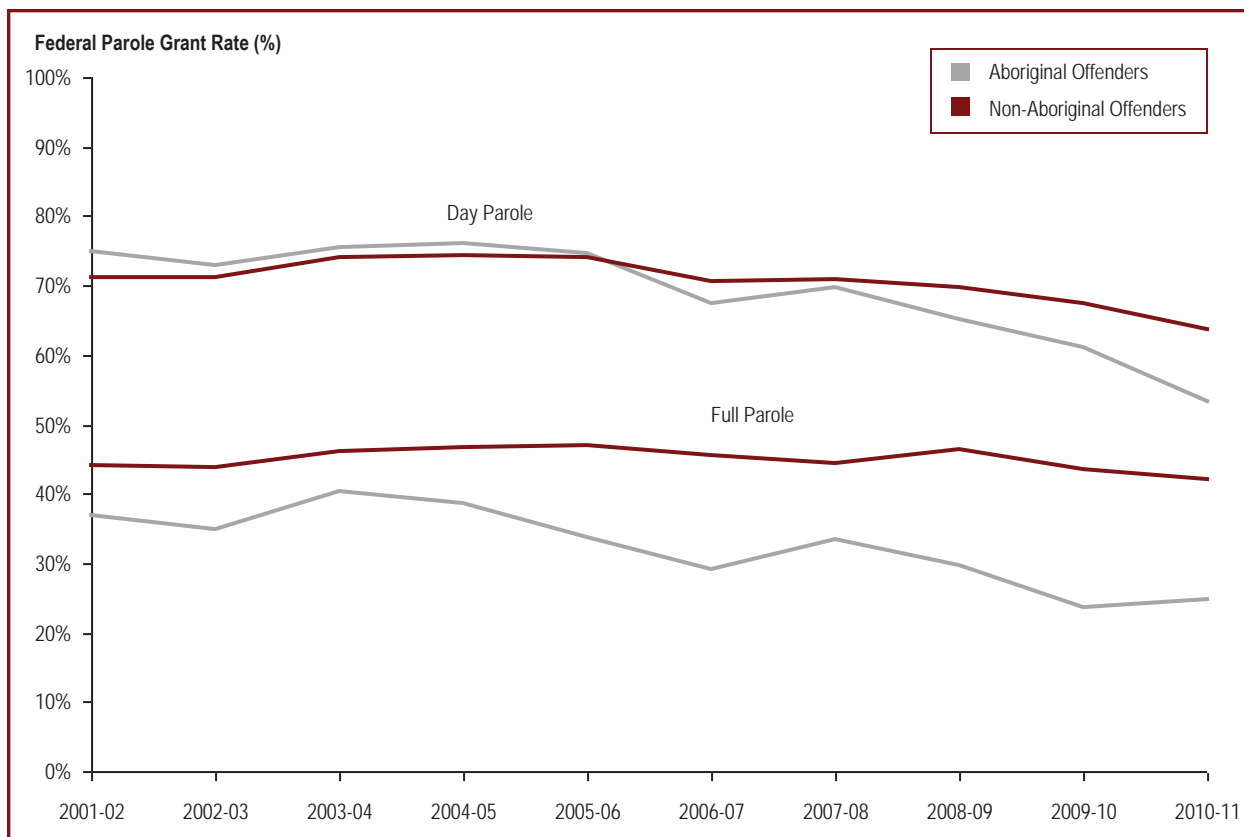
Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

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

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

THE FEDERAL DAY PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS DECREASED IN 2010-11

Figure D2



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The federal day parole grant rates decreased for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders in 2010-11 but had a slight increase for full parole of Aboriginal offenders from the previous year and a slight decrease for non-Aboriginal offenders. However, the rates for Aboriginal offenders were lower than the rates for non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

THE FEDERAL DAY PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS DECREASED IN 2010-11

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	2001-02	484	163	74.8	2,686	1,094	71.1	4,427
	2002-03	488	181	72.9	2,538	1,024	71.3	4,231
	2003-04	504	164	75.4	2,618	908	74.2	4,194
	2004-05	493	156	76.0	2,584	896	74.3	4,129
	2005-06	577	197	74.5	2,633	923	74.0	4,330
	2006-07	516	248	67.5	2,650	1,105	70.6	4,519
	2007-08	482	211	69.6	2,658	1,092	70.9	4,443
	2008-09	463	248	65.1	2,580	1,126	69.6	4,417
	2009-10	456	289	61.2	2,601	1,262	67.3	4,608
	2010-11	436	381	53.4	2,522	1,430	63.8	4,769
Full Parole	2001-02	185	317	36.9	1,475	1,864	44.2	3,841
	2002-03	175	326	34.9	1,328	1,696	43.9	3,525
	2003-04	203	300	40.4	1,402	1,645	46.0	3,550
	2004-05	185	295	38.5	1,346	1,528	46.8	3,354
	2005-06	195	382	33.8	1,459	1,644	47.0	3,680
	2006-07	155	378	29.1	1,464	1,762	45.4	3,759
	2007-08	167	333	33.4	1,400	1,745	44.5	3,645
	2008-09	153	363	29.7	1,483	1,718	46.3	3,717
	2009-10	115	375	23.5	1,382	1,801	43.4	3,673
	2010-11	145	440	24.8	1,357	1,862	42.2	3,804

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

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

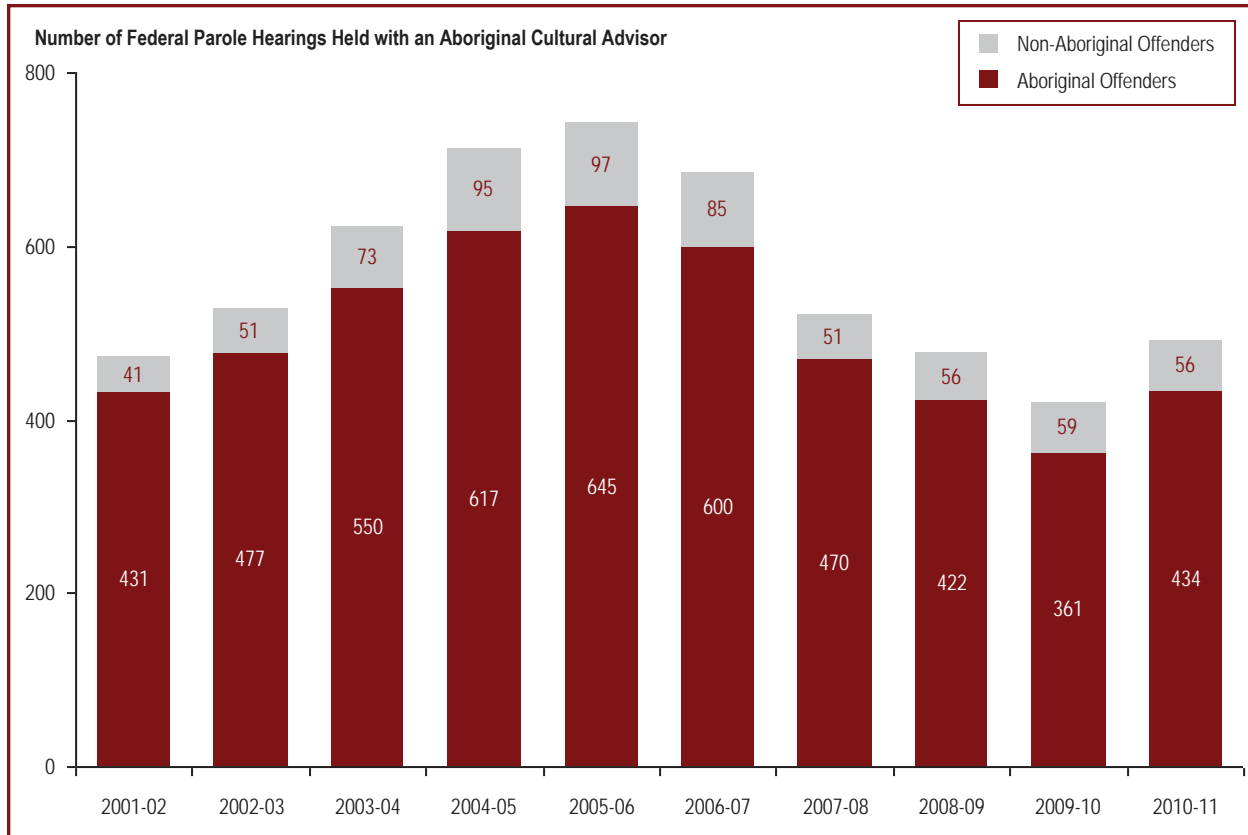
Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

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

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

FEDERAL PAROLE HEARINGS INVOLVING AN ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR INCREASED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE PAST FOUR YEARS

Figure D3



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2010-11, 37.6% of all federal hearings for Aboriginal offenders were held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor.
- In 2010-11, there were 434 federal hearings for Aboriginal offenders held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, compared to 600 in 2006-07.
- Fifty-six (11.4%) of the 490 federal hearings held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor in 2010-11 were for non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

The presence of an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor is an alternative approach to the traditional parole hearing, and was introduced by the Parole Board of Canada to ensure that conditional release hearings were sensitive to Aboriginal cultural values and traditions. This type of hearing is available to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders.

FEDERAL PAROLE HEARINGS INVOLVING AN ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR INCREASED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE PAST FOUR YEARS

Table D3

Year	Hearings held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor								
	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders			All Offenders		
	Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor		Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor		Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor	
	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%
2001-02	1,122	431	38.4	4,752	41	0.9	5,874	472	8.0
2002-03	1,186	477	40.2	5,010	51	1.0	6,196	528	8.5
2003-04	1,251	550	44.0	5,101	73	1.4	6,352	623	9.8
2004-05	1,325	617	46.6	5,055	95	1.9	6,380	712	11.2
2005-06	1,373	645	47.0	5,205	97	1.9	6,578	742	11.3
2006-07	1,334	600	45.0	5,302	85	1.6	6,636	685	10.3
2007-08	1,218	470	38.6	4,782	51	1.1	6,000	521	8.7
2008-09	1,175	422	35.9	4,445	56	1.3	5,620	478	8.5
2009-10	1,122	361	32.2	4,559	59	1.3	5,681	420	7.4
2010-11	1,155	434	37.6	4,418	56	1.3	5,573	490	8.8

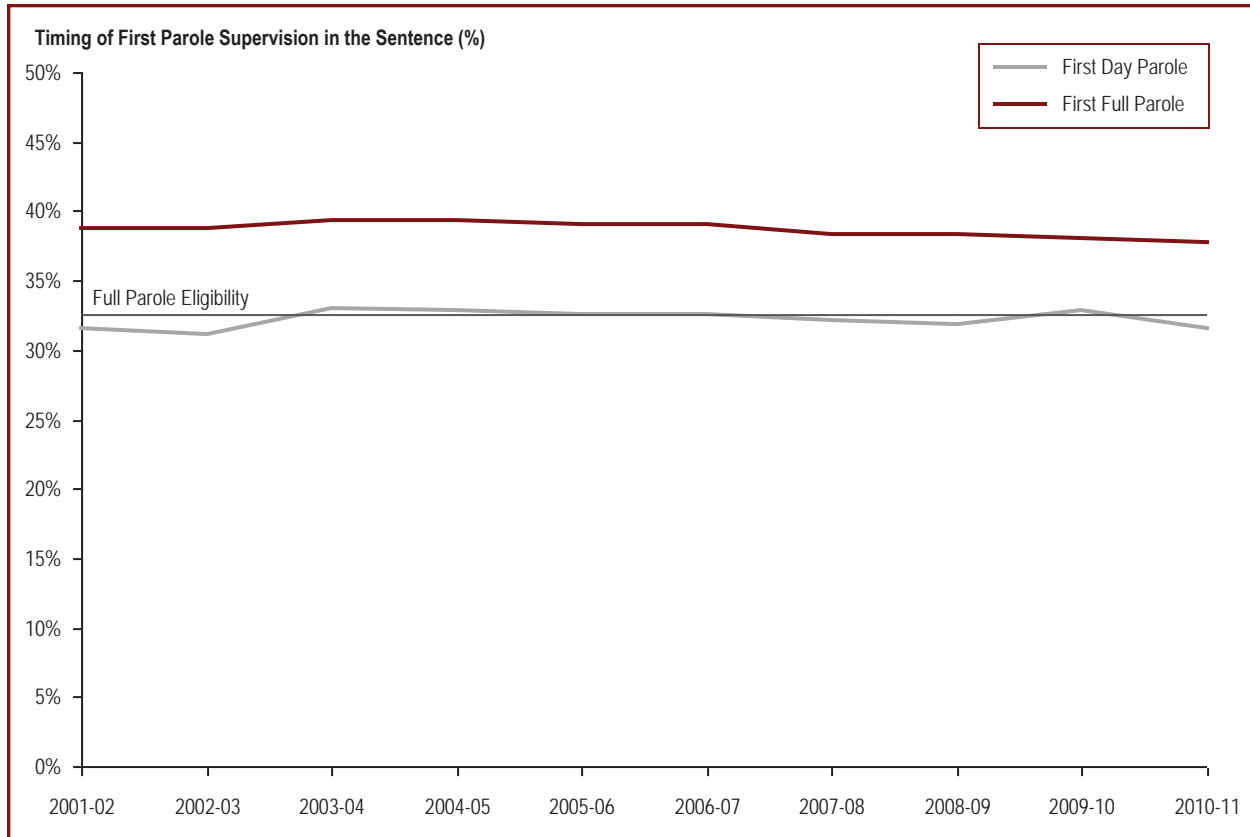
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

The presence of an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor is an alternative approach to the traditional parole hearing, and was introduced by the Parole Board of Canada to ensure that conditional release hearings were sensitive to Aboriginal cultural values and traditions. This type of hearing is available to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders.

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

Figure D4



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The percentage of time served until supervised under first full parole was 37.8% in 2010-11.
- In 2010-11, women served an average of 1.3% less of their sentences before first federal full parole supervision and 2.5% less before first federal day parole supervision than men (36.6% compared to 37.9% and 29.2% compared to 31.7%, respectively).
- The percentage of time served until first full parole supervision has fluctuated very little since 2001-02.

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

Table D4

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	Percentage of sentence incarcerated					
2001-02	26.8	32.0	31.6	36.6	39.1	38.8
2002-03	26.9	31.5	31.1	37.4	39.0	38.8
2003-04	27.5	33.4	33.0	37.5	39.6	39.4
2004-05	28.8	33.3	32.9	37.2	39.6	39.4
2005-06	28.5	32.9	32.5	36.1	39.3	39.0
2006-07	27.4	33.2	32.6	37.2	39.3	39.1
2007-08	30.3	32.3	32.1	37.9	38.3	38.3
2008-09	28.2	32.4	31.9	36.6	38.7	38.4
2009-10	29.5	33.2	32.8	36.1	38.4	38.1
2010-11	29.2	31.7	31.5	36.6	37.9	37.8

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

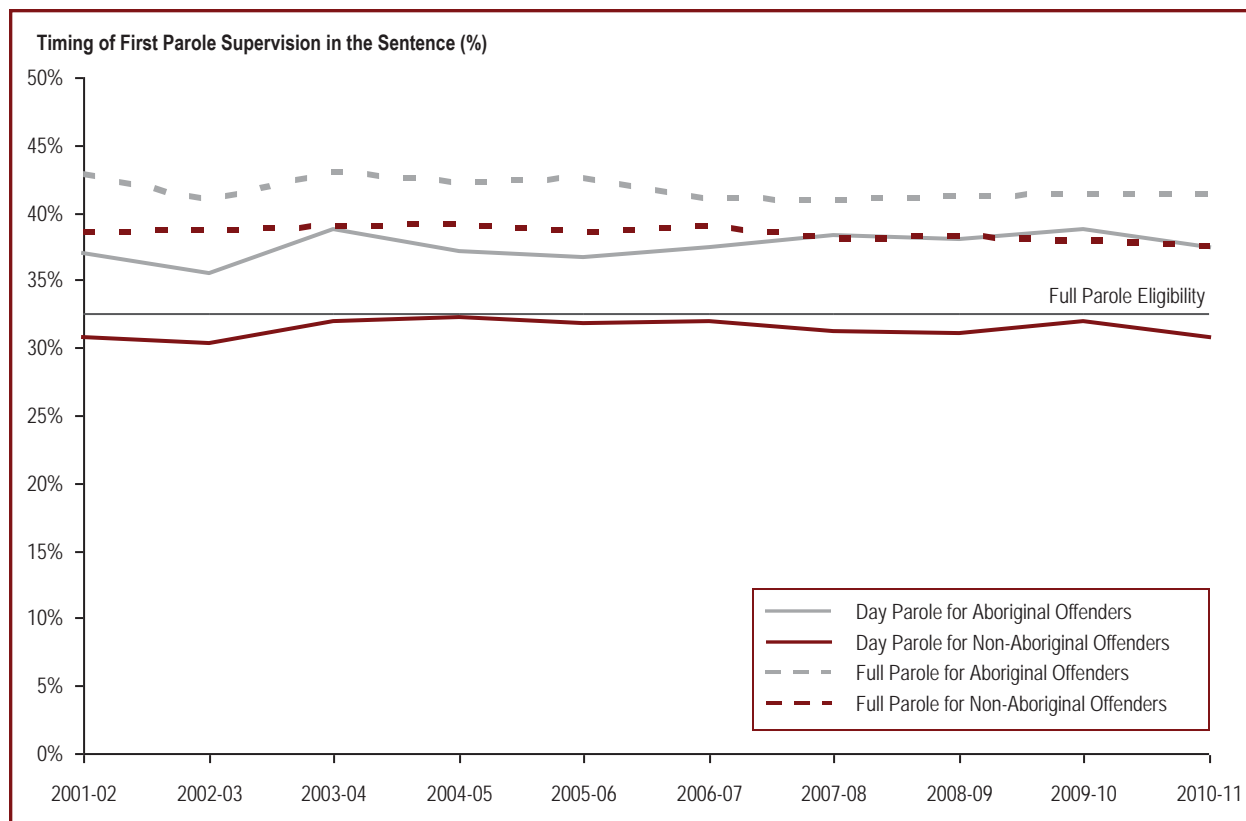
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

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

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

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

Figure D5



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2010-11, the percentage of time served until first full parole supervision was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than for Aboriginal offenders (37.5% versus 41.2%, respectively).
- In 2010-11, the percentage of time served until first day parole supervision was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than for Aboriginal offenders (30.7% versus 37.4%, respectively).
- Of the 105 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal full parole supervision in 2010-11, 56.2% of them were released on accelerated full parole supervision compared to 74.0% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Of the 214 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal day parole supervision in 2010-11, 34.6% of them were released on accelerated day parole supervision compared to 54.9% of non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

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

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

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

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

Table D5

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total
	Percentage of sentence incarcerated					
2001-02	37.0	30.7	31.6	42.7	38.4	38.8
2002-03	35.5	30.3	31.1	40.8	38.6	38.8
2003-04	38.7	31.9	33.0	42.9	38.9	39.4
2004-05	37.2	32.2	32.9	42.1	39.0	39.4
2005-06	36.7	31.8	32.5	42.4	38.5	39.0
2006-07	37.5	31.9	32.6	41.0	38.9	39.1
2007-08	38.3	31.2	32.1	40.9	38.0	38.3
2008-09	38.0	31.1	31.9	41.1	38.2	38.4
2009-10	38.7	31.9	32.8	41.2	37.8	38.1
2010-11	37.4	30.7	31.5	41.2	37.5	37.8

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

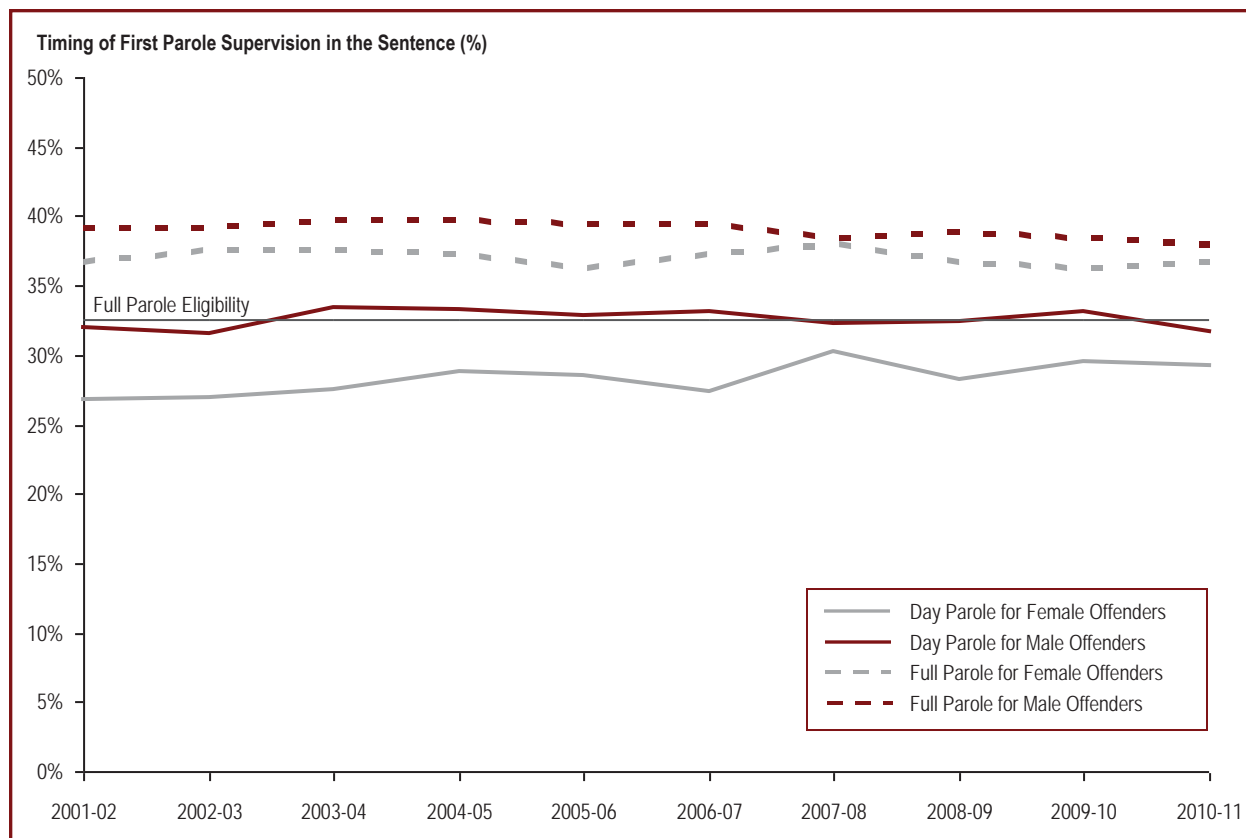
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

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

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

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

Figure D6



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2010-11, men served more of their sentences than women prior to beginning their first full parole supervision period (37.9% compared to 36.6%).
- In 2010-11, the percentage of time served until first day parole was less for female offenders than it was for male offenders (29.2% versus 31.7%, respectively).
- Of the 1,242 female offenders released on first federal full parole since 2001-02, 75.8% of them were released on accelerated parole compared to 64.0% of the 10,812 male offenders released on first federal full parole.
- Since 2001-02, female offenders were released on accelerated day parole more often than male offenders (61.0% versus 46.2%, 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 D6

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	Percentage of sentence incarcerated					
2001-02	26.8	32.0	31.6	36.6	39.1	38.8
2002-03	26.9	31.5	31.1	37.4	39.0	38.8
2003-04	27.5	33.4	33.0	37.5	39.6	39.4
2004-05	28.8	33.3	32.9	37.2	39.6	39.4
2005-06	28.5	32.9	32.5	36.1	39.3	39.0
2006-07	27.4	33.2	32.6	37.2	39.3	39.1
2007-08	30.3	32.3	32.1	37.9	38.3	38.3
2008-09	28.2	32.4	31.9	36.6	38.7	38.4
2009-10	29.5	33.2	32.8	36.1	38.4	38.1
2010-11	29.2	31.7	31.5	36.6	37.9	37.8

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

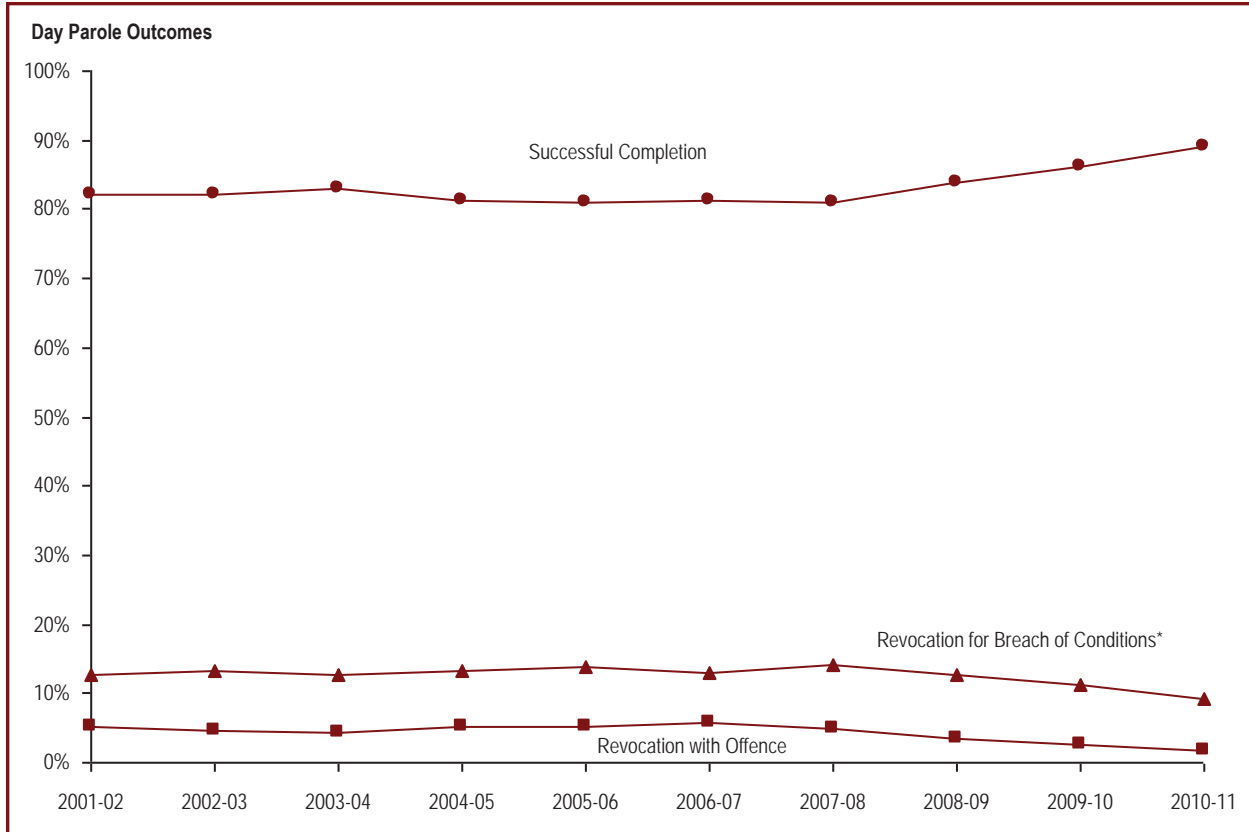
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D7



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- Since 2001-02, over 80% of federal day paroles have been successfully completed.
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the total number of federal day paroles completed was 2,937 in 2010-11.
- In 2010-11, 1.5% of federal day paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.1% with a violent offence.
- In 2010-11, the percentage of successful federal day paroles was higher for women than for men (89.5% versus 89.0%, respectively).

Note:

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D7

Federal Day Parole Outcomes	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	1,777	81.3	1,698	80.9	1,783	83.9	1,720	86.0	1,747	88.1
Accelerated	757	81.3	803	81.2	812	84.1	807	86.3	869	91.0
Total	2,534	81.3	2,501	81.0	2,595	83.9	2,527	86.1	2,616	89.1
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	294	13.4	309	14.7	284	13.4	225	11.3	201	10.1
Accelerated	108	11.6	127	12.8	106	11.0	103	11.0	72	7.5
Total	402	12.9	436	14.1	390	12.6	328	11.2	273	9.3
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	96	4.4	77	3.7	45	2.1	43	2.2	30	1.5
Accelerated	65	7.0	59	6.0	43	4.5	23	2.5	14	1.5
Total	161	5.2	136	4.4	88	2.8	66	2.2	44	1.5
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	20	0.9	16	0.8	14	0.7	11	0.6	4	0.2
Accelerated	1	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.5	2	0.2	0	0.0
Total	21	0.7	16	0.5	19	0.6	13	0.4	4	0.1
Total										
Regular	2,187	70.1	2,100	68.0	2,126	68.8	1,999	68.1	1,982	67.5
Accelerated	931	29.9	989	32.0	966	31.2	935	31.9	955	32.5
Total	3,118	100.0	3,089	100.0	3,092	100.0	2,934	100.0	2,937	100.0

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

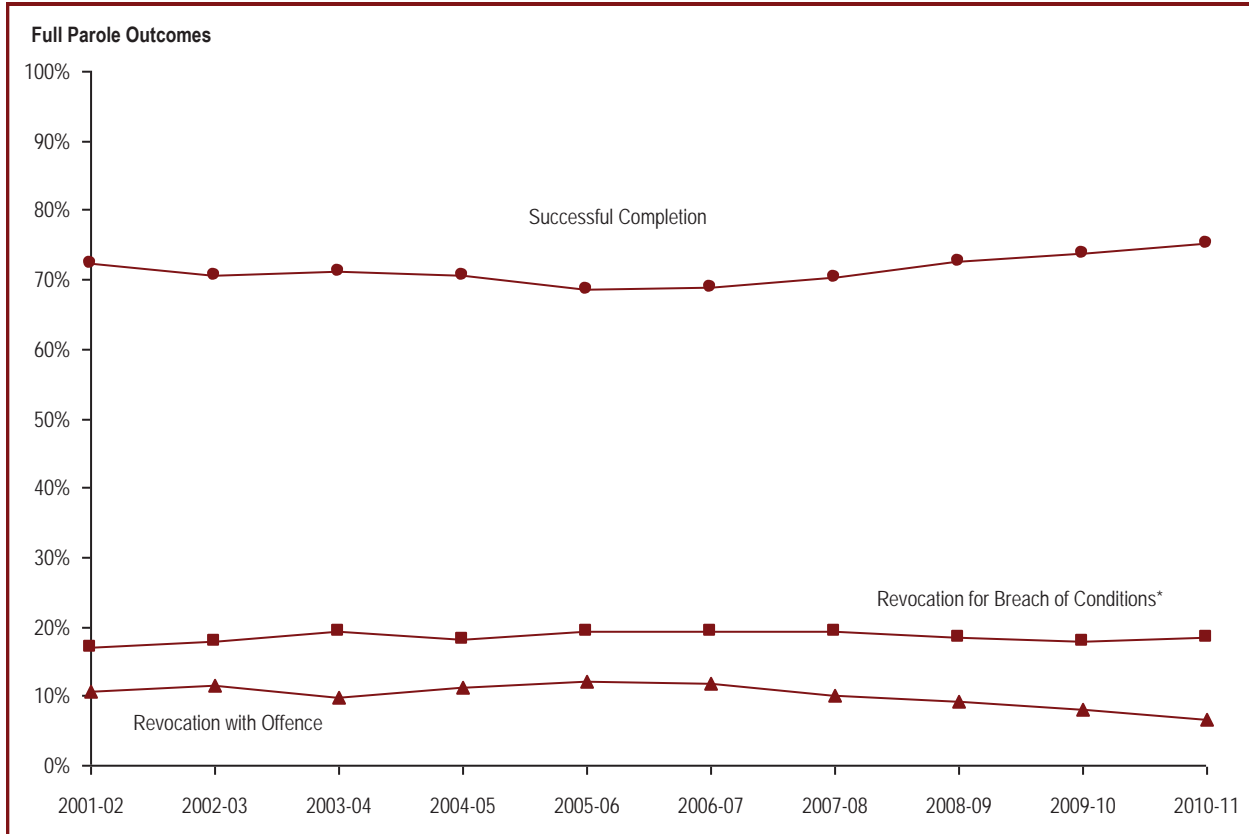
**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D8



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The percentage of federal full paroles that were successfully completed increased in 2010-11.
- In 2010-11, 5.4% of federal full paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 1.1% with a violent offence.
- In 2010-11, the percentage of successful federal full paroles was slightly lower for women than men (74.8% versus 75.2%, respectively).
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the number of federal full paroles completed was 1,389 in 2010-11.

Note:

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

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D8

Federal Full Parole Outcomes*	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	412	70.4	439	72.8	416	75.8	386	75.0	389	75.8
Accelerated	574	67.6	575	68.7	633	70.5	625	73.3	655	74.8
Total	986	68.8	1,014	70.4	1,049	72.5	1,011	73.9	1,044	75.2
Revocation for Breach of Conditions**										
Regular	105	17.9	110	18.2	82	14.9	82	15.9	86	16.8
Accelerated	172	20.3	169	20.2	184	20.5	164	19.2	169	19.3
Total	277	19.3	279	19.4	266	18.4	246	18.0	255	18.4
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	54	9.2	42	7.0	40	7.3	39	7.6	27	5.3
Accelerated	99	11.7	85	10.2	76	8.5	61	7.2	48	5.5
Total	153	10.7	127	8.8	116	8.0	100	7.3	75	5.4
Revocation with Violent Offence***										
Regular	14	2.4	12	2.0	11	2.0	8	1.6	11	2.1
Accelerated	4	0.5	8	1.0	5	0.6	3	0.4	4	0.5
Total	18	1.3	20	1.4	16	1.1	11	0.8	15	1.1
Total										
Regular	585	40.8	603	41.9	549	37.9	515	37.6	513	36.9
Accelerated	849	59.2	837	58.1	898	62.1	853	62.4	876	63.1
Total	1,434	100.0	1,440	100.0	1,447	100.0	1,368	100.0	1,389	100.0

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

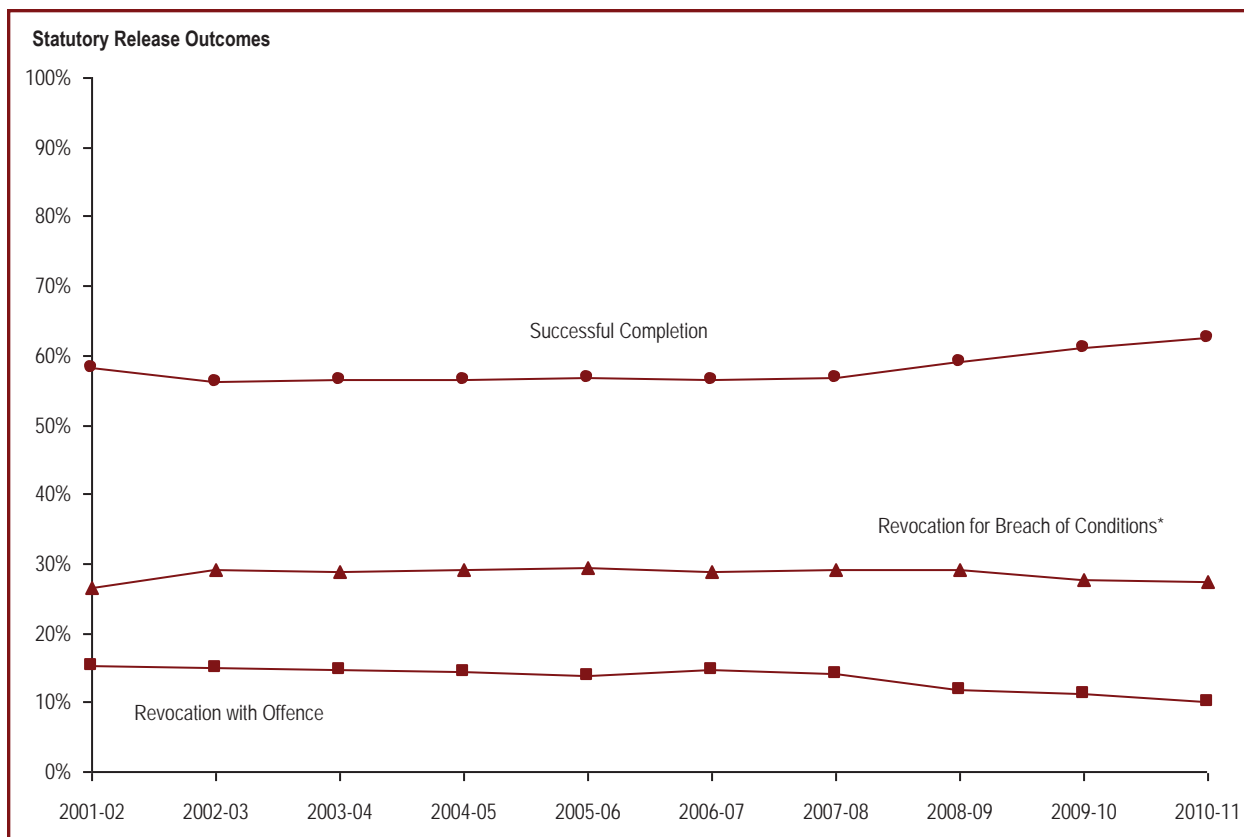
**Revocation for Breach of Conditions includes revocation with outstanding charges.

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D9



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- Over the past ten years, the percentage of statutory releases that were completed successfully fluctuated little, ranging from 58.2% to 62.4%.
- In 2010-11, 8.8% of statutory releases ended with a non-violent offence and 1.3% with a violent offence.
- In 2010-11, the percentage of successful statutory releases was higher for women than men (70.6% and 61.8%, respectively).

Note:

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

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D9

Statutory Release Outcomes	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion	3,201	56.6	3,320	56.7	3,490	59.1	3,723	61.1	3,437	62.4
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*	1,623	28.7	1,712	29.2	1,722	29.1	1,682	27.6	1,516	27.5
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence	646	11.4	638	10.9	569	9.6	566	9.3	485	8.8
Revocation with Violent Offence**	188	3.3	184	3.1	129	2.2	124	2.0	73	1.3
Total	5,658	100.0	5,854	100.0	5,910	100.0	6,095	100.0	5,511	100.0

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

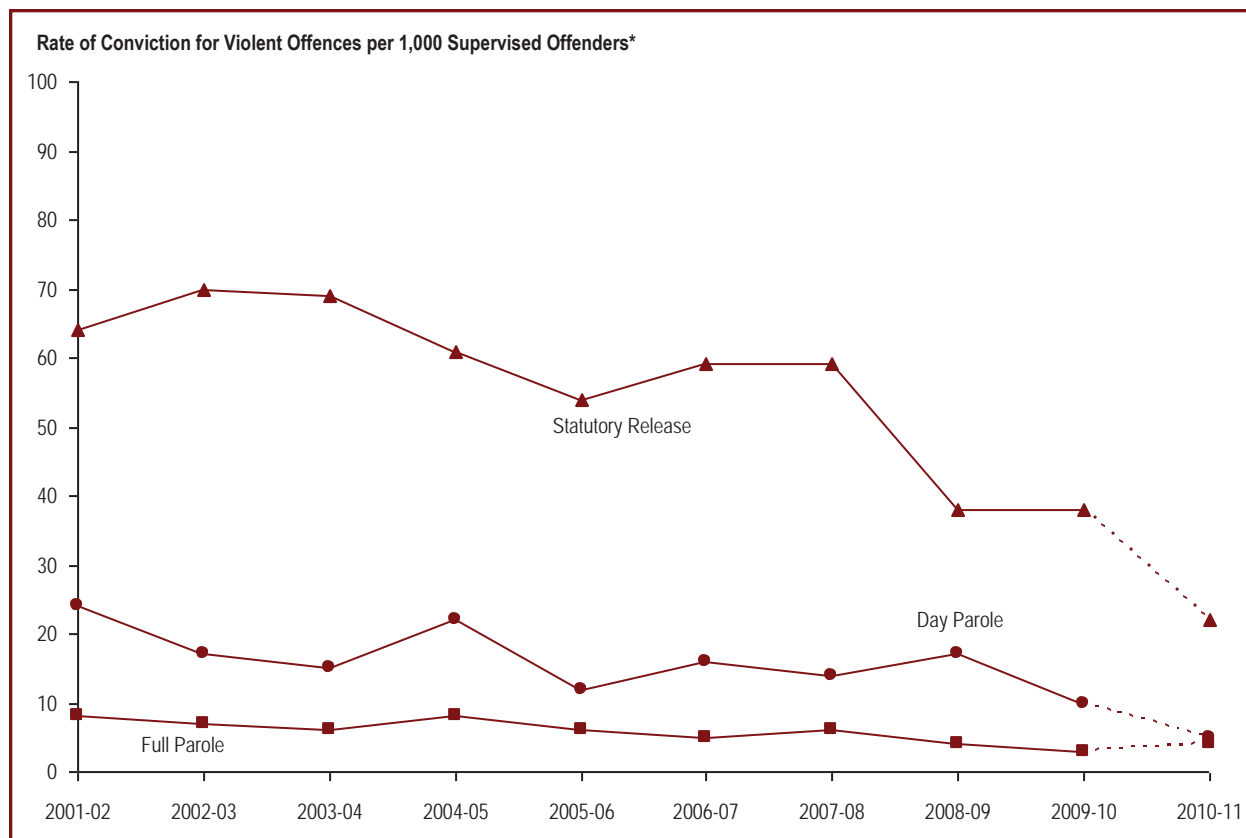
Note:

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

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

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

Figure D10



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The rate of conviction for violent offences** while under community supervision has declined since 2001-02.
- Those offenders under discretionary release (full parole and day parole) are less likely to be convicted of a violent offence while under supervision than those on statutory release.

Note:

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

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

The dotted line between 2009-10 and 2010-11 is intended to signify that due to delays in the court process, these numbers under-represent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end.

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

Table D10

Year	# of Offenders Convicted for Violent Offences				Rate per 1,000 Supervised Offenders*		
	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Total	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release
2001-02	31	35	183	249	24	8	64
2002-03	22	28	205	255	17	7	70
2003-04	19	22	204	245	15	6	69
2004-05	27	32	182	241	22	8	61
2005-06	16	24	166	206	12	6	54
2006-07	21	18	188	227	16	5	59
2007-08	16	20	184	220	14	6	59
2008-09	19	16	129	164	17	4	38
2009-10	13	11	124	148	10	3	38
2010-11**	4	15	73	92	5	4	22

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

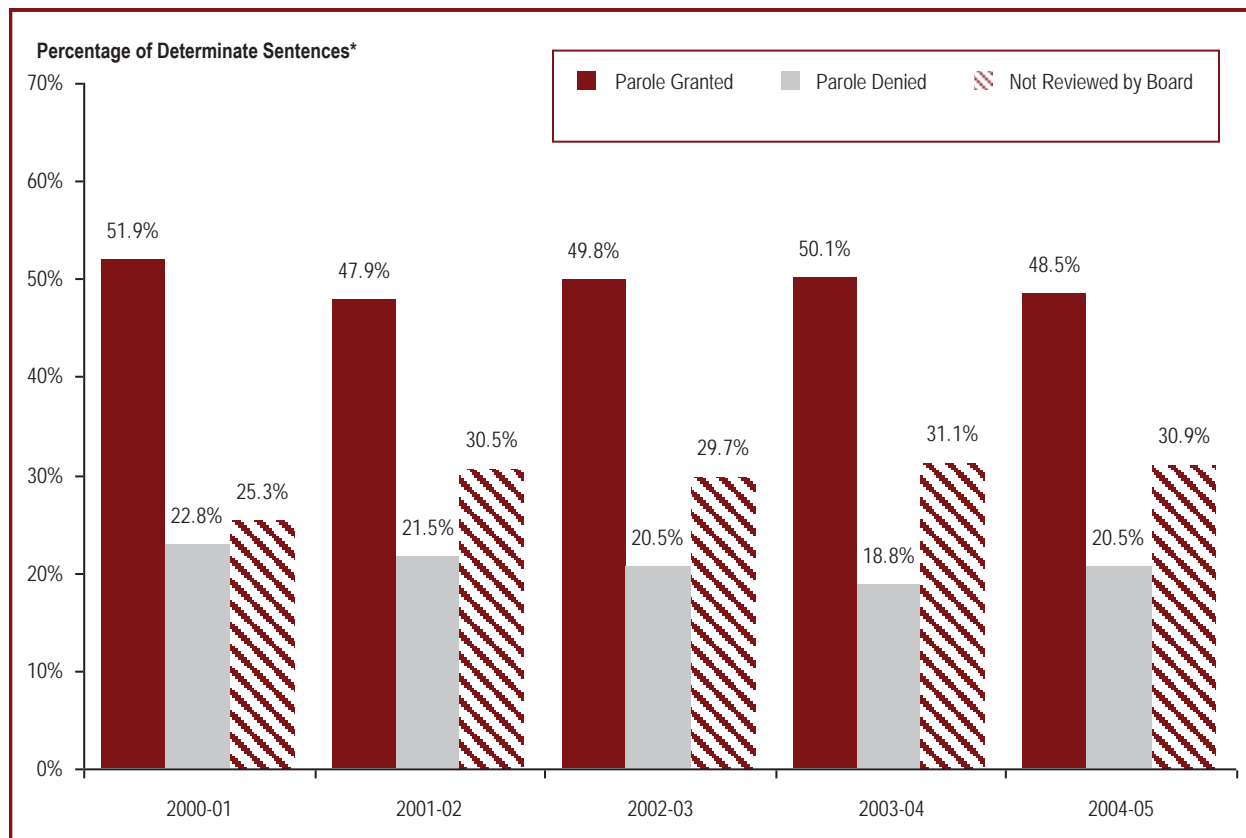
*Supervised offenders include offenders who are on parole, statutory release, those temporarily detained in federal institutions, and those who are unlawfully at large.

**Due to delays in the court processes, the numbers under-represent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end. Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

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

OVER 25% OF OFFENDERS SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES WERE NOT REVIEWED FOR PAROLE

Figure D11



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- For offenders commencing determinate sentences between April 1, 2000 and March 31, 2005 and completing their sentences by March 31, 2011:
 - 30.9% did not appear before the Parole Board of Canada for a decision during their sentence as they waived their parole review, postponed it until after statutory release, or withdrew their parole applications;
 - 20.5% appeared before the Parole Board of Canada and were denied parole throughout their sentence; and
 - 48.5% were granted parole at some time during their sentence.

Note:

*Data include only those offenders who commenced their determinate sentence during the fiscal year indicated (April 1 to March 31 of the following year) and had completed their sentence by March 31, 2011.

**OVER 25% OF OFFENDERS SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES
WERE NOT REVIEWED FOR PAROLE**

Table D11

	Year that Determinate Sentence Commenced									
	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Reviewed by Board	2,768	74.7	2,496	69.5	2,540	70.3	2,440	68.9	2,563	69.1
Parole Granted	1,923	51.9	1,722	47.9	1,799	49.8	1,775	50.1	1,801	48.5
Parole Denied	845	22.8	774	21.5	741	20.5	665	18.8	762	20.5
Not Reviewed by Board*	938	25.3	1,096	30.5	1,075	29.7	1,102	31.1	1,148	30.9
Total Sentences	3,706	100.0	3,592	100.0	3,615	100.0	3,542	100.0	3,711	100.0

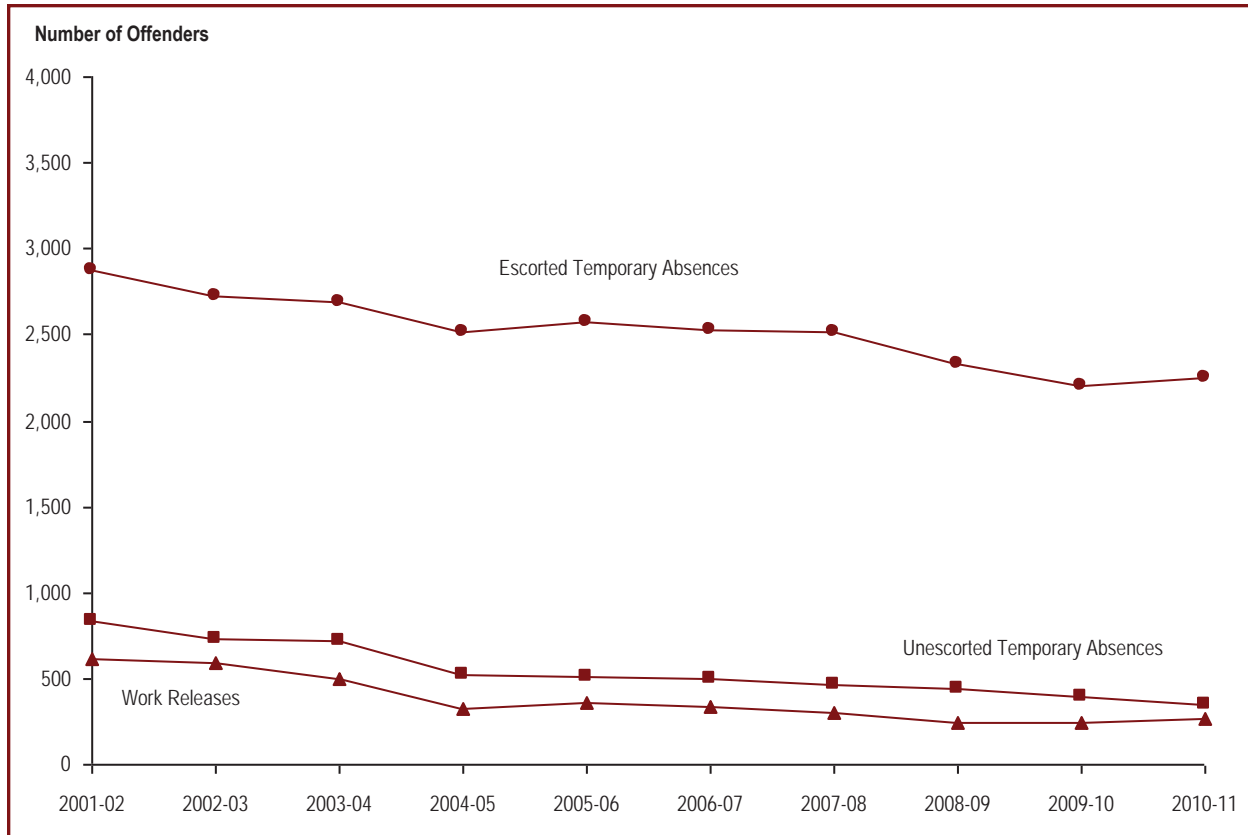
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

*These are determinate sentences where the offender either waived all parole reviews, withdrew all parole applications, or postponed until statutory release. Data include only those offenders who commenced their determinate sentence during the fiscal year indicated (April 1 to March 31 of the following year) and had completed their sentence by March 31, 2011.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS DECREASED SINCE 2001-02

Figure D12



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of offenders receiving escorted and unescorted temporary absences in 2010-11 has decreased since 2001-02.
- The number of offenders receiving work releases has decreased by 56.6%, from 618 in 2001-02 to 268 in 2010-11.
- The successful completion rates for work releases, escorted and unescorted temporary absences are consistently over 99%.

Note:

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

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

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

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS DECREASED SINCE 2001-02

Table D12

Year	Temporary Absences				Work Releases	
	Escorted		Unescorted		# of Offenders	# of Permits
	# of Offenders	# of Permits	# of Offenders	# of Permits		
2001-02	2,877	30,053	838	5,174	618	1,392
2002-03	2,722	34,187	725	4,910	595	1,352
2003-04	2,691	38,112	715	4,133	495	1,051
2004-05	2,519	35,276	526	3,600	330	763
2005-06	2,570	37,138	505	3,058	355	997
2006-07	2,531	39,790	502	4,169	338	723
2007-08	2,516	41,623	469	3,802	300	613
2008-09	2,335	36,393	436	3,805	238	651
2009-10	2,207	35,875	391	3,351	241	1,028
2010-11	2,250	40,062	343	3,083	268	1,192

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

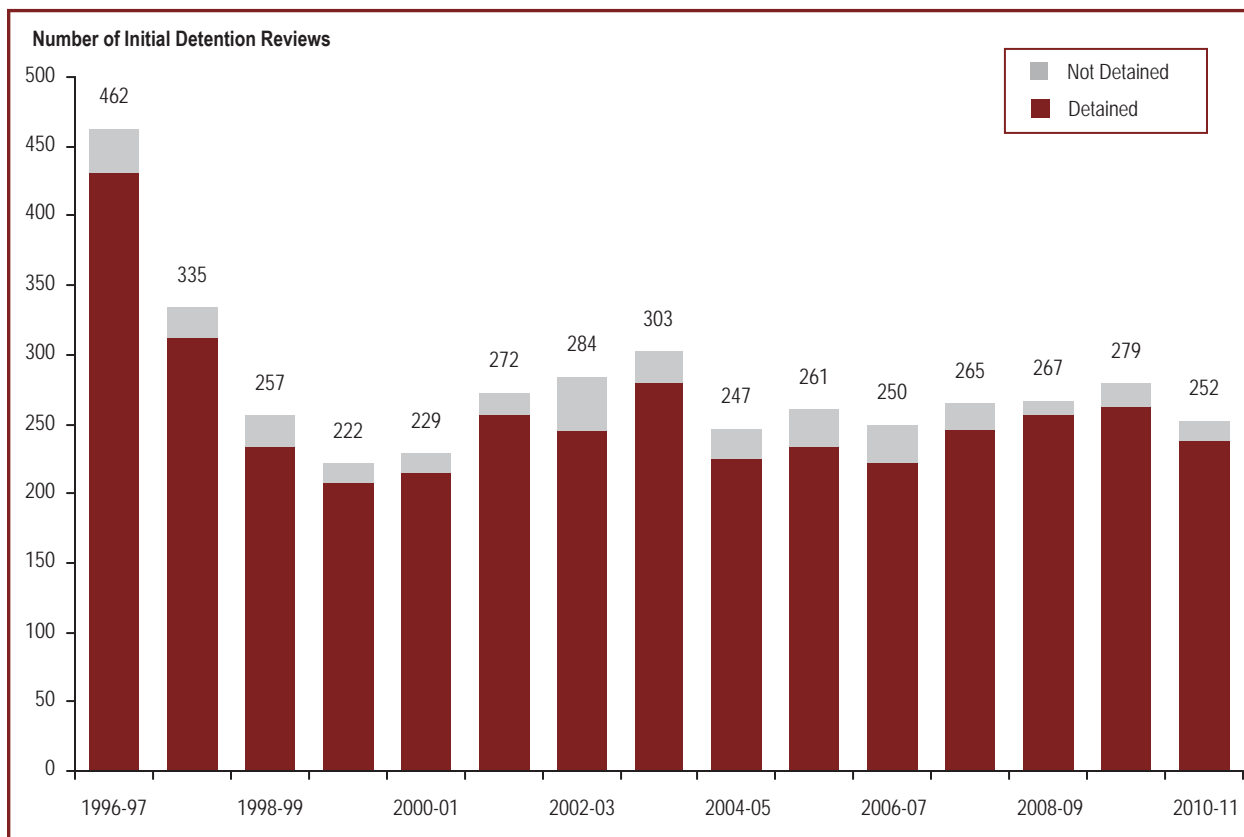
These numbers depict the number of offenders who received at least one temporary absence permit (excluding those for medical purposes) or at least one work release. An offender may be granted more than one temporary absence permit or work release over a period of time.

SECTION E

STATISTICS ON SPECIAL APPLICATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

THE NUMBER OF DETENTION REVIEWS HAS FLUCTUATED OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Figure E1



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- Between 1996-97 and 1999-00, the number of initial detention reviews decreased, and has been fluctuating ever since.
- Out of 4,185 initial detention reviews since 1996-97, 92.3% have resulted in a decision to detain. The lowest detention rate (86.3%) was registered in 2002-03.
- In the last six years, 25 women have been referred for detention and all of them were detained.
- In 2010-11, Aboriginal offenders accounted for 21.8% of incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences while they accounted for 45.6% of offenders referred for detention and 46.6% of offenders detained.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF DETENTION REVIEWS HAS FLUCTUATED OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Table E1

Year	Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews										Total
	Detained				Statutory Release				Total		
	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	
1996-97	110	321	431	93.3	11	20	31	6.7	121	341	462
1997-98	79	233	312	93.1	9	14	23	6.9	88	247	335
1998-99	76	158	234	91.1	3	20	23	8.9	79	178	257
1999-00	83	125	208	93.7	3	11	14	6.3	86	136	222
2000-01	69	146	215	93.9	6	8	14	6.1	75	154	229
2001-02	73	184	257	94.5	2	13	15	5.5	75	197	272
2002-03	81	164	245	86.3	14	25	39	13.7	95	189	284
2003-04	71	208	279	92.1	8	16	24	7.9	79	224	303
2004-05	68	157	225	91.1	6	16	22	8.9	74	173	247
2005-06	75	158	233	89.3	11	17	28	10.7	86	175	261
2006-07	66	156	222	88.8	4	24	28	11.2	70	180	250
2007-08	86	161	247	93.2	7	11	18	6.8	93	172	265
2008-09	101	155	256	95.9	5	6	11	4.1	106	161	267
2009-10	97	165	262	93.9	2	15	17	6.1	99	180	279
2010-11	111	127	238	94.4	4	10	14	5.6	115	137	252
Total	1,246	2,618	3,864	92.3	95	226	321	7.7	1,341	2,844	4,185

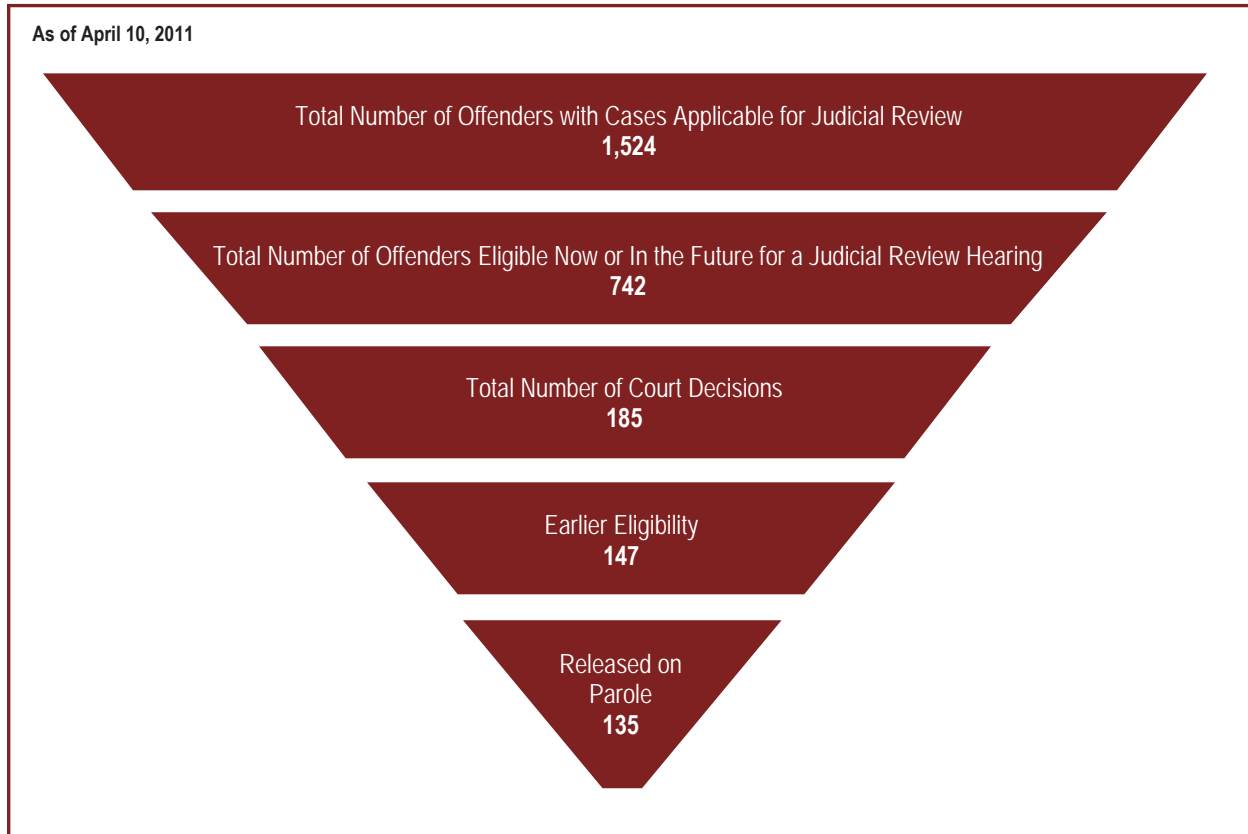
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

80% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Figure E2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Since the first judicial review hearing in 1987, there have been a total of 185 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 79.5% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period that must be served before parole eligibility.
- Of the 742 offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review, 236 have already served 15 years of their sentence whereas 506 have not.
- Of the 147 offenders who have had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 145 have reached their revised Day Parole eligibility date. Of these offenders, 135 have been released on parole, and 102 are currently being actively supervised in the community*.
- A higher percentage of second degree (87%) than first degree (78.4%) murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

Note:

*Of the 33 offenders no longer under active supervision, 13 are incarcerated, 15 are deceased, one is being temporarily detained, and four have been deported.

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

80% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Table E2

Province/Territory of Judicial Review	Parole Ineligibility Reduced by Court		Reduction Denied by Court		Total	
	1 st degree murder	2 nd degree murder	1 st degree murder	2 nd degree murder	1 st degree murder	2 nd degree murder
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	1	1	1	0	2	1
New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	1	0
Quebec	57	15	6	2	63	17
Ontario	20	0	16	1	36	1
Manitoba	7	3	1	0	8	3
Saskatchewan	6	0	2	0	8	0
Alberta	18	0	5	0	23	0
British Columbia	17	1	4	0	21	1
Sub-total	127	20	35	3	162	23
Total	147		38		185	

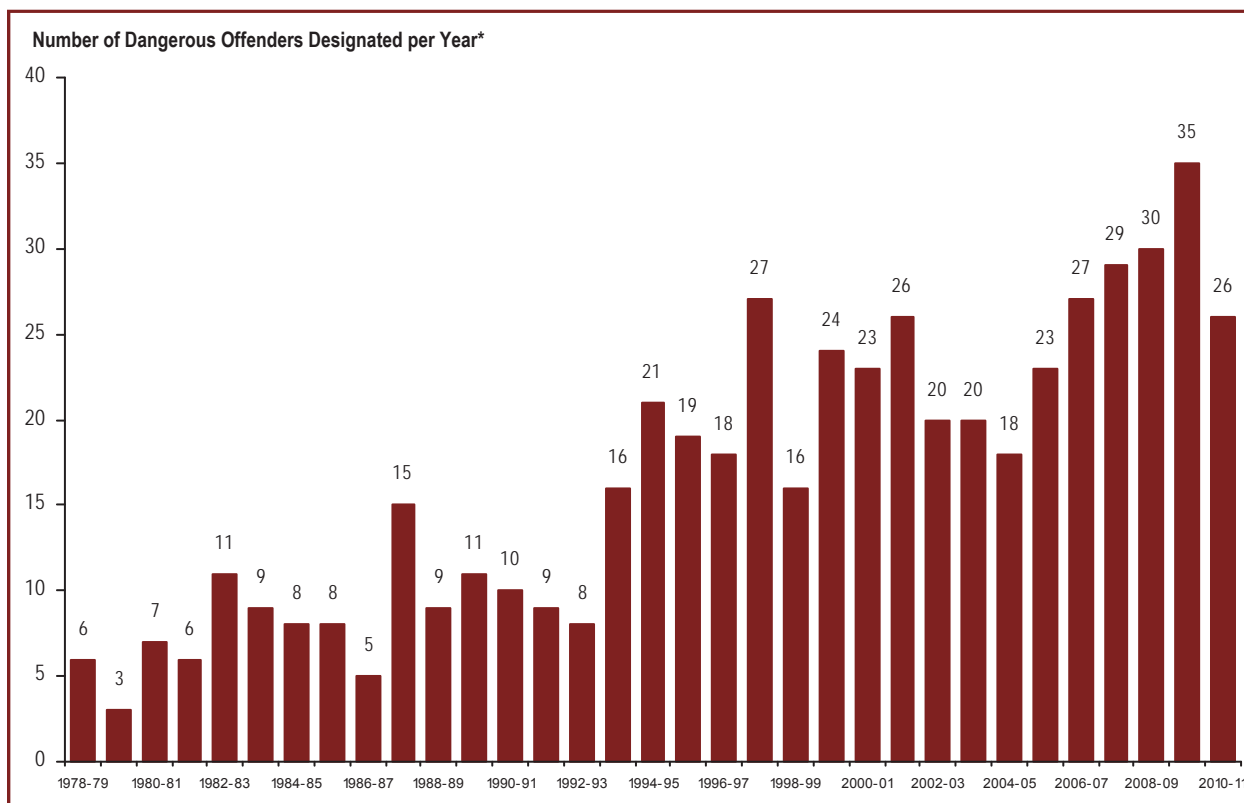
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

These numbers represent total decisions as of April 10, 2011.
Judicial reviews are conducted in the province where the conviction took place.

THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS HAS DECREASED IN 2010-11

Figure E3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 10, 2011, there have been 546 offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders (DOs) since 1978. Seventy-six percent (76%) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There are 458 DOs currently active, and of these, 99.6% have indeterminate sentences.
- Of the 458 active DOs, 441 were incarcerated (representing approximately 3% of the total federal inmate population), one has been deported, one has escaped, and 15 were being supervised in the community.
- There is currently one female offender with a Dangerous Offender designation.
- Aboriginal offenders account for 26.4% of DOs and 18.5% of the total federal offender population.

Note:

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

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

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

Dangerous Offender legislation came into effect in Canada on October 15, 1977, replacing the Habitual Offender and Dangerous Sexual Offender provisions that were abolished. A Dangerous Offender (DO) is an individual given an indeterminate sentence on the basis of a particularly violent crime or pattern of serious violent offences where it is judged that the offender's behaviour is unlikely to be inhibited by normal standards of behavioural restraint (see section 752 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*). Until August 1997, a determinate sentence was possible for those designated as DOs. In addition to the DOs, there remain within federal jurisdiction 34 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and nine Habitual Offenders.

THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS HAS DECREASED IN 2010-11

Table E3

Province/Territory of Designation	All Designations (# designated since 1978)	Active Dangerous Offenders		
		# of Indeterminate Offenders	# of Determinate Offenders	Total
Newfoundland & Labrador	11	8	0	8
Nova Scotia	17	14	0	14
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	8	7	0	7
Quebec	61	57	0	57
Ontario	222	182	1	183
Manitoba	10	9	0	9
Saskatchewan	52	46	0	46
Alberta	46	38	0	38
British Columbia	112	88	1	89
Yukon	1	1	0	1
Northwest Territories	5	5	0	5
Nunavut	1	1	0	1
Total	546	456	2	458

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

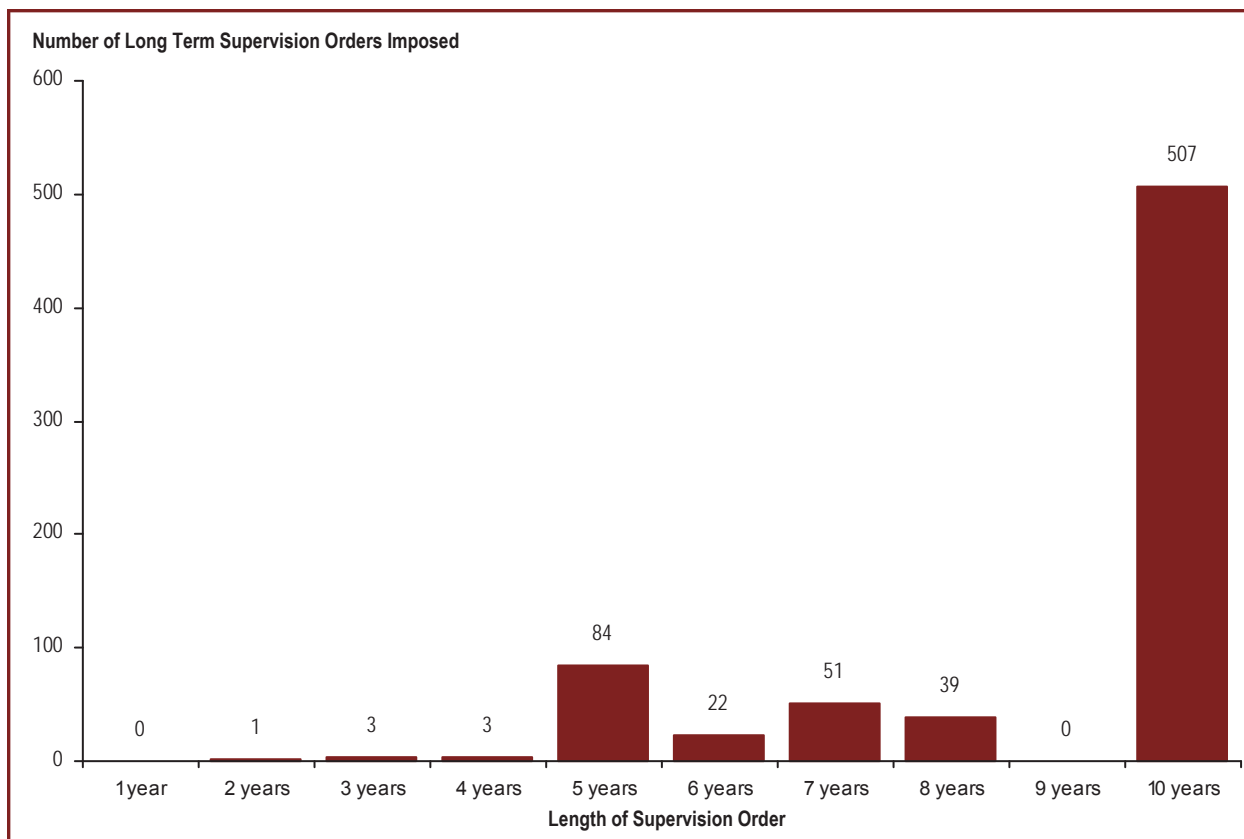
Numbers presented are as of April 10, 2011.

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

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

MOST LONG TERM SUPERVISION ORDERS ARE FOR A 10-YEAR PERIOD

Figure E4



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 10, 2011, the courts have imposed 710 long term supervision orders. Of these, 71.4% were for a period of 10 years.
- There are currently 638 offenders with long term supervision orders, and of these, 450 (70.5%) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There are currently eight women with long term supervision orders.
- There are currently 302 offenders being supervised on their long term supervision order. This includes 269 offenders supervised in the community, 27 offenders temporarily detained, two offenders who have been deported, and four offenders unlawfully at large.

Note:

Long Term Supervision Order (LTSO) legislation, which came into effect in Canada on August 1, 1997, allows the court to impose a sentence of two years or more for the predicate offence and order that the offender be supervised in the community for a further period not exceeding 10 years. Twenty-nine offenders under these provisions have died and 38 offenders have completed their long term supervision period.

MOST LONG TERM SUPERVISION ORDERS ARE FOR A 10-YEAR PERIOD

Table E4

Province or Territory of Order	Length of Supervision Order (years)									Current Status				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	Total	Incarcerated	DP, FP or SR*	LTSO period	LTSO** interrupted	Total
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	2	0	2	1	5
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	11	14	3	0	9	0	12
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	6	9	4	0	5	0	9
Quebec	0	2	0	42	6	23	8	137	218	79	23	89	3	194
Ontario	0	0	2	8	4	14	15	153	196	73	6	81	18	178
Manitoba	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	26	31	11	1	17	0	29
Saskatchewan	1	0	1	9	7	5	7	27	57	29	2	19	1	51
Alberta	0	0	0	7	1	0	1	46	55	19	1	23	3	46
British Columbia	0	0	0	8	3	5	5	83	104	37	7	50	2	96
Yukon	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	6	9	5	1	3	0	9
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	1	3
Nunavut	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	6	4	0	2	0	6
Total	1	3	3	84	22	51	39	507	710	266	41	302	29	638

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

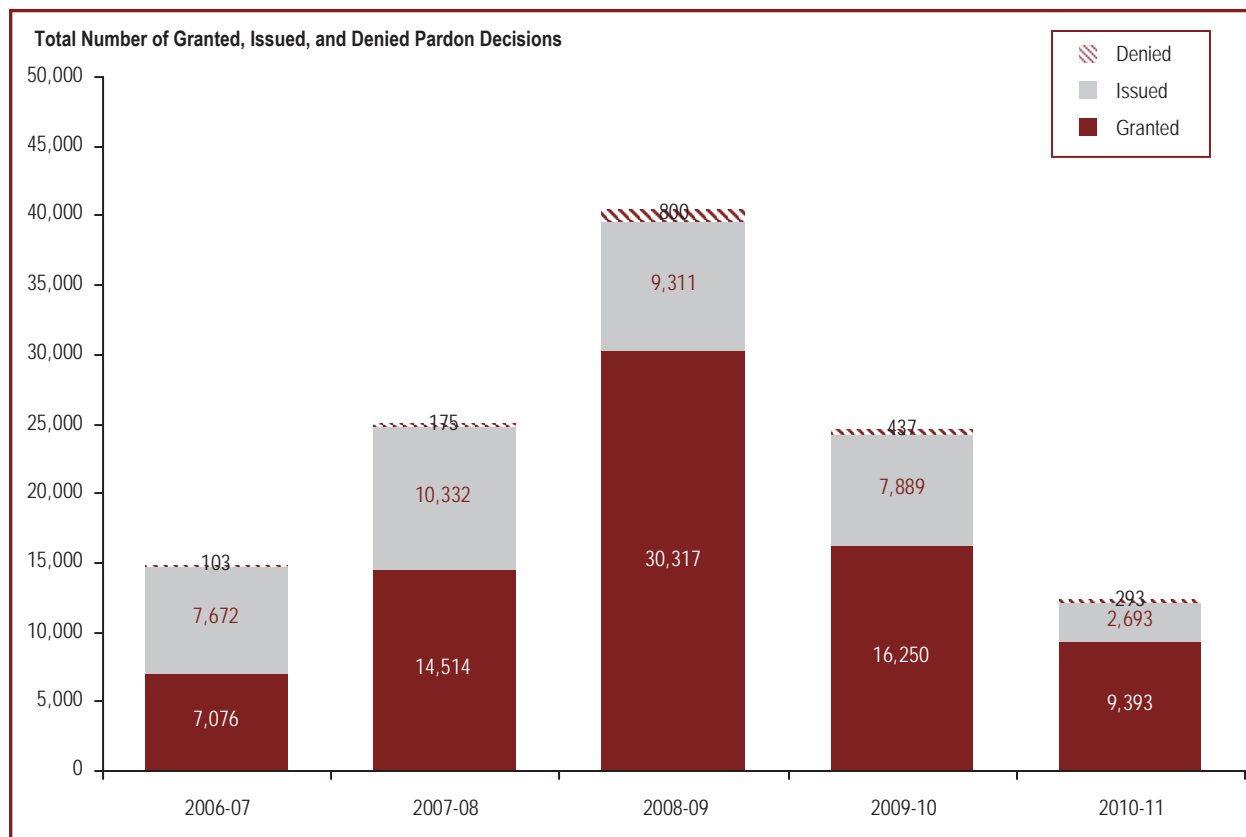
*This category includes offenders whose current status is either supervised on day parole (DP), full parole (FP) or statutory release (SR).

**This category includes offenders convicted of a new offence while on the supervision portion of an LTSO. When this occurs, the LTSO supervision period is interrupted until the offender has served the new sentence to its warrant expiry date. At that time, the LTSO supervision period resumes where it left off. These numbers are as of April 10, 2011.

Twenty-nine offenders under these provisions have died and 38 offenders have completed their long term supervision period.

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS DECREASED

Figure E5



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The number of pardon applications processed decreased from 40,428 in 2008-09 to 12,379 in 2010-11.
- The increase in 2008-09 was due to the Clemency and Pardons Division clearing a backlog of applications. Applications are now processed upon receipt.
- About 97.0% of the applications for pardons that were processed last year were granted.
- Approximately 3.8 million Canadians have a criminal record*, but less than 11.0% of people convicted have received a pardon. Since 1970, when the pardon process began, 453,330 pardons have been granted or issued.

Note:

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

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

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS DECREASED

Table E5

Type of Decision	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Granted	7,076	14,514	30,317	16,250	9,393
Issued	7,672	10,332	9,311	7,889	2,693
Denied	103	175	800	437	293
Total Granted/Issued/Denied	14,851	25,021	40,428	24,576	12,379
Percentage Granted/Issued	99.3	99.3	98.0	98.0	98.0
Revocations*	133	34	123	194	71
Cessations	2,264	547	584	727	1,043
Total Revocations/Cessations	2,397	581	707	921	1,126
Cumulative Granted/Issued**	352,631	377,477	417,105	441,244	453,330
Cumulative Revocations/Cessations**	14,004	14,585	15,292	16,213	17,339

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

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

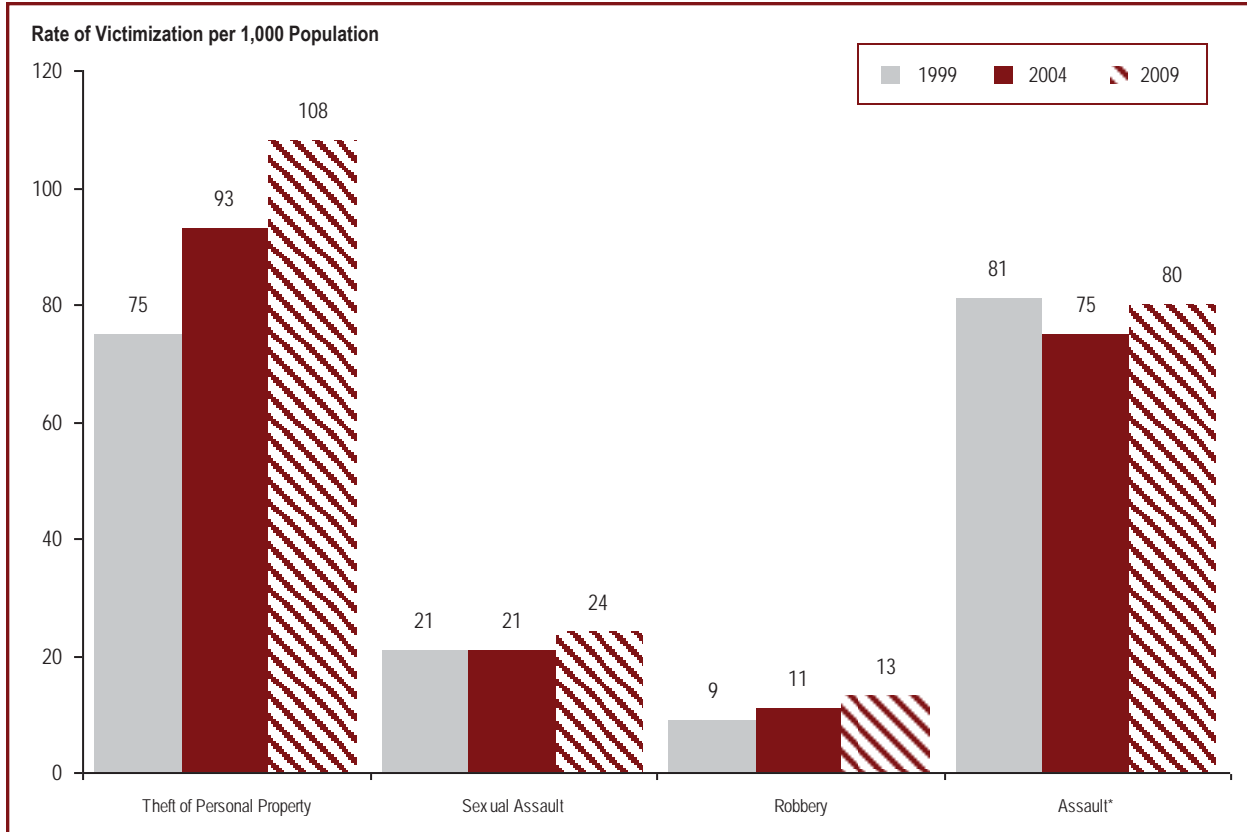
Pardons are issued for summary offences, upon application, following a three-year conviction-free period after the completion of the sentence. In cases of indictable offences, pardons are granted at the discretion of the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) following a five-year period of good conduct after 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 PBC 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.

SECTION F

VICTIMS OF CRIME

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Figure F1



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

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

Note:

*Assault data includes incidents of spousal violence. In previous editions of this document, the victimization data excluded incidents of spousal violence. Rates are based on 1,000 population, 15 years of age and older, across the 10 provinces.

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Table F1

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

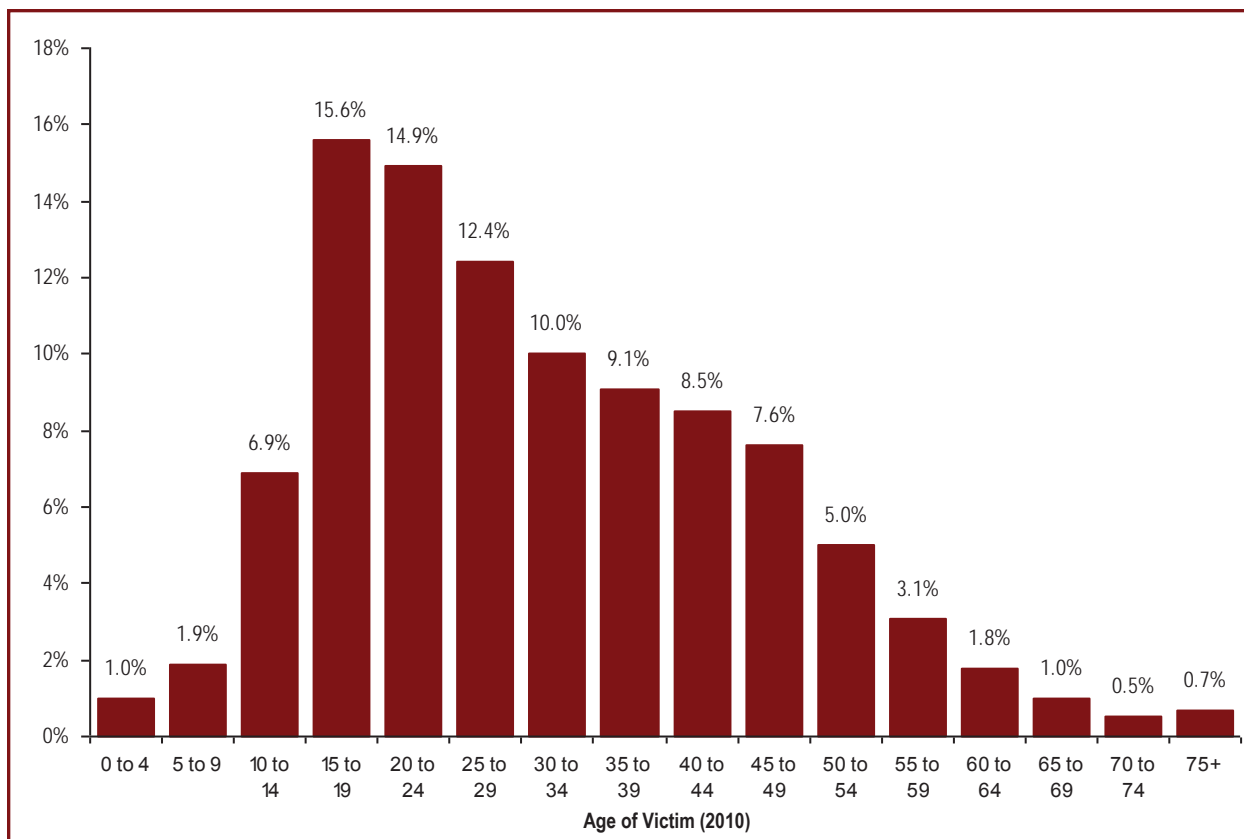
Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1999, 2004 and 2009.

Note:

*Assault data includes incidents of spousal violence. In previous editions of this document, the victimization data excluded incidents of spousal violence. Rates are based on 1,000 population, 15 years of age and older, across the 10 provinces.

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Figure F2



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

- More than half (52.8%) of all victims of violent crime reported in 2010 were under the age of 30, whereas 36.9% of the Canadian population is under the age of 30*.
- Females aged 15 to 44 years were more likely than males of that age to be victims of a violent crime.
- Canadians aged 65 and older, who account for 14.1% of the general population*, represent 2.2% of victims of violent crime.

Note:

*Population estimates are as of July 1, 2010.

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

The data do not represent 100% coverage. The data excludes 4,369 cases where age was unknown, 937 cases where sex was unknown and 876 cases where both age and sex were unknown.

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

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Table F2 (2010)

Age of Victim	Males		Females		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 to 4 years	1,917	1.0	2,058	1.0	3,975	1.0
5 to 9 years	3,848	2.0	3,728	1.8	7,576	1.9
10 to 14 years	13,775	7.2	13,649	6.7	27,424	6.9
15 to 19 years	29,342	15.4	32,365	15.8	61,707	15.6
20 to 24 years	27,109	14.2	32,003	15.6	59,112	14.9
25 to 29 years	22,839	12.0	26,211	12.8	49,050	12.4
30 to 34 years	17,977	9.4	21,449	10.5	39,426	10.0
35 to 39 years	16,630	8.7	19,349	9.5	35,979	9.1
40 to 44 years	15,878	8.3	17,637	8.6	33,515	8.5
45 to 49 years	15,227	8.0	14,728	7.2	29,955	7.6
50 to 54 years	10,775	5.6	9,197	4.5	19,972	5.0
55 to 59 years	6,943	3.6	5,181	2.5	12,124	3.1
60 to 64 years	4,146	2.2	3,009	1.5	7,155	1.8
65 to 69 years	2,199	1.2	1,593	0.8	3,792	1.0
70 to 74 years	1,133	0.6	987	0.5	2,120	0.5
75 and over	1,221	0.6	1,557	0.8	2,778	0.7
Total	190,959	100.0	204,701	100.1	395,660	100.0

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

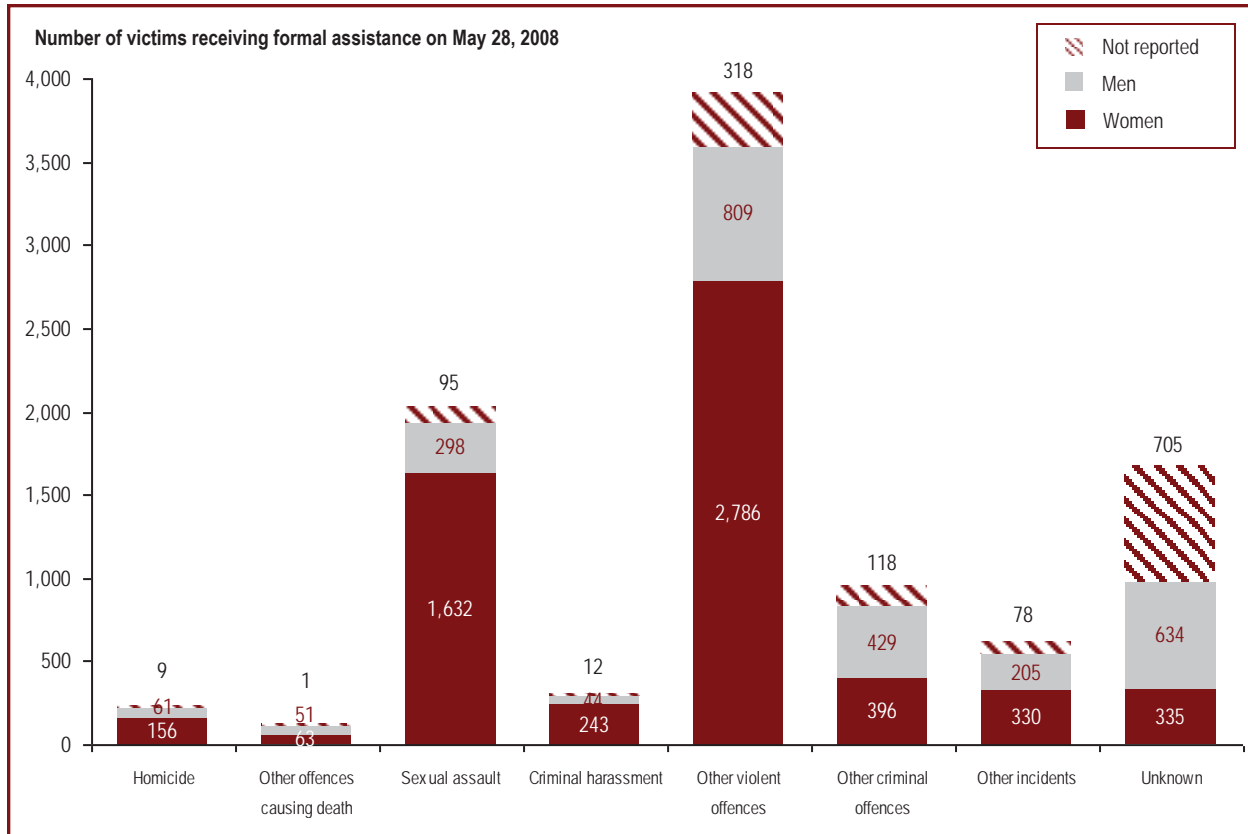
Note:

The data do not represent 100% coverage. The data excludes 4,369 cases where age was unknown, 937 cases where sex was unknown and 876 cases where both age and sex were unknown.

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

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS RECEIVING SERVICES ARE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Figure F3



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

- On May 28, 2008, the *Victim Services Survey* snapshot day, 9,808 victims received formal assistance from a victim service office. The majority, 67.1%, were victims of a violent crime.
- Of the 7,942 cases in which gender of the victim was noted, women accounted for 74.8% of the victims who received formal assistance from a victim service office, and men represented 25.2%.
- Of the 5,941 women who received formal assistance, 82.1% were victims of violent crime. A total of 1,632 women (27.5%) were victims of sexual assault. Of the 2,001 men who received formal assistance, 63.1% were victims of violent crime.
- Based on data gathered in the 2008 *Victim Services Survey*, 686 service providers indicated they had assisted close to 406,000 victims of crime from April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008. According to the respondents providing this information, the number of women receiving assistance from a victim service provider was three times higher than the number of men.

Note:

Victim services are defined as agencies that provide direct services to primary or secondary victims of crime, and that are funded in whole or in part by a ministry responsible for justice matters.

Data for 2009/2010 is planned for release February 2012. Collection of data for 2011/2012 is planned to begin May 2012.

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS RECEIVING SERVICES ARE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Table F3

Type of Crime	Gender of Victim							
	Women		Men		Not Reported		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Homicide	156	2.6	61	3.0	9	0.5	226	2.3
Other offences causing death	63	1.1	51	2.5	1	0.1	115	1.2
Sexual assault	1,632	27.5	298	14.9	95	5.1	2,025	20.6
Criminal harassment	243	4.1	44	2.2	12	0.6	299	3.0
Other violent offences	2,786	46.9	809	40.4	318	17.0	3,913	39.9
Other criminal offences*	396	6.7	429	21.4	118	6.3	943	9.6
Other Incidents**	330	5.6	205	10.2	78	4.2	613	6.3
Unknown type of crime	335	5.6	634	31.7	705	37.8	1,674	17.1
Total	5,941	100.0	2,001	100.0	1,866	100.0	9,808	100.0

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

Note:

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

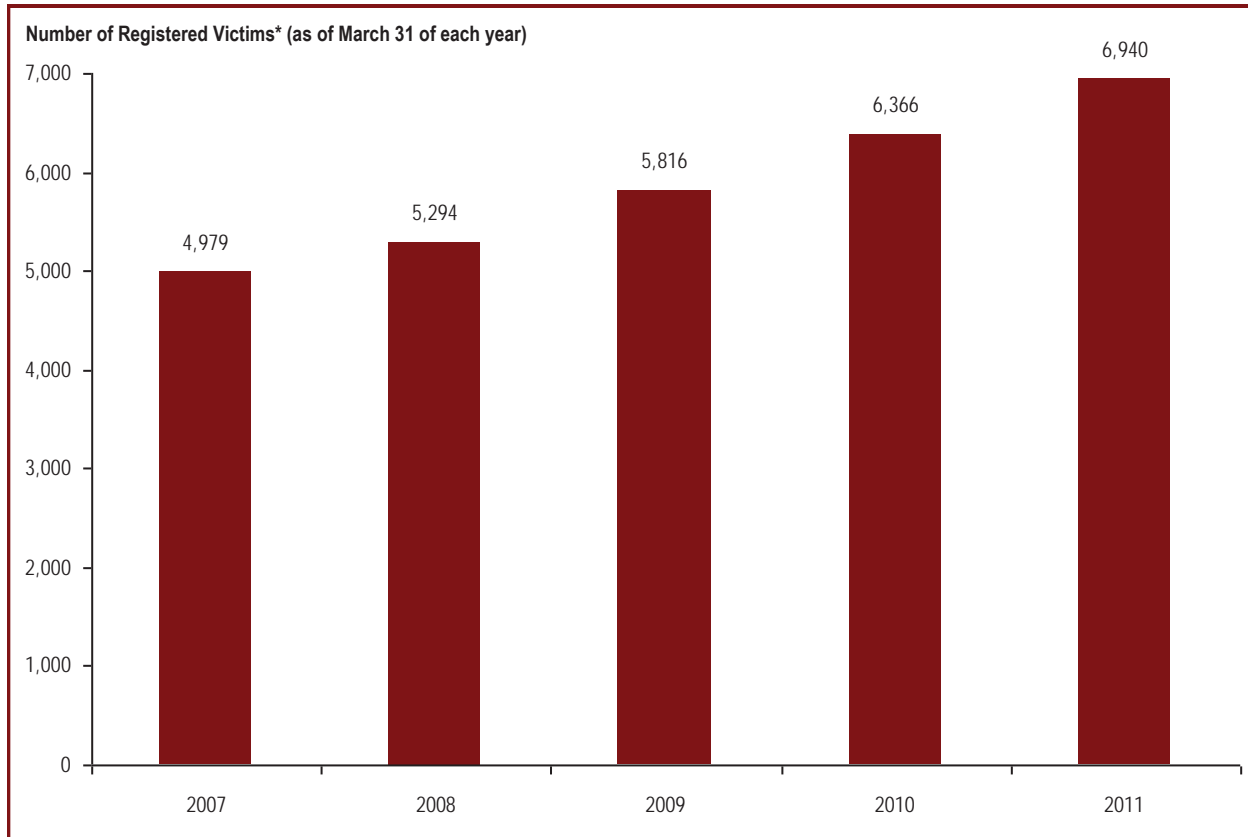
**Other incidents include those of a non-criminal nature as well as those that are still under investigation to determine if they are criminal offences.

Victim services are defined as agencies that provide direct services to primary or secondary victims of crime, and that are funded in whole or in part by a ministry responsible for justice matters.

Data for 2009/2010 is planned for release February 2012. Collection of data for 2011/2012 is planned to begin May 2012.

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

Figure F4



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Since 2007, there has been a 39.4% increase in the number of victims registered with the Correctional Service of Canada and the Parole Board of Canada combined, from 4,979 to 6,940.
- Of the 22,863 offenders under federal jurisdiction in 2011, 16.9% (3,874) have registered victims. Of the 6,940 registered victims, 86% are victims of a violent crime**.
- Since 2007, the number of notifications*** made to registered victims has more than doubled. In 2010, the Correctional Service of Canada provided 40,626 notifications to registered victims.

Note:

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

**Violent crimes include assault, attempt to cause death, offences causing death, sexual offences and offences involving violence or threats.

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

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

Table F4

Year	Number of Offenders with Registered Victims	Number of Registered Victims*	Number of Notifications** to Registered Victims
2007	3,147	4,979	13,829
2008	3,295	5,294	24,810
2009	3,412	5,816	36,474
2010	3,654	6,366	40,626
2011	3,874	6,940	--

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

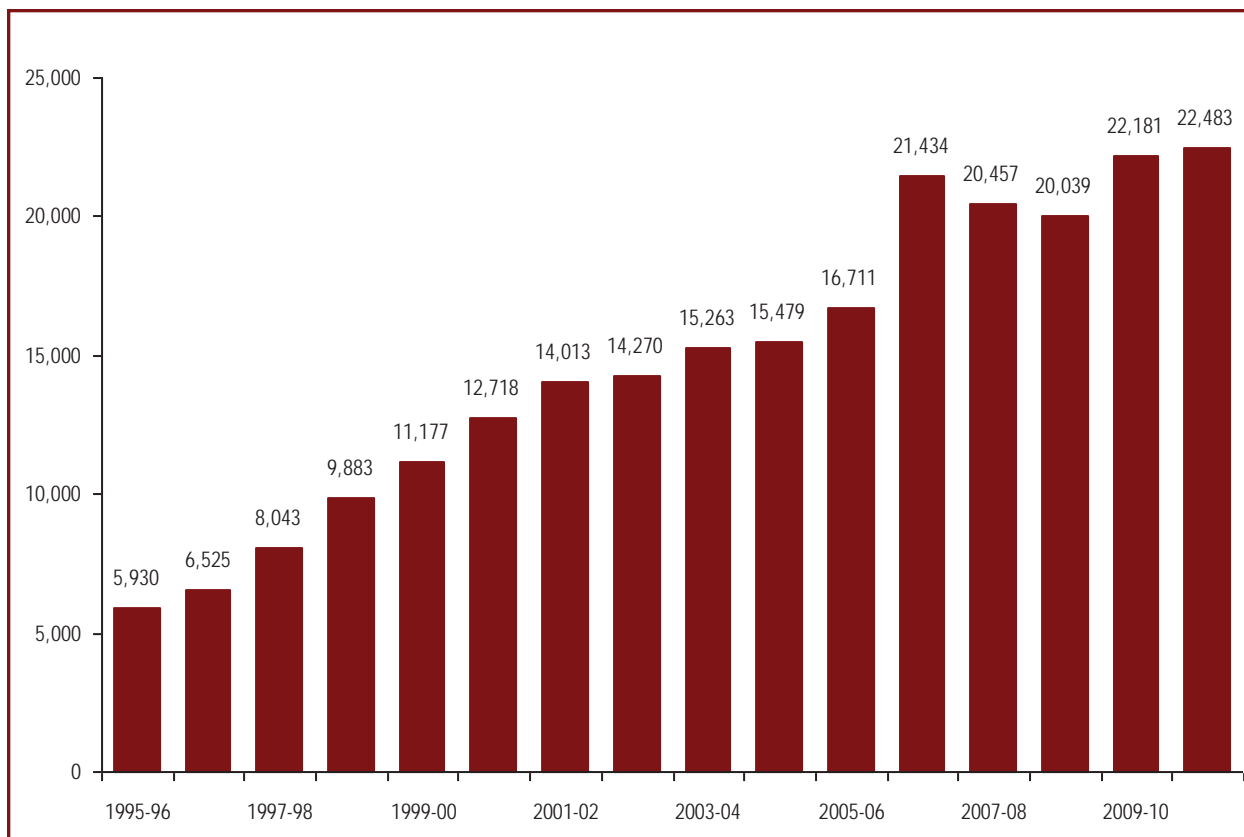
*In order to register to receive information under sections 26 and 142 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, a person must meet the definition of a victim that appears in section 2, or subsections 26(3) or 142(3) of the Act. Victims can register with the Correctional Service of Canada or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

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

-- Data not available.

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA CONTACTS WITH VICTIMS HAVE INCREASED

Figure F5



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2010-11, the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) had 22,483 contacts* with victims**, the highest number since 1995-96. Since that time, there has been over a 300% increase in the number of contacts with victims by the PBC.
- Most of the contacts with victims were with victims of violence, such as victims of sexual assault, or the family members of murdered victims.
- The majority of victims surveyed in 2003 and 2009 expressed satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of the information provided by PBC staff.
- In 2010-11, victims made 237 presentations at 137 hearings.

Note:

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

**Actual victim is a surviving victim of crime per CCRA 2-1(a). Family/guardian is a family member of a victim of crime per CCRA 2-1(b). And, if physical or emotional harm was done to a person as a result of the offender's act, whether or not the offender is prosecuted or convicted of the act, and if the person made a complaint to the police or the Crown attorney, the person is recognized as a victim per CCRA 26(3) and 142(3).

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA CONTACTS WITH VICTIMS HAVE INCREASED

Table F5

Year	Total Number of Contacts*
1995-96	5,930
1996-97	6,525
1997-98	8,043
1998-99	9,883
1999-00	11,177
2000-01	12,718
2001-02	14,013
2002-03	14,270
2003-04	15,263
2004-05	15,479
2005-06	16,711
2006-07	21,434
2007-08	20,457
2008-09	20,039
2009-10	22,181
2010-11	22,483

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

*A victim contact refers to each time the Parole Board of Canada has contact with a victim by mail, fax, or by telephone. Actual victim is a surviving victim of crime per *CCRA* 2-1(a). Family/guardian is a family member of a victim of crime per *CCRA* 2-1(b). And, if physical or emotional harm was done to a person as a result of the offender's act, whether or not the offender is prosecuted or convicted of the act, and if the person made a complaint to the police or the Crown attorney, the person is recognized as a victim per *CCRA* 26(3) and 142(3).

QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

2. How did you become aware of it?

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

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

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

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

7. Any additional comments?

(See over for return address)

Please return completed questionnaires to:

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Chair
Portfolio Corrections Statistics Committee
Public Safety Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West, 10th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
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For further information, please visit:

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

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

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

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

Public Safety Canada: www.publicsafety.gc.ca