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Canada

Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

December, 2004

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

Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada
Sécurité publique et Protection civile Canada
Canada

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

This report is also available on the Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada internet site: www.psepc.gc.ca

Public Works and Government Services Canada
Cat. No. PS4-12/2004E
ISBN: 0-662-38698-1

PREFACE

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

- First, the visual representation of the statistics is simple and uncluttered, and under each chart there are a few key points that will assist the reader in extracting the information from the chart.

- Second, for each chart there is a table of numbers corresponding to the visual representation. In some instances, the table includes additional numbers, e.g., a five-year series, even though the chart depicts the data for the most recent year (e.g., Figure A2).

- Third, rather than using the conventional headings for statistics (e.g., "police-reported crime rate by year by type of crime") the titles for each chart and table inform the reader about the matter at hand (e.g., "Police-reported crime rate has decreased since 1991").

- Fourth, notes have been kept to a minimum, that is, only where they were judged to be essential for the reader to understand the statistics.

- Finally, the source of the statistics is indicated under each chart so that the interested reader can easily access more information if desired.

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

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

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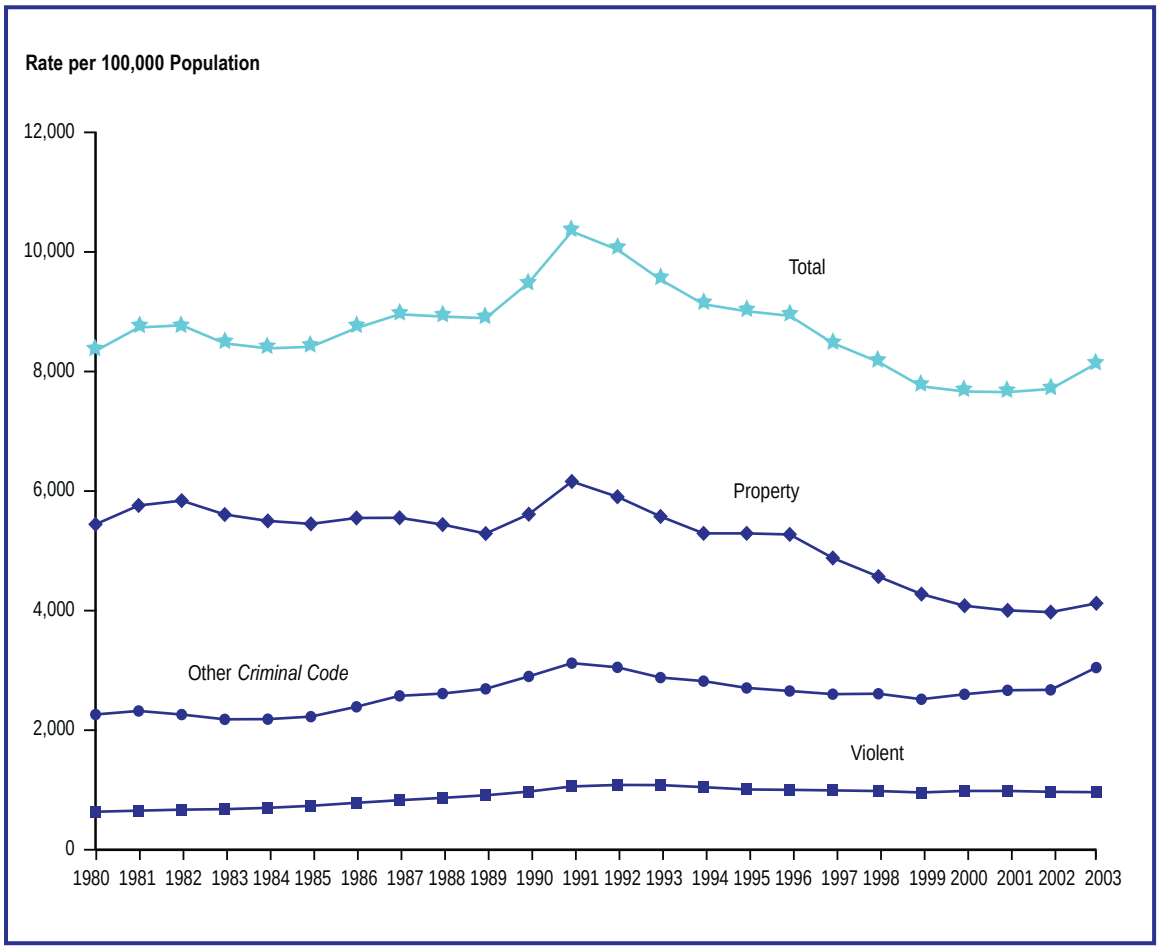
Section A.

Context - Crime and the Criminal Justice System

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE PEAKED IN 1991

Figure A1.



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

- The crime rate increased during the 1980's, decreased throughout the 1990's, and has increased in the last 2 years.
- Violent crime decreased from 1992 to 1998, and has remained relatively stable since that time.
- The property crime rate in 2003 was 24% lower than in 1980.

Note:

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

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

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

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE PEAKED IN 1991

Table A1.

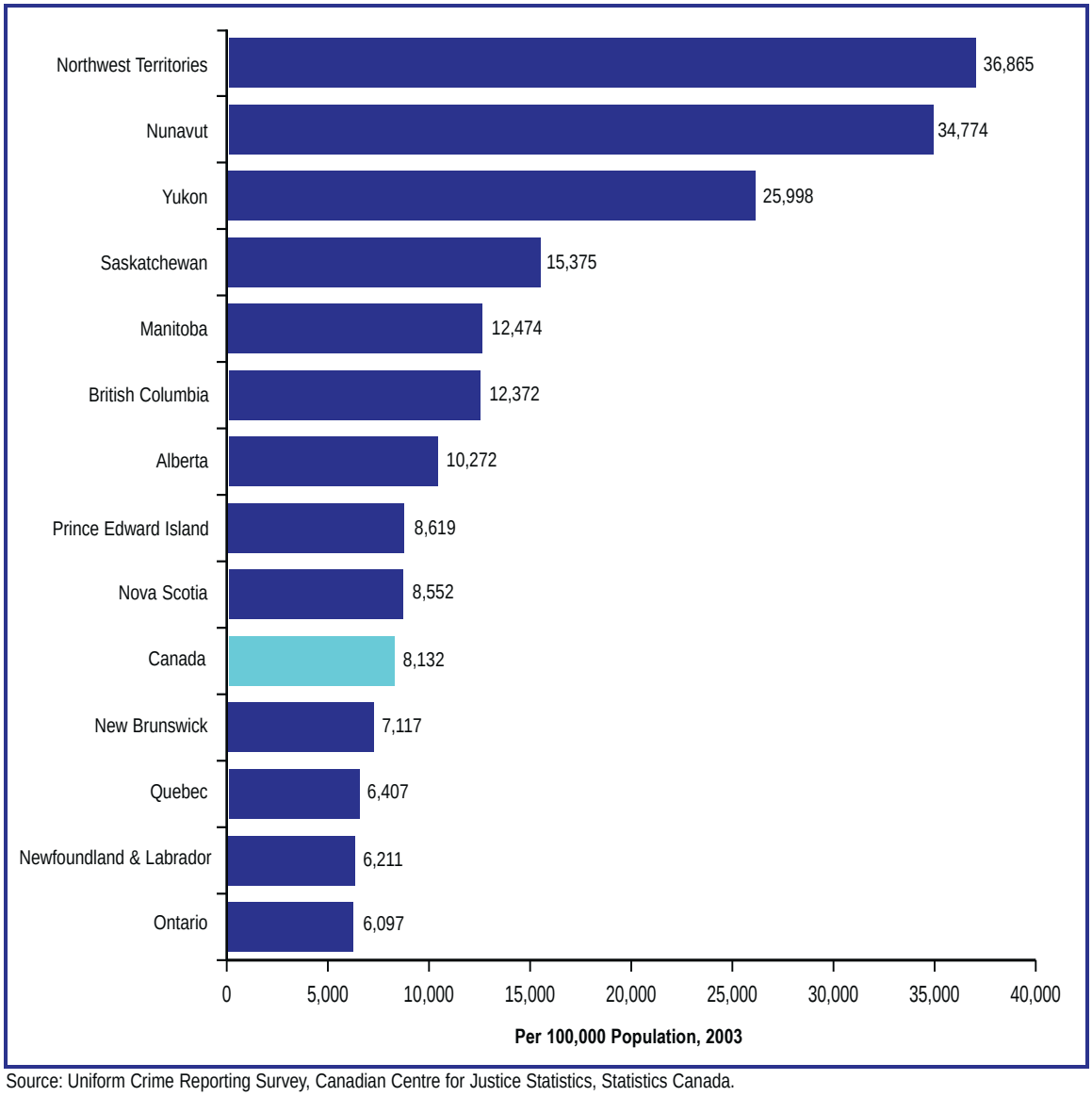
Year	Type of Offence			
	Property	Violent	Other *CCC*	**Total**
1980	5,444	636	2,263	**8,343**
1981	5,759	654	2,322	**8,736**
1982	5,840	671	2,262	**8,773**
1983	5,608	679	2,182	**8,470**
1984	5,501	701	2,185	**8,387**
1985	5,451	735	2,227	**8,413**
1986	5,550	785	2,392	**8,727**
1987	5,553	829	2,575	**8,957**
1988	5,439	868	2,613	**8,919**
1989	5,289	911	2,692	**8,892**
1990	5,612	973	2,900	**9,485**
1991	6,160	1,059	3,122	**10,342**
1992	5,904	1,084	3,052	**10,040**
1993	5,575	1,082	2,881	**9,538**
1994	5,257	1,047	2,821	**9,125**
1995	5,292	1,009	2,707	**9,008**
1996	5,274	1,002	2,656	**8,932**
1997	4,880	993	2,603	**8,475**
1998	4,569	982	2,610	**8,161**
1999	4,276	958	2,518	**7,752**
2000	4,081	984	2,601	**7,666**
2001	4,004	984	2,668	**7,655**
2002	3,975	969	2,765	**7,708**
2003	4,121	963	3,048	**8,132**

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

Note:
Rates are based on incidents reported per 100,000 population.
Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

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

Figure A2.



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

- Crime rates are higher in the west and highest in the Territories.
- This general pattern has been stable over time.
- The Canadian crime rate has increased in the last two years from 7,655 in 2001 to 8,132 in 2003.

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

Table A2.

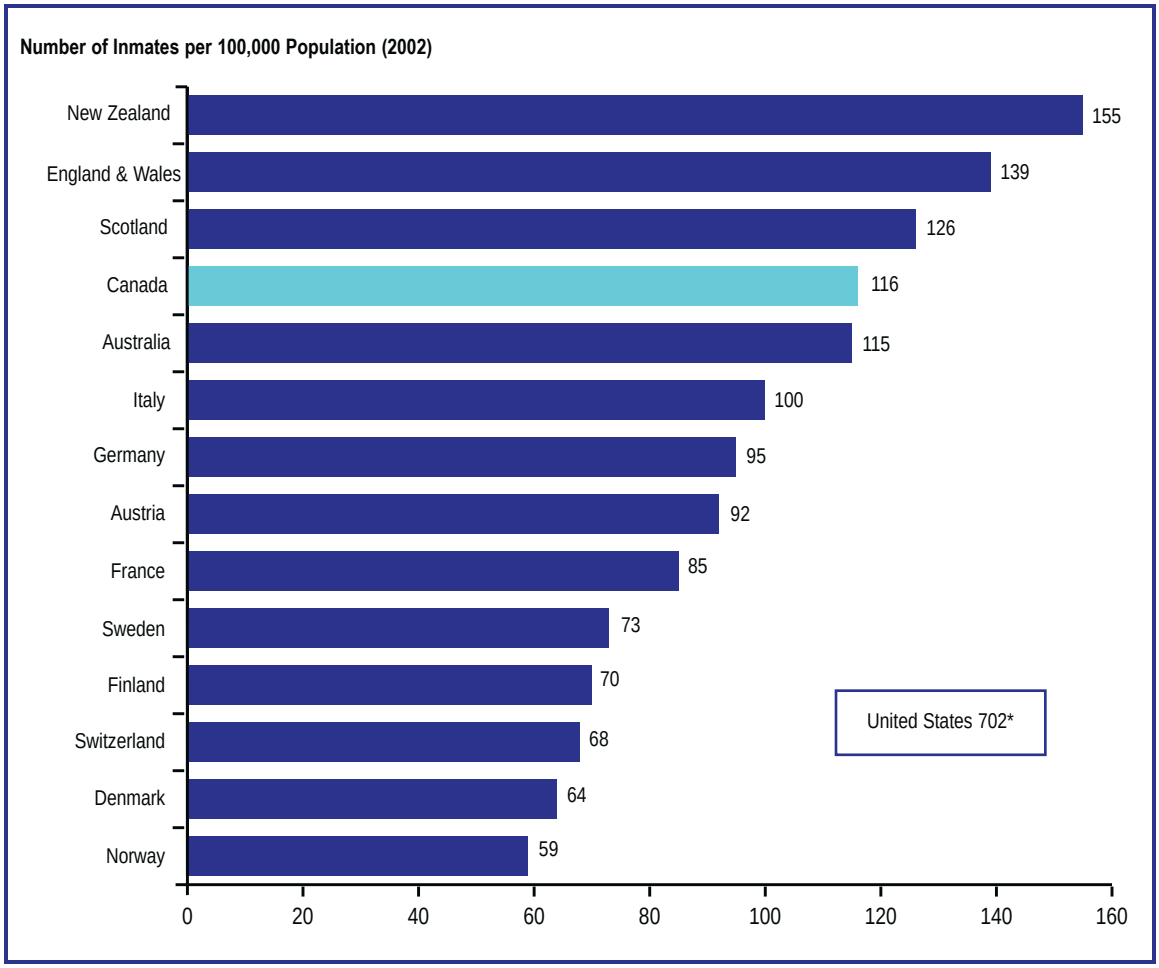
Province/Territory	Crime Rate				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Newfoundland & Labrador	5,641	5,839	5,784	5,995	6,211
Prince Edward Island	7,074	6,854	6,952	7,853	8,619
Nova Scotia	8,380	7,624	7,671	7,739	8,552
New Brunswick	6,852	6,594	6,505	6,687	7,117
Quebec	5,960	6,040	5,853	6,014	6,407
Ontario	6,509	6,409	6,215	6,052	6,097
Manitoba	10,583	10,746	11,359	11,272	12,474
Saskatchewan	12,312	12,948	13,732	13,714	15,375
Alberta	9,084	8,727	9,090	9,540	10,272
British Columbia	11,639	11,341	11,510	11,652	12,372
Yukon	19,726	23,776	24,671	26,545	25,998
Northwest Territories	24,603	28,475	30,589	32,529	36,865
Nunavut	18,220	20,945	25,394	29,485	34,774
Canada	**7,752**	**7,666**	**7,655**	**7,708**	**8,132**

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

Note:
Rates are based on 100,000 population.
Rates exclude federal and provincial/territorial statutes and traffic offences.

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

Figure A3.



Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; World Prison Population List, Research Findings No. 234, Home Office Research, United Kingdom.

- In 2002, the incarceration rate in Canada was 116 per 100,000 general population.
- Canada's incarceration rate is higher than the rates in most Western European countries but much lower than the United States, which had an incarceration rate of 702 per 100,000 general population in 2002.
- The incarceration rate decreased in Canada since the mid 1990's and has remained steady since 2000, whereas most Western European rates have remained stable or increased during the same time period.

Note:
The incarceration rate, in this figure, is a measure of the number of people (i.e., adults and youth) in custody per 100,000 people in the general population.
Different practice and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.
*Figures for the United States are for incarcerated adults only (i.e. youths are excluded)

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

Table A3.

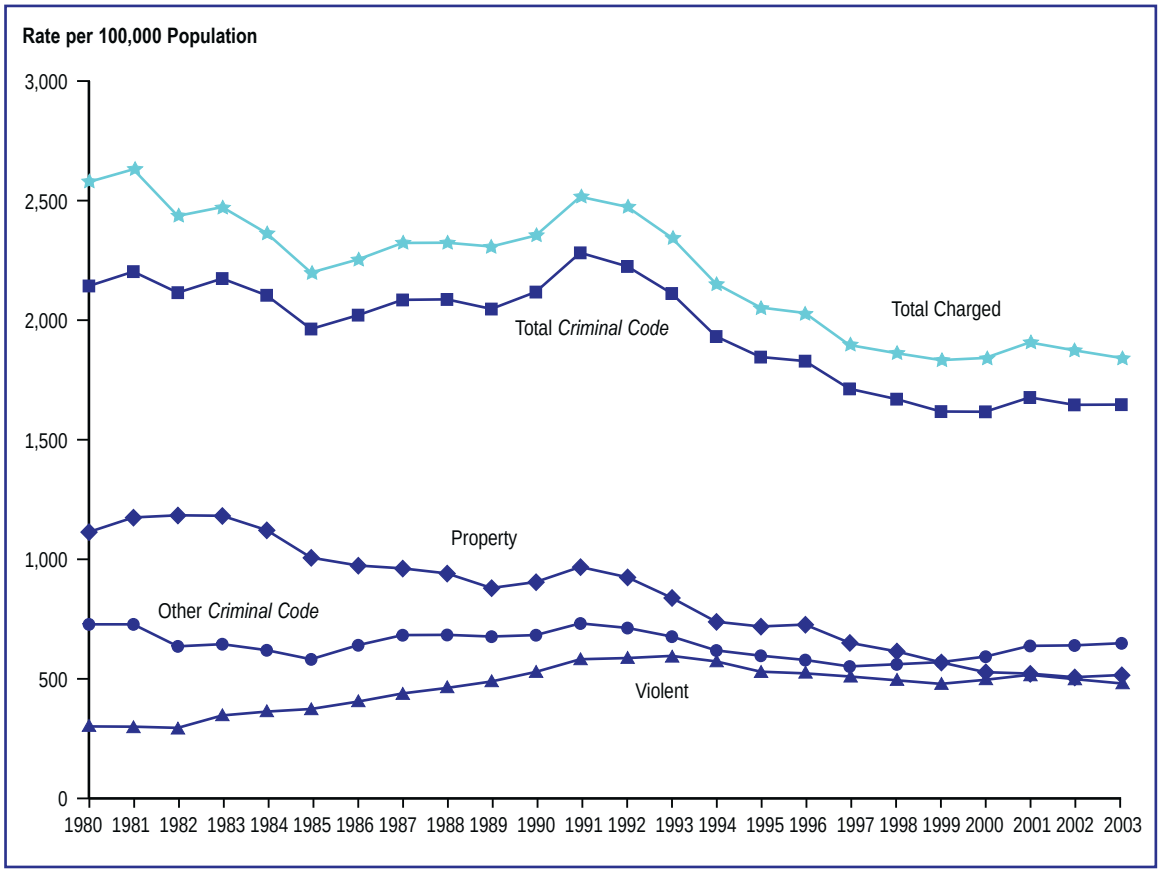
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
United States*	601	618	649	682	682	699	700	702
New Zealand	123	127	137	150	149	149	145	155
England & Wales	99	107	120	125	125	124	125	139
Scotland	109	101	119	119	118	115	120	126
Canada**	132	131	126	123	118	116	116	116
Australia	--	--	95	110	108	108	110	115
Italy	87	85	86	85	89	94	95	100
Germany	81	83	90	96	97	97	95	95
Austria	76	84	86	86	85	84	85	92
France	89	90	90	88	91	89	80	85
Sweden	66	65	59	60	59	64	65	73
Finland	59	58	56	54	46	52	50	70
Switzerland	81	85	88	85	81	79	90	68
Denmark	66	61	62	64	66	61	60	64
Norway	56	52	53	57	56	--	60	59

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; World Prison Population List, Research Findings No. 234, Home Office Research, United Kingdom.

Note:
Rates are based on 100,000 population.
*Figures for the United States are for incarcerated adults only (i.e. youths are excluded)
**Canadian youth custody figures for 1997 to 2001 were adjusted to represent 100% survey coverage. Canadian rates are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).
--Figures not available

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 1980

Figure A4.



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

- The rate of adults charged declined from 1991 to 1999, increased slightly in 2000 and 2001, and decreased in 2002 and 2003.
- While this was also the pattern for men, rates for women have increased since 1999 after decreasing during the 1990s.
- The rate of women charged with violent crimes has been steadily increasing while the rate of men charged with violent crimes peaked in 1993 and has since been decreasing.

Note:

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, and robbery.
Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle thefts, other thefts, possession of stolen goods and fraud.
Total charged includes adults charged under the *Criminal Code* as well as adults charged under other Federal Statutes such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act,* the *Fisheries Act,* the *Customs Act*, the *Indian Act* and the *Employment Insurance Act.*

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 1980

Table A4.

	Criminal Code				Federal Statutes		
	Violent	Property	Other *CCC*	Total *CCC*	Drugs	Other*	**Total Charged****
1980	301	1,114	728	2,143	338	97	**2,578**
1981	300	1,175	728	2,203	329	98	**2,631**
1982	295	1,184	636	2,115	235	86	**2,436**
1983	347	1,182	645	2,174	218	81	**2,473**
1984	363	1,122	620	2,104	203	57	**2,364**
1985	374	1,007	582	1,963	194	41	**2,199**
1986	405	974	641	2,021	190	43	**2,254**
1987	439	962	683	2,085	198	40	**2,323**
1988	462	941	684	2,087	195	43	**2,324**
1989	489	880	677	2,047	217	44	**2,308**
1990	529	905	683	2,118	198	38	**2,354**
1991	582	968	732	2,282	194	40	**2,516**
1992	587	925	713	2,225	198	50	**2,474**
1993	596	839	677	2,112	183	51	**2,345**
1994	573	739	619	1,932	178	42	**2,152**
1995	530	719	597	1,846	171	36	**2,053**
1996	523	727	579	1,829	172	29	**2,030**
1997	510	651	552	1,713	158	26	**1,896**
1998	494	615	561	1,670	168	24	**1,862**
1999	479	569	570	1,618	185	30	**1,833**
2000	496	528	593	1,617	198	26	**1,842**
2001	517	522	638	1,677	202	28	**1,907**
2002	499	507	640	1,646	199	29	**1,874**
2003	481	516	649	1,647	170	24	**1,842**

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

Note:

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

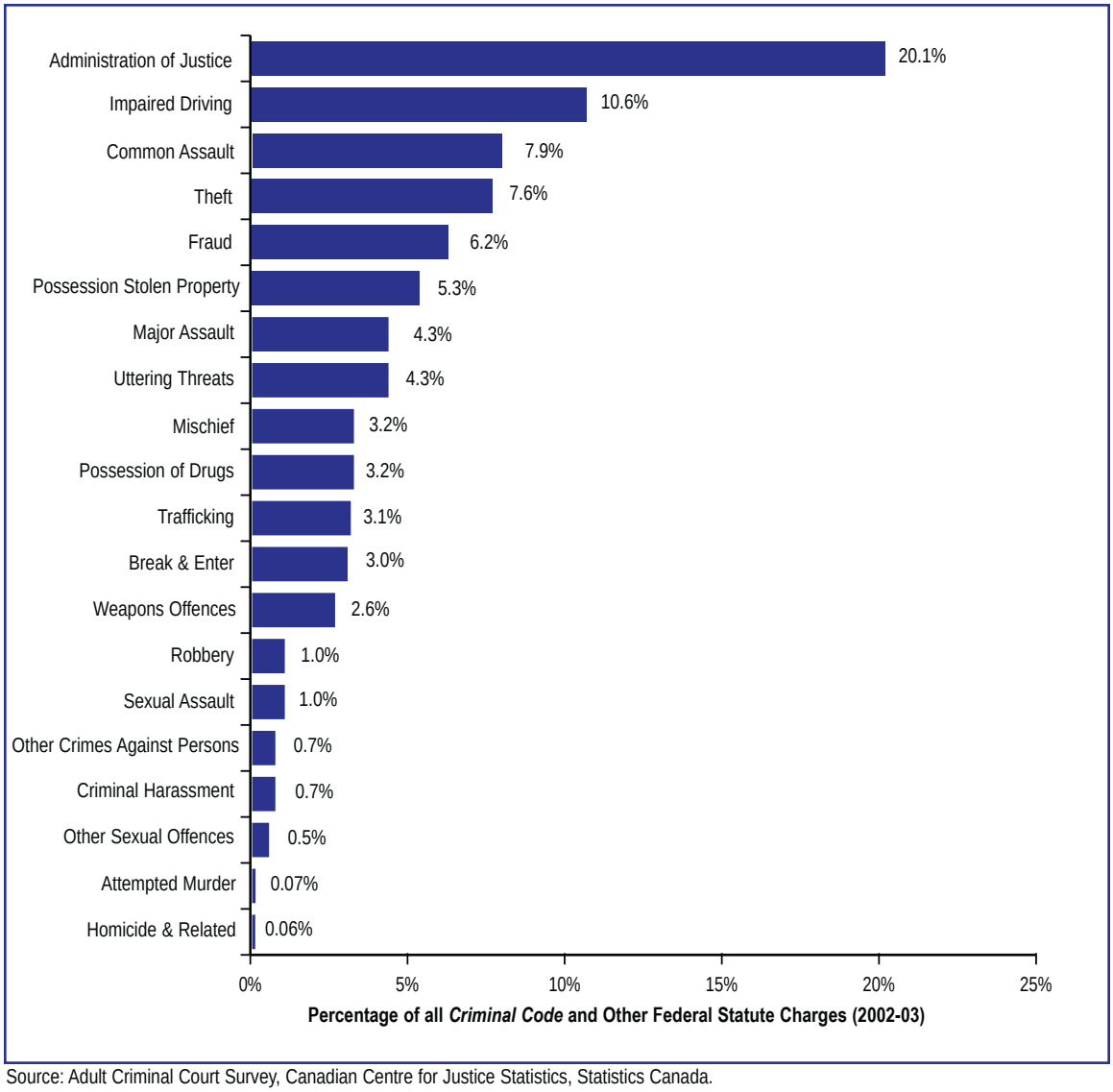
Due to rounding, rates may not add to totals.

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

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

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CHARGES ACCOUNT FOR 20% OF CHARGES IN ADULT COURTS

Figure A5.



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

- Administration of justice charges (offences related to case proceedings such as failure to appear in court, failure to comply with a court order, breach of probation, and unlawfully at large) account for 20.1% of charges.
- Apart from charges of administration of justice, impaired driving is the most frequent federal statute charge in adult courts.

Note:

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

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CHARGES ACCOUNT FOR 20% OF CHARGES IN ADULT COURTS

Table A5.

	Criminal Code and Other Federal Statute Charges					
	2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Crimes Against the Person	**181,317**	**22.50**	**227,085**	**22.88**	**241,756**	**23.19**
Homicide and Related	490	0.06	645	0.06	643	0.06
Attempted Murder	489	0.06	747	0.08	763	0.07
Robbery	7,779	0.97	10,167	1.02	10,556	1.01
Sexual Assault	8,109	1.01	9,987	1.01	10,209	0.98
Other Sexual Offences	4,966	0.62	5,365	0.54	5,658	0.54
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	33,719	4.18	41,005	4.13	44,971	4.31
Common Assault (Level 1)	62,572	7.77	79,307	7.99	82,367	7.90
Uttering Threats	32,842	4.08	42,309	4.26	44,255	4.25
Criminal Harassment	5,116	0.63	6,580	0.66	7,292	0.70
Weapons Offences	19,227	2.39	23,914	2.41	27,284	2.62
Other Crimes Against Persons	6,008	0.75	7,059	0.71	7,758	0.74
Crimes Against Property	**209,766**	**26.03**	**257,352**	**25.93**	**265,615**	**25.48**
Theft	57,221	7.10	77,535	7.81	78,672	7.55
Break and Enter	26,551	3.29	29,469	2.97	30,942	2.97
Fraud	58,020	7.20	65,267	6.58	64,931	6.23
Mischief	25,861	3.21	32,050	3.23	33,360	3.20
Possession of Stolen Property	40,204	4.99	50,824	5.12	54,951	5.27
Other Property Crimes	1,909	0.24	2,207	0.22	2,759	0.26
Administration of Justice	**155,110**	**19.25**	**197,120**	**19.86**	**209,853**	**20.13**
Fail to Appear	17,755	2.20	23,038	2.32	23,157	2.22
Breach of Probation	50,548	6.27	66,815	6.73	72,980	7.00
Unlawfully at Large	8,549	1.06	7,424	0.75	7,876	0.76
Fail to Comply with Order	73,230	9.09	94,502	9.52	100,417	9.63
Other Administration of Justice	5,028	0.62	5,341	0.54	5,423	0.52
Other *Criminal Code*	**53,214**	**6.60**	**63,166**	**6.36**	**68,445**	**6.57**
Prostitution	4,523	0.56	4,069	0.41	4,165	0.40
Disturbing the Peace	4,973	0.62	6,348	0.64	6,280	0.60
Residual *Criminal Code*	43,718	5.43	52,749	5.31	58,000	5.56
***Criminal Code* Traffic**	**108,276**	**13.44**	**129,270**	**13.02**	**129,147**	**12.39**
Impaired Driving	92,840	11.52	110,118	11.09	110,269	10.58
Other *CC* Traffic	15,436	1.92	19,152	1.93	18,878	1.81
Other Federal Statutes	**98,127**	**12.18**	**118,574**	**11.95**	**127,676**	**12.25**
Drug Possession	24,110	2.99	32,794	3.30	33,171	3.18
Drug Trafficking	20,337	2.52	32,955	3.32	32,089	3.08
Residual Federal Statutes	53,680	6.66	52,825	5.32	62,416	5.99
Total Offences	**805,810**	**100.00**	**992,567**	**100.00**	**1,042,492**	**100.00**

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

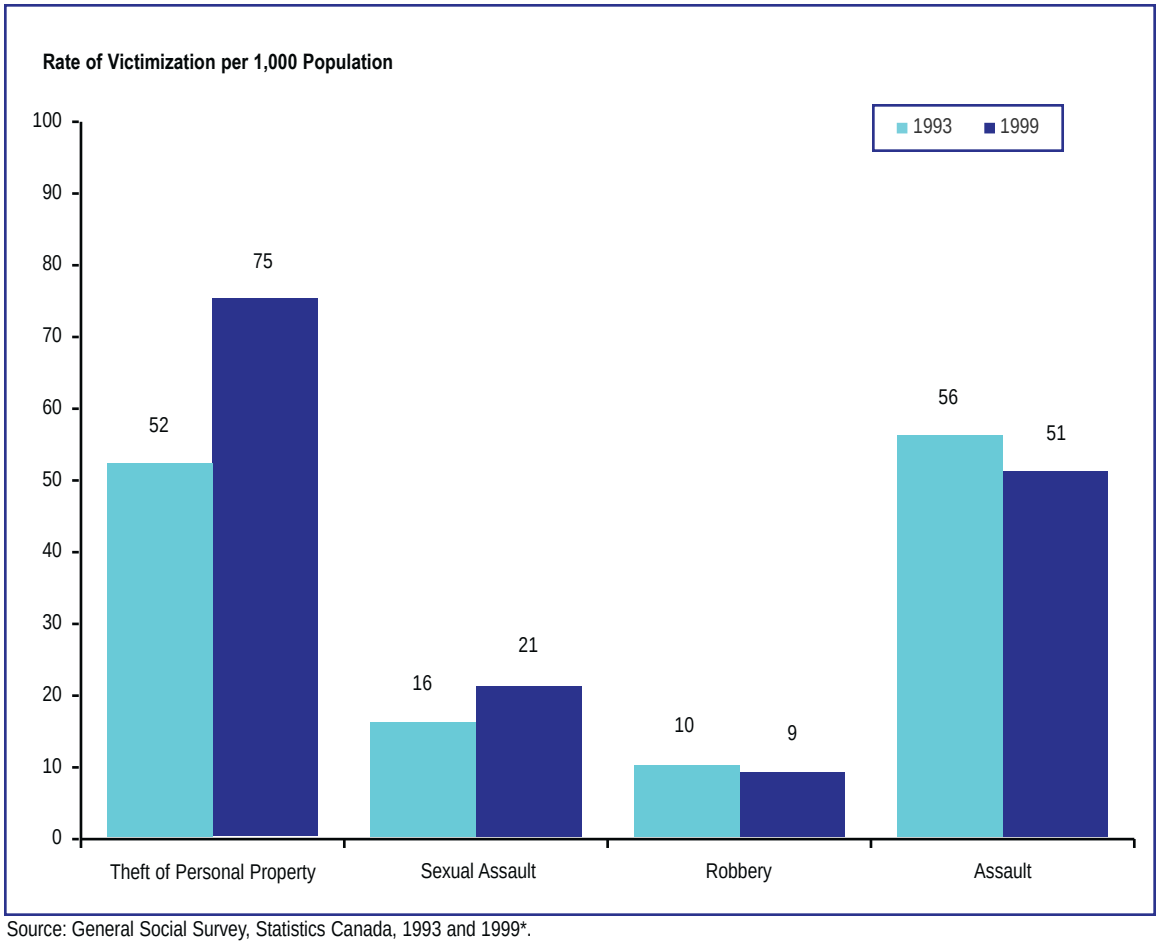
Note:

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

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

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Figure A6.



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

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

Note:

*The next *General Social Survey* that will include a victimization component is expected in 2005.
Rates are based on 1,000 population, 15 years of age and older.

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Table A6.

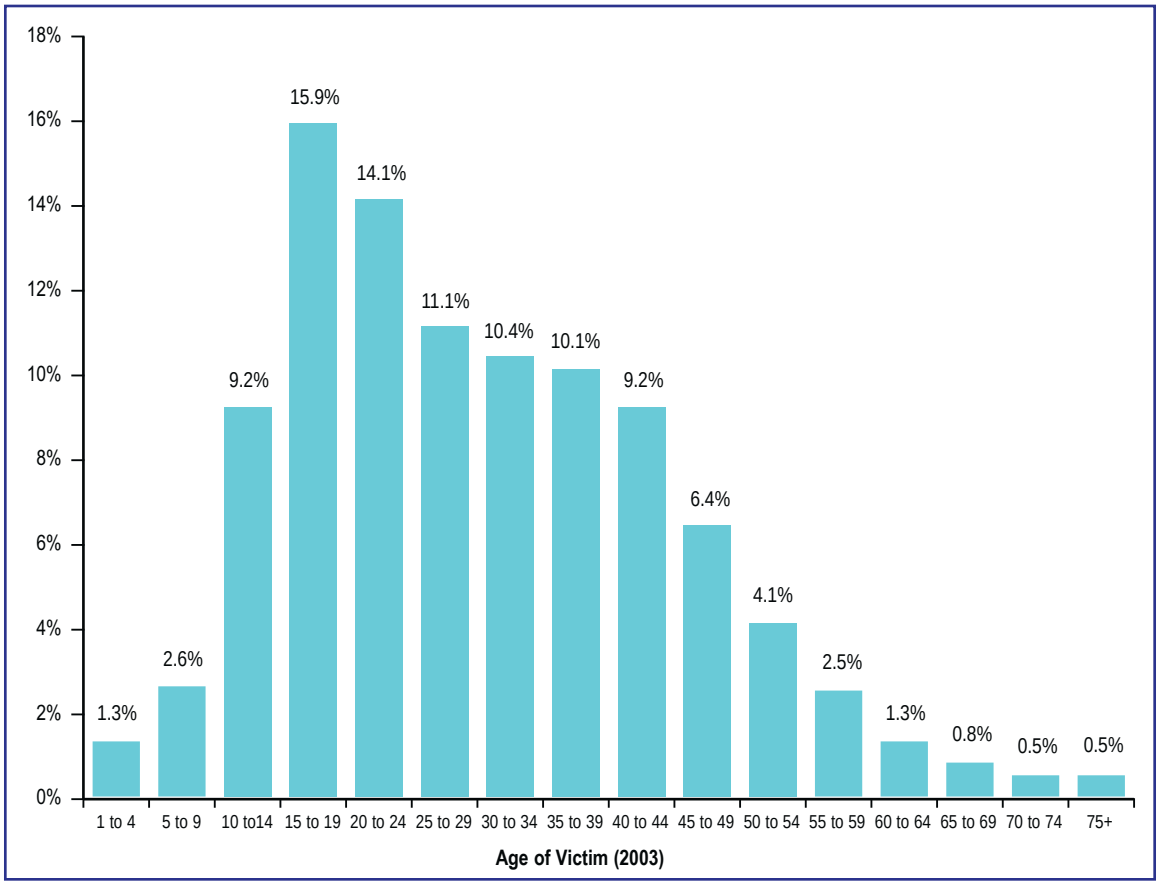
Type of Incident	Year	
	1993	1999
Theft of Personal Property	52	75
Sexual Assault	16	21
Robbery	10	9
Assault	56	51
Total % of Victimization	23%	25%

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

Note:
* The next *General Social Survey* that will include a victimization component is expected in 2005.
Rates are based on 1,000 population, 15 years of age and older.

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Figure A7.



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

- More than half (54.1%) of all victims of violent crime reported in 2003 were under the age of 30, whereas 38.6% of the Canadian population is under the age of 30.
- Older Canadians (aged 65 and older), who account for 12.8% of the general population, represent 1.8% of victims.
- Females aged 10 to 19 years were less likely to be victims of violent crime than males of the same age, while females aged 20 to 44 years were more likely than males of that age to be victims of a violent crime.

Note:

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

The data are not nationally representative. They were reported by 122 police departments as of December 31, 2003 and they represent 60.7% of the national volume of crime in 2003.

Excludes 4,341 cases where age was unknown, 1,077 cases where sex was unknown and 198 cases where both age and sex were unknown.

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

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Table A7. (2003)

Age of Victim	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1 to 4 years	1,450	1.3	1,418	1.3	2,868	1.3
5 to 9 years	3,085	2.7	2,839	2.5	5,924	2.6
10 to 14 years	11,279	9.9	9,425	8.4	20,704	9.2
15 to 19 years	18,537	16.3	17,311	15.5	35,848	15.9
20 to 24 years	15,238	13.4	16,470	14.7	31,708	14.1
25 to 29 years	11,759	10.3	13,257	11.9	25,016	11.1
30 to 34 years	11,333	10.0	12,123	10.8	23,456	10.4
35 to 39 years	10,829	9.5	11,975	10.7	22,804	10.1
40 to 44 years	10,278	9.0	10,518	9.4	20,796	9.2
45 to 49 years	7,450	6.6	6,869	6.1	14,319	6.4
50 to 54 years	5,049	4.4	4,130	3.7	9,179	4.1
55 to 59 years	3,339	2.9	2,351	2.1	5,690	2.5
60 to 64 years	1,805	1.6	1,192	1.1	2,997	1.3
65 to 69 years	1,089	1.0	729	0.7	1,818	0.8
70 to 74 years	648	0.6	491	0.4	1,139	0.5
75+ years	531	0.5	681	0.6	1,212	0.5
Total	**113,699**	**100.0**	**111,779**	**100.0**	**225,478**	**100.0**

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

Note:

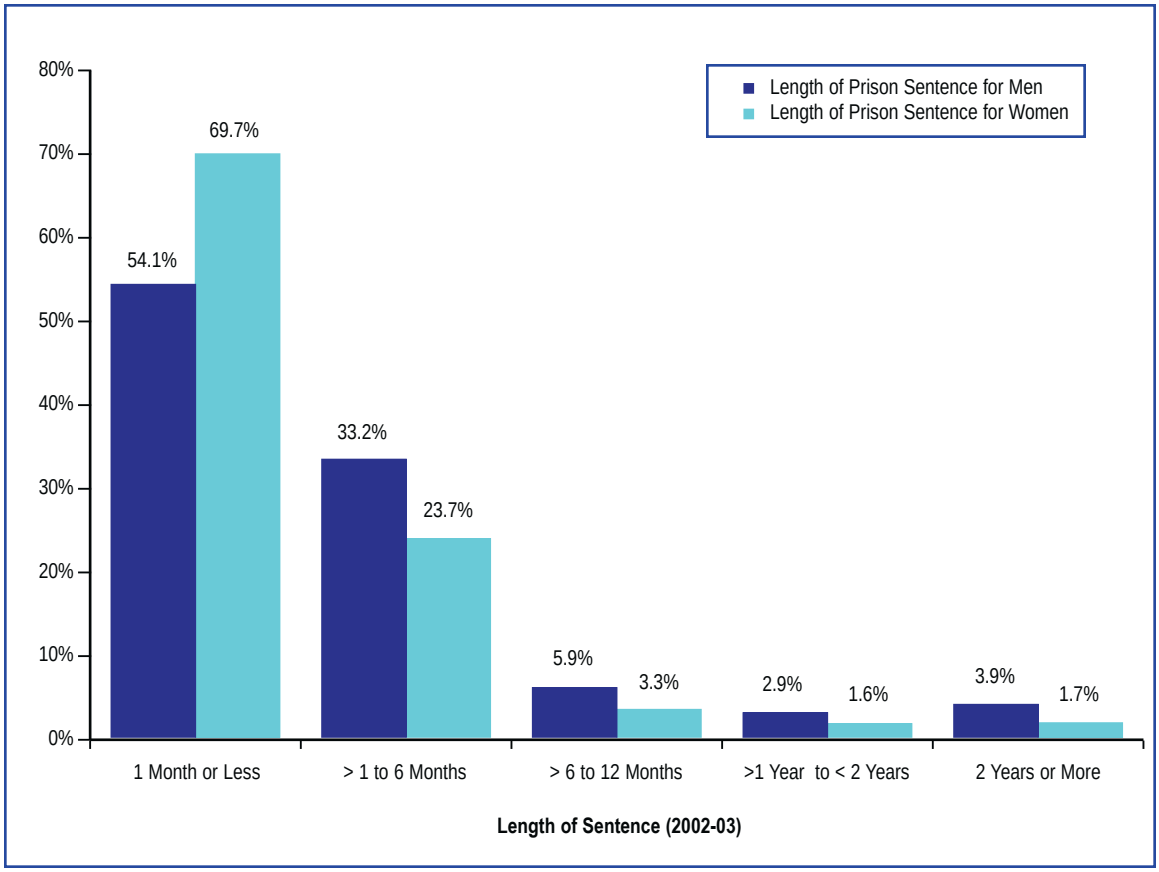
The data are not nationally representative. They were reported by 122 police departments as of December 31, 2003 and they represent 60.7% of the national volume of crime in 2003.

Excludes 4,341 cases where age was unknown, 1,077 cases where sex was unknown and 198 cases where both age and sex were unknown.

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

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Figure A8.



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

- Over half (55.6%) of all custodial sentences imposed by adult courts are less than one month.
- Prison sentences for men tend to be longer than for women. About two-thirds (69.7%) of women and just over half of men (54.1%) who are incarcerated upon conviction receive a sentence of one month or less, and 93.4% of women and 87.3% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all convictions that result in custody, only 3.7% result in federal jurisdiction (i.e., a sentence of two years or more).

Note:

Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.

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

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Table A8.

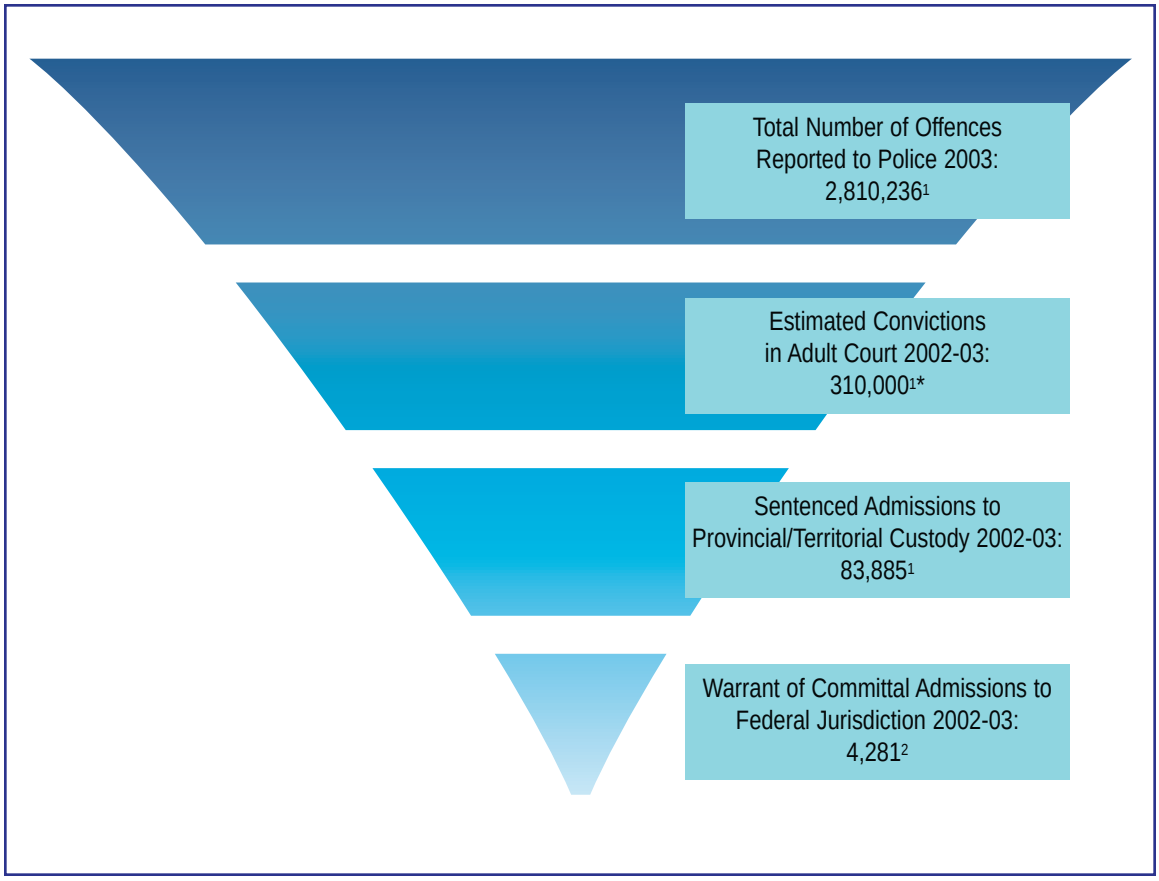
Length of Prison Sentence	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	Percentage				
1 Month or Less					
Women	67.0	66.3	67.2	69.9	69.7
Men	48.2	49.1	50.7	52.5	54.1
Total	**49.9**	**50.6**	**52.2**	**54.1**	**55.6**
More Than 1 Month to 6 Months					
Women	26.0	25.8	25.1	23.8	23.7
Men	37.9	37.3	35.7	34.4	33.2
Total	**36.8**	**36.2**	**34.7**	**33.5**	**32.3**
More Than 6 Months to 12 Months					
Women	3.2	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.3
Men	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.9
Total	**6.1**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**5.6**	**5.6**
More Than 1 Year to Less than 2 years					
Women	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.6
Men	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.9
Total	**3.1**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**2.8**	**2.8**
2 Years or More					
Women	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.7
Men	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9
Total	**4.0**	**4.0**	**3.9**	**4.0**	**3.7**

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

Note:
Due to rounding, totals may not add to 100 percent.
Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.
Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they do not include New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nunavut for 2000-01, and do not include Manitoba and Nunavut for 2001-02 and 2002-03. In addition, only Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon report superior court data to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey*.

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Figure A9.



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

- There were about 2.8 million crimes reported to police in 2003.
- During 2002-03, 4,281 offenders were sentenced to federal jurisdiction (i.e., two years or more).

Note:

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

*Data have been estimated in this report to represent 100% survey coverage (from an estimated 90% actual coverage), rounded to the nearest thousand. This figure only includes provincial court convictions and partial data from superior court.

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Table A9.

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Total Number of Offences Reported to Police[1]	2,593,565	2,587,891	2,622,453	2,634,551	2,810,236
Estimated Convictions in Adult Court*[1]	301,000	285,000	284,000	299,000	310,000
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody[1]	93,045	86,885	80,928	82,875	83,885
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities[2]	4,645	4,350	4,278	4,118	4,281

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

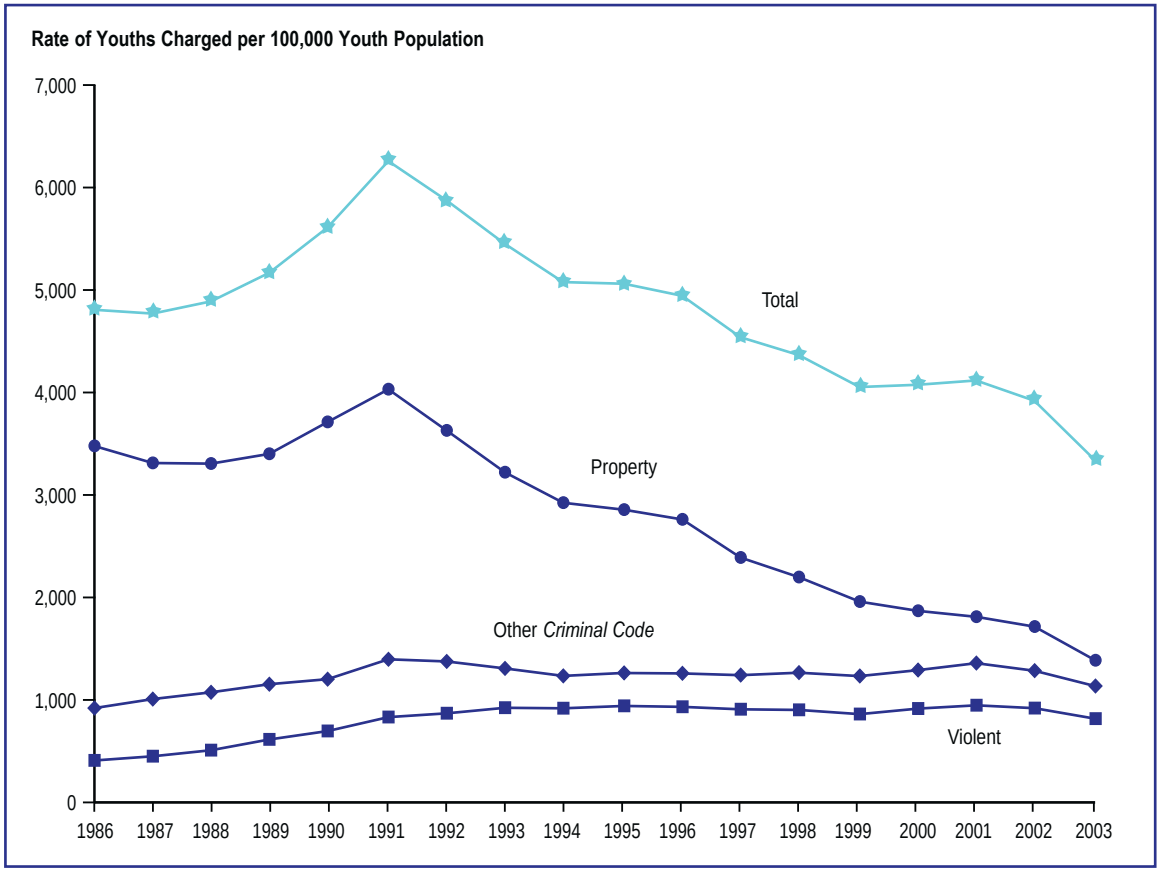
Note:

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

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

THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED PEAKED IN 1991

Figure A10.



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

- The rate of youth charged has decreased since 1991.
- The rate decreased in 2003 in all major crime categories. This may in part be due to the implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* in April 2003, which places greater emphasis on diversion.
- The decrease in the charge rate in 2003 occurred for both males and females.

Note:

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, and robbery.
In 2003, over half of all youths charged with violent crimes were charged with assault level 1 (minor assault).
Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle thefts, other thefts, possession of stolen goods and fraud.

THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED PEAKED IN 1991

Table A10.

Year	Type of Offence											
	Violent			Property			Other *CCC*			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	**Total**
1986	156	649	409	1,172	5,669	3,478	283	1,526	920	1,612	7,844	**4,807**
1987	170	717	450	1,099	5,419	3,312	322	1,662	1,008	1,591	7,798	**4,770**
1988	209	794	509	1,112	5,395	3,306	353	1,760	1,074	1,674	7,949	**4,889**
1989	246	964	614	1,239	5,455	3,401	387	1,880	1,153	1,872	8,299	**5,168**
1990	299	1,071	696	1,396	5,906	3,712	381	1,980	1,202	2,076	8,957	**5,610**
1991	349	1,290	832	1,564	6,367	4,031	473	2,270	1,396	2,386	9,926	**6,258**
1992	384	1,329	869	1,522	5,622	3,629	504	2,199	1,375	2,409	9,150	**5,874**
1993	450	1,369	923	1,392	4,951	3,221	484	2,086	1,307	2,326	8,406	**5,450**
1994	426	1,383	918	1,244	4,514	2,924	442	1,984	1,234	2,112	7,882	**5,077**
1995	444	1,411	941	1,307	4,323	2,856	493	1,992	1,263	2,244	7,727	**5,061**
1996	452	1,387	932	1,257	4,186	2,761	522	1,939	1,250	2,231	7,512	**4,943**
1997	473	1,321	908	1,068	3,640	2,389	535	1,911	1,242	2,076	6,871	**4,539**
1998	473	1,307	902	999	3,332	2,198	568	1,925	1,266	2,041	6,564	**4,365**
1999	441	1,247	855	900	2,935	1,945	537	1,875	1,224	1,878	6,056	**4,025**
2000	476	1,331	915	892	2,795	1,869	567	1,976	1,291	1,935	6,101	**4,075**
2001	502	1,369	947	902	2,673	1,811	628	2,053	1,359	2,032	6,095	**4,117**
2002	505	1,313	919	892	2,496	1,715	595	1,940	1,285	1,991	5,749	**3,919**
2003	437	1,177	816	597	2,136	1,386	502	1,736	1,135	1,537	5,048	**3,337**

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

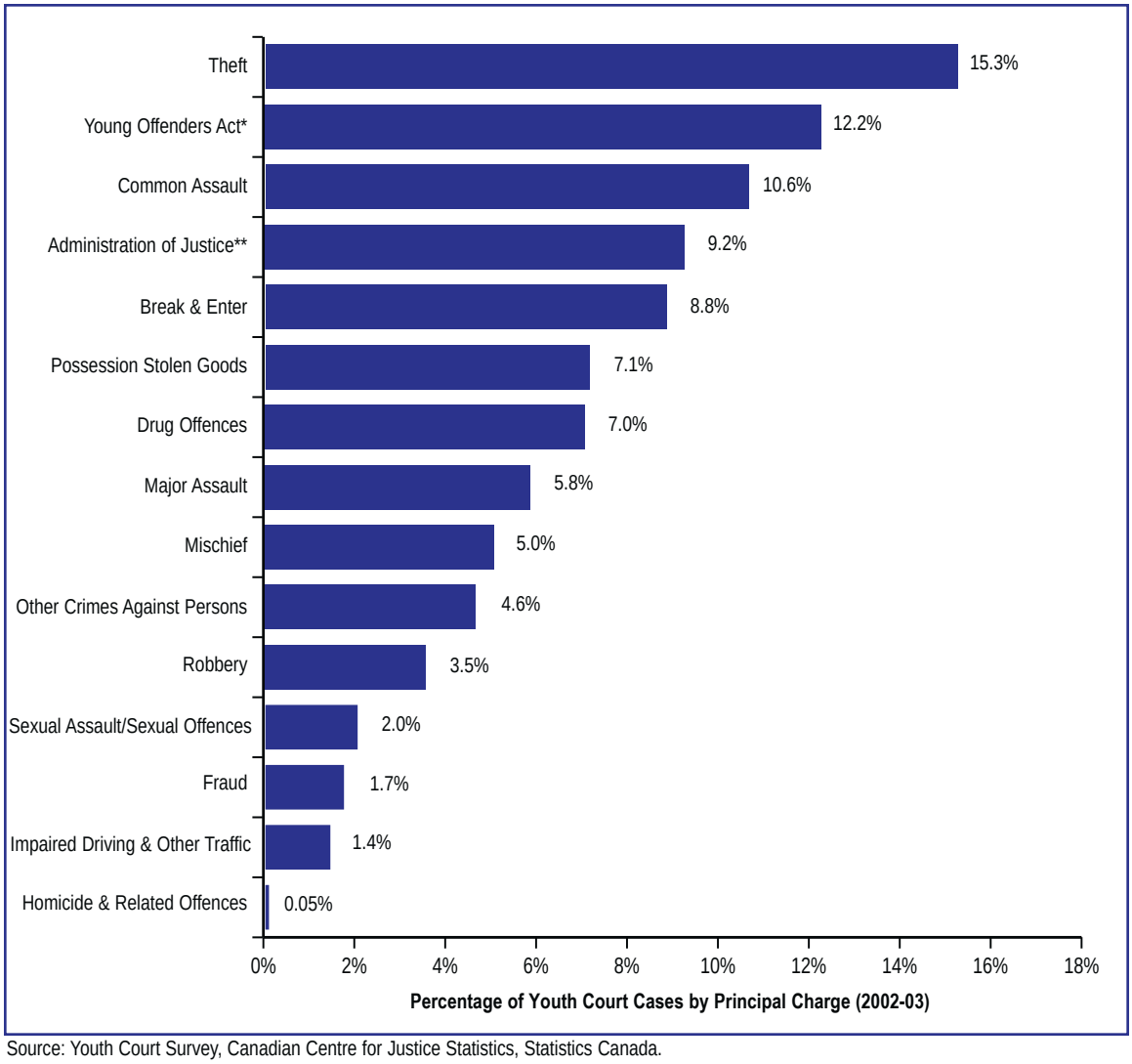
Note:

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

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

THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Figure A11.



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

- Theft is the most common case in youth court.
- Murders, homicides and related offences account for 0.05% of all youth cases.
- Female young offenders account for 22.8% of all cases, but for 34.0% of common assaults (*Youth Court Survey*, Statistics Canada).

Note:

**Young Offenders 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.

**The Administration of Justice category includes the offences failure to appear, failure to comply, breach of recognizance, escape and unlawfully at large.

THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Table A11.

Type of Case	Number of Youth Court Cases				
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Crimes Against the Person	**24,792**	**23,971**	**24,284**	**24,028**	**24,001**
Common Assault	9,671	9,019	9,229	8,708	8,968
Major Assault	4,910	4,748	4,791	4,948	4,935
Robbery	3,327	3,032	2,714	2,789	2,932
Weapons/Firearms/Explosives	1,588	1,539	1,610	1,518	1,539
Sexual Assault/Sexual Offences	1,801	1,653	1,761	1,698	1,681
Homicide and Related Offences	37	51	38	31	44
Other Crimes Against the Person	3,458	3,929	4,141	4,336	3,902
Crimes Against Property	**40,148**	**35,518**	**34,694**	**33,086**	**32,465**
Theft	15,234	13,667	13,611	13,103	12,913
Break and Enter	11,021	9,088	8,223	7,522	7,415
Possession of Stolen Goods	7,215	6,583	6,452	6,243	6,039
Mischief	4,393	3,994	4,213	4,128	4,247
Fraud	1,784	1,730	1,653	1,578	1,411
Other Crimes Against Property	501	456	542	512	440
Administration of Justice	**8,154**	**7,551**	**7,917**	**7,698**	**7,790**
Escape/Unlawfully at Large	1,642	1,382	1,340	1,249	1,153
Other Administration of Justice*	6,512	6,169	6,577	6,449	6,637
Other *Criminal Code*	**4,443**	**4,265**	**4,062**	**4,218**	**3,953**
Prostitution	86	74	44	24	25
Disturbing the Peace	479	449	419	424	384
Impaired Driving/Other *CC* Traffic	1,240	1,238	1,166	1,211	1,225
Residual *Criminal Code*	2,638	2,504	2,433	2,559	2,319
Other Federal Statutes	**15,330**	**16,295**	**16,660**	**16,610**	**16,383**
Drug Possession	2,725	3,107	3,773	4,058	4,137
Drug Trafficking	1,575	1,849	1,994	2,000	1,770
Young Offenders Act**	10,916	11,217	10,766	10,414	10,325
Residual Federal Statutes	114	122	127	138	151
Total	**92,867**	**87,600**	**87,617**	**85,640**	**84,592**

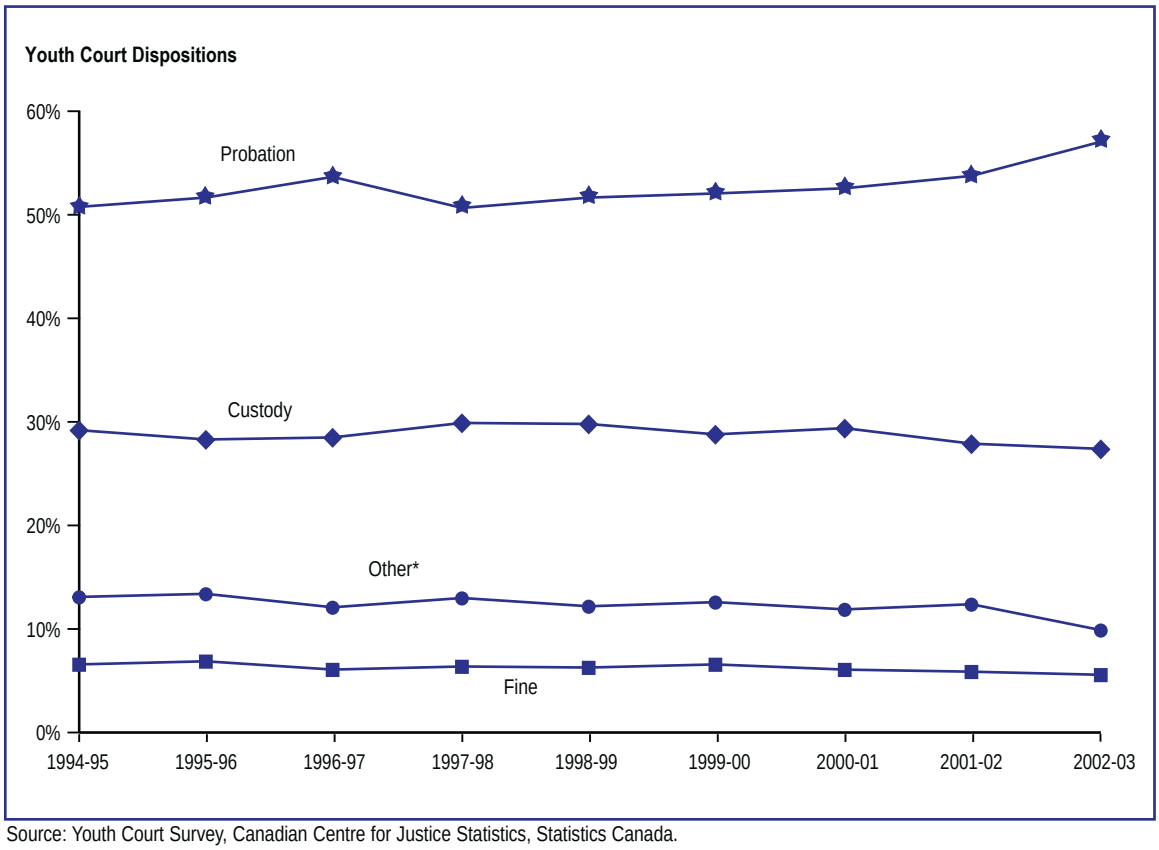
Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

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

PROBATION IS THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT DISPOSITION

Figure A12.



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

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

Note:

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

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

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

PROBATION IS THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT DISPOSITION

Table A12.

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

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

Note:

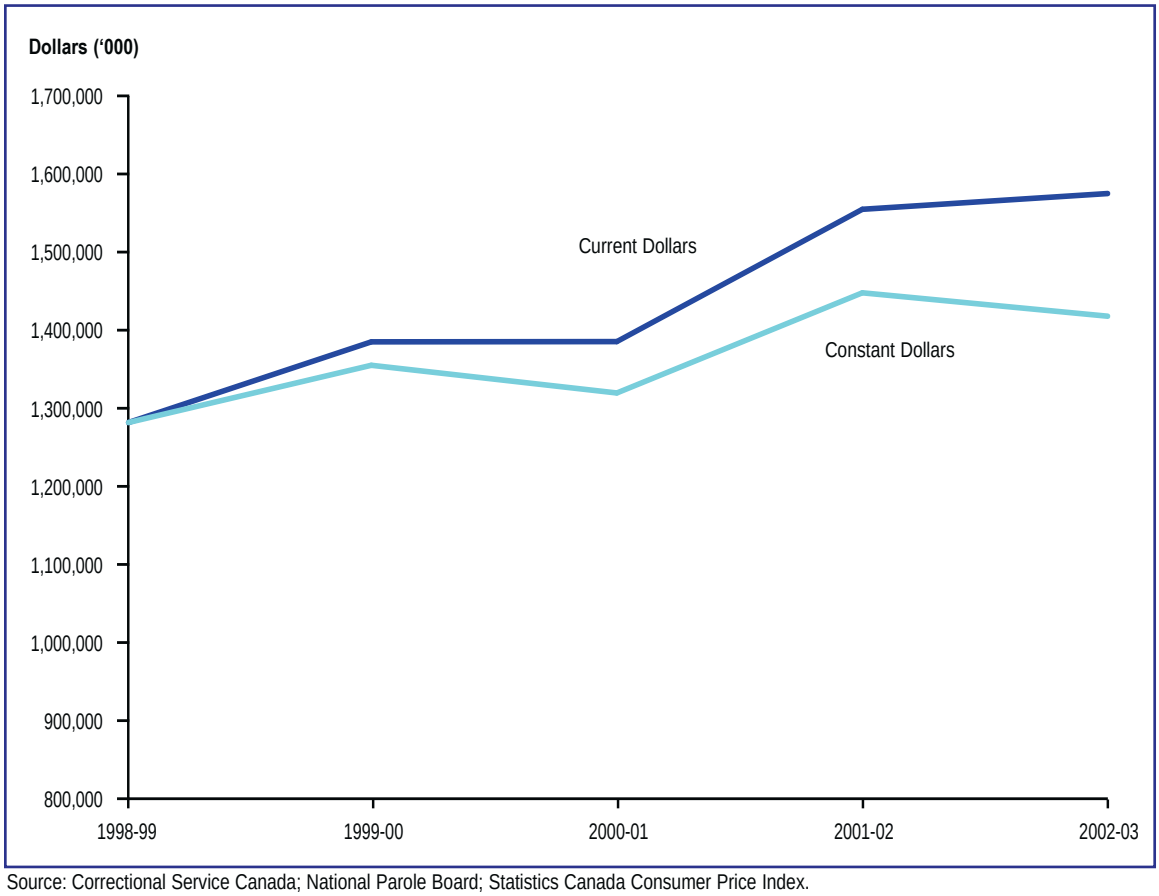
*"Other" includes community service order, compensation, pay purchaser of stolen goods, compensation in kind, absolute discharge, conditional discharge (as of 1997-98), restitution, prohibition/seizure/forfeiture, essays, apologies and counselling programs. Custodial facilities for young offenders may be designated as either "open" or "secure". Open custody facilities closely monitor the actions and whereabouts of young offenders, but residents are allowed to leave the facility for reasons such as attending school. In secure custody facilities, often called Youth Detention Centres, the premises are secured and the movement of young offenders is strictly controlled.

Section B.

Corrections Administration

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS HAVE INCREASED

Figure B1.



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

- In 2002-03, expenditures on federal corrections in Canada totalled about $1.57 billion.
- Federal expenditures on corrections, in current dollars, increased 23% from 1998-99 to 2002-03, while in constant dollars the increase over this time period was 11%.
- Federal corrections expenditures represent less than 1% of the total federal government budget.
- Provincial/territorial expenditures totalled just over $1.28 billion in 2002-03 (see *Adult Correctional Services Survey*, Statistics Canada).

Note:

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

Constant dollars represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable. The Consumer Price Index (1998/99 = 100) was used to calculate constant dollars using annual fiscally adjusted Consumer Price Index values.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS HAVE INCREASED

Table B1.

Year	Current Dollars				Constant 1998-99 Dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per Capita	Operating	Capital	Total	Per Capita
	$'000			$	$'000			$
1998-99								
NPB	26,100	--	26,100	0.86	26,100	--	26,100	0.86
CSC	1,118,291	137,265	1,255,556	41.51	1,118,291	137,265	1,255,556	41.51
Total	1,144,391	137,265	1,281,656	42.37	1,144,391	137,265	1,281,656	42.37
1999-00								
NPB	28,300	--	28,300	0.93	27,686	--	27,686	0.91
CSC	1,245,428	111,291	1,356,719	44.48	1,218,427	108,878	1,327,305	43.52
Total	1,273,728	111,291	1,385,019	45.41	1,246,113	108,878	1,354,991	44.43
2000-01								
NPB	30,900	--	30,900	1.00	29,432	--	29,432	0.96
CSC	1,239,830	114,597	1,354,427	44.02	1,180,946	109,154	1,290,101	41.93
Total	1,270,730	114,597	1,385,327	45.02	1,210,378	109,154	1,319,533	42.89
2001-02								
NPB	34,500	--	34,500	1.11	32,127	--	32,127	1.03
CSC	1,390,096	130,137	1,520,233	48.91	1,294,475	121,185	1,415,660	45.55
Total	1,424,596	130,137	1,544,733	50.02	1,326,602	121,185	1,447,787	46.58
2002-03								
NPB	36,500	--	36,500	1.16	32,859	--	32,859	1.05
CSC	1,412,455	125,955	1,538,410	48.97	1,271,562	113,391	1,384,953	44.09
Total	1,448,955	125,955	1,574,910	50.13	1,304,421	113,391	1,417,812	45.14

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

Note:

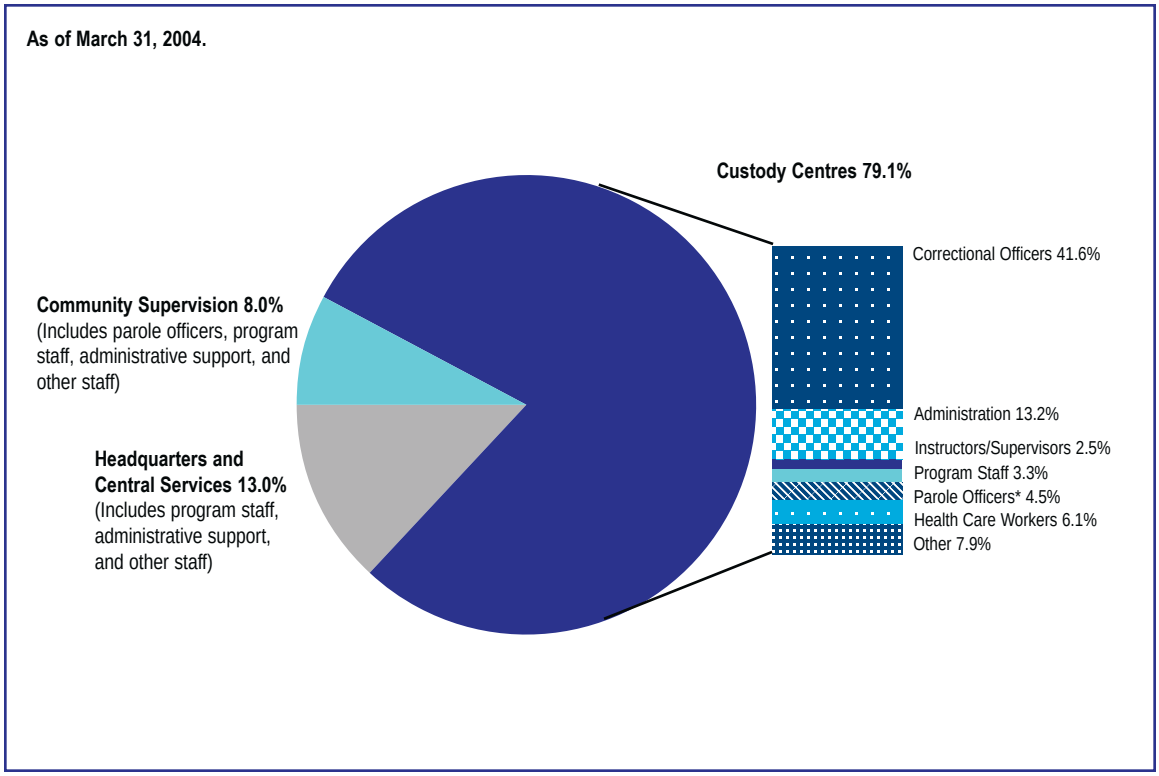
Due to rounding, constant dollar amounts may not add to "Total".

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

Constant dollars represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year (1998-99=100), using annual fiscally adjusted Consumer Price Index values.

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Figure B2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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

Note:

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

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Table B2.

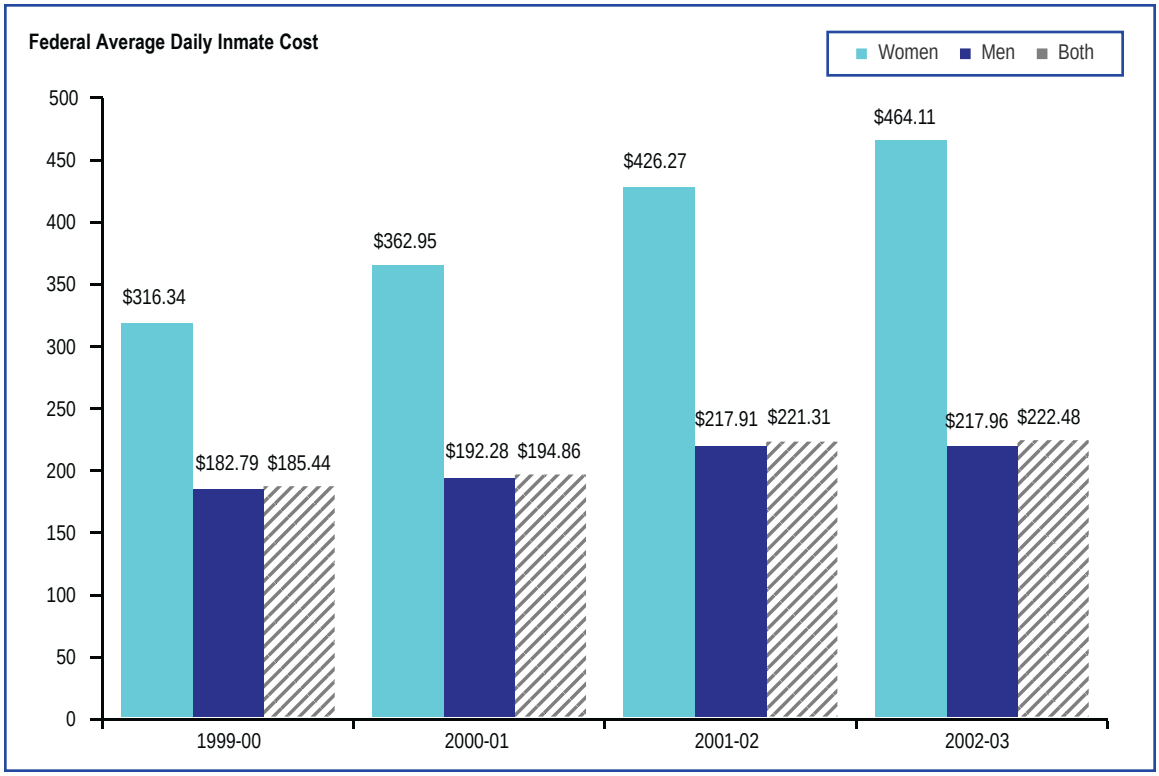
Service Area	Number of Staff	Percent
Headquarters and Central Services	**2,062**	**13.0**
Administrative Support	1,709	10.7
Health Care Workers	130	0.8
Program Staff	91	0.6
Correctional Officers	18	0.1
Instructors/Supervisors	16	0.1
Parole Officers	10	0.1
Other**	88	0.6
Custody Centres	**12,585**	**79.1**
Correctional Officers	6,615	41.6
Administrative Support	2,094	13.2
Health Care Workers	977	6.1
Parole Officers*	717	4.5
Program Staff	523	3.3
Instructors/Supervisors	394	2.5
Other**	1,265	7.9
Community Supervision	**1,269**	**8.0**
Parole Officers	698	4.4
Administrative Support	401	2.5
Program Staff	111	0.7
Health Care Workers	34	0.2
Correctional Officers	22	0.1
Instructors/Supervisors	1	0.01
Other**	2	0.01
Total	**15,916**	**100.0**

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
These numbers include all indeterminate, term and casual employees active as of March 31, 2004.
*These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility to prepare offenders for release.
**The "Other" category represents job classifications such as trades and food services.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE IN A PENITENTIARY HAS INCREASED

Figure B3.



Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal average daily inmate cost has increased from $185.44 in 1999-00 to $222.48 in 2002-03.
- In 2002-03, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate in penitentiary was $81,206 per year, up from $67,685 per year in 1999-00. In 2002-03, the annual average cost of keeping a male inmate in penitentiary was $79,555 per year, whereas the annual average cost for maintaining a woman in penitentiary was $169,399.
- It costs substantially less to maintain an offender in the community than in a penitentiary ($20,478 per year versus $81,206 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 2001-2002, the cost allocation methodology was refined to better reflect expenditures directly related to offenders. In addition, the cost of maintaining a woman in penitentiary includes the cost of maximum security units for women, co-located within institutions for men.

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE IN A PENITENTIARY HAS INCREASED

Table B3.

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

Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

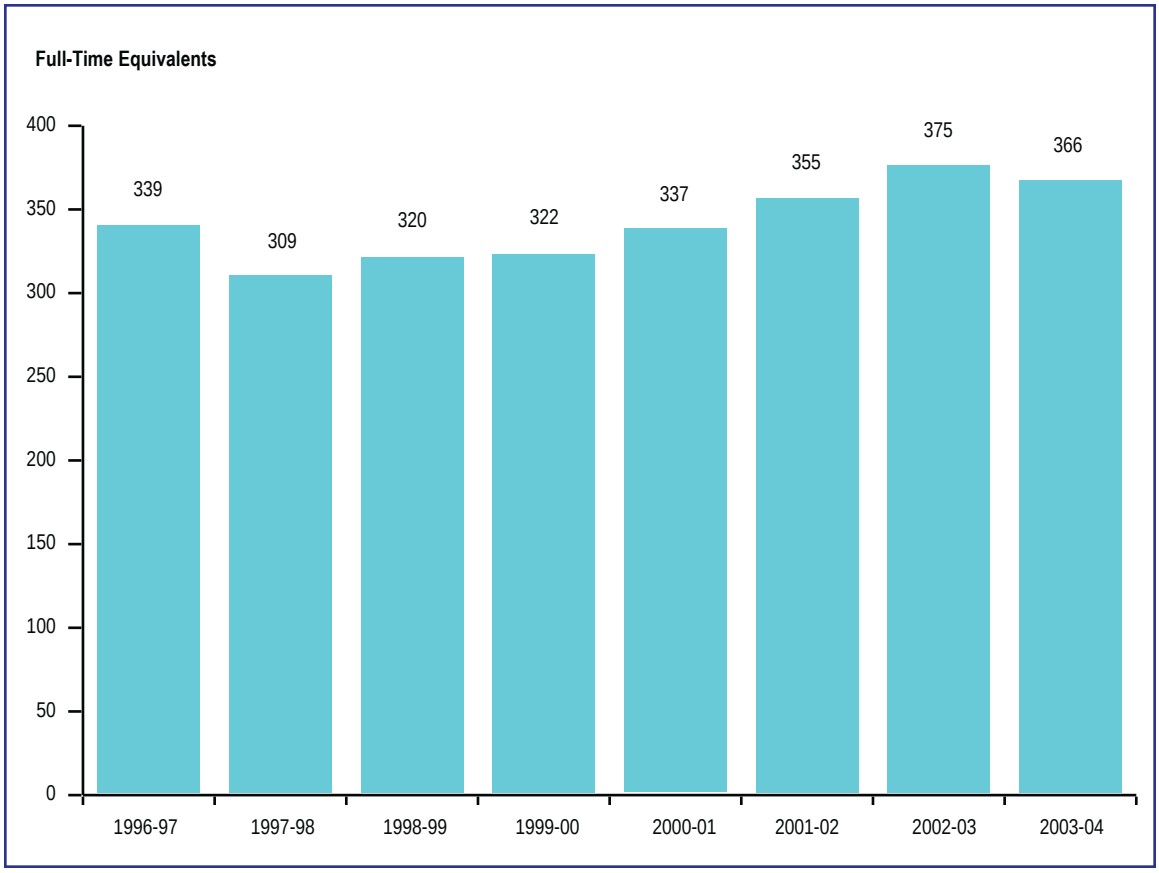
Note:

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

The Average Cost per Offender is calculated by dividing the total costs for the year by the average number of offenders in the institutions over the year. The total cost includes money received from the provinces for maintaining provincial offenders in federal facilities. The average number of offenders includes the number of provincial offenders maintained in federal facilities.

THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES

Figure B4.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The total number of full-time equivalents used by the National Parole Board increased between 1997-98 and 2002-03, but decreased in the last year.

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

THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES

Table B4.

	Full-Time Equivalents					
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Business Lines						
Conditional Release	224	222	231	240	289	264
Clemency and Pardons	26	26	26	35	34	28
Corporate Management	70	74	80	80	52	74
Total	**320**	**322**	**337**	**355**	**375**	**366**
Type of Employees						
Full-time Board Members	44	45	41	42	42	43
Part-time Board Members	16	15	15	14	14	13
Staff	260	262	281	299	319	310
Total	**320**	**322**	**337**	**355**	**375**	**366**

Source: National Parole Board.

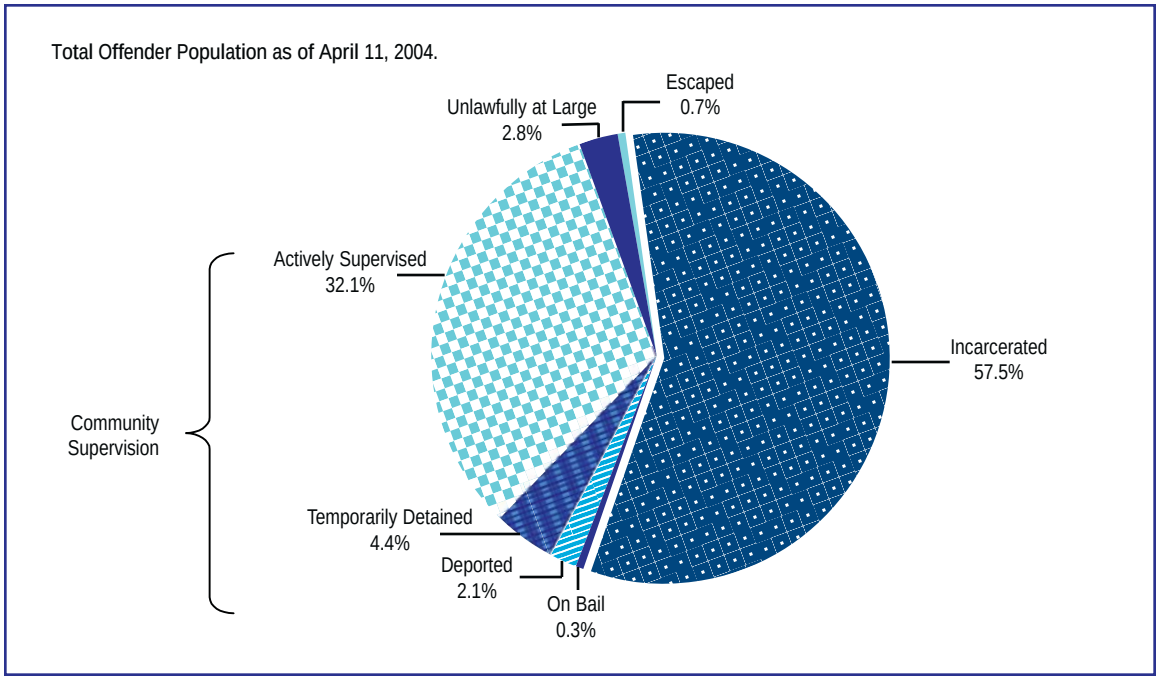
Note:
Section 103 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* limits the National Parole Board to 45 full-time members.

SECTION C.

OFFENDER POPULATION

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Figure C1.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Definitions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Table C1. As of April 11, 2004.

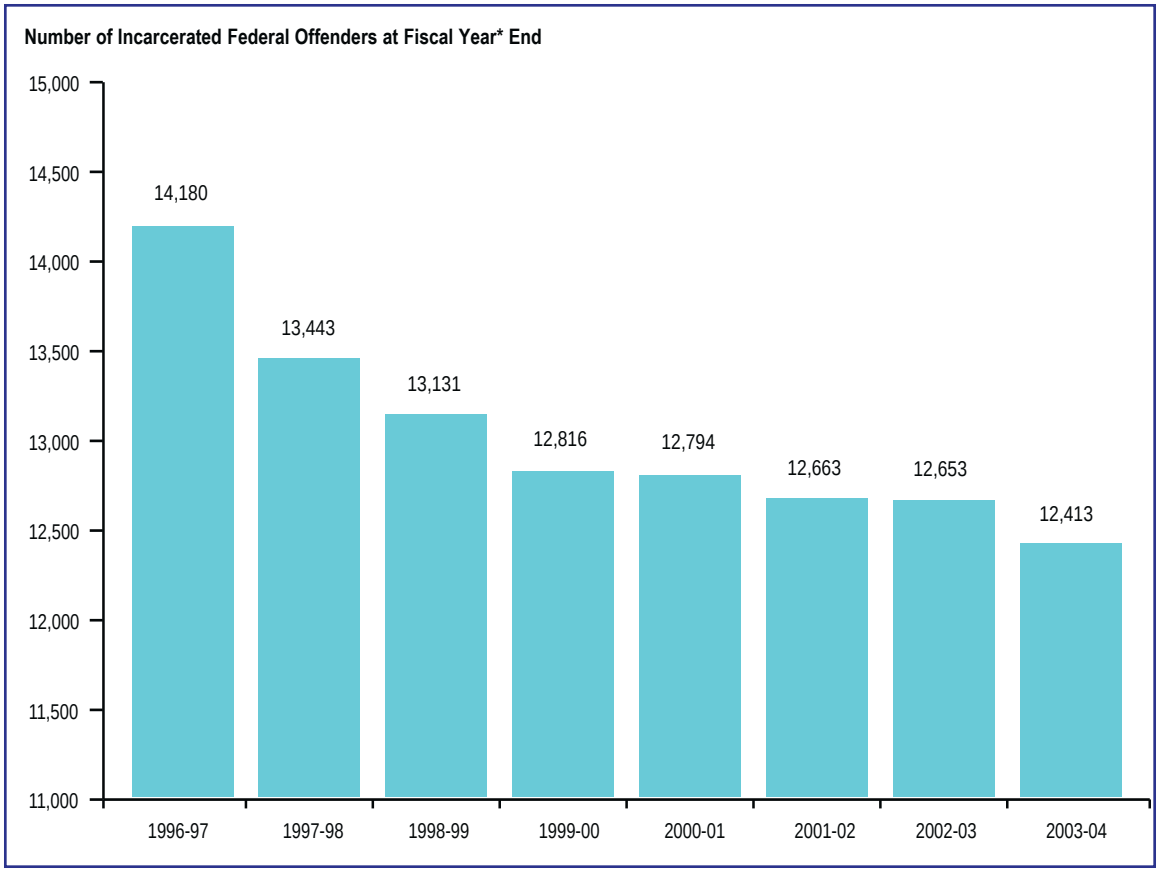
Status	Federal Offenders			
	#		%	
Incarcerated	12,413		57.5	
On Bail	62		0.3	
Actively Supervised	6,937		32.1	
Day Parole		1,053		4.9
Full Parole		3,671		17.0
Statutory Release		2,162		10.0
Long Term Supervision Order		51		0.2
Temporarily Detained, while on:	954		4.4	
Day Parole		162		0.8
Full Parole		144		0.7
Statutory Release		639		3.0
Long Term Supervision Order		9		0.04
Deported	448		2.1	
Escaped	154		0.7	
Unlawfully At Large	615		2.8	
Total	**21,583**		**100.0**	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS HAS DECLINED

Figure C2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal incarcerated population decreased 12.5% from 1996-97 to 2003-04.
- The provincial/territorial sentenced offender population in custody decreased from 1996-97 to 2000-01 while the remand population increased during this period.

Note:

The term "incarcerated" refers to those offenders serving a sentence of two years or more who are currently serving their sentence in a federal or provincial correctional facility. These numbers include those offenders who are in the community on some form of temporary absence at the time of the count. These numbers do not include those offenders who have had their supervision period suspended and are temporarily detained, those offenders who are on bail, or those offenders who have escaped and have not yet been recaptured at the time of the count.

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

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS HAS DECLINED

Table C2.

Year	Incarcerated Offenders					
	Federal[1]	Provincial/Territorial[2]				**Total**
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/Temporary Detention	Total	
1996-97	14,180	13,878	5,734	249	19,861	**34,041**
1997-98	13,443	12,573	6,109	274	18,956	**32,399**
1998-99	13,131	12,478	6,472	271	19,221	**32,352**
1999-00	12,816	11,438	6,665	548	18,651	**31,467**
2000-01	12,794	10,806	7,428	432	18,666	**31,460**
2001-02	12,663	10,931	7,980	351	19,262	**31,925**
2002-03	12,653	10,583	8,730	361	19,674	**32,327**
2003-04	12,413	--	--	--	--	**--**

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

Note:

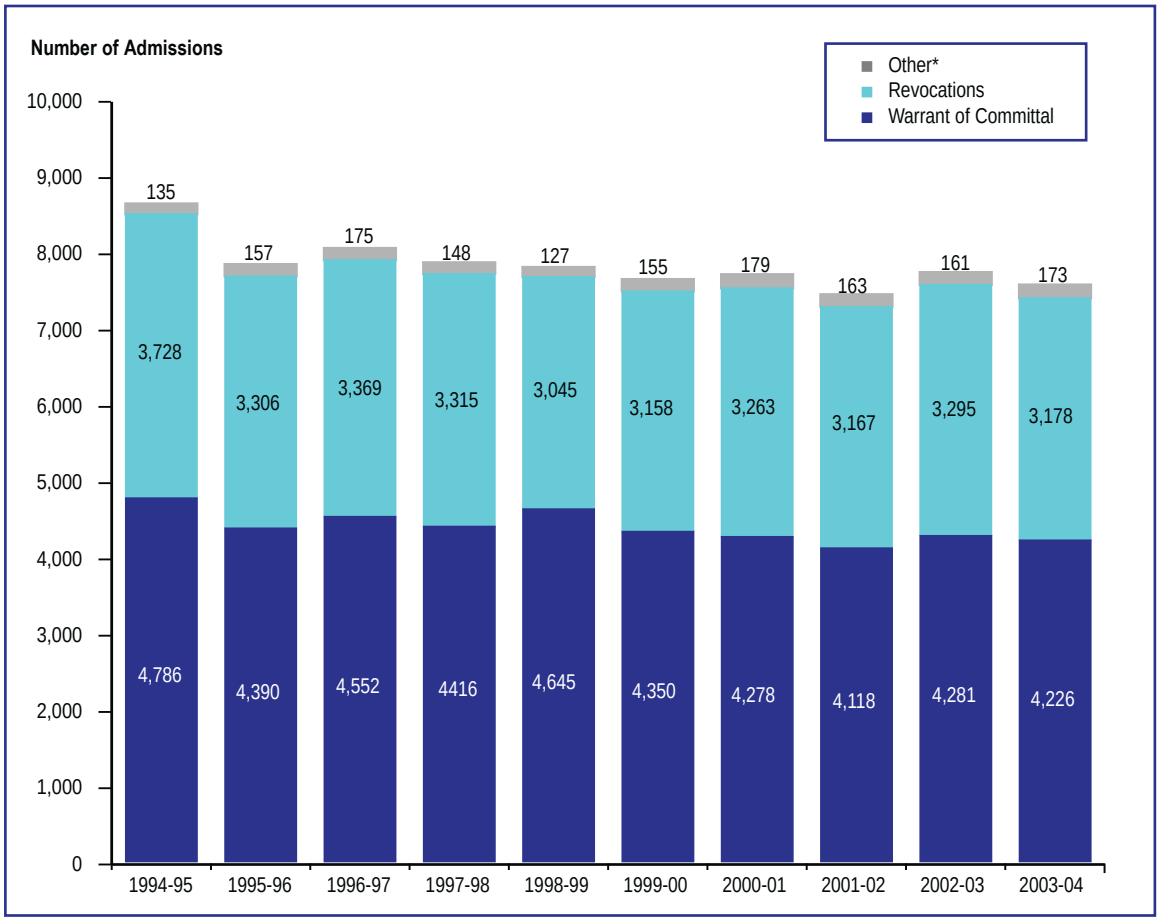
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

The figures for federal offenders reflect yearly snapshots as of the last day of each fiscal year, whereas editions of this document prior to 2003 presented monthly averages. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year. The figures for provincial and territorial offenders reflect annual average counts.

--Data not available

ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION DECREASED IN 2003-04

Figure C3.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- There has been a general decline in admissions over the past 10 years.
- The number of warrant of committal admissions to federal jurisdiction has remained stable over the past four years.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrant of committal increased from 208 in 2002-03 to 237 in 2003-04.

Note:

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

*"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.

ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION DECREASED IN 2003-04

Table C3.

Type of Admission	1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Warrant of Committal										
1st Federal Sentence	214	2,940	211	2,939	189	2,761	179	2,835	203	2,724
All Others	14	1,182	20	1,108	13	1,155	29	1,238	34	1,265
Total	228	4,122	231	4,047	202	3,916	208	4,073	237	3,989
	4,350		4,278		4,118		4,281		4,226	
Revocations	95	3,063	134	3,129	128	3,039	142	3,153	136	3,042
Total	3,158		3,263		3,167		3,295		3,178	
Other*	15	140	24	155	13	150	8	153	12	161
Total	155		179		163		161		173	
	338	**7,325**	**389**	**7,331**	**343**	**7,105**	**358**	**7,379**	**385**	**7,192**
Total Admissions	**7,663**		**7,720**		**7,448**		**7,737**		**7,577**	

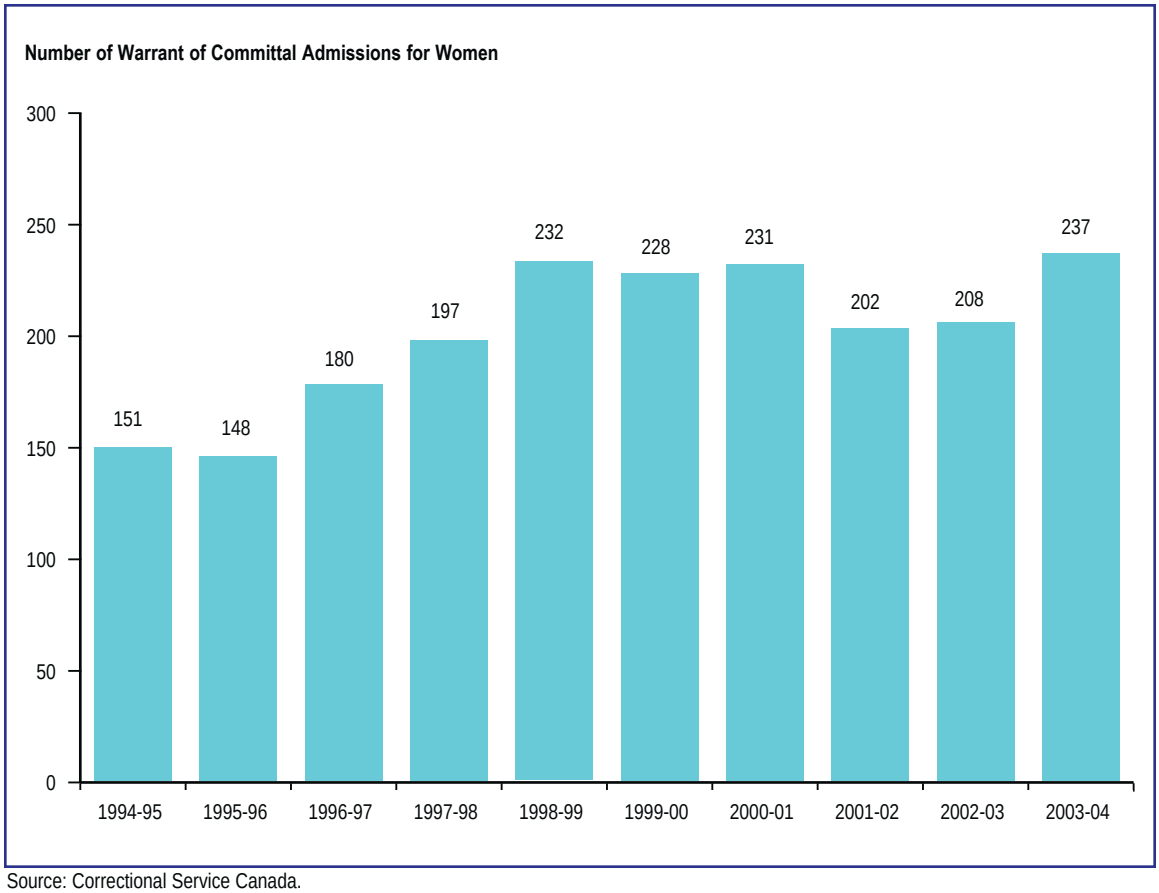
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION INCREASED IN 2003-04

Figure C4.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Admissions increased from 1994-95 to 1998-99 and have remained relatively stable since that time.
- Overall, women continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of admissions (i.e., 5.6% in 2003-04).
- As of April 11, 2004, there were 379 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 INCREASED IN 2003-04

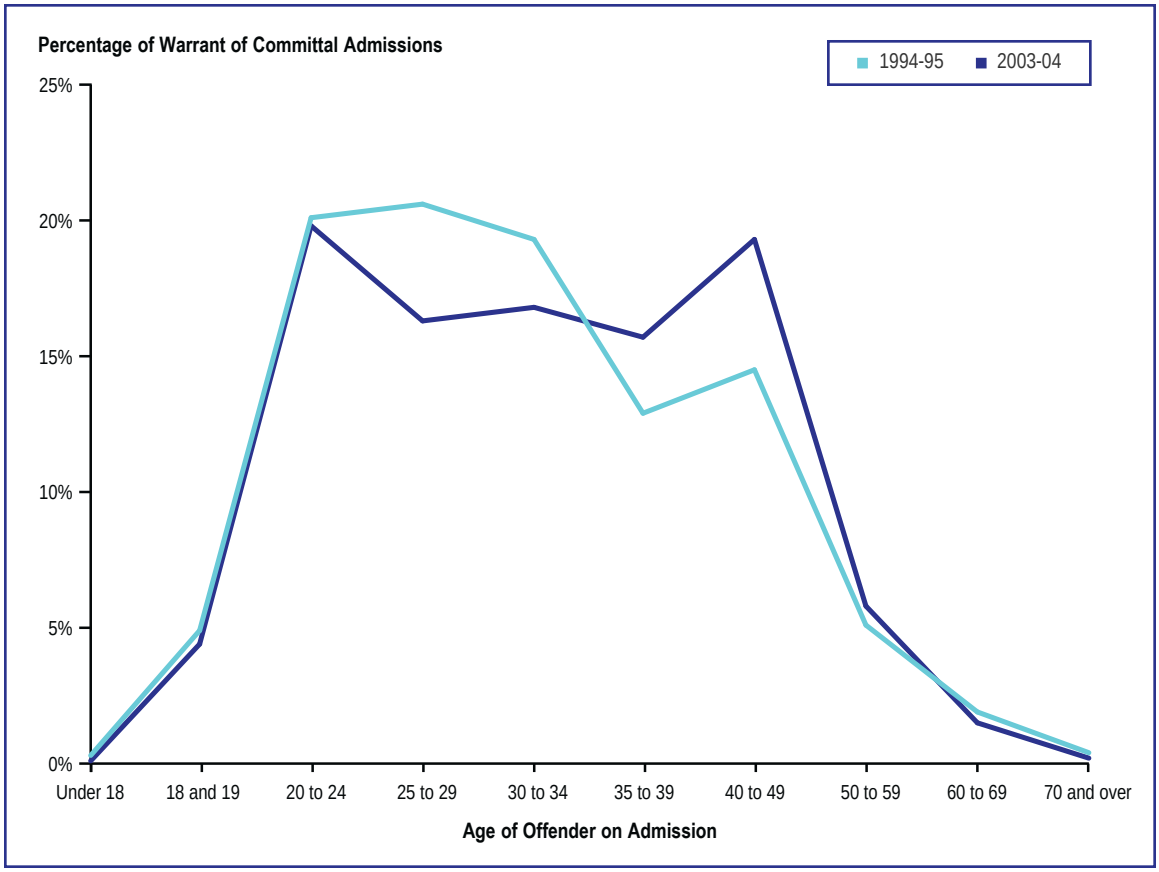
Table C4.

Year	Warrant of Committal Admissions				**Total Admissions**
	Men		Women		
	Number	%	Number	%	
1994-95	4,635	96.8	151	3.2	**4,786**
1995-96	4,242	96.6	148	3.4	**4,390**
1996-97	4,372	96.0	180	4.0	**4,552**
1997-98	4,219	95.5	197	4.5	**4,416**
1998-99	4,413	95.0	232	5.0	**4,645**
1999-00	4,122	94.8	228	5.2	**4,350**
2000-01	4,047	94.6	231	5.4	**4,278**
2001-02	3,916	95.1	202	4.9	**4,118**
2002-03	4,073	95.1	208	4.9	**4,281**
2003-04	3,989	94.4	237	5.6	**4,226**

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

OFFENDER AGE AT ADMISSION TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Figure C5.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2003-04, 36.1% of offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 32.5% were between 30 and 39 years of age.
- The distribution of age upon admission is similar for both men and women.
- The median age of the population upon admission has increased from 30 in 1994-95 to 32 in 2003-04.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 40 and 49 at admission has increased from 693 (14.5%) in 1994-95 to 815 (19.3%) in 2003-04, whereas the number of offenders between the ages of 25 and 29 decreased from 987 (20.6%) in 1994-95 to 688 (16.3%) in 2003-04.

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

OFFENDER AGE AT ADMISSION TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Table C5.

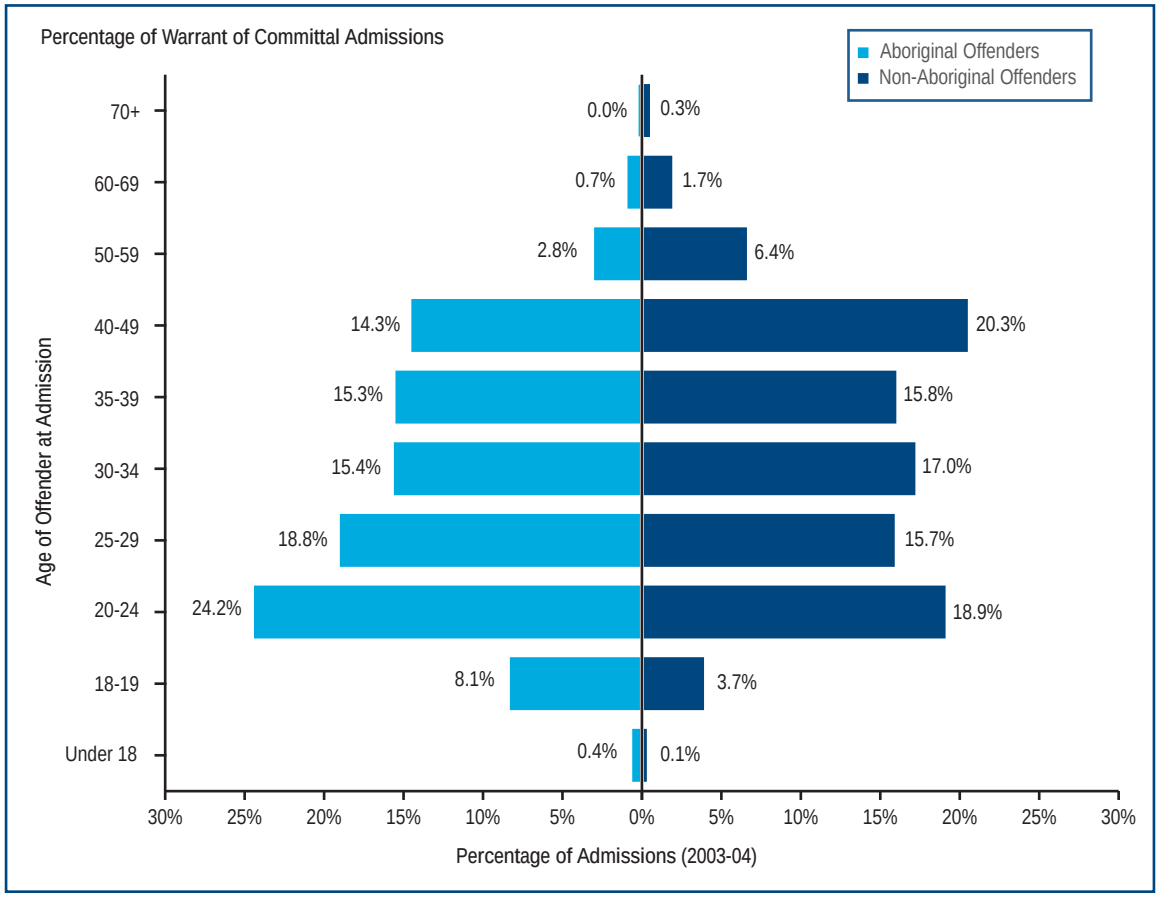
Age on Admission	1994-95			2003-04		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Under 18	0	16	16	0	6	6
Percent	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
18 and 19	5	231	236	11	177	188
Percent	3.3	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4
20 to 24	24	936	960	43	795	838
Percent	15.9	20.2	20.1	18.1	19.9	19.8
25 to 29	30	957	987	35	653	688
Percent	19.9	20.6	20.6	14.8	16.4	16.3
30 to 34	42	883	925	42	666	708
Percent	27.8	19.1	19.3	17.7	16.7	16.8
35 to 39	23	594	617	36	629	665
Percent	15.2	12.8	12.9	15.2	15.8	15.7
40 to 49	24	669	693	53	762	815
Percent	15.9	14.4	14.5	22.4	19.1	19.3
50 to 59	3	239	242	15	228	243
Percent	2.0	5.2	5.1	6.3	5.7	5.8
60 to 69	0	89	89	2	63	65
Percent	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.6	1.5
70 and over	0	21	21	0	10	10
Percent	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2
	151	**4,635**		**237**	**3,989**	
Total	**4,786**			**4,226**		

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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

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

Figure C6.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Of those offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction in 2003-04, 51.5% of Aboriginal offenders were under the age of 30, compared to 38.4% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The median age of Aboriginal offenders is 29, compared to a median age of 33 for non-Aboriginal offenders.

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

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

Table C6.

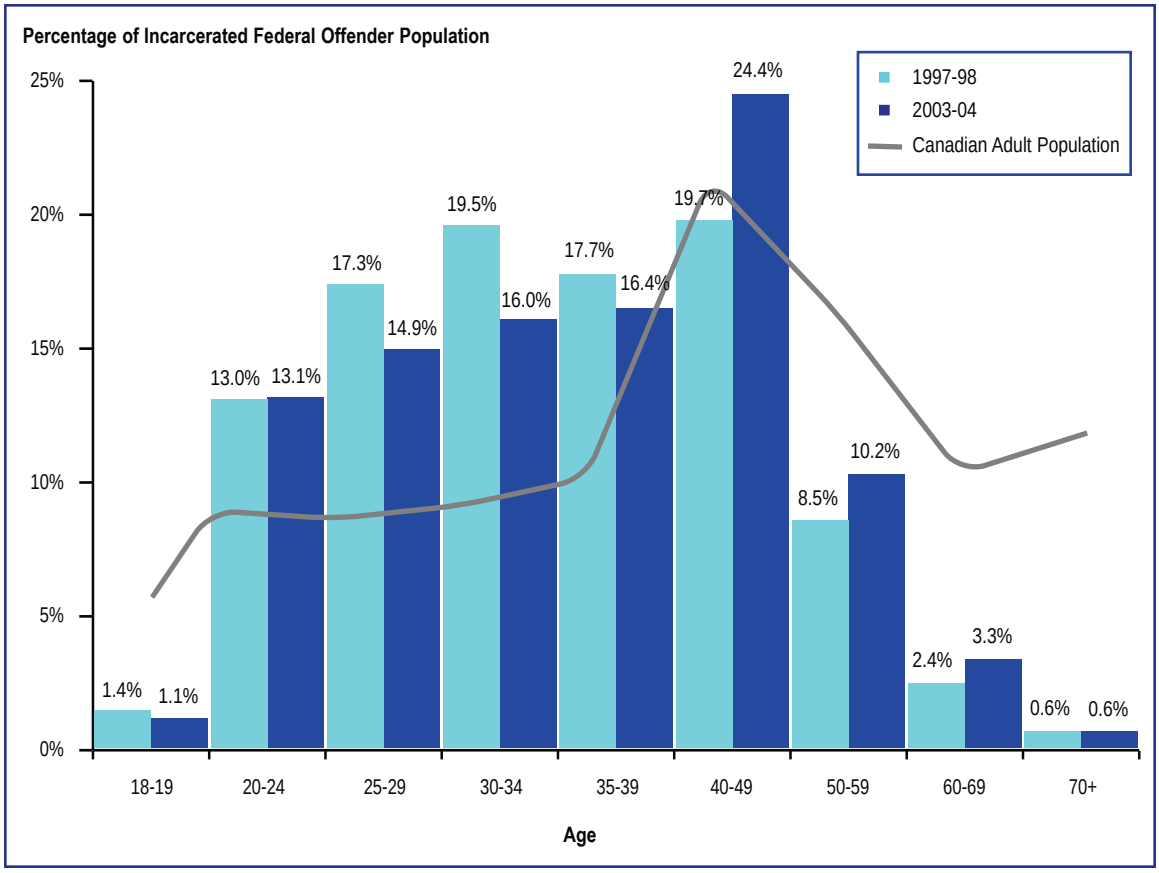
Age on Admission	1994-95			2003-04		
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total
Under 18	3	13	16	3	3	6
Percent	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
18 and 19	41	195	236	60	128	188
Percent	6.1	4.7	4.9	8.1	3.7	4.4
20 to 24	172	788	960	179	659	838
Percent	25.6	19.1	20.1	24.2	18.9	19.8
25 to 29	155	832	987	139	549	688
Percent	23.1	20.2	20.6	18.8	15.7	16.3
30 to 34	130	795	925	114	594	708
Percent	19.4	19.3	19.3	15.4	17.0	16.8
35 to 39	75	542	617	113	552	665
Percent	11.2	13.2	12.9	15.3	15.8	15.7
40 to 49	69	624	693	106	709	815
Percent	10.3	15.2	14.5	14.3	20.3	19.3
50 to 59	19	223	242	21	222	243
Percent	2.8	5.4	5.1	2.8	6.4	5.8
60 to 69	5	84	89	5	60	65
Percent	0.7	2.0	1.9	0.7	1.7	1.5
70 and over	2	19	21	0	10	10
Percent	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2
	671	**4,115**		**740**	**3,486**	
Total	**4,786**			**4,226**		

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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

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

Figure C7.



Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

- In 2003-04, 14.1% of incarcerated offenders were above the age of 50 compared to 11.5% in 1997-98.
- In 2003-04, 40.8% of the incarcerated federal offender population was between the ages of 35 and 49, while 31.4% of the Canadian population was within this age group.
- The community federal offender population was older than the incarcerated population; 24.5% of offenders in the community were over 50, compared to 14.1% of the incarcerated offenders in this age group.

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

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

Table C7.

Age	Incarcerated		Community		Total		% of Canadian adult population*
	#	%	#	%	#	%	%
Under 18	5	<0.1	0	0.0	5	<0.1	-
18 and 19	131	1.1	13	0.2	144	0.7	3.5
20 to 24	1,626	13.1	690	8.3	2,316	11.2	8.9
25 to 29	1,853	14.9	1,016	12.2	2,869	13.8	8.6
30 to 34	1,988	16.0	1,095	13.1	3,083	14.9	9.1
35 to 39	2,039	16.4	1,207	14.5	3,246	15.6	10.1
40 to 49	3,023	24.4	2,276	27.3	5,299	25.5	21.3
50 to 59	1,261	10.2	1,283	15.4	2,544	12.3	16.3
60 to 69	414	3.3	558	6.7	972	4.7	10.3
70 and over	73	0.6	201	2.4	274	1.3	11.8
Total	12,413	100.0	8,339	100.0	20,752	100.0	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

Note:

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

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

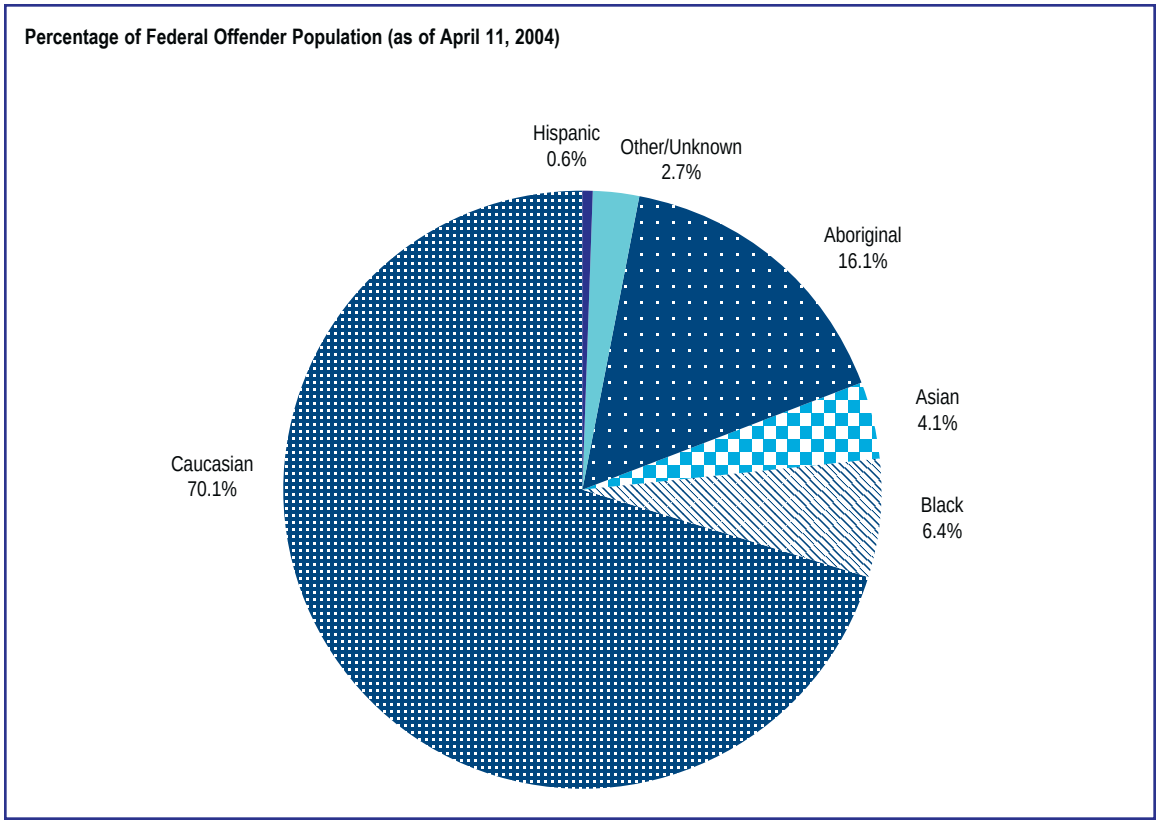
The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 11, 2004.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0

*Annual Demographic Statistics 2003, Statistics Canada.

70% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Figure C8.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population is diverse; however, 70.1% of offenders identify themselves as Caucasian.
- These proportions have changed little in the last three years.

Note:

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

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

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

70% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Table C8.

	Offender Population					
	2002		2003		2004	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Aboriginal	3,365	15.2	3,394	15.5	3,474	16.1
Inuit	130	0.6	116	0.5	118	0.5
Métis	949	4.3	961	4.4	948	4.4
North American Indian	2,286	10.3	2,317	10.6	2,408	11.2
Asian	975	4.4	934	4.3	878	4.1
Arab/West Asian	145	0.7	150	0.7	133	0.6
Asiatic	317	1.4	254	1.2	210	1.0
Chinese	87	0.4	106	0.5	113	0.5
East Indian	77	0.3	65	0.3	51	0.2
Filipino	50	0.2	48	0.2	40	0.2
Japanese	4	0.02	6	0.03	9	0.04
Korean	10	0.05	13	0.06	15	0.1
South East Asian	174	0.8	189	0.9	205	0.9
South Asian	111	0.5	103	0.5	102	0.5
Black	1,390	6.3	1,404	6.4	1,388	6.4
Caucasian	15,690	70.8	15,394	70.5	15,138	70.1
Hispanic	137	0.6	121	0.6	121	0.6
Hispanic	69	0.3	46	0.2	38	0.2
Latin American	68	0.3	75	0.3	83	0.4
Other/Unknown	594	2.7	583	2.7	584	2.7
Total	22,151	100.0	21,830	100.0	21,583	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

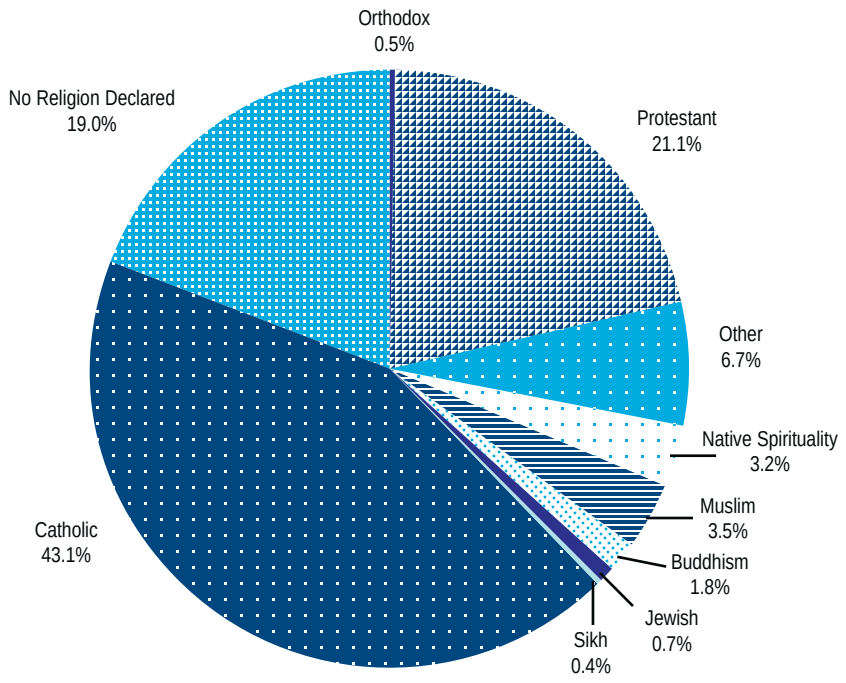
The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Figure C9.

Percentage of Federal Offender Population (as of April 11, 2004).



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The religious identification of the current federal offender population is diverse. The two most frequently declared religions are Catholic (43.1%) and Protestant (21.1%). Nineteen percent of offenders declare no religion.
- These proportions have changed little in the last year.

Note:

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

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

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

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Table C9.

	Offender Population					
	2002		2003		2004	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Catholic	10,106	45.6	9,681	44.3	9,305	43.1
Buddhist	350	1.6	357	1.6	381	1.8
Jewish	159	0.7	157	0.7	156	0.7
Muslim	660	3.0	751	3.4	758	3.5
Native Spirituality	572	2.6	672	3.1	682	3.2
Orthodox	118	0.5	101	0.5	107	0.5
Protestant	4,807	21.7	4,671	21.4	4,557	21.1
Sikh	83	0.4	84	0.4	88	0.4
Other	1,488	6.7	1,450	6.6	1,449	6.7
No Religion Declared	3,808	17.2	3,906	17.9	4,100	19.0
Total	22,151	100.0	21,830	100.0	21,583	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

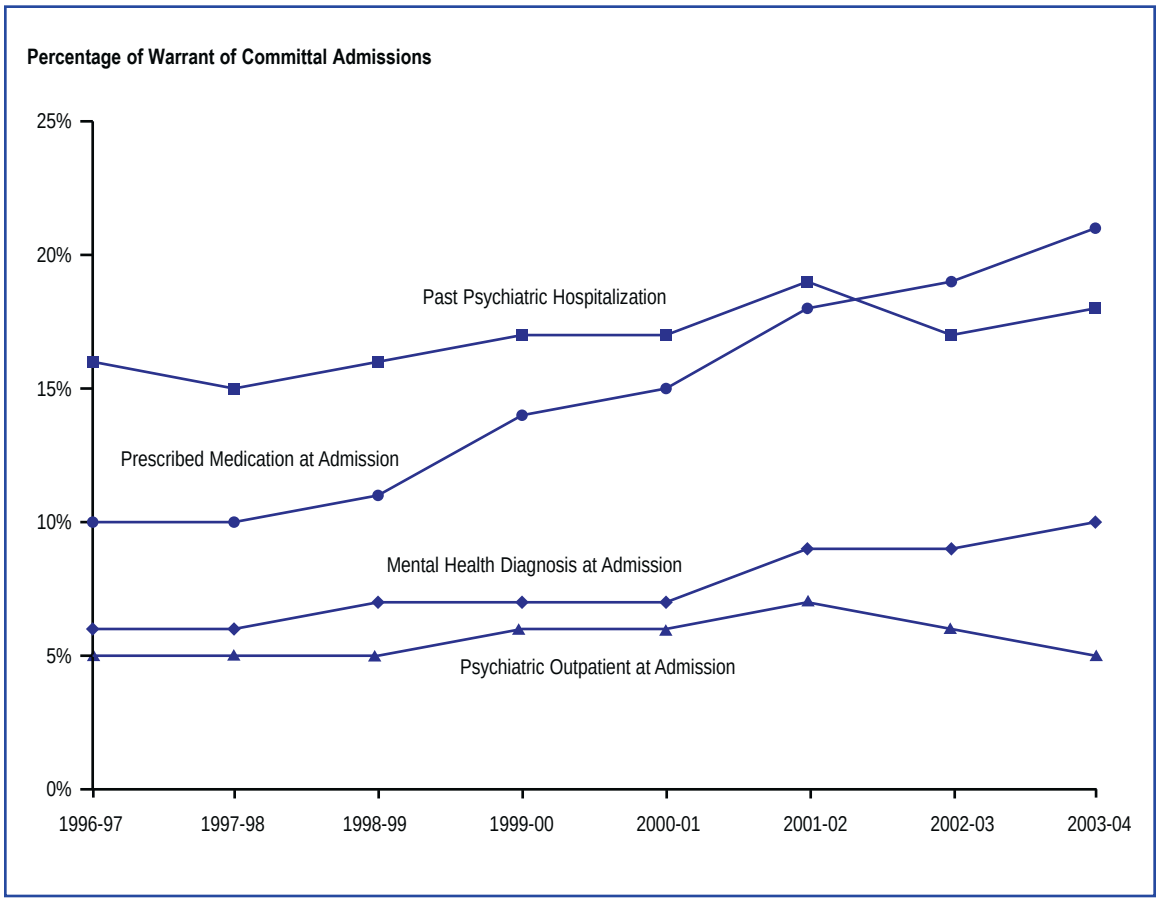
Religious identification is self-declared by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

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

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

10% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS HAVE A MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSIS AT ADMISSION

Figure C10.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The percentage of offenders committed to federal jurisdiction with a mental health diagnosis at time of admission is increasing.
- In 2003-04, 10% of offenders committed to federal jurisdiction had a mental health diagnosis at time of admission and 5% were receiving outpatient services prior to admission.
- In 2003-04, 40% of female offenders compared to 16% of male offenders had previously been hospitalized for psychiatric reasons.
- The percentage of federally incarcerated offenders prescribed medication for psychiatric concerns at admission has more than doubled from 10% in 1996-97 to 21% in 2003-04.
- Female offenders are twice as likely as male offenders to have a mental health diagnosis or to be prescribed medication for mental health concerns at time of admission.

10% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS HAVE A MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSIS AT ADMISSION

Table C10. (2003-04)

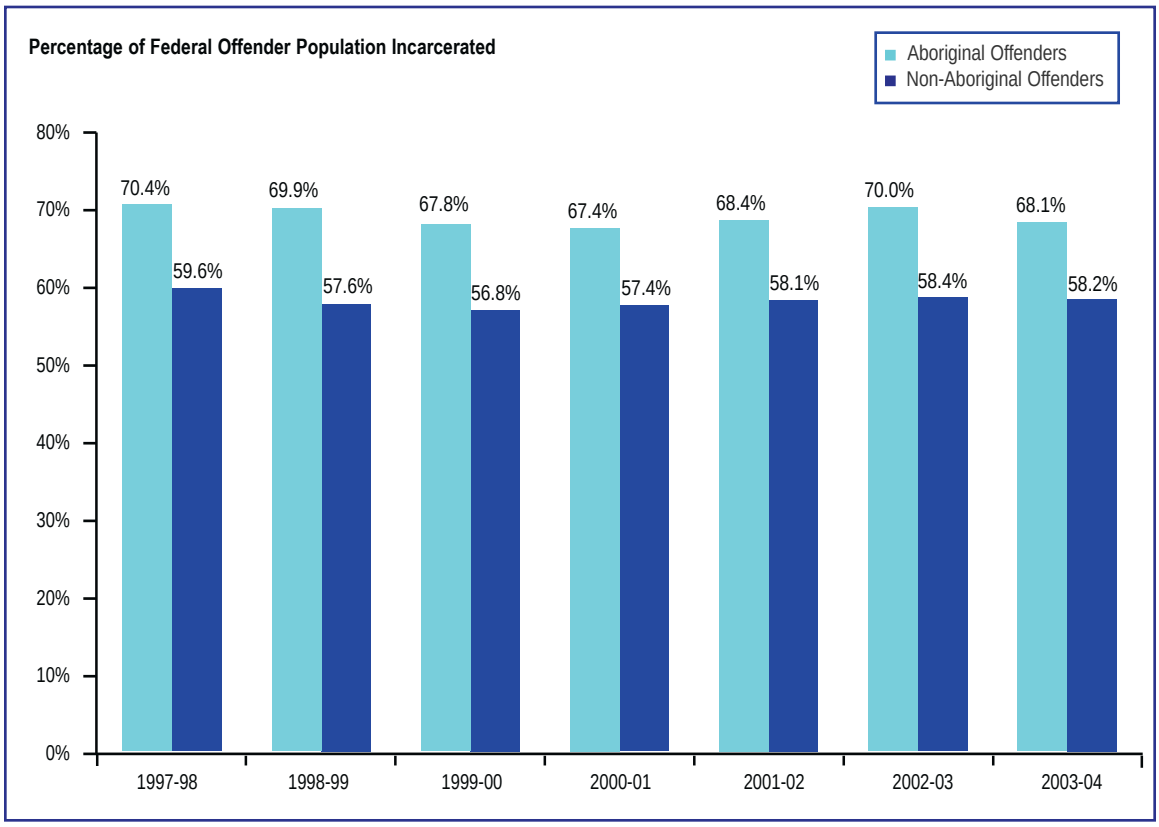
Mental Health Indicator at Time of Admission	Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Diagnosis	47	20	372	9	419	10
Prescribed Psychiatric Medication	105	43	763	19	868	21
Past Psychiatric Hospitalization	97	40	645	16	742	18
Psychiatric Outpatient	19	8	200	5	219	5

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
Data are from the CSC's Offender Intake Assessment process, where all new admissions are screened at intake for the presence of dynamic needs factors which may need to be addressed through treatment if the offender is to have a successful return to the community.

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

Figure C11.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of March 31, 2004, the proportion of offenders incarcerated was about 10% greater for Aboriginal offenders (68.1%) than for non-Aboriginal offenders (58.2%).
- Aboriginal women represent 28.5% of all incarcerated women while Aboriginal men represent 18.2% of incarcerated men.
- Aboriginal offenders represent 18.5% of the incarcerated population and 12.9% of the community population. Aboriginal adults represent 2.7% of the Canadian adult population*.

Note:

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

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

*2001 Census.

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

Table C11.

			Incarcerated		Community		**Total**
Men			#	%	#	%	
	2000-01	Aboriginal	2,092	68.1	979	31.9	**3,071**
		Non-Aboriginal	10,327	58.1	7,452	41.9	**17,779**
		Total	12,419	59.6	8,431	40.4	**20,850**
	2001-02	Aboriginal	2,129	69.1	952	30.9	**3,081**
		Non-Aboriginal	10,176	58.8	7,132	41.2	**17,308**
		Total	12,305	60.4	8,084	39.6	**20,389**
	2002-03	Aboriginal	2,209	70.6	920	29.4	**3,129**
		Non-Aboriginal	10,088	59.1	6,991	40.9	**17,079**
		Total	12,297	60.9	7,911	39.1	**20,208**
	2003-04	Aboriginal	2,193	68.5	1,009	31.5	**3,202**
		Non-Aboriginal	9,841	58.8	6,897	41.2	**16,738**
		Total	12,034	60.4	7,906	39.6	**19,940**
Women							
	2000-01	Aboriginal	88	54.3	74	45.7	**162**
		Non-Aboriginal	287	40.2	427	59.8	**714**
		Total	375	42.8	501	57.2	**876**
	2001-02	Aboriginal	98	55.7	78	44.3	**176**
		Non-Aboriginal	260	39.0	407	61.0	**667**
		Total	358	42.5	485	57.5	**843**
	2002-03	Aboriginal	104	59.1	72	40.9	**176**
		Non-Aboriginal	252	39.4	388	60.6	**640**
		Total	356	43.6	460	56.4	**816**
	2003-04	Aboriginal	108	60.3	71	39.7	**179**
		Non-Aboriginal	271	42.8	362	57.2	**633**
		Total	379	46.7	433	53.3	**812**

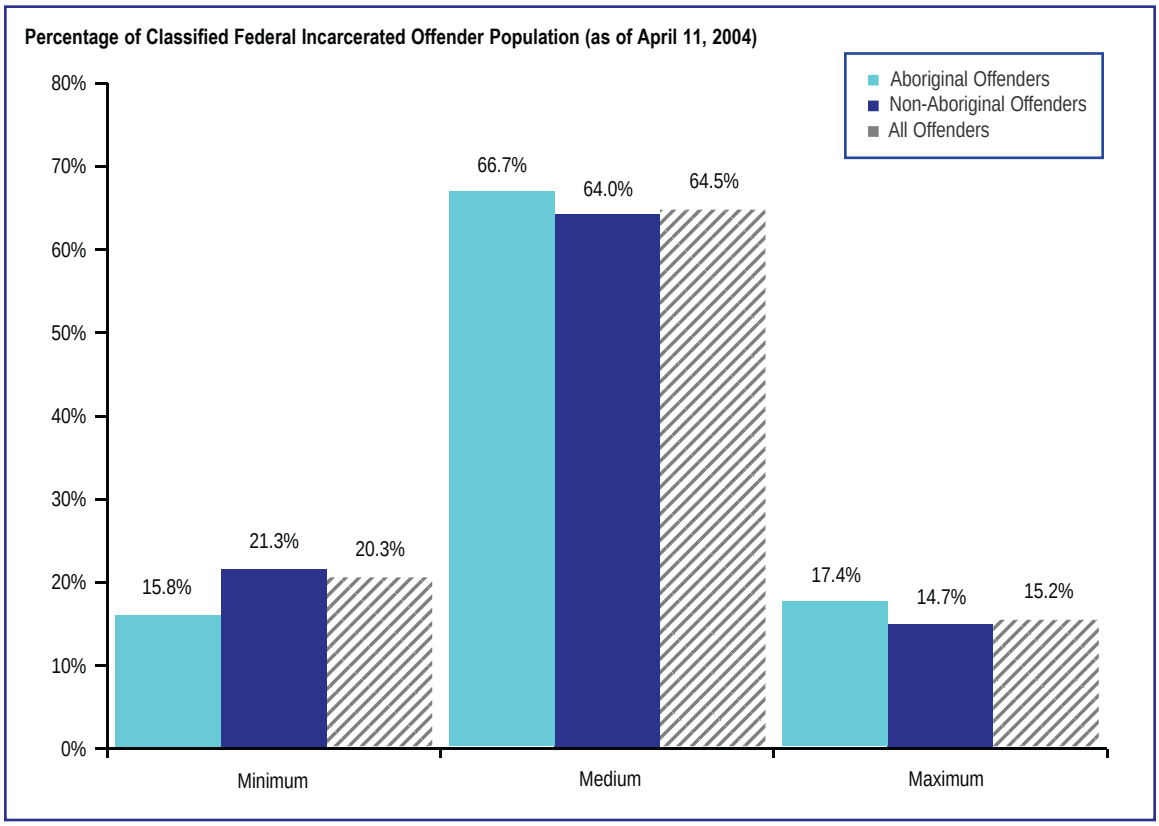
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, including those temporarily detained and those paroled for deportation.
The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Figure C12.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- 64.5% of federal offenders are classified as medium security risk.
- A lower percentage of Aboriginal offenders are classified as minimum security risk compared to non-Aboriginal offenders (15.8% and 21.3%, respectively).
- 17.4% of Aboriginal offenders are classified as maximum security risk compared to 14.7% of non-Aboriginal offenders

Note:
The data represent the security level of the offender, as of April 11, 2004.

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

Table C12.

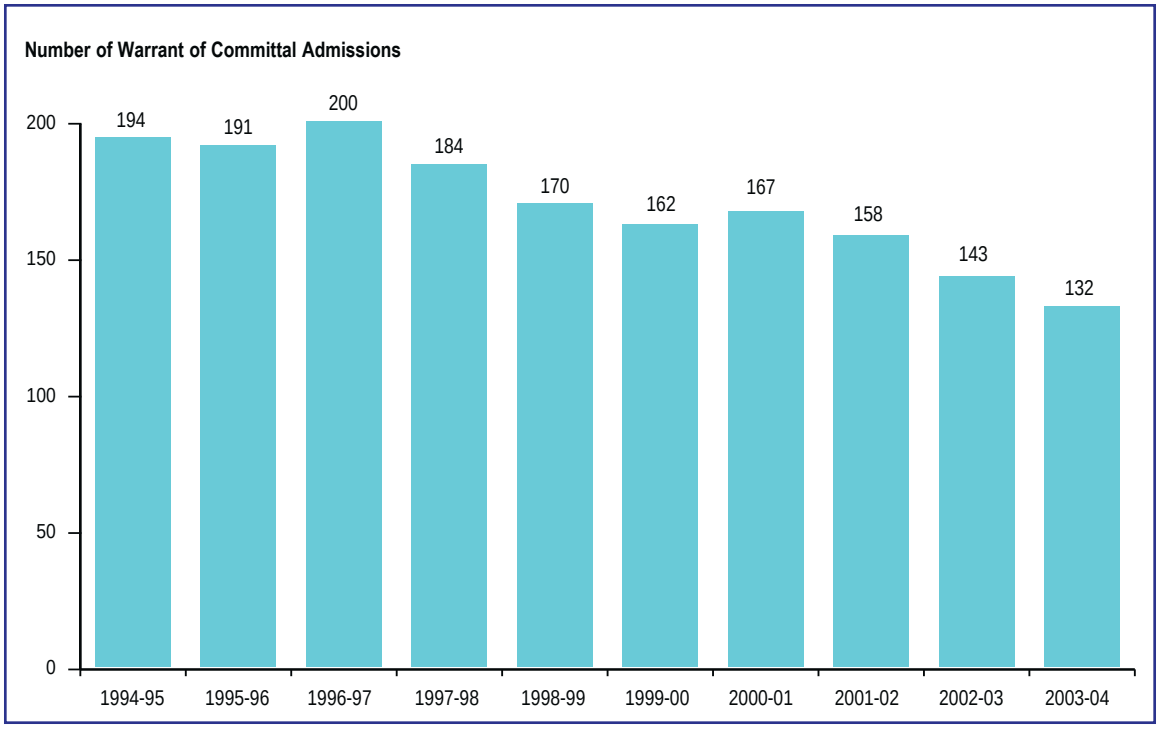
Security Risk Level	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	345	15.8	2,021	21.3	2,366	20.3
Medium	1,455	66.7	6,074	64.0	7,529	64.5
Maximum	380	17.4	1,393	14.7	1,773	15.2
Total Classified	**2,180**	**100.0**	**9,488**	**100.0**	**11,668**	**100.0**
Not yet Determined*	121		624		745	
Total	**2,301**		**10,112**		**12,413**	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
The data represent the security level of the offender, as of April 11, 2004.
*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.

THE NUMBER OF LIFE AND INDETERMINATE SENTENCES HAS DECREASED

Figure C13.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 1994-95 to 2003-04, the number of admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life/indeterminate sentence has decreased by 32.0%. In comparison, the number of admissions overall has decreased by 11.7% since 1994-95.
- In 1994-95, the average age at admission for an offender who received a life/indeterminate sentence was 33. In 2003-04, the average age was 37.
- Currently, there are a total of 2,778 offenders incarcerated with a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these, 2,710 (97.6%) are men and 68 (2.4%) are women; 479 (17.2%) are Aboriginal and 2,299 (82.8%) are non-Aboriginal.
- Offenders serving life/indeterminate sentences represent 20% of CSC's active offender population, 63% of this population is incarcerated.

Note:

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

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

THE NUMBER OF LIFE AND INDETERMINATE SENTENCES HAS DECREASED

Table C13.

Year	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
1994-95	1	26	27	9	158	167	10	184	194
1995-96	1	36	37	9	145	154	10	181	191
1996-97	2	31	33	9	158	167	11	189	200
1997-98	0	30	30	5	149	154	5	179	184
1998-99	2	37	39	3	128	131	5	165	170
1999-00	4	26	30	4	128	132	8	154	162
2000-01	2	30	32	8	127	135	10	157	167
2001-02	0	28	28	6	124	130	6	152	158
2002-03	0	31	31	4	108	112	4	139	143
2003-04	0	17	17	2	113	115	2	130	132

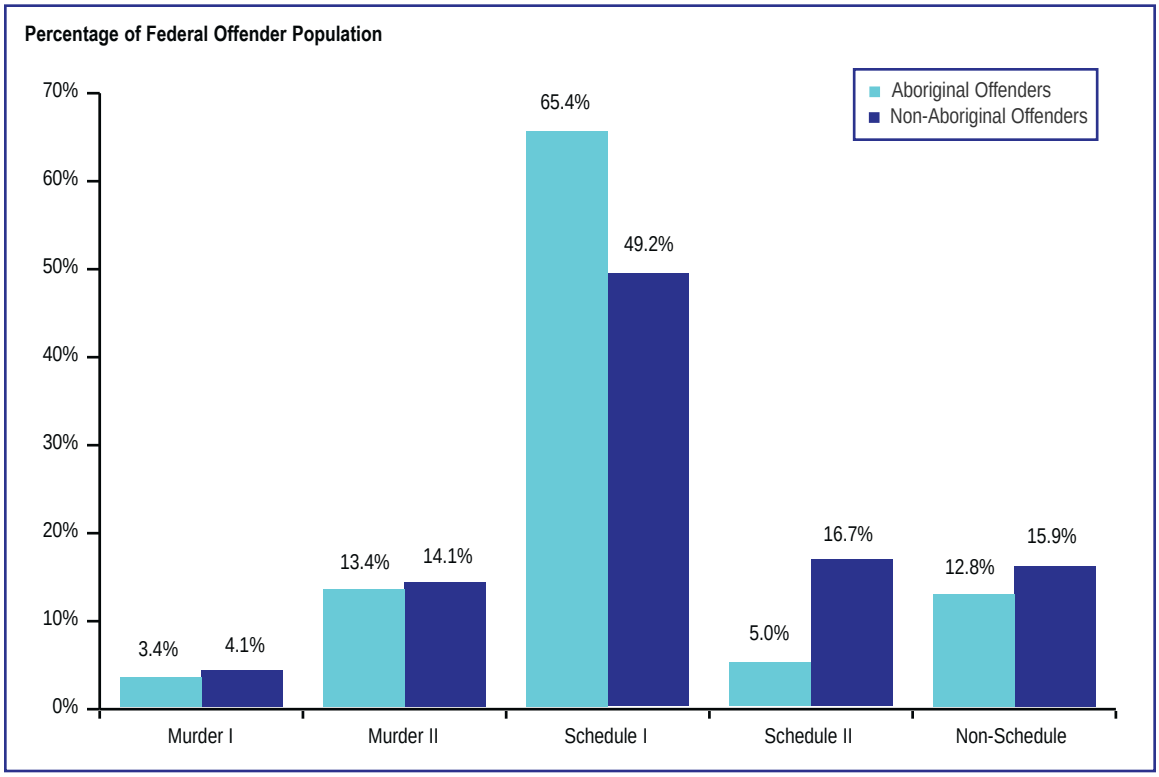
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

Figure C14.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- A greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders are serving a sentence for a violent offence (82.2% versus 67.4%, respectively).
- 80.2% of Aboriginal women offenders are serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 50.3% of non-Aboriginal women offenders.
- 65.4% of all Aboriginal offenders are serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence compared to 49.2% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- 5.0% of Aboriginal offenders are serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 16.7% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Of those offenders serving a sentence for Murder, 3.4% are women and 15.0% are Aboriginal.
- 29.6% of women are serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 14.2% for men.

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

Table C14. 2004

Offence Category	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Murder I	1	118	119	20	726	746	21	844	865
Percent	0.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	4.2	4.1	2.4	4.1	4.0
Murder II	22	443	465	90	2,462	2,552	112	2,905	3,017
Percent	11.8	13.5	13.4	13.4	14.1	14.1	13.0	14.0	14.0
Schedule I	127	2,146	2,273	228	8,676	8,904	355	10,822	11,177
Percent	67.9	65.3	65.4	33.9	49.8	49.2	41.3	52.2	51.8
Schedule II	25	147	172	229	2,796	3,025	254	2,943	3,197
Percent	13.4	4.5	5.0	34.1	16.0	16.7	29.6	14.2	14.8
Non-Schedule	12	433	445	105	2,777	2,882	117	3,210	3,327
Percent	6.4	13.2	12.8	15.6	15.9	15.9	13.6	15.5	15.4
	187	**3,287**		**672**	**17,437**		**859**	**20,724**	
Total	**3,474**			**18,109**			**21,583**		

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

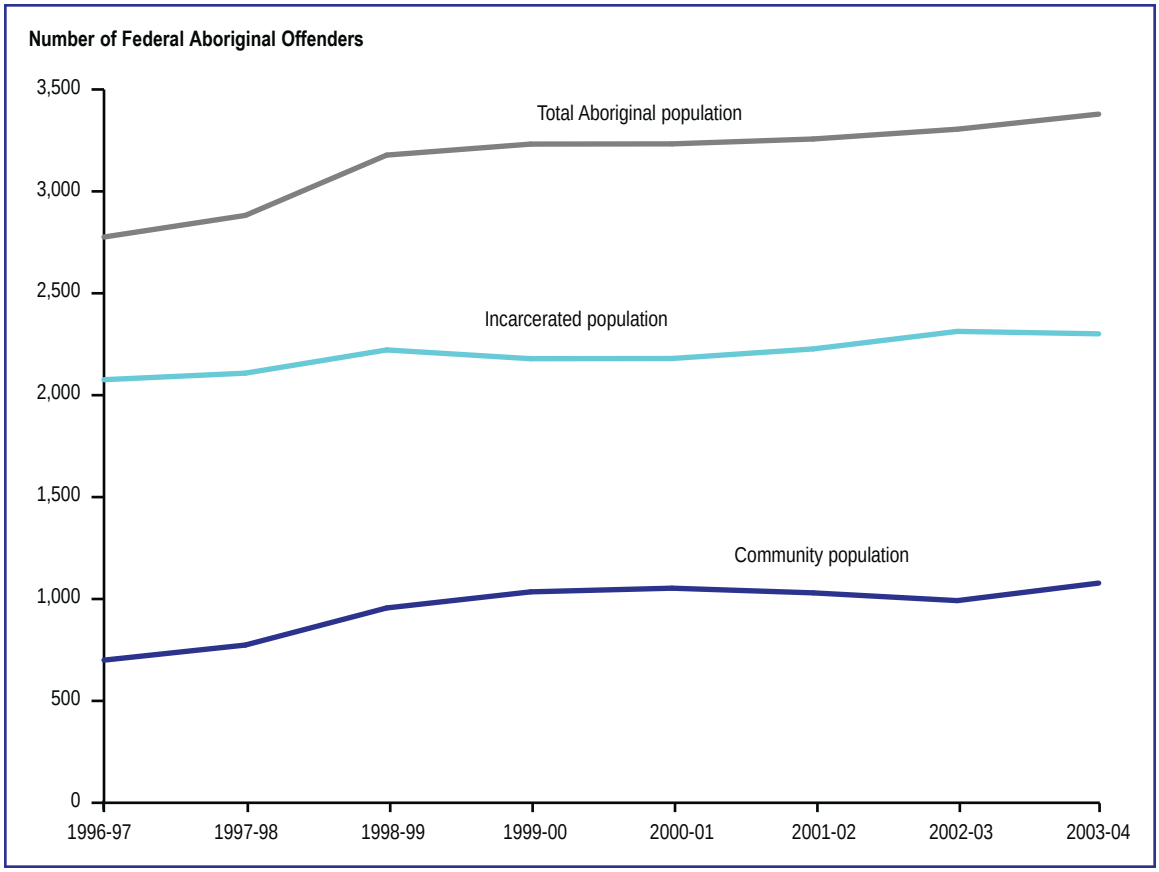
Schedule II comprises serious drug offences, or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

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

These figures are based on the offender population as of April 11, 2004.

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Figure C15.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 1996-97 to 2003-04, there has been an increase of 21.7% in the Aboriginal population under federal jurisdiction.
- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal women is steadily increasing, from 62 in 1996-97 to 108 in 2003-04, an increase of 74.2% in the last seven years. The increase for incarcerated Aboriginal men was 8.9% for the same period, increasing from 2,014 to 2,193.
- The number of Aboriginal offenders on community supervision increased from 1996-97 to 2003-04, an increase of 54.3% in the last seven years, from 700 to 1,080. The Aboriginal community population is 12.9% of the total community population.

Note:

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

Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, or statutory release, including those temporarily detained and those paroled for deportation.

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

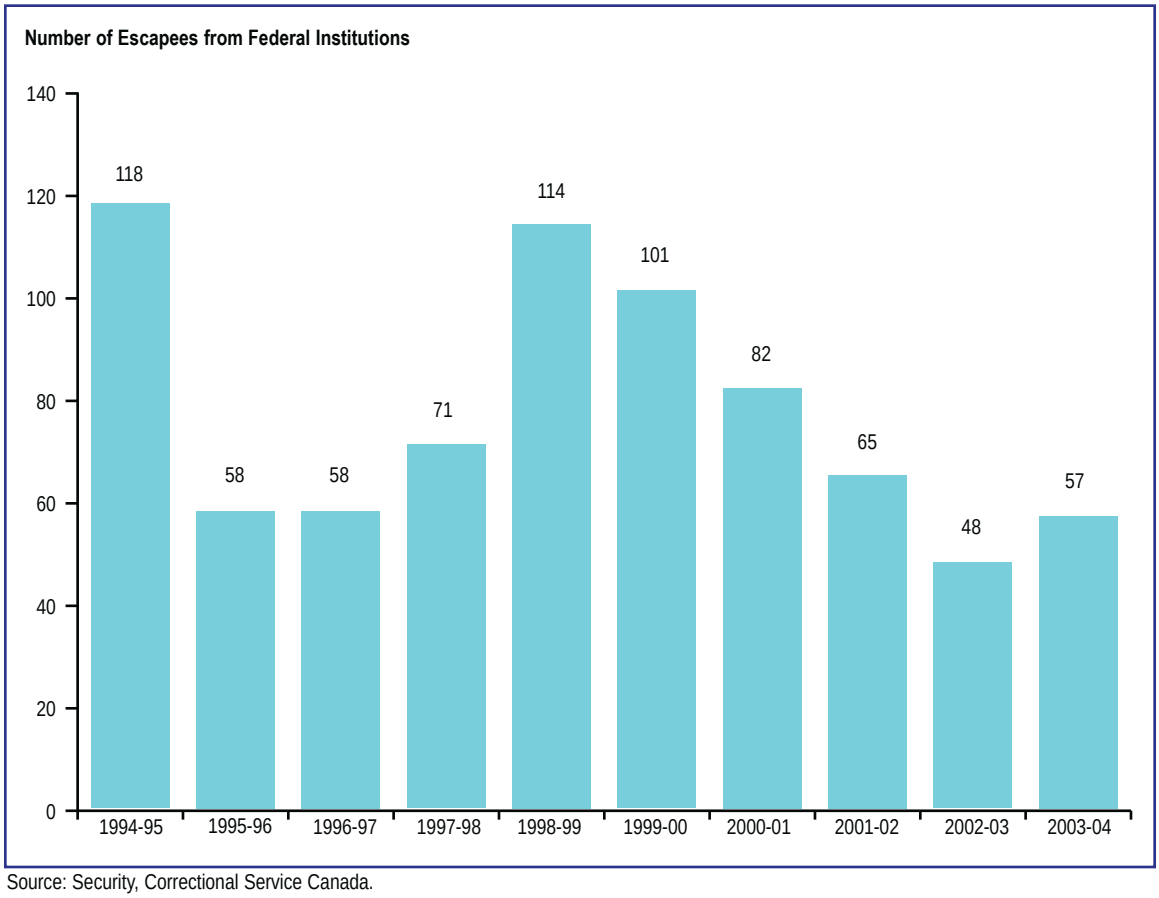
Table C15.

Aboriginal Offenders		Year				
		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Incarcerated						
Atlantic Region	Men	61	68	79	90	86
	Women	2	5	5	5	6
	Total	63	73	84	95	92
Quebec Region	Men	151	160	194	212	202
	Women	0	4	5	6	5
	Total	151	164	199	218	207
Ontario Region	Men	295	278	297	304	289
	Women	14	8	6	14	11
	Total	309	286	303	318	300
Prairie Region	Men	1,254	1,221	1,175	1,212	1,202
	Women	62	66	71	64	66
	Total	1,316	1,287	1,246	1,276	1,268
Pacific Region	Men	334	365	384	391	414
	Women	6	5	11	15	20
	Total	340	370	395	406	434
National Total	Men	2,095	2,092	2,129	2,209	2,193
	Women	84	88	98	104	108
	Total	**2,179**	**2,180**	**2,227**	**2,313**	**2,301**
Community						
Atlantic Region	Men	31	29	28	24	27
	Women	2	2	3	2	1
	Total	33	31	31	26	28
Quebec Region	Men	52	48	59	57	84
	Women	1	0	0	0	2
	Total	53	48	59	57	86
Ontario Region	Men	120	115	103	104	117
	Women	10	9	11	10	10
	Total	130	124	114	114	127
Prairie Region	Men	598	606	578	551	573
	Women	47	59	58	54	48
	Total	645	665	636	605	621
Pacific Region	Men	166	181	184	184	208
	Women	8	4	6	6	10
	Total	174	185	190	190	218
National Total	Men	967	979	952	920	1,009
	Women	68	74	78	72	71
	Total	**1,035**	**1,053**	**1,030**	**992**	**1,080**
Total Incarcerated & Community		**3,214**	**3,233**	**3,257**	**3,305**	**3,381**

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C16.



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2003-04, there were 51 escape incidents involving a total of 57 inmates. Of these 57 escapees, 51 had been recaptured as of October 1, 2004. Sixteen of the escapees were Aboriginal and two were women.
- In 2003-04, of the 57 escapees, 54 escaped from minimum security facilities.
- Inmates who escaped from federal institutions in 2003-04 represented less than 0.5% of the inmate population.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C16.

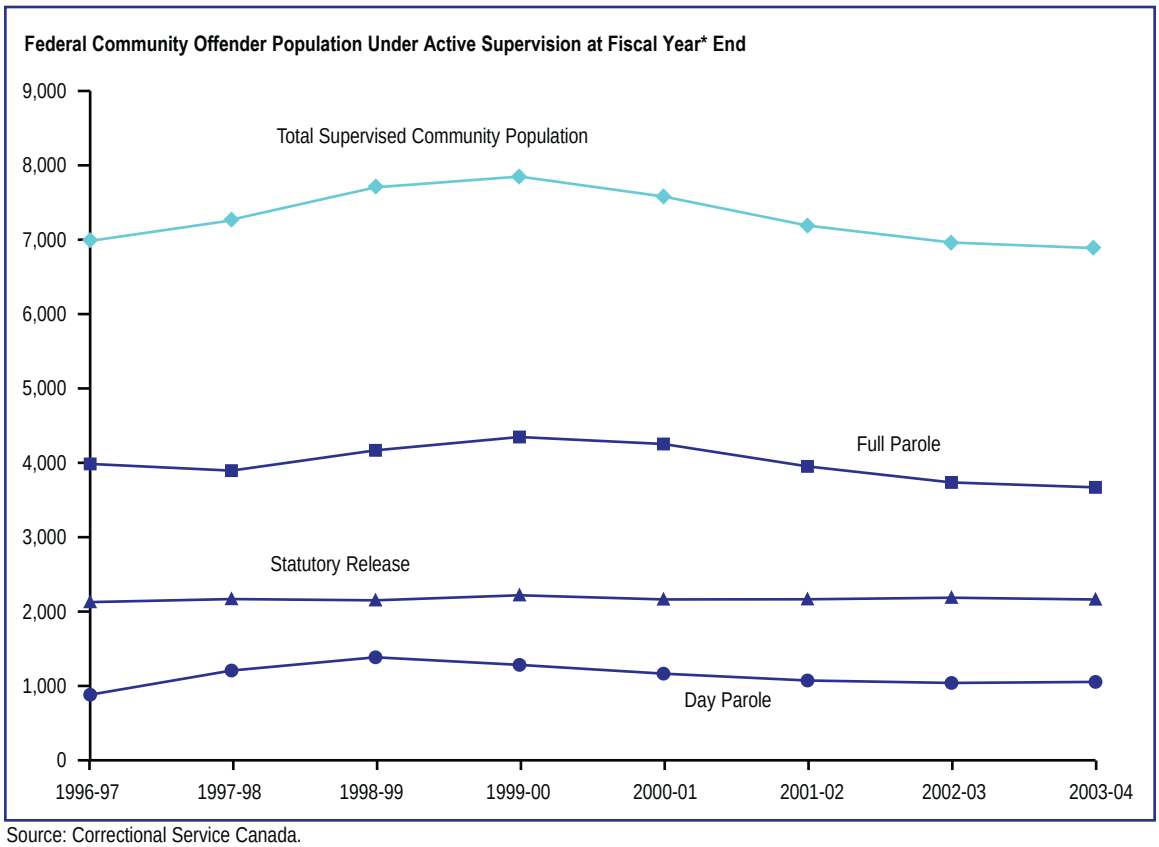
Type of Escapes	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Escapes from Multi-level Institutions	2	0	2	0	2
Number of Escapees	2	0	3	0	2
Escapes from Maximum Security Level Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	0	0	0	0
Escapes from Medium Security Level Institutions	2	2	3	0	1
Number of Escapees	3	2	6	0	1
Escapes from Minimum Security Level Institutions	83	70	47	43	48
Number of Escapees	96	80	56	48	54
Total Number of Escape Incidents	**87**	**72**	**52**	**43**	**51**
Total Number of Escapees	**101**	**82**	**65**	**48**	**57**

Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
The data represent the number of escape incidents from federal facilities during each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.
An escape incident can involve more than one offender.

THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY IS DECREASING

Figure C17.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population in the community under active supervision** increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00 but has decreased in the last four years.
- The decrease in the total is mainly reflective of a decrease in the number of offenders on full parole supervision.

Note:

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

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

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

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

**Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation. The data presented above do not include offenders whose conditional release has been suspended, offenders who are on long term supervision orders, or offenders who have been deported.

THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY IS DECREASING

Table C17.

Year	Supervision Type of Federal Offenders									
	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Totals			Percent Change*
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Both	Both
1996-97	39	843	260	3,725	26	2,101	325	6,669	6,994	-
1997-98	60	1,147	272	3,623	30	2,138	362	6,908	7,270	3.9
1998-99	85	1,300	287	3,881	39	2,112	411	7,293	7,704	6.0
1999-00	83	1,200	334	4,013	35	2,184	452	7,397	7,849	1.9
2000-01	68	1,097	328	3,925	51	2,112	447	7,134	7,581	-3.4
2001-02	55	1,018	298	3,654	56	2,109	409	6,781	7,190	-5.2
2002-03	71	969	267	3,469	54	2,132	392	6,570	6,962	-3.2
2003-04	67	986	259	3,412	42	2,120	368	6,518	6,886	-1.1

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

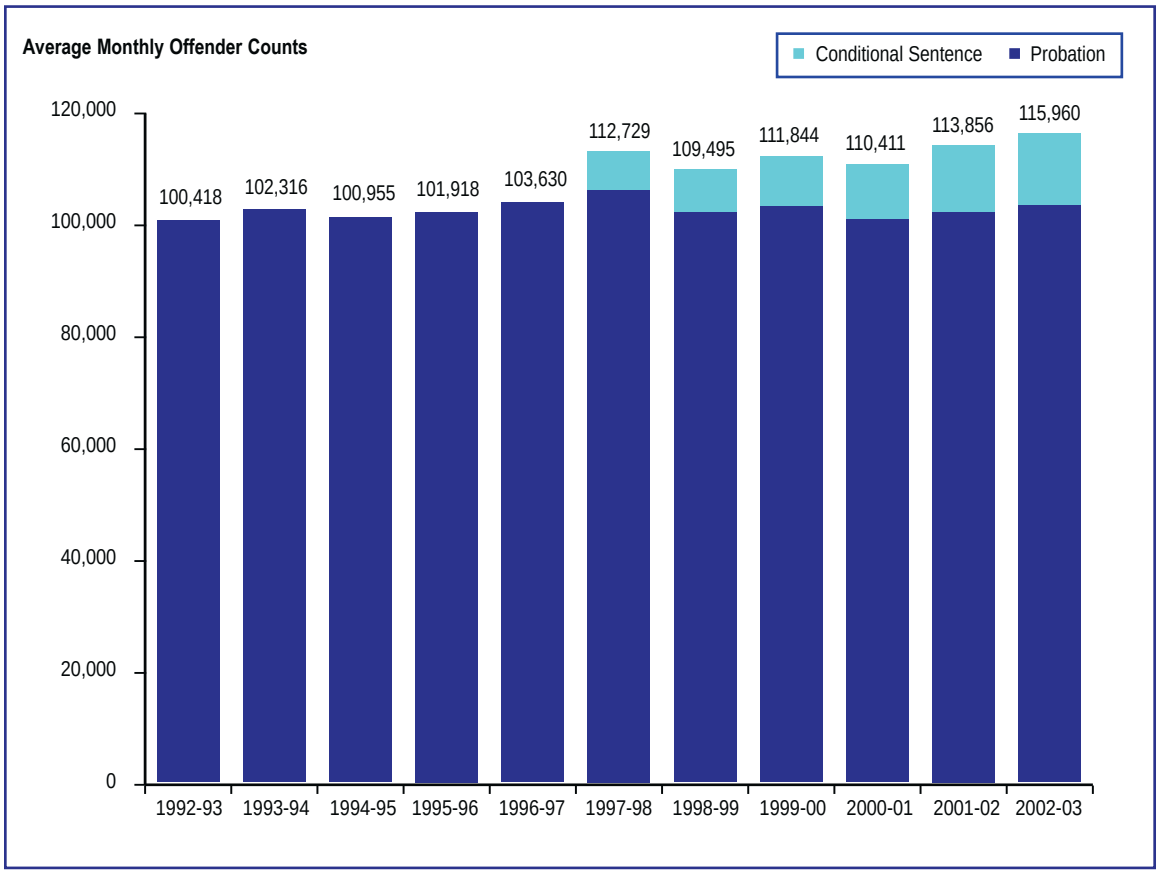
These cases reflect the number of offenders on *active supervision* at fiscal year end. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

*Percent change is measured from the previous year.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES HAVE INCREASED THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

Figure C18.



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

- Since the introduction of the conditional sentence as a sentencing option in September 1996, the number of offenders serving a conditional sentence has increased steadily.
- In 2002-03, the total number of offenders on probation averaged 103,073.
- Total probation counts have changed little over the past decade.

Note:

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

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

Data reporting for conditional sentences begins in 1997-98 as this was the first full year for which data were available. For 1998-99 and 1999-00, figures are not available for Prince Edward Island. For 1997-98 to 2002-03, figures are not available for New Brunswick. For 1997-98 to 2001-02, figures are not available for the Northwest Territories. For 1999-00, 2000-01, and 2002-03, figures are not available for Nunavut.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES HAVE INCREASED THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

Table C18.

Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Conditional Sentence	Total
1992-93	100,418	--	100,418
1993-94	102,316	--	102,316
1994-95	100,955	--	100,955
1995-96	101,918	--	101,918
1996-97	103,630	--	103,630
1997-98	105,861	6,868	112,729
1998-99	101,868	7,627	109,495
1999-00	102,860	8,984	111,844
2000-01	100,526	9,885	110,411
2001-02	101,915	11,941	113,856
2002-03	103,073	12,887	115,960

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

Note:

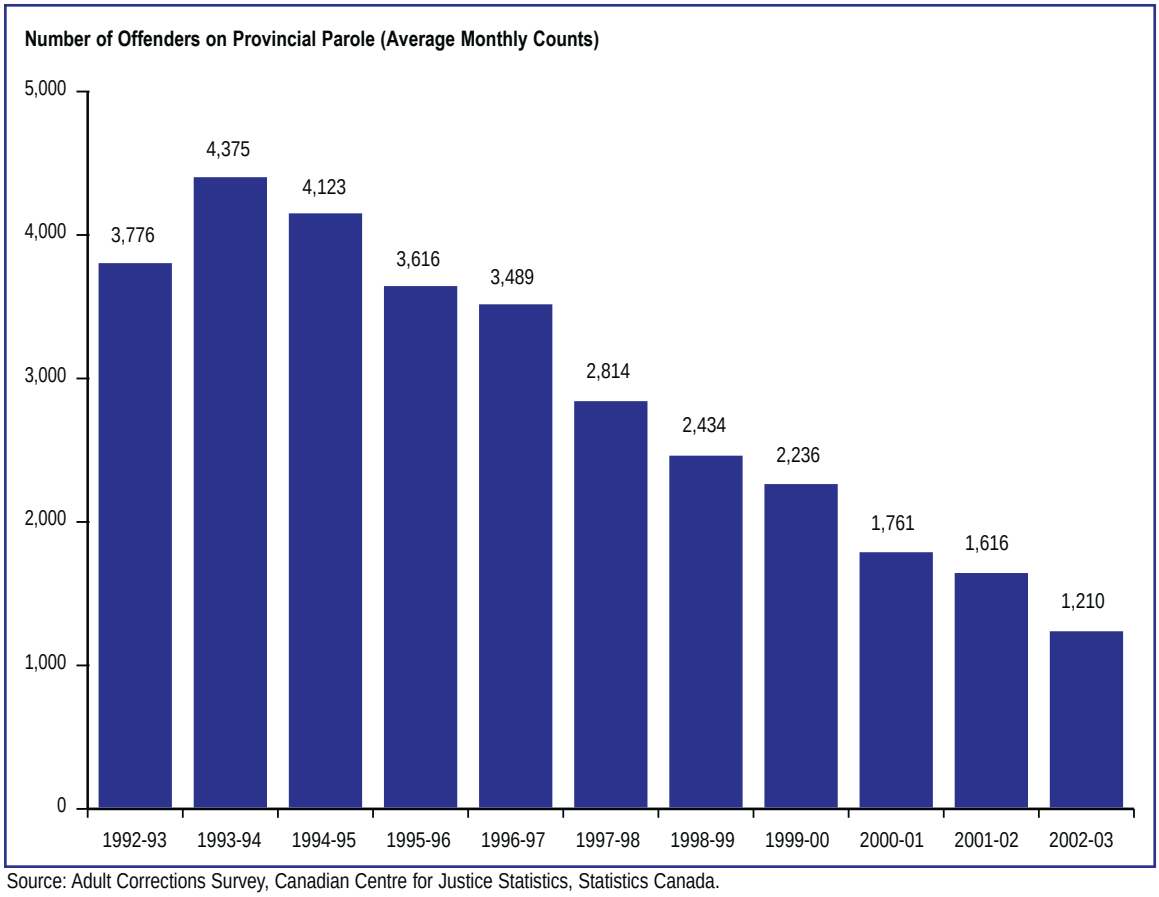
A conditional sentence is a disposition of the court where the offender serves a term of imprisonment in the community under specified conditions. This type of sentence can only be imposed in cases where the term of imprisonment would be less than two years. Conditional sentences have been a provincial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

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

--Data reporting for conditional sentences begins in 1997-98 as this was the first full year for which data were available. For 1998-99 and 1999-00, figures are not available for Prince Edward Island. For 1997-98 to 2002-03, figures are not available for New Brunswick. For 1997-98 to 2001-02, figures are not available for the Northwest Territories. For 1999-00, 2000-01, and 2002-03, figures are not available for Nunavut.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECLINED

Figure C19.



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

- The number of offenders on provincial parole decreased from 1993-94 to 2002-03.
- The greatest decline of offenders on provincial parole has occurred in Ontario and Quebec.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECLINED

Table C18.

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

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

Note:

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

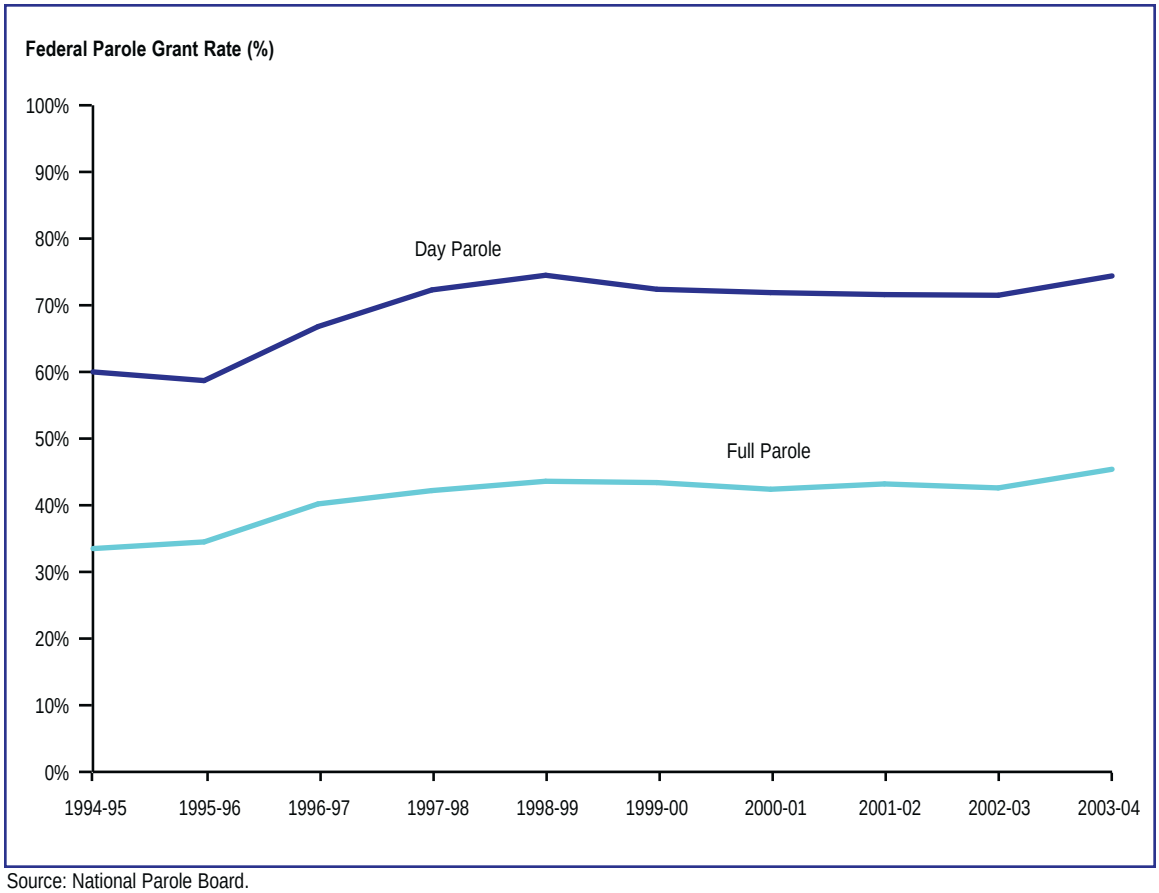
Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces and to territorial offenders in the Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories.

SECTION D.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE IS RELATIVELY STABLE

Figure D1.



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2003-04, the grant rates for day parole and full parole were 74.4% and 45.4%, respectively.
- The grant rate for day parole and full parole increased from 1994-95 to 1998-99 and has since remained relatively stable.
- Federal day parole and full parole grant rates are higher for female offenders than for male offenders.

Note:

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

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

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

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE IS RELATIVELY STABLE

Table D1.

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate (%)		
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Total
Day Parole	1994-95	104	3,791	34	2,557	75.4	59.7	60.1
	1995-96	92	3,069	50	2,172	64.8	58.6	58.7
	1996-97	106	2,590	15	1,327	87.6	66.1	66.8
	1997-98	176	3,469	29	1,371	85.9	71.7	72.2
	1998-99	218	3,583	27	1,273	89.0	73.8	74.5
	1999-00	229	3,611	40	1,427	85.1	71.7	72.4
	2000-01	224	3,235	27	1,326	89.2	70.9	71.9
	2001-02	189	2,981	29	1,228	86.7	70.8	71.6
	2002-03	195	2,829	24	1,181	89.0	70.5	71.5
	2003-04	212	2,908	25	1,047	89.5	73.5	74.4
Full Parole	1994-95	87	2,115	58	4,321	60.0	32.9	33.5
	1995-96	94	1,860	75	3,640	55.6	33.8	34.5
	1996-97	111	1,633	32	2,561	77.6	38.9	40.2
	1997-98	120	1,860	69	2,642	63.5	41.3	42.2
	1998-99	154	1,962	71	2,663	68.4	42.4	43.6
	1999-00	194	1,974	85	2,738	69.5	41.9	43.4
	2000-01	173	1,641	57	2,407	75.2	40.5	42.4
	2001-02	147	1,512	53	2,129	73.5	41.5	43.2
	2002-03	110	1,392	57	1,969	65.9	41.4	42.6
	2003-04	159	1,452	47	1,890	77.2	43.4	45.4

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

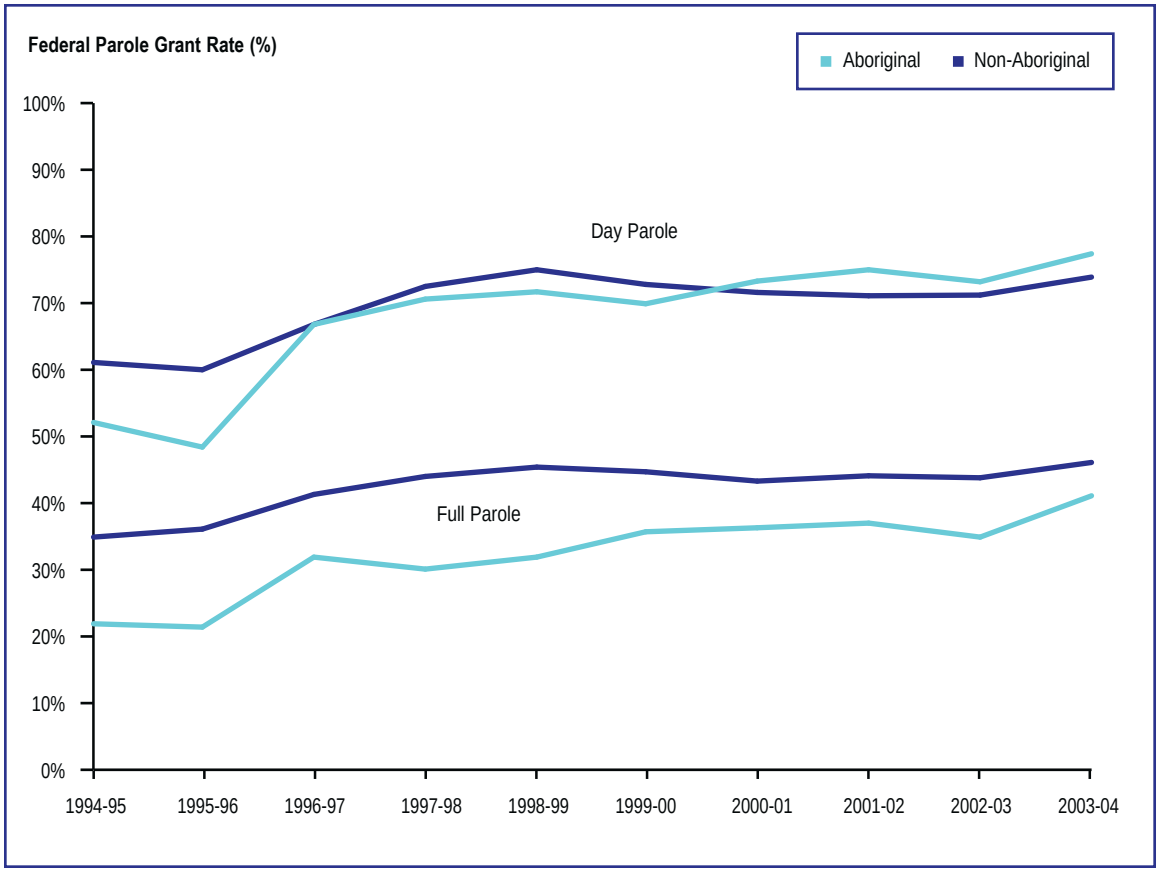
The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board. Not all offenders apply for parole, and some apply more than once before being granted parole.

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

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

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS IS INCREASING

Figure D2.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The day parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders increased 4.2% from 2002-03 to 2003-04. In 2003-04, the rate was 3.5% higher than that for non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The full parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders increased 6.2% in 2003-04, following a decrease from 2001-02 to 2002-03. The rate was 5.0% lower than that for non-Aboriginal offenders in 2003-04.

Note:

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

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

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

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS IS INCREASING

Table D2.

Type of Release	Year	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			**Total Number Granted/ Denied**
		Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	
Day Parole	1994-95	379	348	52.1	3,516	2,243	61.1	**6,486**
	1995-96	280	299	48.4	2,881	1,923	60.0	**5,383**
	1996-97	304	151	66.8	2,392	1,191	66.8	**4,038**
	1997-98	493	205	70.6	3,152	1,195	72.5	**5,045**
	1998-99	530	209	71.7	3,271	1,091	75.0	**5,101**
	1999-00	522	225	69.9	3,318	1,242	72.8	**5,307**
	2000-01	516	188	73.3	2,943	1,165	71.6	**4,812**
	2001-02	466	155	75.0	2,704	1,102	71.0	**4,427**
	2002-03	470	172	73.2	2,554	1,033	71.2	**4,229**
	2003-04	493	144	77.4	2,627	928	73.9	**4,192**
Full Parole	1994-95	159	568	21.9	2,043	3,811	34.9	**6,581**
	1995-96	137	502	21.4	1,817	3,213	36.1	**5,669**
	1996-97	159	340	31.9	1,585	2,253	41.3	**4,337**
	1997-98	183	426	30.0	1,797	2,285	44.0	**4,691**
	1998-99	208	444	31.9	1,908	2,290	45.4	**4,850**
	1999-00	241	435	35.7	1,927	2,388	44.7	**4,991**
	2000-01	203	356	36.2	1,611	2,108	43.3	**4,278**
	2001-02	180	306	37.0	1,479	1,876	44.1	**3,841**
	2002-03	169	316	34.8	1,333	1,710	43.8	**3,528**
	2003-04	192	275	41.1	1,419	1,662	46.1	**3,548**

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

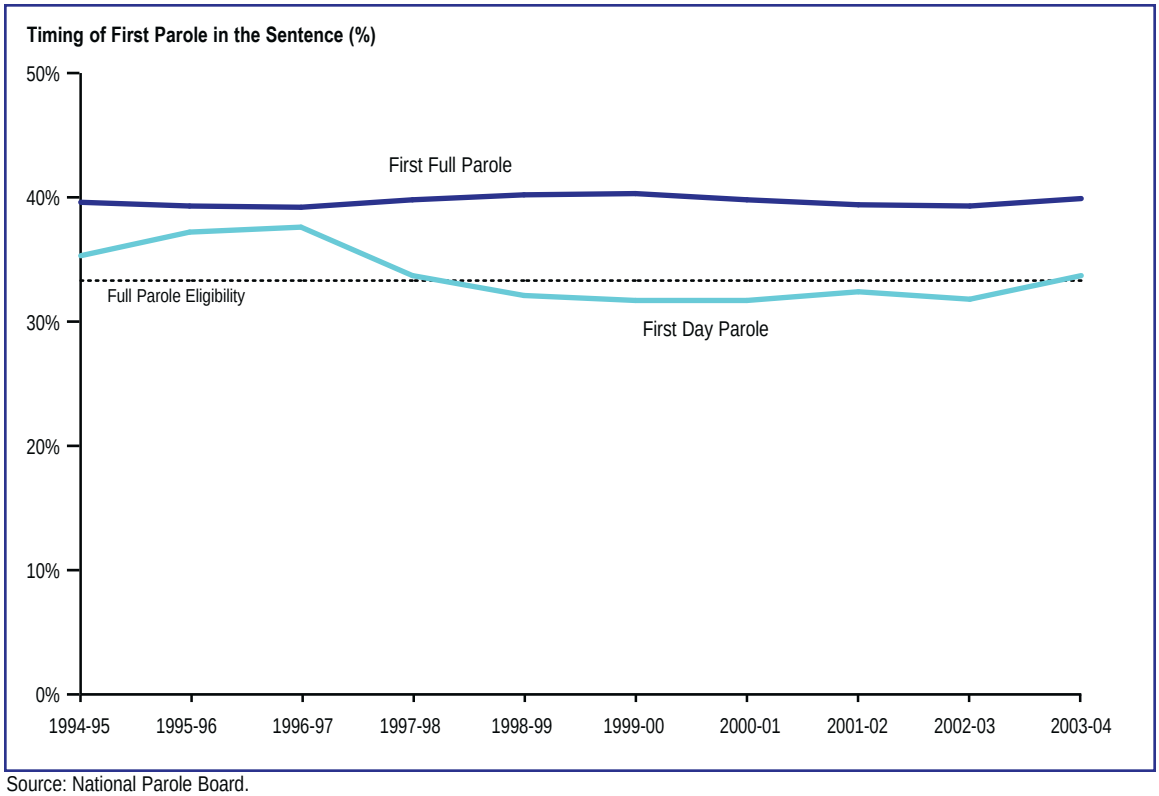
The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board. Not all offenders apply for parole, and some apply more than once before being granted parole.

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

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

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

Figure D3.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of time served until first full parole was 39.9% in 2003-04. The percentage of time served until first full parole has fluctuated very little since 1994-95.
- In 2003-04, women served an average of 2.4% less of their sentences before first federal full parole and 5.8% less before first federal day parole than men (37.8% compared to 40.2% and 28.3% compared to 34.1%, respectively).

Note:

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

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

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

Table D3.

Year	Type of Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	Percentage					
1994-95	27.0	35.6	**35.3**	38.4	39.6	**39.6**
1995-96	27.2	37.7	**37.2**	35.9	39.5	**39.3**
1996-97	27.5	38.3	**37.6**	35.8	39.5	**39.2**
1997-98	27.9	34.1	**33.7**	36.1	40.1	**39.8**
1998-99	26.2	32.5	**32.1**	39.2	40.3	**40.2**
1999-00	24.8	32.2	**31.7**	37.8	40.6	**40.3**
2000-01	27.4	32.1	**31.7**	37.6	40.0	**39.8**
2001-02	28.1	32.7	**32.4**	37.1	39.7	**39.4**
2002-03	27.2	32.2	**31.8**	37.8	39.4	**39.3**
2003-04	28.3	34.1	**33.7**	37.8	40.2	**39.9**

Source: National Parole Board.

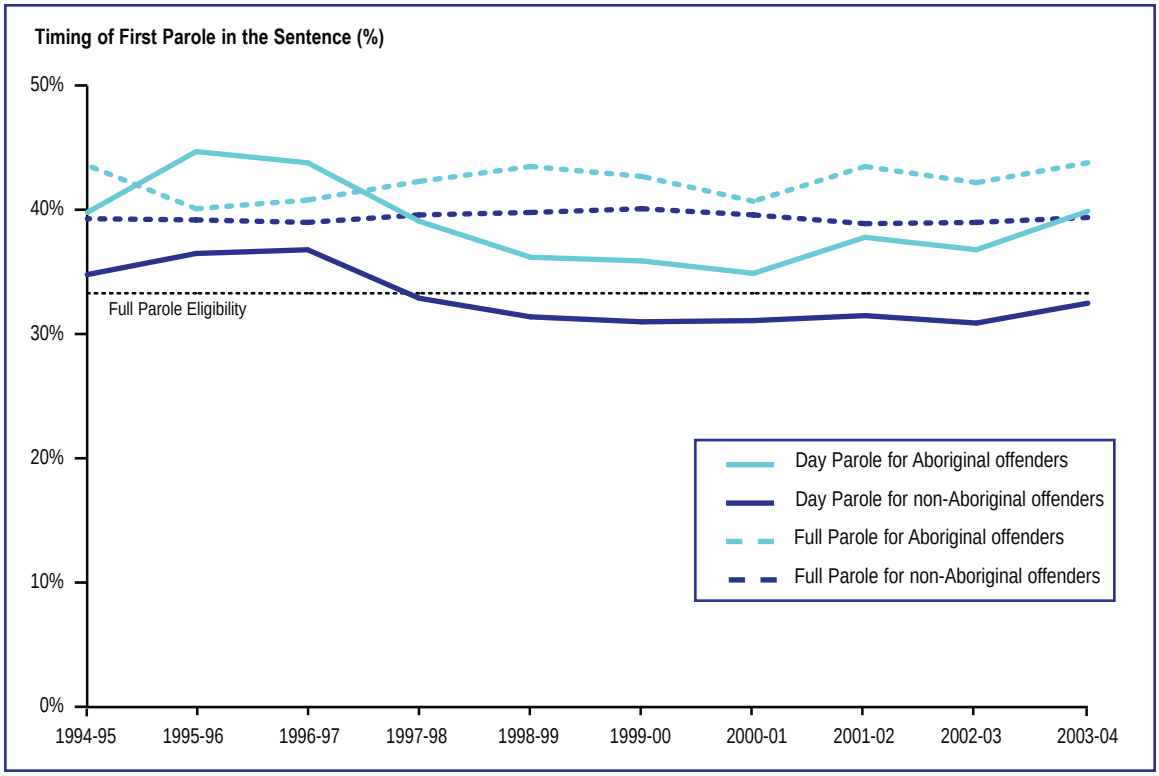
Note:

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

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

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

Figure D4.



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2003-04, the percentage of time served until full parole was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than for Aboriginal offenders (39.4% versus 43.8%, respectively).
- In 2003-04, the percentage of time served until first day parole was less for non-Aboriginal offenders than it was for Aboriginal offenders (32.5% versus 39.9%, respectively).
- Of the 138 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal full parole in 2003-04, 39.1% of them were released on accelerated full parole compared to 65.4% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Of the 285 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal day parole in 2003-04, 25.6% of them were released on accelerated day parole compared to 46.0% of non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

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

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

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

Table D4.

Year	Type of Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total
	Percentage of Sentence Served					
1994-95	39.8	34.8	**35.3**	43.6	39.3	**39.6**
1995-96	44.7	36.5	**37.2**	40.1	39.2	**39.3**
1996-97	43.8	36.8	**37.6**	40.8	39.0	**39.2**
1997-98	39.1	32.9	**33.7**	42.3	39.6	**39.8**
1998-99	36.2	31.4	**32.1**	43.5	39.8	**40.2**
1999-00	35.9	31.0	**31.7**	42.7	40.1	**40.3**
2000-01	34.9	31.1	**31.7**	40.7	39.6	**39.8**
2001-02	37.8	31.5	**32.4**	43.5	38.9	**39.4**
2002-03	36.8	30.9	**31.8**	42.2	39.0	**39.3**
2003-04	39.9	32.5	**33.7**	43.8	39.4	**39.9**

Source: National Parole Board.

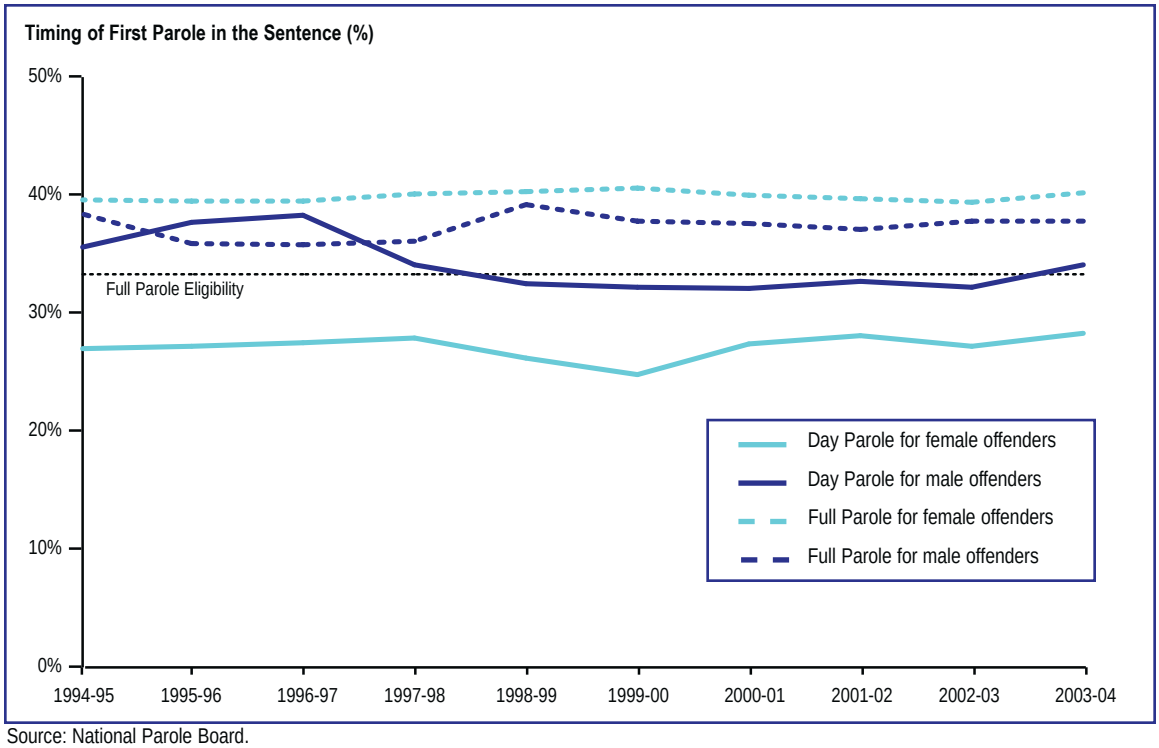
Note:

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

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

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

Figure D5.



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2003-04, men served more of their sentences than women prior to beginning their first full parole supervision period (40.2% compared to 37.8%).
- In 2003-04, the percentage of time served until first day parole was less for female offenders than it was for male offenders (28.3% versus 34.1%, respectively).
- Of the 1,140 female offenders released on full parole since 1994-95, 65.9% of them were released on accelerated full parole compared to 58.9% of the 13,693 male offenders released on full parole.
- Of those offenders released on a first federal day parole since 1997-98, female offenders were released on accelerated day parole more often than male offenders (63.2% versus 41.1%, respectively).

Note:

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

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

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

Table D5.

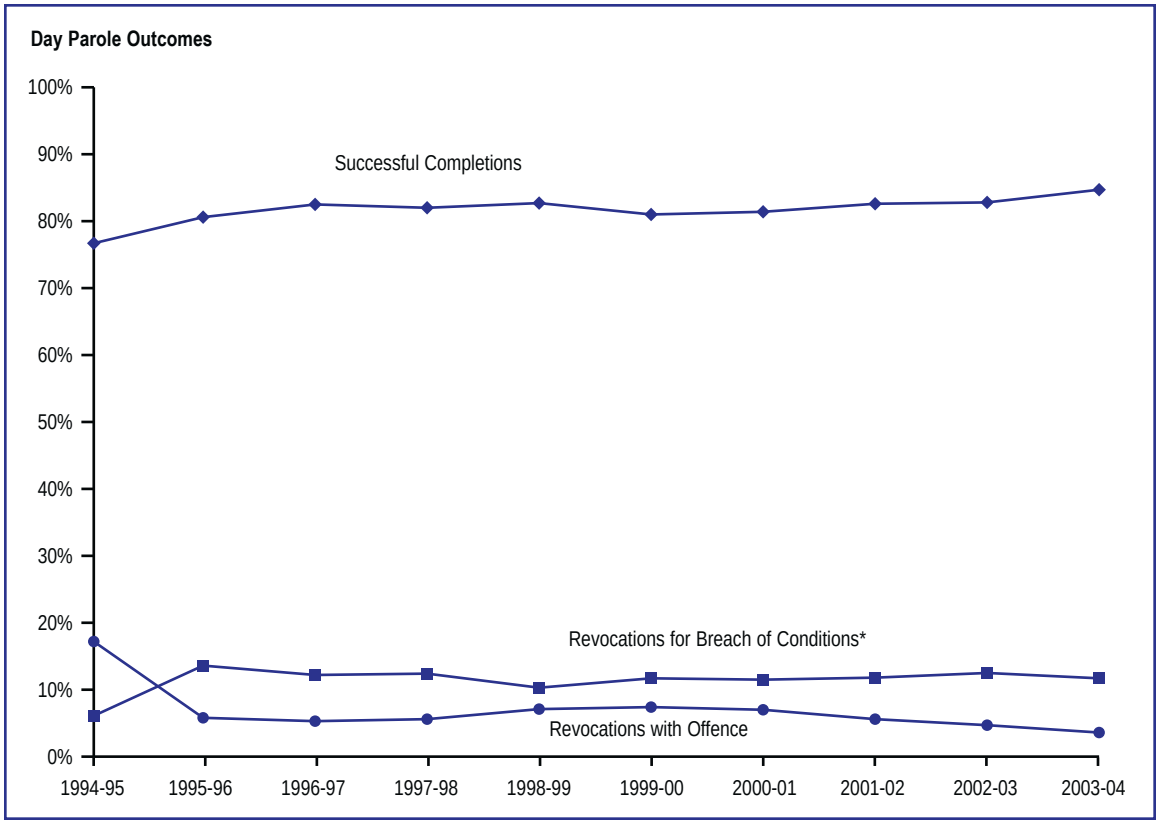
Year	Type of Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	Percentage of sentence served					
1994-95	27.0	35.6	**35.3**	38.4	39.6	**39.6**
1995-96	27.2	37.7	**37.2**	35.9	39.5	**39.3**
1996-97	27.5	38.3	**37.6**	35.8	39.5	**39.2**
1997-98	27.9	34.1	**33.7**	36.1	40.1	**39.8**
1998-99	26.2	32.5	**32.1**	39.2	40.3	**40.2**
1999-00	24.8	32.2	**31.7**	37.8	40.6	**40.3**
2000-01	27.4	32.1	**31.7**	37.6	40.0	**39.8**
2001-02	28.1	32.7	**32.4**	37.1	39.7	**39.4**
2002-03	27.2	32.2	**31.8**	37.8	39.4	**39.3**
2003-04	28.3	34.1	**33.7**	37.8	40.2	**39.9**

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.
These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences. Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

A LARGE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D6.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of offenders who successfully completed day parole has been over 80% since 1995-96.
- Based upon the year of completion of the supervision period, the total number of federal day paroles completed was 2,936 in 2003-04, decreasing since 1999-00.
- In 2003-04, 3.2% of day paroles ended with a non-violent offence, and 0.4% with a violent offence.
- In 2003-04, the percentage of successful day paroles was higher for men than for women (85.2% versus 77.1%, respectively).

Note:

A day parole is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence.
*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D6.

Federal Day Parole Outcome	1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions										
Regular	2,242	80.6	2,035	81.4	1,930	82.7	1,809	82.7	1,775	84.8
Accelerated	885	81.8	872	81.6	746	82.5	714	83.2	711	84.3
Total	3,127	81.0	2,907	81.4	2,676	82.6	2,523	82.8	2,486	84.7
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	342	12.3	318	12.7	285	12.2	296	13.5	250	11.9
Accelerated	109	10.1	94	8.8	96	10.6	85	9.9	92	10.9
Total	451	11.7	412	11.5	381	11.8	381	12.5	342	11.6
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	146	5.3	116	4.6	94	4.0	65	3.0	56	2.7
Accelerated	82	7.6	100	9.4	58	6.4	56	6.5	39	4.6
Total	228	5.9	216	6.0	152	4.7	121	4.0	95	3.2
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	50	1.8	32	1.3	26	1.1	18	0.8	12	0.6
Accelerated	6	0.6	3	0.3	4	0.4	3	0.3	1	0.1
Total	56	1.5	35	1.0	30	0.9	21	0.7	13	0.4
Total										
Regular	2,780	72.0	2,501	70.1	2,335	72.1	2,188	71.8	2,093	71.3
Accelerated	1,082	28.0	1,069	29.9	904	27.9	858	28.2	843	28.7
Total	**3,862**	**100.0**	**3,570**	**100.0**	**3,239**	**100.0**	**3,046**	**100.0**	**2,936**	**100.0**

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

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

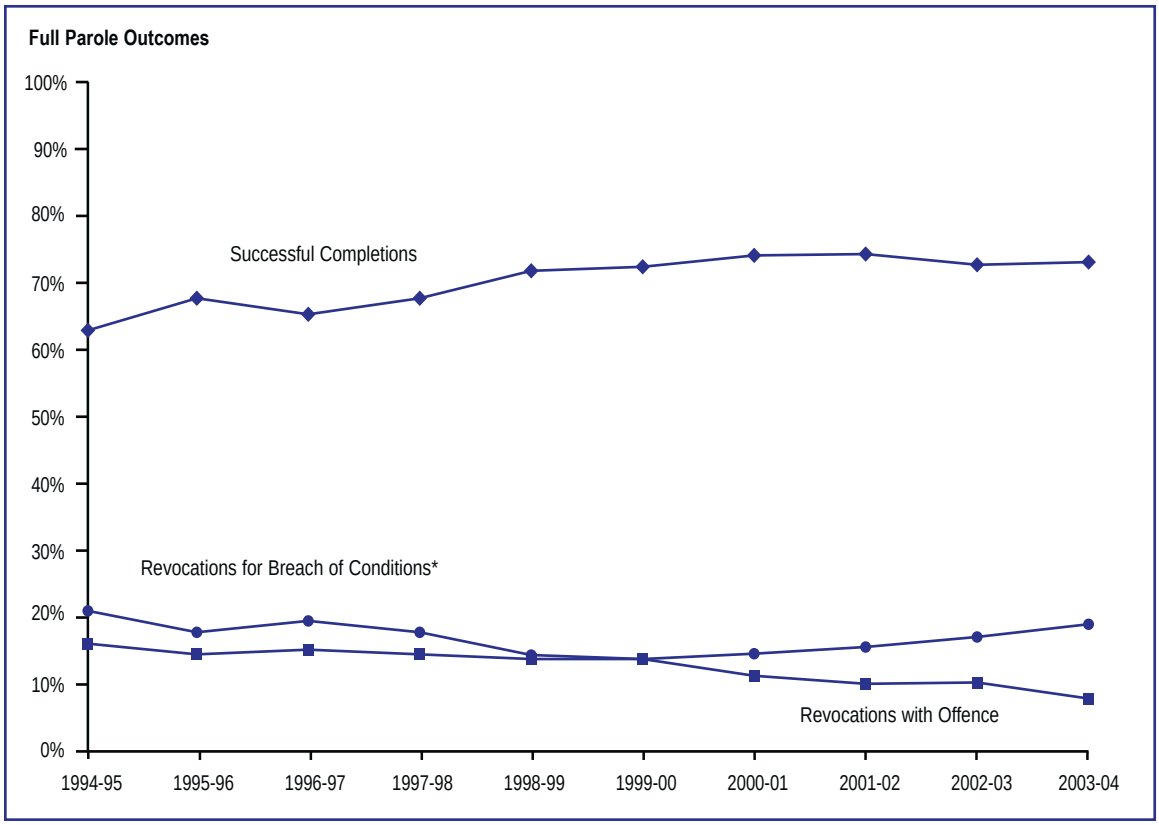
**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D7.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of offenders who successfully completed full parole has remained relatively stable since 1998-99.
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the number of federal full paroles completed increased from 1998-99 to 2000-01 and has decreased in the last three years.
- In 2003-04, 7.1% of full paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.8% with a violent offence.
- In 2003-04, the percentage of successful full paroles was higher for women (82.4%) than for men (72.1%).

Note:

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D7.

Federal Full Parole Outcome	1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions										
Regular	637	78.2	627	75.2	629	77.8	523	75.5	489	79.5
Accelerated	588	67.0	708	73.2	696	71.3	638	70.6	556	68.2
Total	1,225	72.4	1,335	74.1	1,325	74.3	1,161	72.7	1,045	73.1
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	97	11.9	108	12.9	108	13.4	102	14.7	87	14.1
Accelerated	137	15.6	155	16.0	171	17.5	171	18.9	184	22.6
Total	234	13.8	263	14.6	279	15.6	273	17.1	271	19.0
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	61	7.5	74	8.9	49	6.1	52	7.5	32	5.2
Accelerated	134	15.3	95	9.8	102	10.5	89	9.8	70	8.6
Total	195	11.5	169	9.4	151	8.5	141	8.8	102	7.1
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	20	2.5	25	3.0	22	2.7	16	2.3	7	1.1
Accelerated	19	2.2	9	0.9	7	0.7	6	0.7	5	0.6
Total	39	2.3	34	1.9	29	1.6	22	1.4	12	0.8
Total										
Regular	815	48.1	834	46.3	808	45.3	693	43.4	615	43.0
Accelerated	878	51.9	967	53.7	976	54.7	904	56.6	815	57.0
Total	**1,693**	**100.0**	**1,801**	**100.0**	**1,784**	**100.0**	**1,597**	**100.0**	**1,430**	**100.0**

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

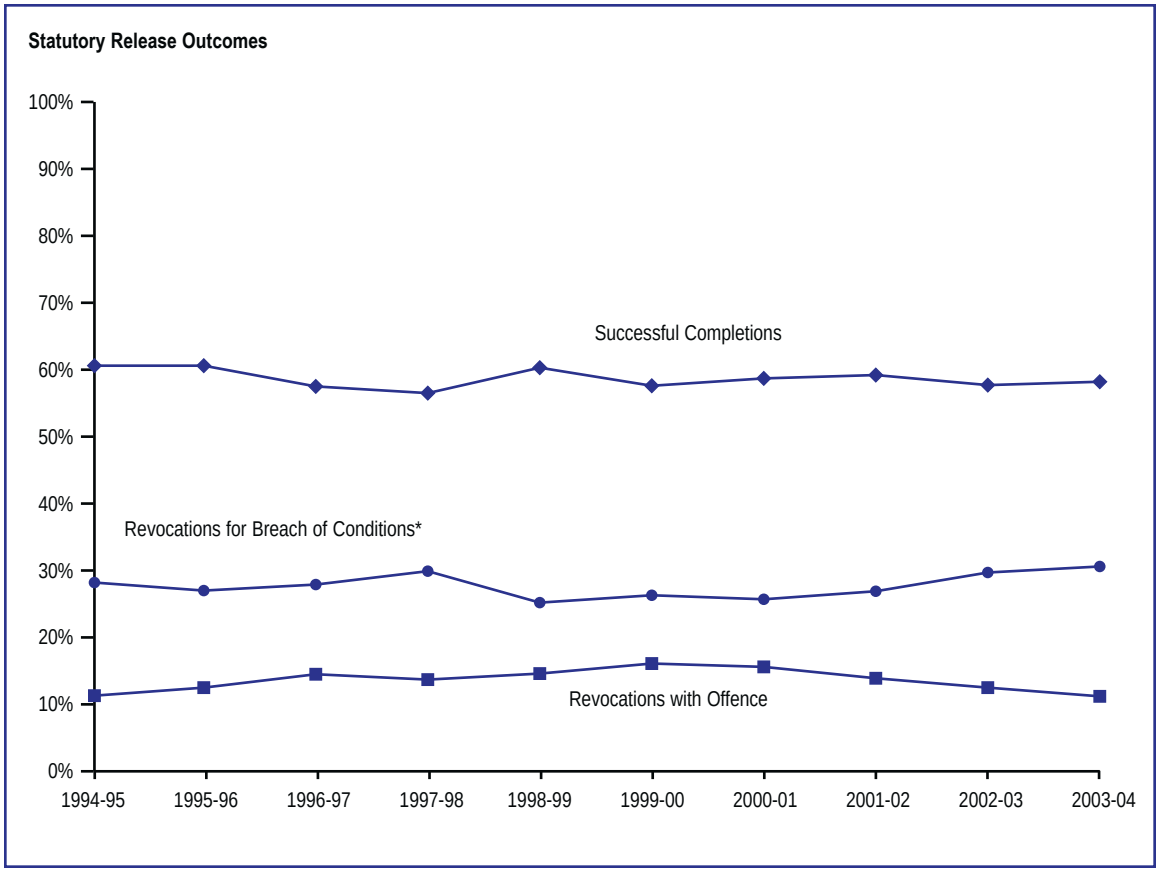
*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D8.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of offenders who successfully completed statutory release ranged from 56.5% to 60.3% over the past ten years.
- In 2003-04, 8.9% of statutory releases ended with a non-violent offence and 2.3% with a violent offence.
- In 2003-04, the percentage of successful statutory releases was higher for women (64.5%) than for men (57.9%).

Note:

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

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D8.

Statutory Release Outcome	1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2,798	57.6	2,958	58.7	3,022	59.2	3,137	57.7	3,082	58.2
Revocations for Breach of Conditions*	1,277	26.3	1,295	25.7	1,374	26.9	1,614	29.7	1,623	30.6
Revocations with Non-Violent Offence	625	12.9	618	12.3	559	11.0	539	9.9	474	8.9
Revocations with Violent Offence**	157	3.2	166	3.3	147	2.9	143	2.6	121	2.3
Total	**4,857**	**100.0**	**5,037**	**100.0**	**5,102**	**100.0**	**5,433**	**100.0**	**5,300**	**100.0**

Source: National Parole Board.

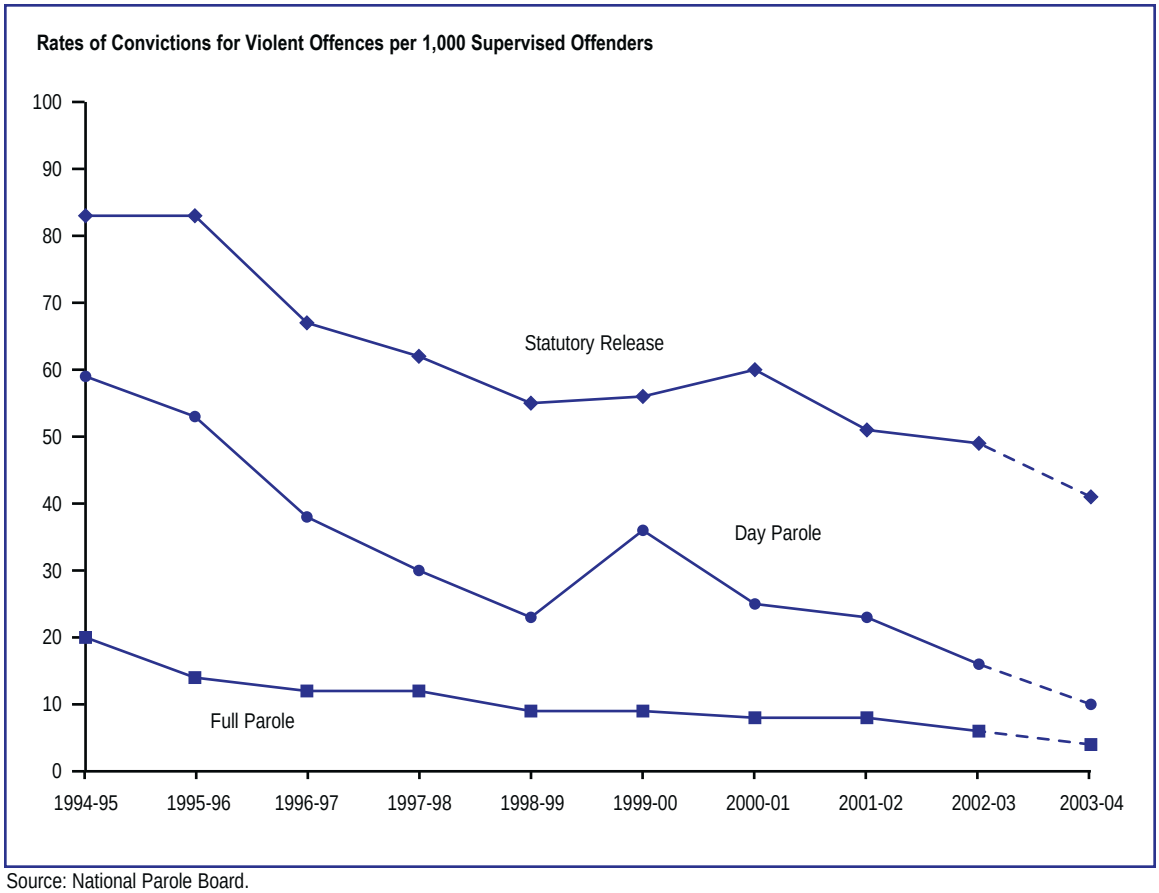
Note:

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

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

SUPERVISED OFFENDERS ARE BEING CONVICTED OF FEWER VIOLENT OFFENCES

Figure D9.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The rate of reconviction for violent offences* while under community supervision has declined since 1994-95.
- Those offenders under discretionary release (full parole and day parole) are less likely to be convicted of a violent offence while under supervision than those on statutory release.

Note:

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

The dotted line between 2002-03 and 2003-04 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.

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

SUPERVISED OFFENDERS ARE BEING CONVICTED OF FEWER VIOLENT OFFENCES

Table D9.

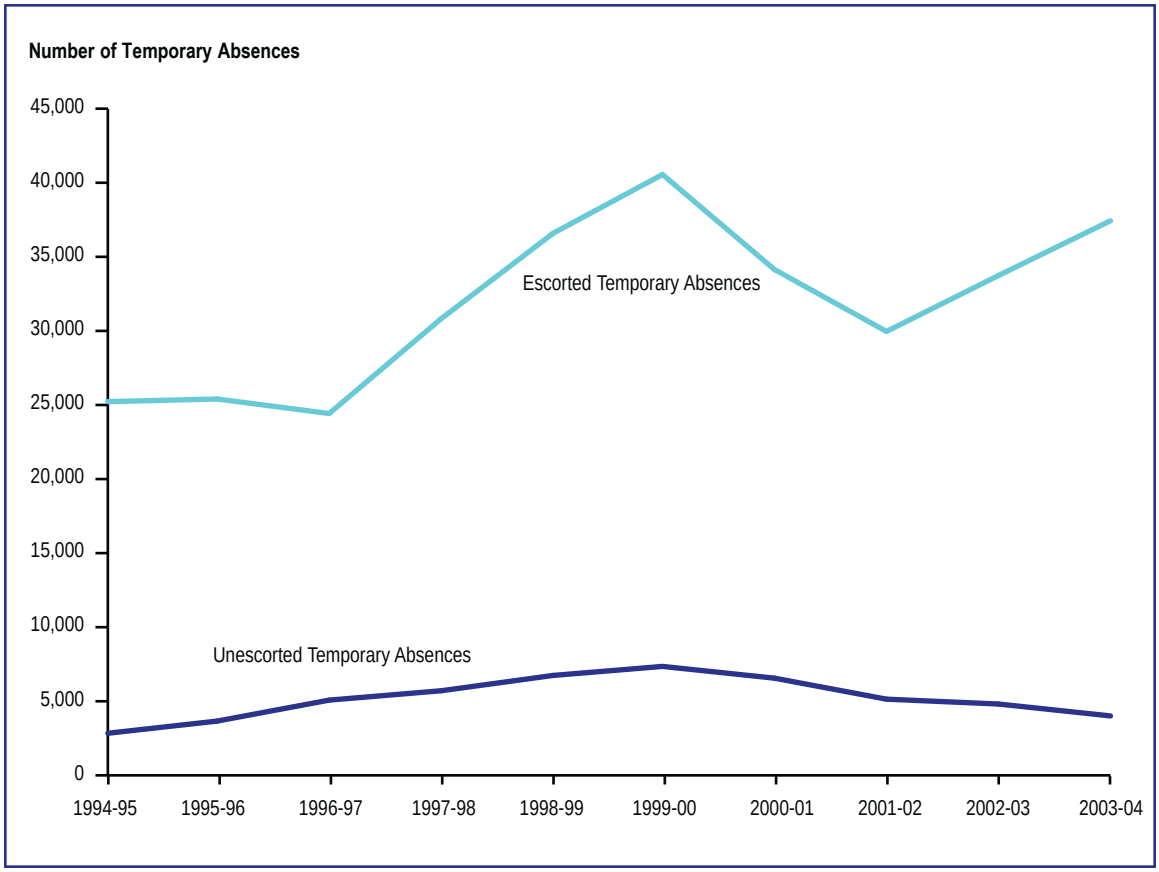
Year	# of Offenders Convicted for Violent Offences				Rate per 1,000 Supervised Offenders		
	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Total	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release
1994-95	79	100	165	344	59	20	83
1995-96	63	64	185	312	53	14	83
1996-97	39	53	159	251	38	12	67
1997-98	37	48	155	240	30	12	62
1998-99	35	36	137	208	23	9	55
1999-00	56	42	157	255	36	9	56
2000-01	35	37	166	238	25	8	60
2001-02	30	33	147	210	23	8	51
2002-03	21	24	143	188	16	6	49
2003-04	13	16	121	150	10	4	41

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:
Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.
Supervised offenders include offenders who are on parole, statutory release, those temporarily detained in federal institutions, and those who are unlawfully at large.
Full parole includes those offenders serving determinate and indeterminate sentences.

THE NUMBER OF UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS DECREASED SINCE 1999-2000

Figure D10.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of unescorted temporary absences increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00 but has decreased since that time.
- The completion rates for 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.

These numbers exclude temporary absences granted for medical purposes.

THE NUMBER OF UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS DECREASED SINCE 1999-2000

Table D10.

Year	Escorted Temporary Absences				Unescorted Temporary Absences			
	Number Completed	Number Not Completed	Total	Percent Completed	Number Completed	Number Not Completed	Total	Percent Completed
1994-95	25,217	9	25,226	99.96	2,825	16	2,841	99.44
1995-96	25,394	8	25,402	99.97	3,648	15	3,663	99.59
1996-97	24,413	10	24,423	99.96	5,066	12	5,078	99.76
1997-98	30,814	9	30,823	99.97	5,676	34	5,710	99.40
1998-99	36,572	19	36,591	99.95	6,693	52	6,745	99.23
1999-00	40,524	33	40,557	99.92	7,312	41	7,353	99.44
2000-01	34,129	11	34,140	99.97	6,511	48	6,559	99.27
2001-02	29,954	9	29,963	99.97	5,111	31	5,142	99.40
2002-03	33,729	13	33,742	99.96	4,788	26	4,814	99.46
2003-04	37,423	11	37,434	99.97	3,996	15	4,011	99.63

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

These numbers illustrate the number of temporary absence and work release permits that had an authorized depart date within the time frame indicated. Since multiple permits can be issued on a single decision, these numbers do not reflect the number of decisions made regarding temporary absences and work releases. Since an offender may have multiple temporary absences and/or work releases over a period of time, these numbers do not reflect the number of offenders making use of the temporary absence/work release program.

These numbers exclude temporary absences granted for medical purposes.

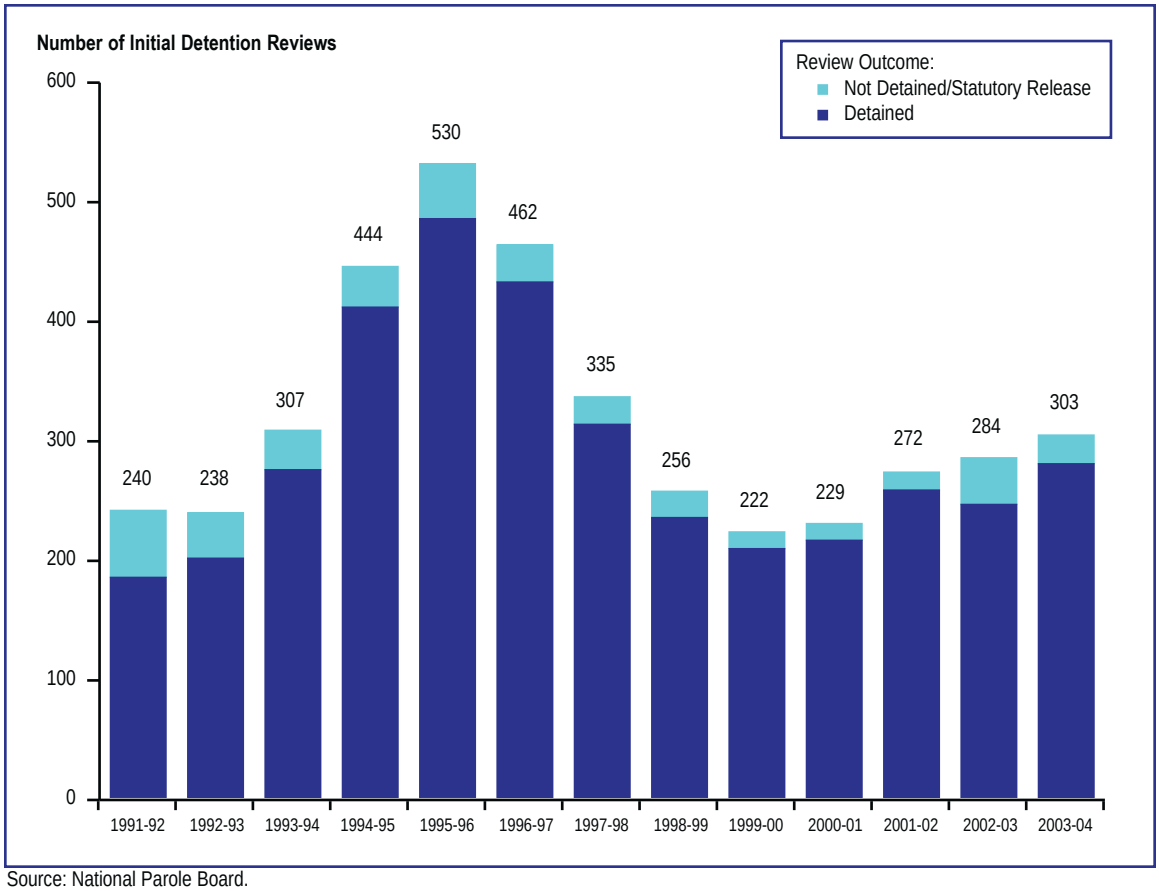
"Not completed" includes temporary absences where offenders have gone unlawfully at large or have been detained by police.

Section E.

Statistics on Special Applications of Criminal Justice

THE NUMBER OF DETENTION REVIEWS HAS INCREASED SINCE 1999-2000

Figure E1.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The number of initial detention reviews reached a peak in 1995-96, then declined until 1999-00 and has increased in the last four years.
- Out of 4,122 initial detention reviews since 1991-92, 90.6% have resulted in a decision to detain.
- Since 1999-00, 17 women have been referred for detention and 13 were detained.
- Since 1999-00, Aboriginal offenders have accounted for 30.3% of all offenders detained. During this period, Aboriginal offenders accounted for an average of 15.4% of the total federal offender population, and 17.7% of the incarcerated federal offender population.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF DETENTION REVIEWS HAS INCREASED SINCE 1999-2000

Table E1.

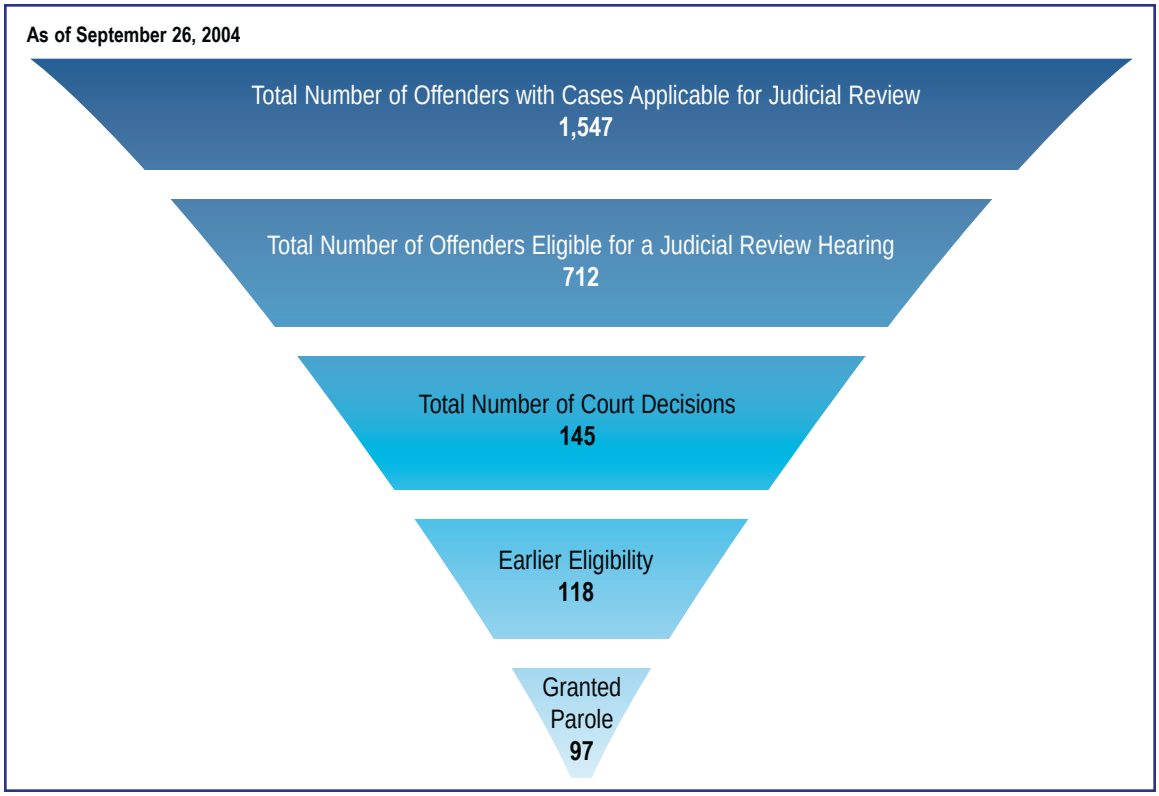
Year	Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews										**Total**
	Detained				Statutory Release				Total		
	Abor.	Non-Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non-Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non-Abor.	
1991-92	40	144	184	76.7	14	42	56	23.3	54	186	**240**
1992-93	53	147	200	84.0	12	26	38	16.0	65	173	**238**
1993-94	76	198	274	89.3	8	25	33	10.7	84	223	**307**
1994-95	96	314	410	92.3	8	26	34	7.7	104	340	**444**
1995-96	143	341	484	91.3	13	33	46	8.7	156	374	**530**
1996-97	106	325	431	93.3	10	21	31	6.7	116	346	**462**
1997-98	78	234	312	93.1	9	14	23	6.9	87	248	**335**
1998-99	80	154	234	91.4	3	19	22	8.6	83	173	**256**
1999-00	80	128	208	93.7	3	11	14	6.3	83	139	**222**
2000-01	68	147	215	93.9	6	8	14	6.1	74	155	**229**
2001-02	69	188	257	94.5	2	13	15	5.5	71	201	**272**
2002-03	80	165	245	86.3	14	25	39	13.7	94	190	**284**
2003-04	68	211	279	92.1	8	16	24	7.9	76	227	**303**
Total	**1,037**	**2,696**	**3,733**	**90.6**	**110**	**279**	**389**	**9.4**	**1,147**	**2,975**	**4,122**

Source: National Parole Board.

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

81% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBIILTY

Figure E2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Since the first judicial review hearing in 1987, there have been a total of 145 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 81.4% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period that must be served before parole eligibility.
- Of offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review, 20.4% have had decisions rendered by the courts.
- Of the 118 offenders who have had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 114 have reached their revised eligibility date. Of these offenders, 97 have been granted parole, and 74 are currently being actively supervised in the community*.
- A higher percentage of second degree than first degree murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

Note:

*Of the 97 offenders who have been granted parole, 17 offenders have been returned to custody, four offenders are deceased, and two offenders have been deported.

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

81% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBIILTY

Table E2.

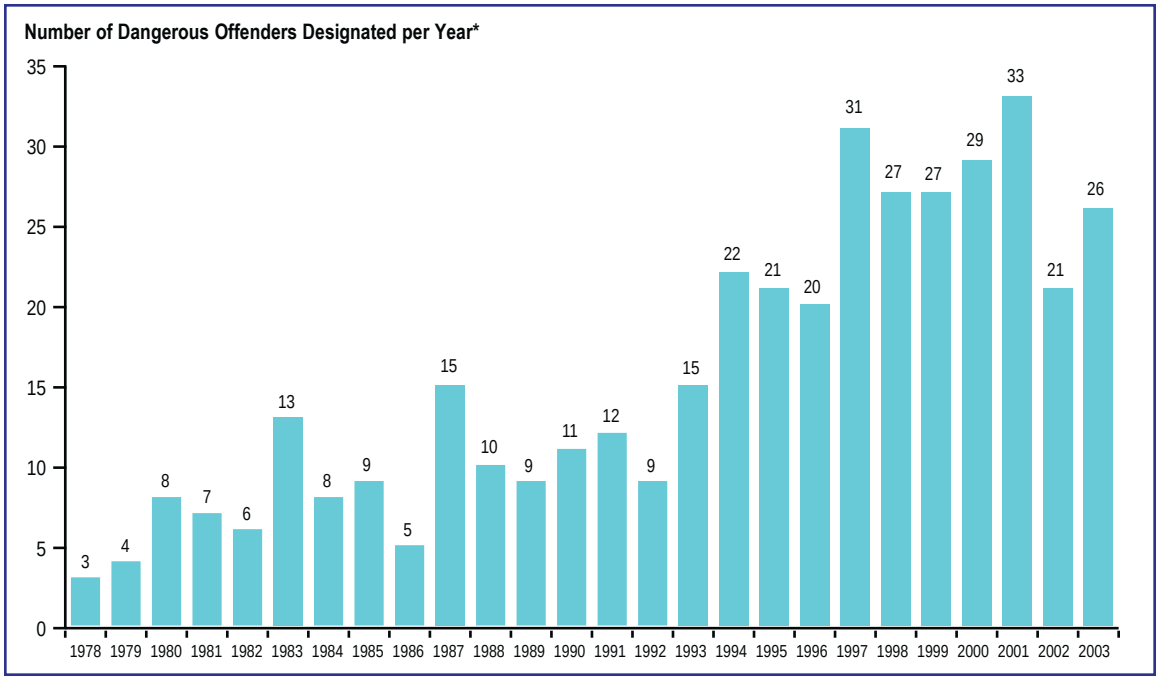
Province of Judicial Review	Parole Ineligibility Reduced by Court		Reduction Denied by Court		Total	
	1st degree murder	2nd degree murder	1st degree murder	2nd degree murder	1st degree murder	2nd degree murder
Newfoundland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	1	1	0	1	1
New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	1	0
Quebec	46	14	3	2	49	16
Ontario	16	0	8	1	24	1
Manitoba	6	3	1	0	7	3
Saskatchewan	6	0	2	0	8	0
Alberta	13	0	5	0	18	0
British Columbia	11	1	4	0	15	1
Sub-total	**99**	**19**	**24**	**3**	**123**	**22**
Total	**118**		**27**		**145**	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
These numbers represent total decisions as of September 26, 2004.
Judicial reviews are conducted in the province where the conviction took place. This does not always correspond to the administrative region in charge of the case.

THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS INCREASED IN 2003

Figure E3.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of September 26, 2004, there have been 410 Dangerous Offender designations since 1978.
- Approximately 82% of all Dangerous Offenders (DOs) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- As of September 26, 2004, there were 331 active DOs. Of these, 314 were incarcerated (representing slightly more than 2% of the total federal inmate population), one has been deported and 16 were being supervised in the community.
- Of the 331 DOs, 7 offenders have determinate sentences, whereas 324 have indeterminate sentences.
- There are currently no female Dangerous Offenders.
- Aboriginal offenders account for 19.6% of Dangerous Offenders and 16.3% of the total inmate population.

Note:

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 43 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and 7 Habitual Offenders.

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

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

THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS INCREASED IN 2003

Table E3.

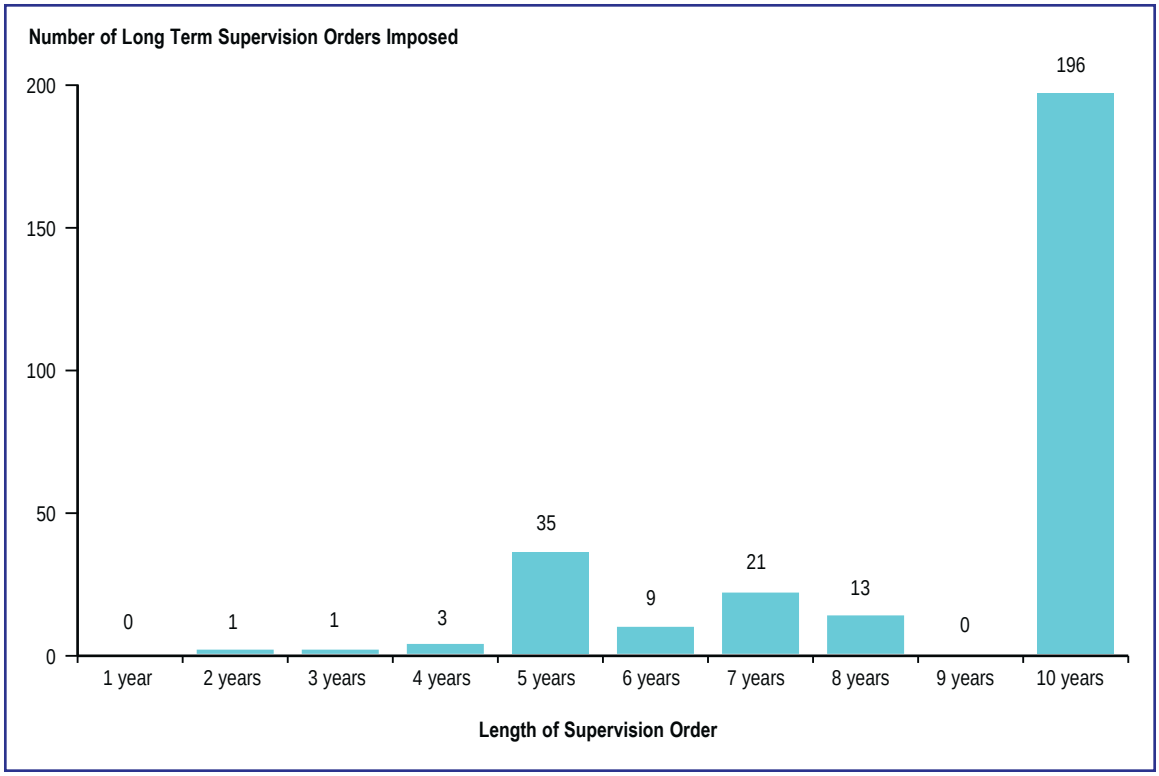
Province or Territory of Designation	All Designations (# designated since 1978)	Active Dangerous Offenders		
		# of Indeterminate Offenders	# of Determinate Offenders	**Total**
Newfoundland	14	9	0	**9**
Nova Scotia	14	13	0	**13**
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	**0**
New Brunswick	5	4	0	**4**
Quebec	28	26	0	**26**
Ontario	162	134	3	**137**
Manitoba	10	9	0	**9**
Saskatchewan	29	24	2	**26**
Alberta	32	23	0	**23**
British Columbia	110	76	2	**78**
Yukon	1	1	0	**1**
Northwest Territories	5	5	0	**5**
Nunavut	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**410**	**324**	**7**	**331**

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
Numbers presented are as of September 26, 2004.
The number of Dangerous Offenders declared per year does not inlude 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 September 19, 2004, the courts had imposed 279 long term supervision orders on federal offenders. Of these, 70.3% were for a period of 10 years.
- There are currently 271 offenders with long term supervision orders, and of these, 212 (78.2%) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There are four women with long term supervision orders.
- There are currently 78 offenders being supervised in the community on their long term supervision order. This includes nine offenders temporarily detained, two offenders currently unlawfully at large, and one offender who has been deported.

Note:

Long Term Supervision Order (LTSO) legislation, which came into effect in Canada on August 1, 1997, allows the court to impose a sentence of two years or more for the predicate offence and order that the offender be supervised in the community for a further period not exceeding 10 years.

Six offenders under these provisions have died, one offender has completed his long term supervision period, and one offender has had his order removed on appeal.

These figures do not include those cases where the order has been imposed more than once on the same sentence or those cases where the order was removed on appeal and re-applied at a later date.

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

Table E4.

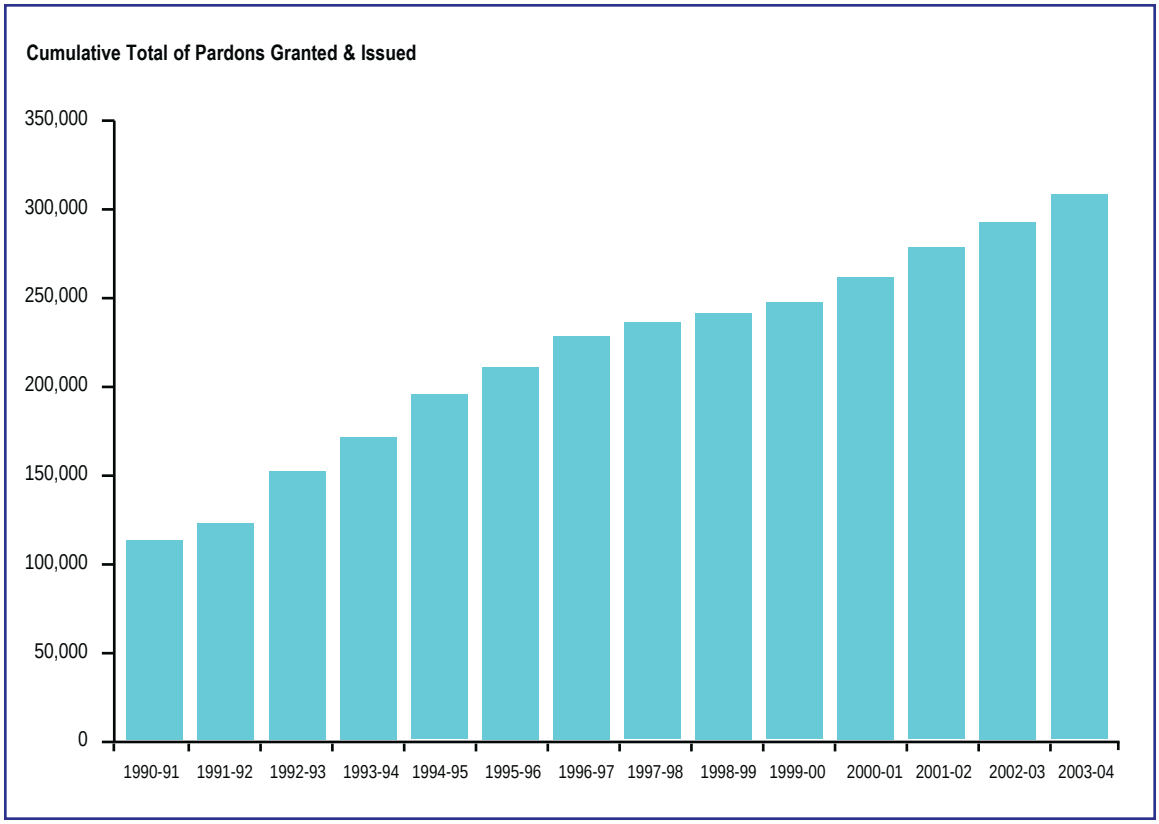
Province or Territory of Order	Length of Supervision Order (years)									Current Status			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	Total	Incarcerated	DP, FP, or SR*	LTSO period	Total
Newfoundland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	3	4
Nova Scotia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	9	11	8	0	3	11
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2
New Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	1	0	4
Quebec	0	1	0	14	4	8	1	42	70	38	3	28	69
Ontario	0	0	1	4	2	6	4	56	73	43	8	18	69
Manitoba	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	9	14	8	2	4	14
Saskatchewan	1	0	1	3	2	1	4	5	17	11	1	5	17
Alberta	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	22	27	18	0	8	26
British Columbia	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	41	50	38	3	7	48
Yukon	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	4	0	0	4
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	3
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**1**	**3**	**35**	**9**	**21**	**13**	**196**	**279**	**175**	**18**	**78**	**271**

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
These numbers are as of September 19, 2004.
Current Status applies to the current sentence of federal offenders only.
Six offenders under these provisions have died, one offender has completed his long term supervision period, and one offender has had his order removed on appeal.
These figures do not include those cases where the order has been imposed more than once on the same sentence or those cases where the order was removed on appeal and re-applied at a later date.
*This category includes offenders whose current status is either supervised on day parole, supervised on full parole, or supervised on statutory release.

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS INCREASED

Figure E5.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The National Parole Board received 16,912 pardon applications in 2003-04.
- Over 98% of the accepted applications for pardons were granted last year.
- The number of pardon applications processed increased in 2003-04.
- Over three million (3,282,193) Canadians have a criminal record* but less than 10% of people convicted have received a pardon. Since 1970, when the pardon process began, 306,985 pardons have been granted or issued.

Note:

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

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

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS INCREASED

Table E5.

Type of Decision	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Granted	3,129	7,495	10,725	7,204	8,761
Issued	2,732	6,700	5,920	7,232	6,832
Denied	44	84	409	286	265
Total Granted / Issued / Denied	**5,905**	**14,279**	**17,054**	**14,722**	**15,858**
Percentage Granted / Issued	99.3	99.4	97.6	98.1	98.3
Revocations	409	80*	20*	369	534
Cessations	234	462	443	533	780
Total Revocations / Cessations	**643**	**542**	**463**	**902**	**1,314**
Cumulative Granted / Issued**	246,116	260,311	276,956	291,392	306,985
Cumulative Revocations / Cessations**	7,373	7,915	8,378	9,280	10,594

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

*Revocations in 2000-01 and 2001-02 were lower than usual due to resource re-allocation.

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

2. How did you become aware of it?

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

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

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

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

7. Any further comments?

(See over for return address)

Please return completed questionnaires to:

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For further information, please visit:

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

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

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

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