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Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

2012

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

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

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PREFACE

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

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

This is the 15th issue of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* (CCRSO). Readers are advised that in some instances figures have been revised from earlier publications. Also, the total number of offenders will vary slightly depending on characteristics of the data set.

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

PREFACE (CONTINUED)

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

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

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CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS

Public Safety Canada

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

Correctional Service of Canada

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

Parole Board of Canada

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

Office of the Correctional Investigator

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

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (Statistics Canada)

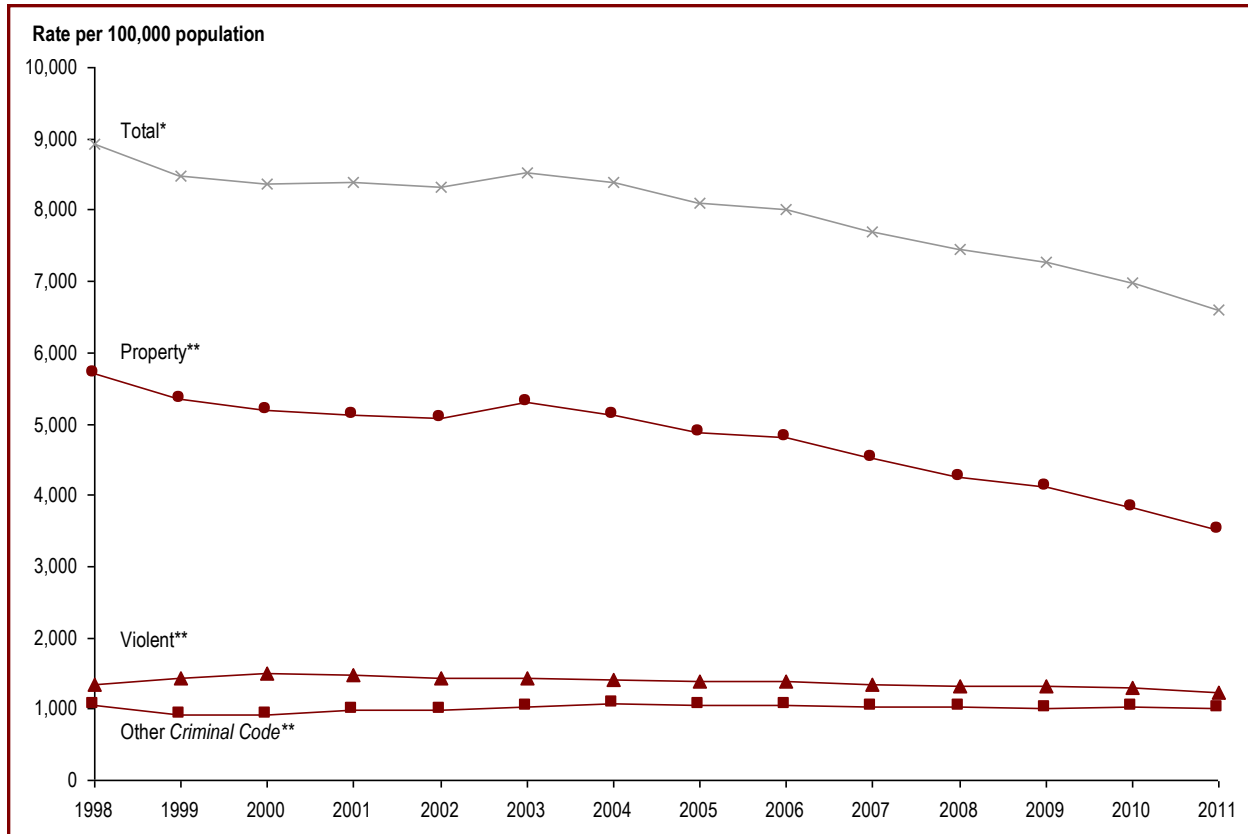
The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) is a division of Statistics Canada. The CCJS is the focal point of a federal-provincial-territorial partnership, known as the National Justice Statistics Initiative, for the collection of information on the nature and extent of crime and the administration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

SECTION A

CONTEXT - CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS BEEN DECREASING SINCE 1998

Figure A1



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

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

Note:

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

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

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

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS BEEN DECREASING SINCE 1998

Table A1

Year	Type of offence						Total*
	Violent**	Property**	Traffic	Other CCC**	Drugs	Other Fed. Statutes	
1998	1,345	5,696	469	1,051	235	119	8,915
1999	1,440	5,345	388	910	264	128	8,474
2000	1,494	5,189	370	924	287	113	8,376
2001	1,473	5,124	393	989	288	123	8,390
2002	1,441	5,080	379	991	296	128	8,315
2003	1,435	5,299	373	1,037	274	115	8,532
2004	1,404	5,123	379	1,072	306	107	8,391
2005	1,389	4,884	378	1,052	290	97	8,090
2006	1,386	4,808	376	1,049	295	87	8,002
2007	1,352	4,519	402	1,028	307	90	7,697
2008	1,331	4,249	436	1,037	307	99	7,459
2009	1,318	4,110	433	1,015	290	94	7,260
2010	1,287	3,824	419	1,027	320	96	6,973
2011	1,231	3,520	424	1,005	328	96	6,604

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

Note:

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

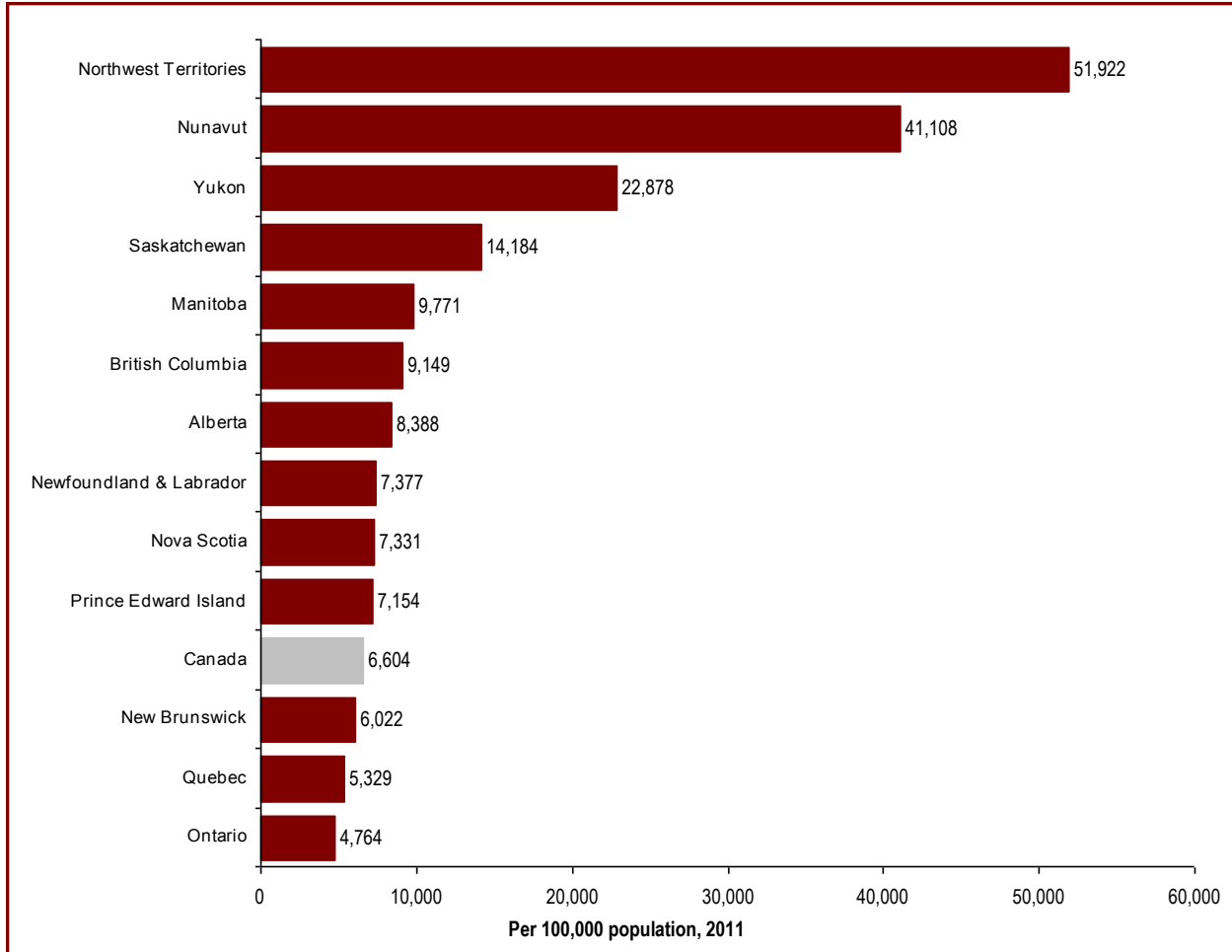
**The definitions for Violent, Property and Other *Criminal Code* offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report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

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

Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

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

Figure A2



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

- Crime rates are higher in the west and highest in the Territories. This general pattern has been stable over time.
- The Canadian crime rate* dropped from 7,697 in 2007 to 6,604 in 2011.

Note:

*Rates are based on 100,000 population.

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

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

Table A2

Province/Territory	Crime Rate*				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Newfoundland & Labrador	7,052	7,144	7,375	7,692	7,377
Prince Edward Island	6,791	6,892	7,066	7,055	7,154
Nova Scotia	8,218	7,747	7,732	7,814	7,331
New Brunswick	6,307	6,505	6,397	6,341	6,022
Quebec	5,891	5,952	5,846	5,576	5,329
Ontario	5,683	5,456	5,280	5,038	4,764
Manitoba	11,658	10,634	11,260	10,532	9,771
Saskatchewan	15,124	14,551	14,434	14,411	14,184
Alberta	10,059	10,057	9,575	9,101	8,388
British Columbia	11,702	10,800	10,181	9,676	9,149
Yukon Territory	22,982	24,205	25,399	23,094	22,878
Northwest Territories	46,508	47,991	45,770	50,935	51,922
Nunavut	31,974	37,213	39,795	41,675	41,108
Canada	7,697	7,459	7,260	6,973	6,604

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

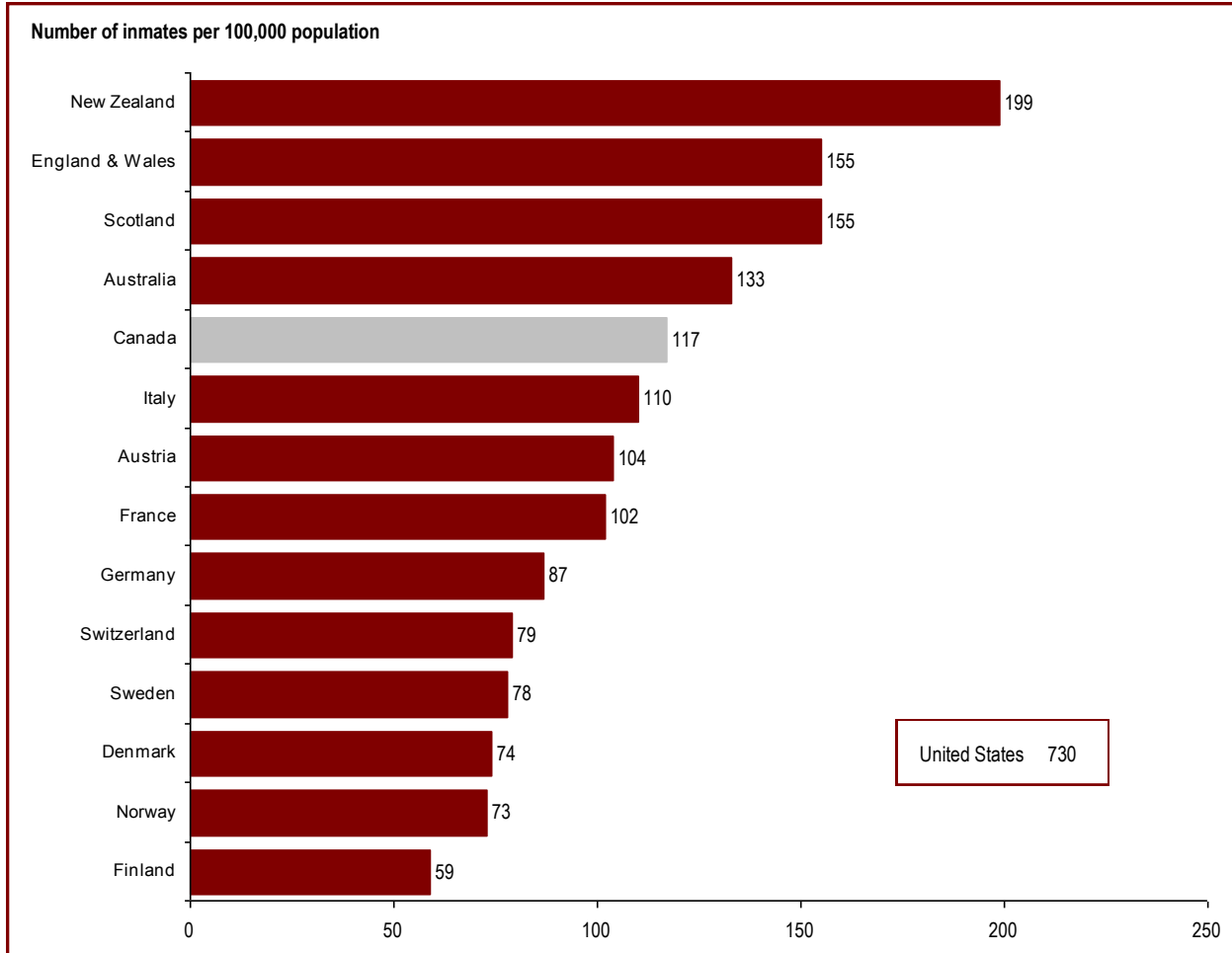
Note:

*Rates are based on 100,000 population.

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

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

Figure A3



Source: International Centre for Prison Studies: World Prison Population List (Seventh Edition); World Prison Population List (Eighth Edition); World Prison Population List online (retrieved October 15, 2012 at www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php).

- Canada's incarceration rate is higher than the rates in most Western European countries but much lower than the United States, where the most recent incarceration rate was 730 per 100,000 general population.
- Based on the most up to date information available from the International Centre for Prison Studies, Canada's incarceration rate was 117 per 100,000, calculated based on the 2008 population.

Note:

The incarceration rate, in this figure, is a measure of the number of people (i.e., adults and youth) in custody per 100,000 people in the general population. Incarceration rates from the *World Prison Population List* are based on the most recently available data at the time the list was compiled. Due to variations in the availability of information, the 2006 and 2008 dates reported in Figure A3 refer to when the *World Prison Population Lists* (Seventh and Eighth Editions respectively) were published, but may not necessarily correspond to the date the data were obtained. For 2012, the data was retrieved online on October 15, 2012 from www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php which contains the most up-to-date information available. These data reflect incarceration rates based on the country's population in 2012 except where noted. Additionally, different practices and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

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

Table A3

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006 ^{1*}	2008 ^{2*}	2011 ^{3*}	2012 ^{4*}
United States	682	699	700	701	714	723	738	756	743 ^b	730 ^a
New Zealand	149	149	145	155	168	168	186	185	199	194
England & Wales	125	124	125	141	142	141	148	153	155	154
Scotland	118	115	120	129	132	136	139	152	155	151
Australia	108	108	110	115	117	120	126	129	133 ^a	129 ^z
Canada	118	116	116	116	108	107	107	116	117^c	114^b
Italy	89	94	95	100	98	96	104	92	110	109
Austria	85	84	85	100	106	110	105	95	104 ^a	104 ^a
France	91	89	80	93	91	91	85	96	102	102
Germany	97	97	95	98	96	98	95	89	87	83
Switzerland	81	79	90	68	81	81	83	76	79 ^a	76 ^z
Sweden	59	64	65	73	75	81	82	74	78 ^a	70 ^z
Denmark	66	61	60	64	70	70	77	63	74	74 ^z
Norway	56	--	60	59	65	65	66	69	73	73 ^z
Finland	46	52	50	70	71	66	75	64	59	59 ^z

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

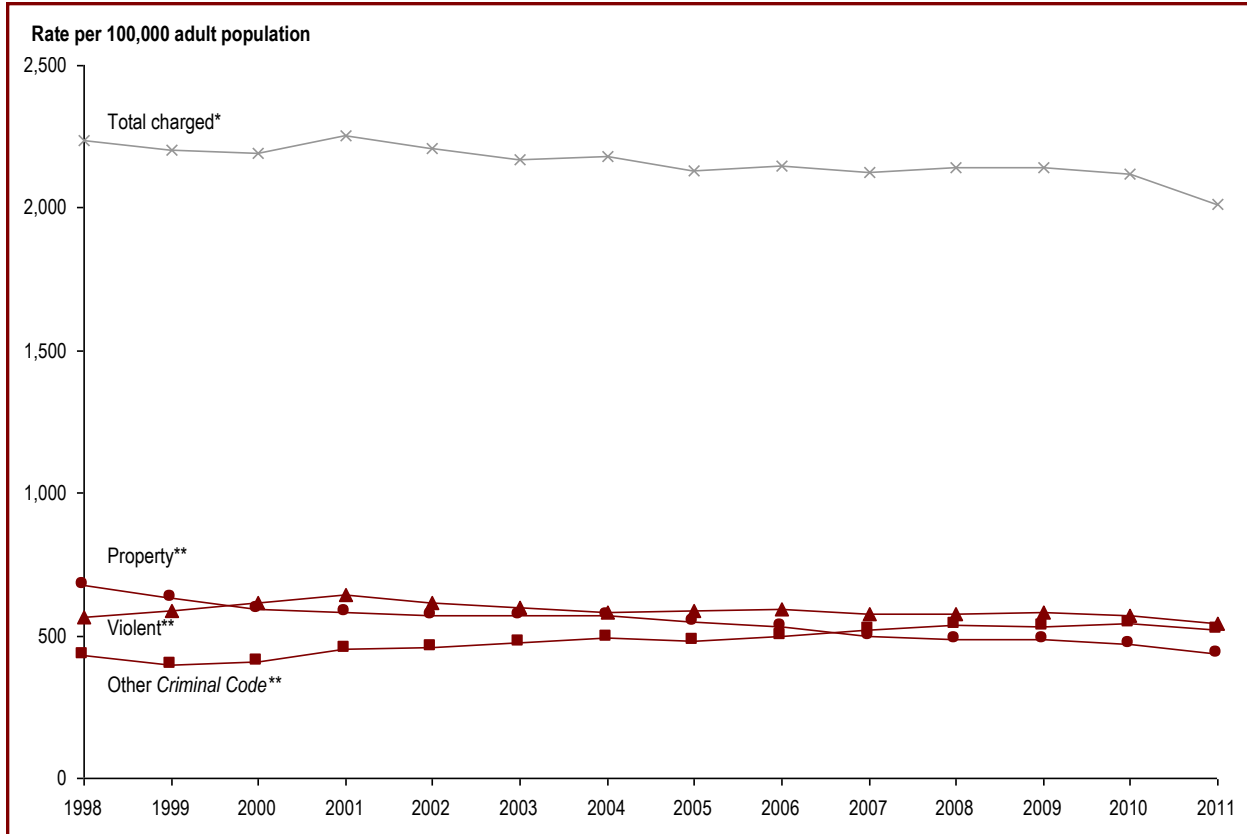
Note:

*Incarceration rates from the *World Prison Population List* are based on the most recently available data at the time the list was compiled. Due to variations in the availability of information, the 2006 and 2008 dates reported in Table A3 refer to when the *World Prison Population Lists (Seventh and Eighth Editions respectively)* were published, but may not necessarily correspond to the date the data were obtained. For 2012, the data was retrieved online on October 15, 2012 from www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php which contains the most up to date information available. These data reflect incarceration rates based on the country's population in the year indicated except where noted: ^a indicates the estimate was based on the country's population in 2010, ^b based on the 2009 population, ^c based on the 2008 population, and ^z based on the 2011 population. Additionally, different practices and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures. Rates are based on 100,000 population.

-- Figures not available.

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 2001

Figure A4



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

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

Note:

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

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

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

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

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 2001

Table A4

Year	Type of offence						Total Charged*
	Violent**	Property**	Traffic	Other CCC**	Drugs	Other Fed. Statutes	
1998	563	677	374	430	168	24	2,236
1999	590	632	371	396	185	30	2,203
2000	615	591	349	411	198	26	2,190
2001	641	584	349	451	202	28	2,256
2002	617	569	336	460	199	29	2,211
2003	598	573	326	476	172	23	2,168
2004	584	573	314	490	187	30	2,180
2005	589	550	299	479	185	29	2,131
2006	593	533	300	498	198	27	2,149
2007	576	499	298	520	208	28	2,128
2008	574	485	306	538	207	31	2,142
2009	582	488	309	530	200	33	2,142
2010	573	470	293	542	210	32	2,121
2011	543	437	271	521	210	34	2,016

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

Note:

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

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

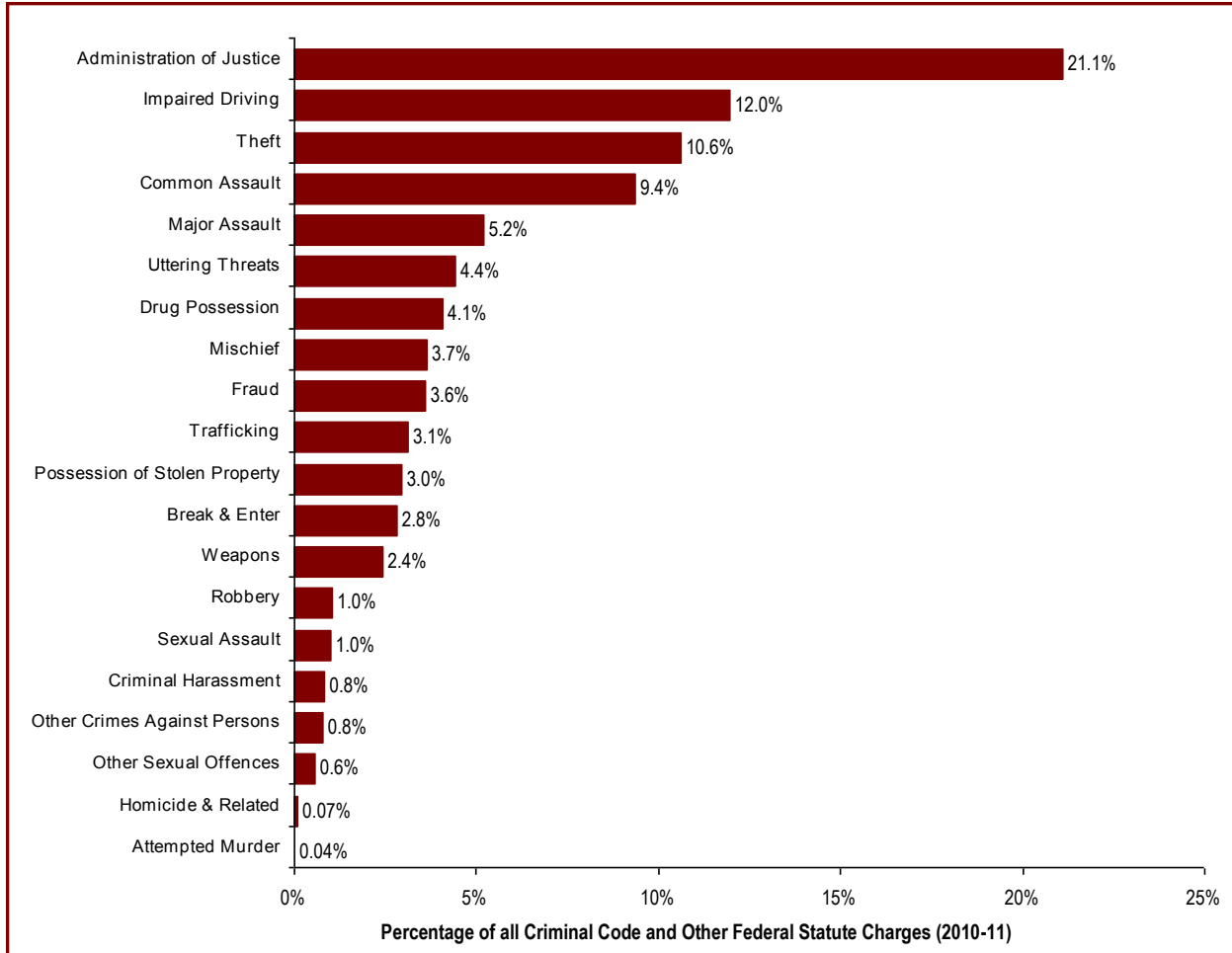
Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

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

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

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

Figure A5



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

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

Note:

*Cases completed in adult criminal courts.

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

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

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

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

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

Table A5

Type of Charge	Criminal Code and Other Federal Statute Charges					
	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Crimes Against the Person	95,114	23.93	96,688	23.66	93,347	23.25
Homicide and Related	275	0.07	279	0.07	281	0.07
Attempted Murder	167	0.04	197	0.05	154	0.04
Robbery	4,466	1.12	4,472	1.09	4,118	1.03
Sexual Assault	4,145	1.04	4,092	1.00	3,989	0.99
Other Sexual Offences	2,046	0.51	2,062	0.50	2,286	0.57
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	21,509	5.41	21,909	5.36	20,929	5.21
Common Assault (Level 1)	37,496	9.43	38,609	9.45	37,604	9.37
Uttering Threats	18,578	4.67	18,607	4.55	17,652	4.40
Criminal Harassment	3,185	0.80	3,200	0.78	3,239	0.81
Other Crimes Against Persons	3,247	0.82	3,261	0.80	3,095	0.77
Crimes Against Property	93,056	23.41	98,180	24.03	96,567	24.05
Theft	38,802	9.76	42,472	10.39	42,566	10.60
Break and Enter	11,722	2.95	11,708	2.87	11,244	2.80
Fraud	14,656	3.69	15,196	3.72	14,451	3.60
Mischief	13,952	3.51	14,843	3.63	14,691	3.66
Possession of Stolen Property	11,921	3.00	11,982	2.93	11,843	2.95
Other Property Crimes	2,003	0.50	1,979	0.48	1,772	0.44
Administration of Justice	83,499	21.01	84,683	20.72	84,697	21.09
Fail to Appear	5,123	1.29	4,764	1.17	4,983	1.24
Breach of Probation	30,581	7.69	31,583	7.73	31,157	7.76
Unlawfully at Large	2,552	0.64	2,529	0.62	2,531	0.63
Fail to Comply with Order	36,298	9.13	36,824	9.01	37,247	9.28
Other Admin. Justice	8,945	2.25	8,983	2.20	8,779	2.19
Other Criminal Code	19,048	4.79	19,475	4.77	18,639	4.64
Weapons	9,933	2.50	10,109	2.47	9,776	2.43
Prostitution	1,632	0.41	1,719	0.42	1,580	0.39
Disturbing the Peace	1,823	0.46	1,756	0.43	1,764	0.44
Residual Criminal Code	5,660	1.42	5,891	1.44	5,519	1.37
Criminal Code Traffic	58,282	14.66	61,244	14.99	59,452	14.81
Impaired Driving	46,268	11.64	49,462	12.10	48,033	11.96
Other CC Traffic	12,014	3.02	11,782	2.88	11,419	2.84
Other Federal Statutes	48,472	12.20	48,371	11.84	48,805	12.16
Drug Possession	15,713	3.95	15,442	3.78	16,363	4.08
Drug Trafficking	12,974	3.26	13,124	3.21	12,457	3.10
Residual Federal Statutes	19,785	4.98	19,805	4.85	19,985	4.98
Total Offences	397,471	100.00	408,641	100.00	401,507	100.00

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

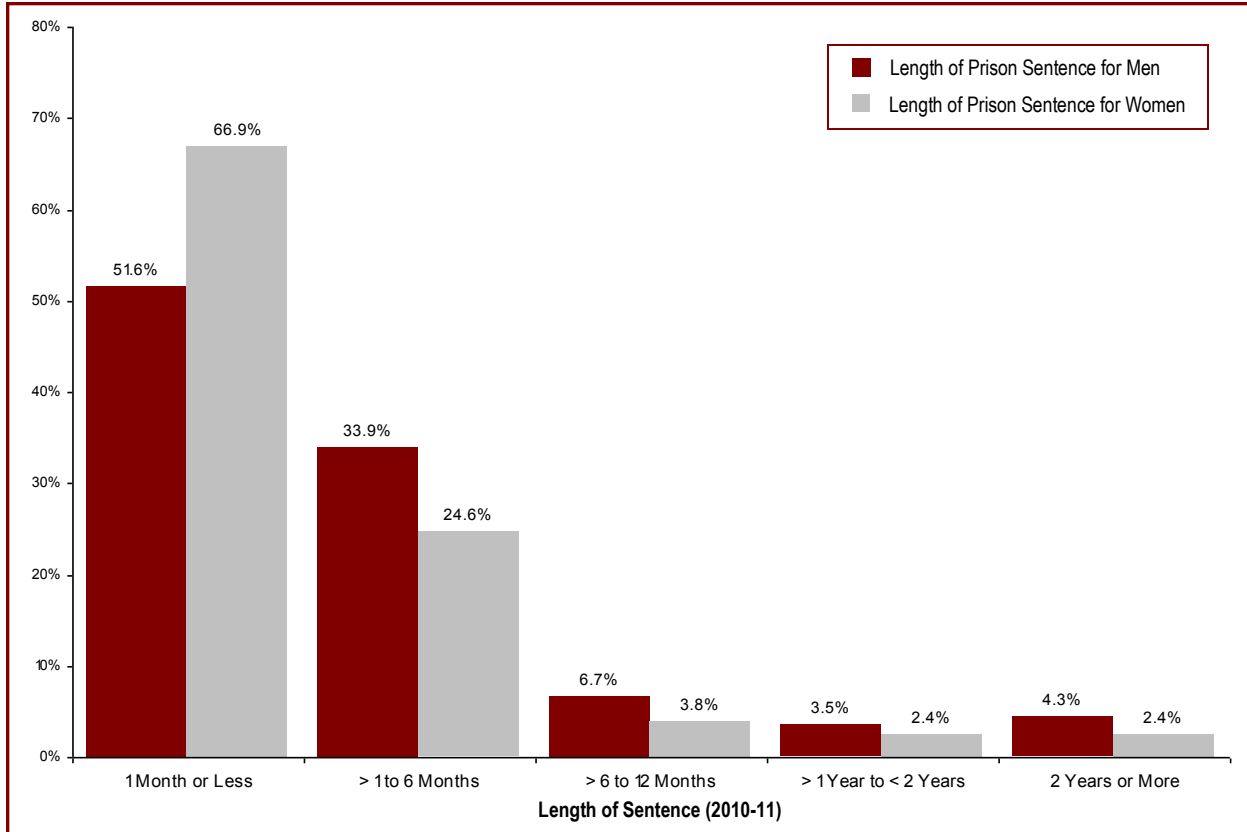
Note:

*Cases completed in adult criminal courts.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007. The table excludes *Youth Criminal Justice Act / Young Offenders Act* offences. The *Adult Criminal Court Survey* groups these offences under "Other Federal Statutes". Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In addition, information from Quebec's municipal courts (which account for approximately 25% of *Criminal Code* charges in the provinces) is not collected. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics continues to make updates to the offence library used to classify offence data sent by the provinces and territories. These improvements have resulted in minor changes in the counts of charges and cases as well as the distributions by type of offence. Data presented have been revised to account for these updates. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Figure A6



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

- Over half (53.3%) of all custodial sentences imposed by adult criminal courts are one month or less.
- Prison sentences for men tend to be longer than for women. About two-thirds (66.9%) of women and just over half of men (51.6%) who are incarcerated upon guilty* finding receive a sentence of one month or less, and 91.5% of women and 85.5% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all guilty findings that result in custody, only 4.1% result in federal jurisdiction (i.e., a sentence of two years or more).

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

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

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Table A6

Length of Prison Sentence	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	%	%	%	%	%
1 Month or Less					
Women	69.6	69.6	67.6	67.7	66.9
Men	52.7	53.5	53.9	53.6	51.6
Total	54.6	55.3	55.5	55.2	53.3
More Than 1 Month to 6 Months					
Women	22.1	22.3	24.2	23.3	24.6
Men	32.1	31.6	31.4	31.6	33.9
Total	31.0	30.6	30.6	30.7	32.9
More Than 6 Months to 12 Months					
Women	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	3.8
Men	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.7
Total	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.4
More Than 1 Year to Less Than 2 Years					
Women	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.4
Men	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5
Total	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4
2 Years or More					
Women	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4
Men	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.3
Total	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.1

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

Note:

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

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

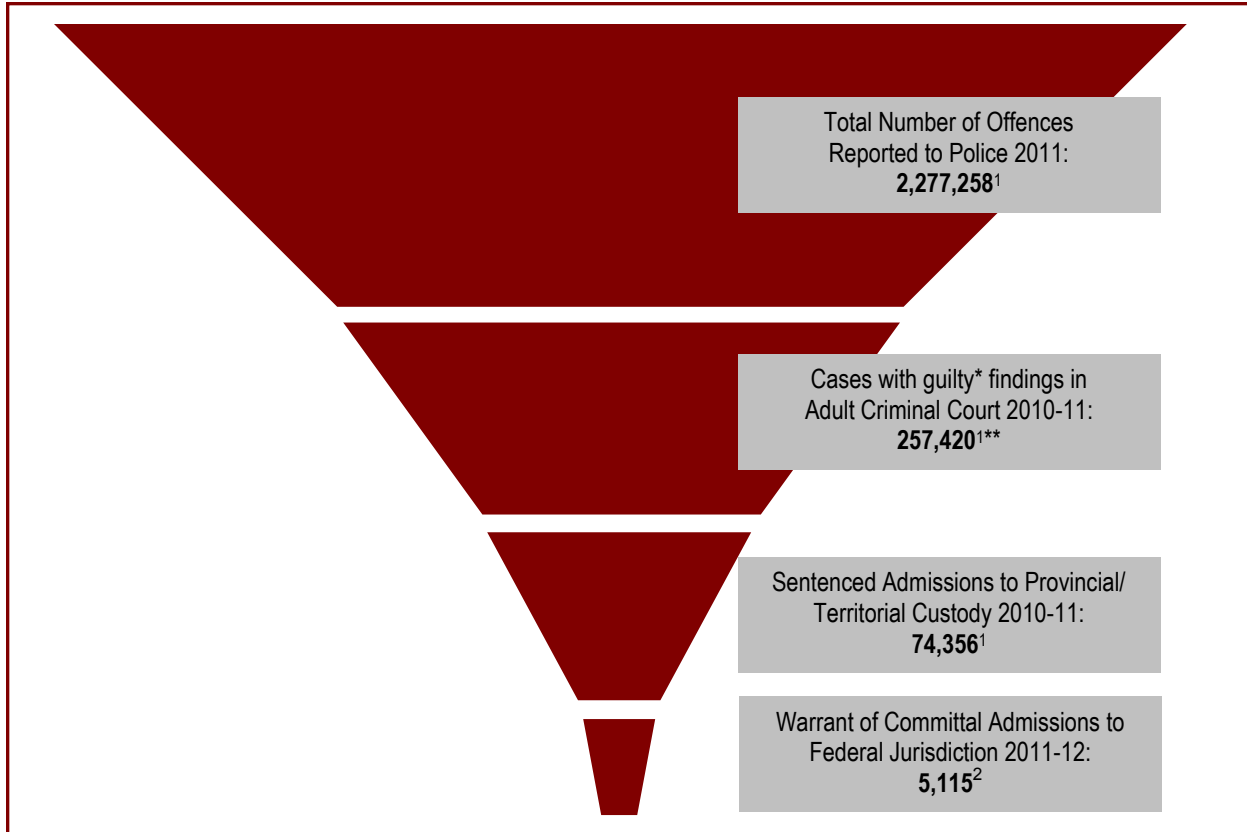
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The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics continues to make updates to the offence library used to classify offence data sent by the provinces and territories. These improvements have resulted in minor changes in the counts of charges and cases as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

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

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Figure A7



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

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

Note:

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

**This figure only includes cases in provincial court and partial data from Superior Court. Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Information from Quebec's municipal courts (which account for approximately 25% of *Criminal Code* charges in the provinces) is not collected. Data excludes admissions to BC and Nunavut as data has been unavailable since 2009-10.

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

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

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Table A7

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Number of Offences Reported to Police ¹	2,534,730	2,485,207	2,448,805	2,379,667	2,277,258
Cases with guilty* findings in Adult Criminal Court ^{1**}	255,487	263,948	266,430	257,420	Not available
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody ^{1***}	71,233	73,151	73,620	74,356	Not available
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities ²	5,000	4,827	5,219	5,432	5,115

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

Note:

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

**This figure only includes cases convicted in provincial court and partial data from Superior Court. Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Information from Quebec's municipal courts (which account for approximately 25% of *Criminal Code* charges in the provinces) is not collected. Data excludes admissions to BC and Nunavut as data has been unavailable since 2009-10.

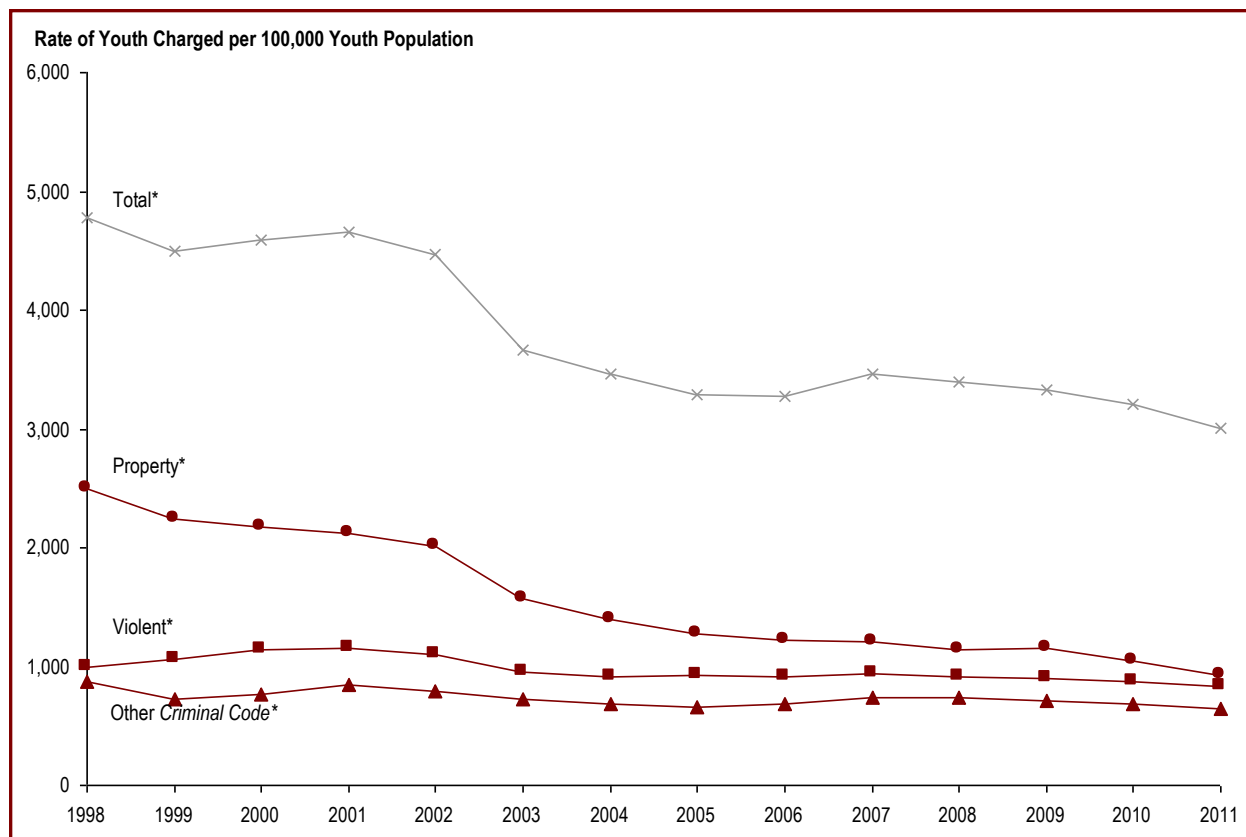
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***In order to make comparisons, data exclude Prince Edward Island and Nunavut.

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

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

Figure A8



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

- The rate of youth** charged has declined over the past five years.
- In 2003, there was a notable decrease in all major crime categories, in part attributable to the implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) in April 2003, which places greater emphasis on diversion.
- The rates*** of female youth charged with violent or property crimes have decreased since 2003, by 12.9% and 31.7% respectively. In 2011, the rate of female youth charged was 449 per 100,000 for violent crime and 442 per 100,000 for property crime
- Over the same nine year period, the rate*** of male youth charged with violent crime decreased by 12.2% to 1,218 per 100,000 in 2011. Similarly, the rate of male youth charged with property crime declined by 42.9%, to 1,396 per 100,000 in 2011.

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table A8

Year	Type of Offence						Total Charged*
	Violent*	Property*	Traffic**	Other CCC*	Drugs	Other Fed. Statutes	
1998	994	2,500	--	870	226	184	4,775
1999	1,060	2,237	--	728	266	209	4,500
2000	1,136	2,177	--	760	317	198	4,589
2001	1,157	2,119	--	840	343	195	4,656
2002	1,102	2,009	--	793	337	235	4,476
2003	953	1,570	--	726	208	204	3,662
2004	918	1,395	--	691	230	222	3,457
2005	924	1,276	--	660	214	212	3,287
2006	917	1,217	--	680	240	216	3,270
2007	945	1,214	75	733	261	239	3,467
2008	915	1,137	75	734	269	260	3,390
2009	898	1,156	69	706	241	263	3,333
2010	872	1,053	63	681	259	271	3,203
2011	835	930	59	650	279	258	3,011

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

Note:

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

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

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

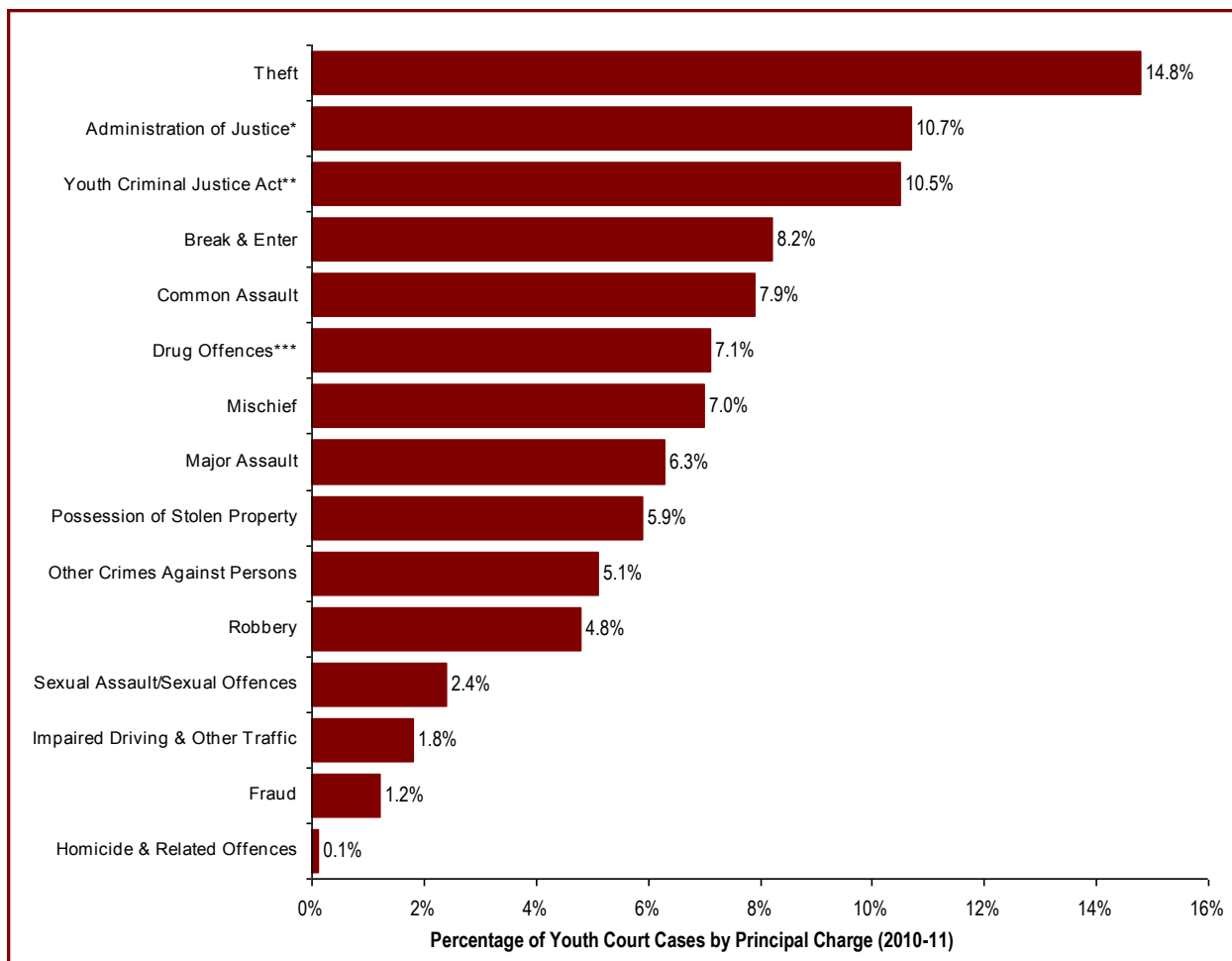
Rates for "Total" are based on 100,000 youth population (12 to 17 years).

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

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

THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Figure A9



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

- Following the enactment of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* in 2003, fewer youth are in court.
- Theft is the most common case in youth court.
- Homicides and related offences account for 0.1% of all youth cases.
- Females account for 23% of all cases, but they account for 37% of common assaults****.

Note:

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

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

****Drug Offences* includes possession and trafficking.

****The data exclude cases where gender is unknown.

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

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

THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Table A9

Type of Case	Number of Youth Court Cases				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Crimes Against the Person	14,793	15,395	15,614	14,823	14,084
Homicide and Attempted Murder	70	70	76	70	68
Robbery	2,377	2,637	2,768	2,539	2,562
Sexual Assault/Other Sexual Offences	1,254	1,140	1,283	1,255	1,289
Major Assault	3,618	3,845	3,729	3,561	3,310
Common Assault	4,575	4,696	4,767	4,477	4,183
Other Crimes Against the Person*	2,899	3,007	2,991	2,921	2,672
Crimes Against Property	22,517	22,612	22,219	22,242	20,194
Theft	8,079	8,026	8,262	8,454	7,832
Break and Enter	5,162	5,203	4,855	4,835	4,331
Fraud	830	852	818	837	631
Mischief	4,159	4,362	4,330	4,253	3,716
Possession of Stolen Property	3,586	3,416	3,258	3,249	3,113
Other Crimes Against Property	701	753	696	614	571
Administration of Justice	6,230	6,327	6,353	6,104	5,635
Escape/Unlawfully at Large	566	592	527	420	423
Other Administration of Justice**	5,664	5,735	5,826	5,684	5,212
Other Criminal Code	3,187	3,038	3,064	2,967	2,668
Weapons/Firearms	2,164	2,064	2,083	2,016	1,813
Prostitution	19	12	17	10	14
Disturbing the Peace	233	207	232	187	164
Residual Criminal Code	771	755	732	754	677
Criminal Code Traffic	1,112	1,237	1,170	1,118	943
Impaired Driving/Other CC Traffic	1,112	1,237	1,170	1,118	943
Other Federal Statutes	9,643	10,101	10,548	9,605	9,380
Drug Possession	2,445	2,725	2,919	2,556	2,551
Drug Trafficking	1,339	1,475	1,459	1,279	1,209
Youth Criminal Justice Act***	5,605	5,649	5,917	5,685	5,566
Residual Federal Statutes	254	252	253	85	54
Total	57,482	58,710	58,968	56,859	52,904

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

Note:

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

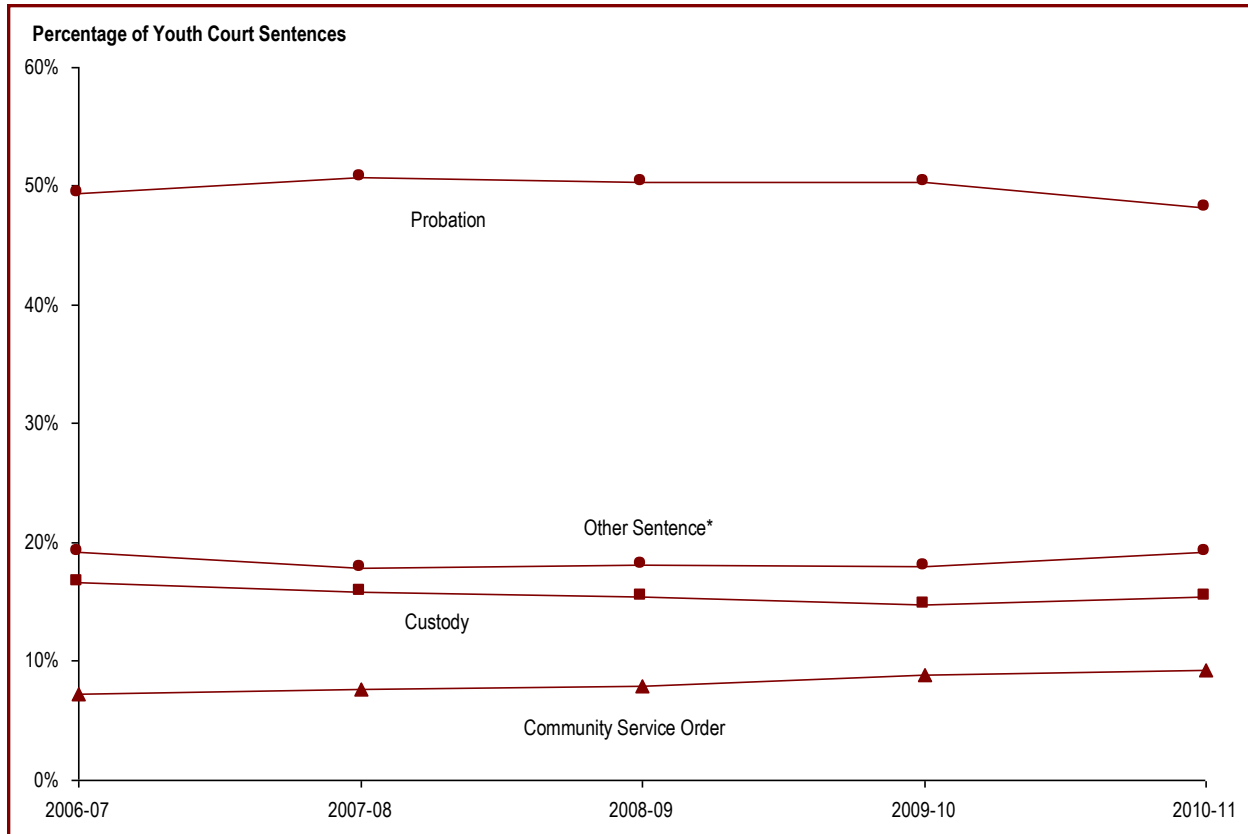
***Other Administration of Justice** includes the offences failure to appear, failure to comply, and breach of recognizance.

***Youth Criminal Justice Act offences include failure to comply with a disposition or undertaking, contempt against youth court, assisting a youth to leave a place of custody and harbouring a youth unlawfully at large. Also included are similar offences under the *Young Offenders Act*, which preceded the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Youth Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007. A case is one or more charges against an accused person or corporation, processed by the courts at the same time, and where all of the charges in the case received a final disposition. Where a case has more than one charge, it is necessary to select a charge to represent the case. An offence is selected by applying two rules. First, the "most serious decision" rule is applied. In cases where two or more offences have the same decision, the "most serious offence" rule is applied. All charges are ranked according to an offence seriousness scale.

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

THE MOST COMMON SENTENCE FOR YOUTH IS PROBATION

Figure A10



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

- Consistent with the objectives of the *YCJA*, fewer youth are sentenced to custody. In 2010-11, about 16% of all guilty cases resulted in the youth being sentenced to custody. This compares to 17% of all guilty cases in 2006-07.
- In 2010-11, 48% of youth found guilty were given probation as the most serious sentence. This rate has remained relatively stable since the implementation of the *YCJA* in April 2003.
- Of the new *YCJA* sentences, deferred custody and supervision orders were handed down most frequently. In 2010-11, almost 5% of all guilty cases received such an order as the most serious sentence.

Note:

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

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

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

THE MOST COMMON SENTENCE FOR YOUTH IS PROBATION

Table A10

Type of Sentence	Gender	Year				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
		%	%	%	%	%
Probation	Female	50.4	50.4	52.2	50.0	47.5
	Male	48.8	50.3	49.3	50.0	47.6
	Total	49.4	50.8	50.3	50.3	48.2
Custody	Female	13.4	12.9	12.4	12.5	12.6
	Male	18.1	17.5	17.0	16.2	17.2
	Total	16.6	15.9	15.4	14.8	15.5
Community Service Order	Female	8.0	7.9	8.1	9.3	9.5
	Male	6.7	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.5
	Total	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.9	9.2
Fine	Female	3.6	3.9	3.3	2.8	3.2
	Male	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.1	3.7
	Total	4.6	4.5	4.7	3.7	3.6
Deferred Custody and Supervision	Female	2.4	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.3
	Male	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.6	4.7
	Total	3.0	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.4
Other Sentence*	Female	22.2	21.7	21.0	21.4	22.9
	Male	18.4	16.8	17.3	17.0	18.4
	Total	19.2	17.8	18.1	18.0	19.2

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

Note:

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

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

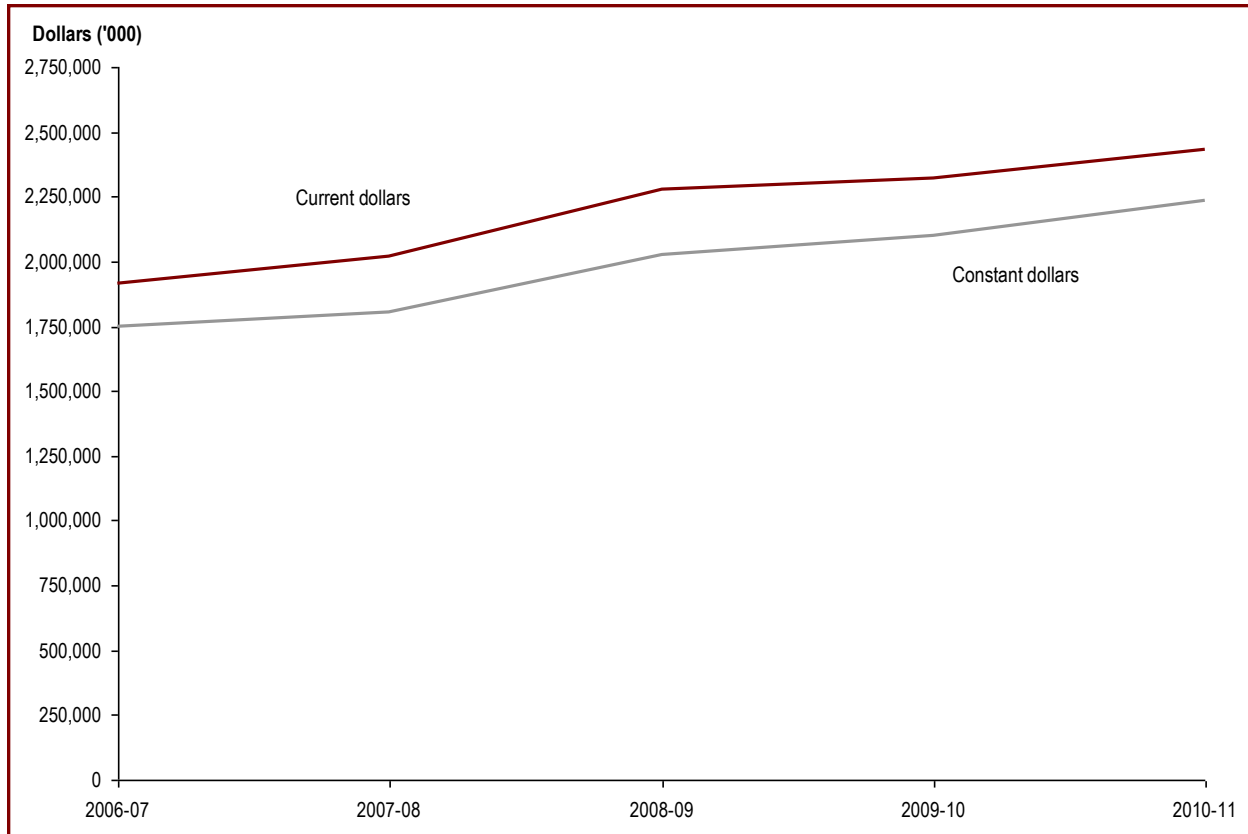
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SECTION B

CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS INCREASED IN 2010-11

Figure B1



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

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

Note:

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

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

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS INCREASED IN 2010-11

Table B1

Year	Current Dollars				Constant 2002 Dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
2006-07								
CSC	1,743,847	124,538	1,868,386	57.35	1,591,101	113,630	1,704,732	52.33
PBC	43,400	--	43,400	1.33	39,599	--	39,599	1.22
OCI	3,156	--	3,156	0.10	2,880	--	2,880	0.09
Total	1,790,403	124,538	1,914,942	58.78	1,633,579	113,630	1,747,210	53.63
2007-08								
CSC	1,827,839	140,641	1,968,480	59.78	1,633,458	125,685	1,759,142	53.42
PBC	43,400	--	43,400	1.32	38,785	--	38,785	1.18
OCI	3,132	--	3,132	0.10	2,799	--	2,799	0.09
Total	1,874,371	140,641	2,015,012	61.20	1,675,041	125,685	1,800,726	54.69
2008-09								
CSC	2,024,839	197,992	2,222,831	66.72	1,803,062	176,306	1,979,369	59.41
PBC	48,600	--	48,600	1.46	43,277	--	43,277	1.30
OCI	3,854	--	3,854	0.12	3,432	--	3,432	0.10
Total	2,077,293	197,992	2,275,285	68.29	1,849,771	176,306	2,026,078	60.81
2009-10								
CSC	2,065,085	200,357	2,265,442	67.17	1,870,439	181,472	2,051,911	60.84
PBC	47,300	--	47,300	1.40	42,842	--	42,842	1.27
OCI	4,375	--	4,375	0.13	3,963	--	3,963	0.12
Total	2,116,760	200,357	2,317,117	68.70	1,917,243	181,472	2,098,715	62.23
2010-11								
CSC	2,156,955	22,849	2,379,803	69.73	1,980,276	20,977	2,184,870	64.02
PBC	46,000	--	46,000	1.35	42,232	--	42,232	1.24
OCI	4,162	--	4,162	0.12	3,821	--	3,821	0.11
Total	2,207,117	22,849	2,429,965	71.20	2,026,329	20,977	2,230,923	65.37

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

Note:

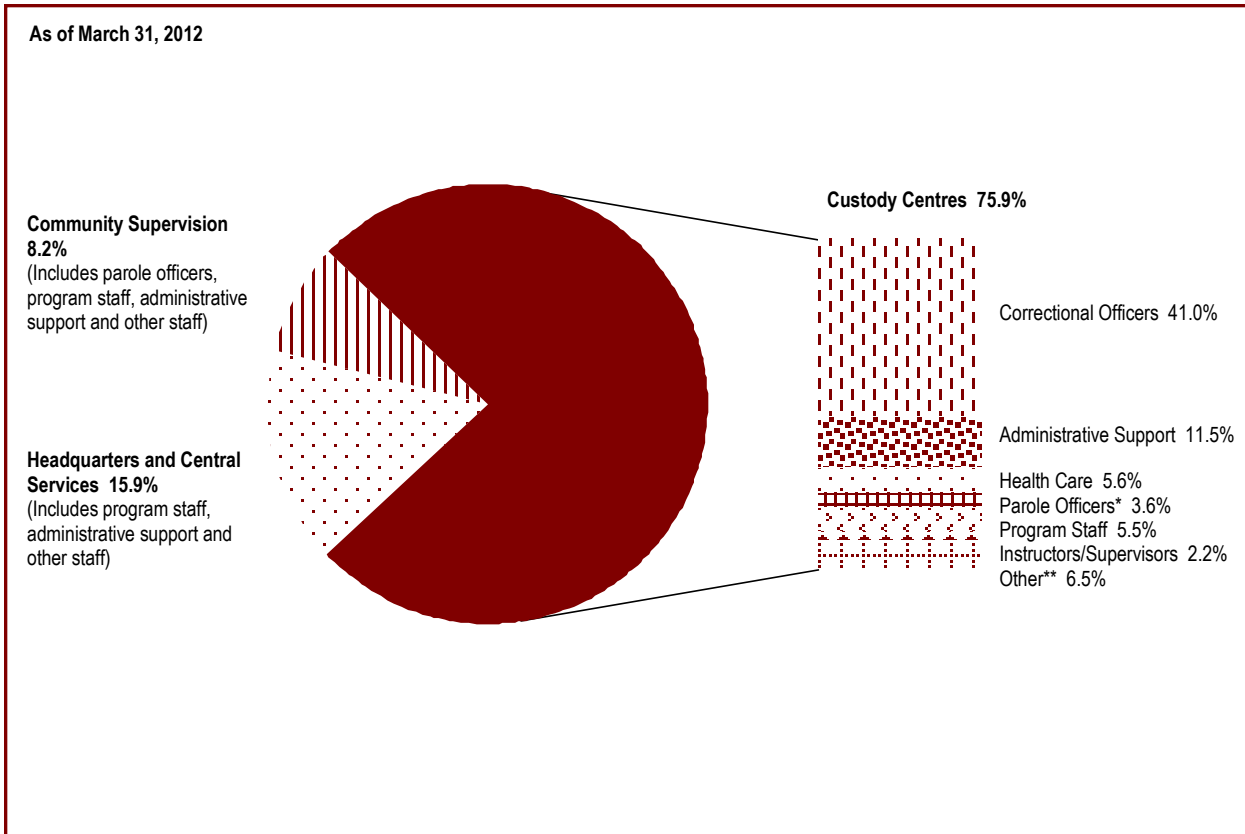
Due to rounding, constant dollar amounts may not add to "Total".

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

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

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Figure B2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) has a total staff of about 18,600.***
- Approximately 76% of CSC staff work in institutions.
- Staff employed in community supervision account for 8% of the total.

Note:

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

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

***CSC has changed its definition of employee. Previously, the total number of employees included casual employees, employees on leave without pay and suspended employees. These categories have been removed from the total as of 2005-06. These numbers represent Indeterminate and Term substantive employment; and Employee Status of Active and Paid Leave as of March 31, 2012.

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

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Table B2

Service Area	Number of Staff	Percent
Headquarters and Central Services	2,955	15.9
Administration	2,592	13.9
Health Care	99	0.5
Program Staff	79	0.4
Correctional Officers	19	0.1
Instructors/Supervisors	12	0.1
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors	2	0.0
Other*	152	0.8
Custody Centres	14,126	75.9
Correctional Officers	7,629	41.0
Administration	2,140	11.5
Health Care	1,040	5.6
Program Staff	1,024	5.5
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors**	678	3.6
Instructors/Supervisors	410	2.2
Other*	1,205	6.5
Community Supervision	1,532	8.2
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors	701	3.8
Administration	396	2.1
Program Staff	339	1.8
Health Care	83	0.4
Correctional Officers	12	0.1
Other*	1	0.0
Total***	18,613	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

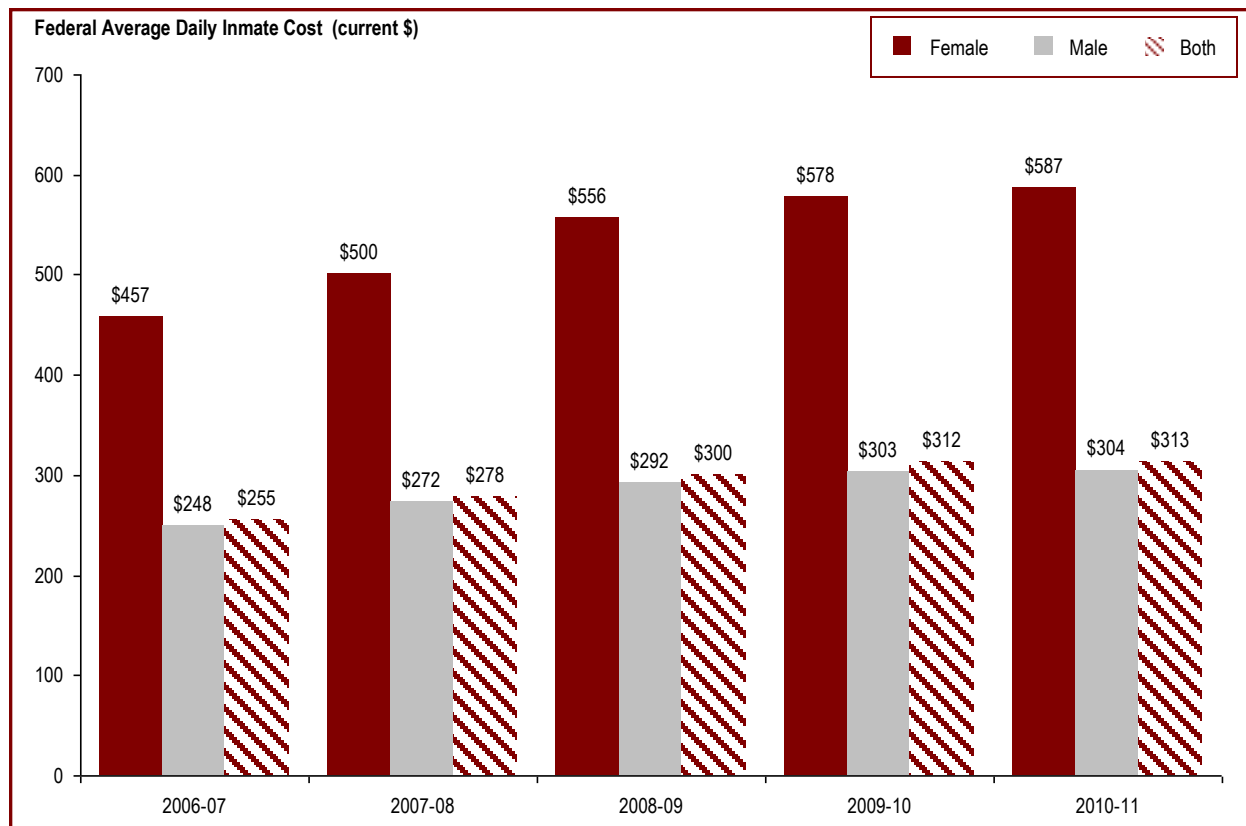
**These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility of preparing offenders for release.

***CSC has changed its definition of employee. Previously, the total number of employees included casual employees, employees on leave without pay and suspended employees. These categories have been removed from the total as of 2005-06. These numbers represent Indeterminate and Term substantive employment; and Employee Status of Active and Paid Leave as of March 31, 2012.

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

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE INCARCERATED HAS INCREASED

Figure B3



Source: Accountability and Financial Reports, Correctional Service Canada.

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

Note:

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

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE INCARCERATED HAS INCREASED

Table B3

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

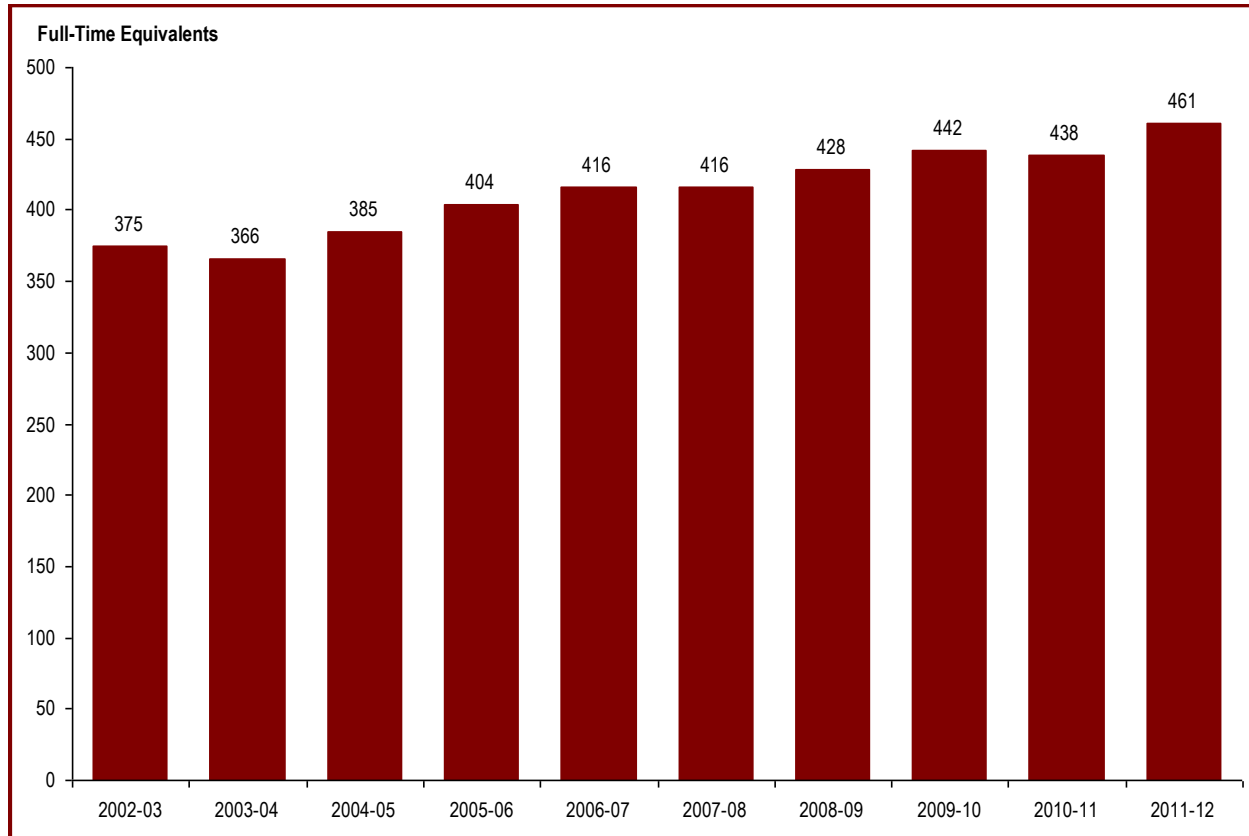
Source: Accountability and Financial Reports, Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA EMPLOYEES

Figure B4



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The total number of full-time equivalents used by the Parole Board of Canada has increased by 22.9% since 2002-03.

THE NUMBER OF PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA EMPLOYEES

Table B4

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Strategic Outcome*					
Conditional Release Decisions	288	291	299	297	310
Conditional Release Openness and Accountability	53	58	64	57	60
Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations	36	39	40	38	37
Internal Services	39	40	39	46	54
Total	416	428	442	438	461
Type of Employees					
Full-time Board Members	41	37	40	40	43
Part-time Board Members	22	25	25	21	21
Staff	353	366	377	377	397
Total	416**	428	442	438	461

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

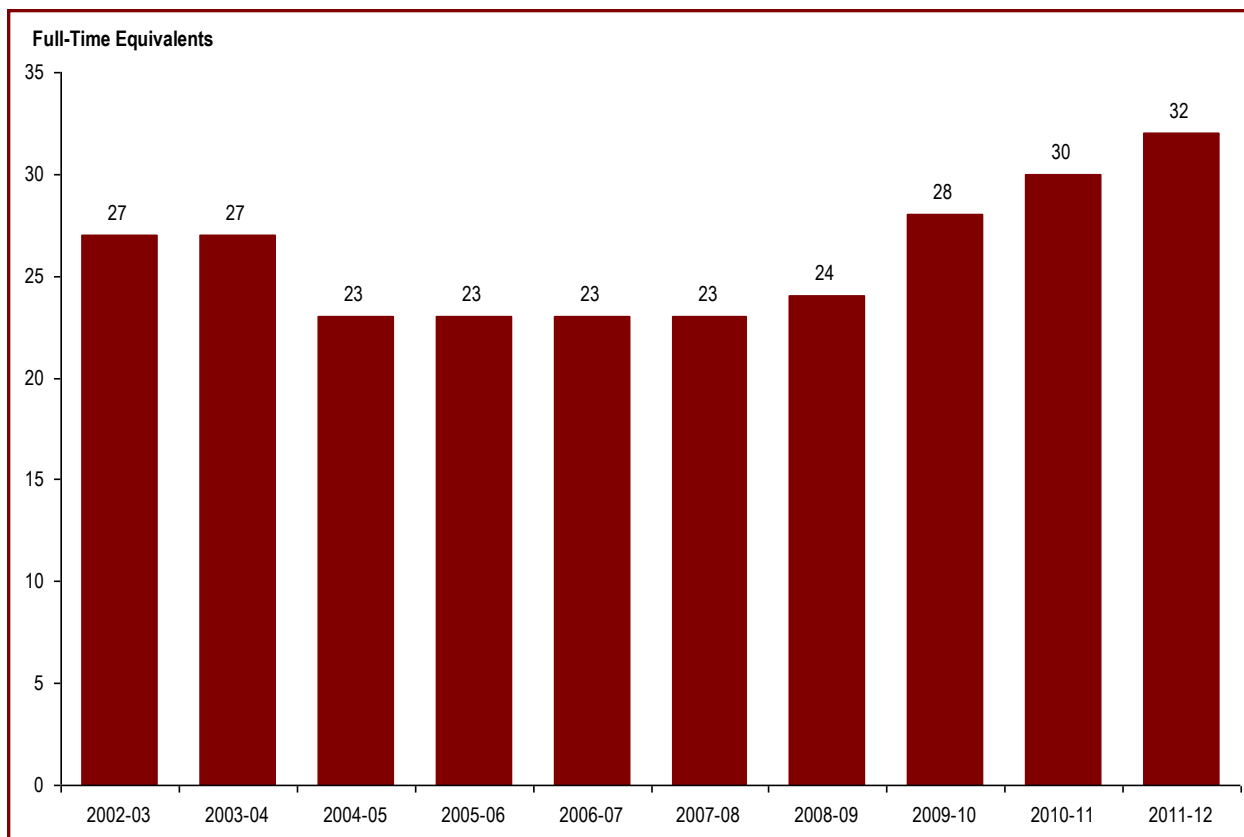
Note:

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

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

THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

Figure B5



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- The total number of full-time equivalents at the Office of the Correctional Investigator has increased over the past three years.
- In 2011-12, 5,789 complaints/inquires* were received by the Office of the Correctional Investigator.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

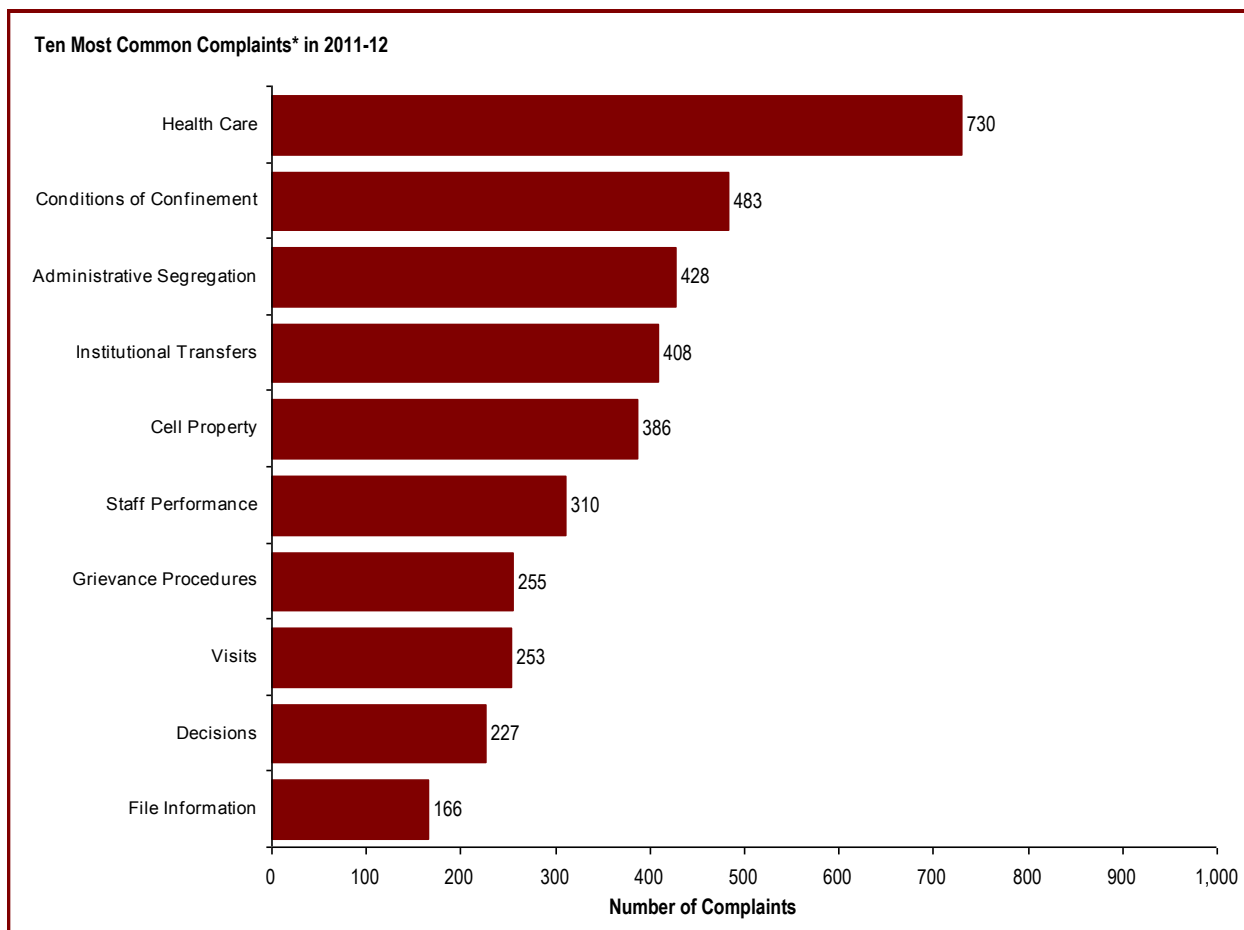
Table B5

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Type of Employees					
Correctional Investigator	1	1	1	1	1
Senior Management and Legal Counsel/Advisor	5	5	5	5	5
Investigative Services	13	16	20	20	21
Administrative Services	4	2	2	4	5
Total	23	24	28	30	32

Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

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

Figure B6



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- There were 5,789 complaints/inquires* received at the Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) in 2011-12.
- Health care (12.6%), conditions of confinement (8.3%), and administrative segregation (7.4%) accounted for 28.3% of all complaints.
- The number of individual complaints processed by the OCI has decreased in recent years because the OCI has reallocated resources to sharpen its focus on systemic issues and death in custody investigations.

Note:

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

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

Table B6

Category of Complaint	Number of Complaints*				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	#	#	#	#	#
Health Care (including Dental)	849	851	821	797	730
Conditions of Confinement	350	373	-- **	469	483
Administrative Segregation	406	423	390	346	428
Institutional Transfers	555	447	393	369	408
Cell Property	520	416	388	407	386
Staff Performance	316	357	370	347	310
Grievance Procedures	264	209	236	284	255
Visits (includes Private Family Visits)	315	311	277	205	253
Decisions (General) - Implementation	-- ***	-- ***	-- ***	129	227
File Information	297	253	152	202	166
Telephone	189	195	165	168	141
Correspondence	-- ***	-- ***	-- ***	115	127
Programs/Services	180	186	163	188	122
Harassment	-- ***	-- ***	-- ***	88	119
Financial Matters	-- ***	-- ***	-- ***	78	108
Security Classification	172	138	102	135	92
Safety/Security of Offender	176	165	137	90	87
Mental Health	-- ***	-- ***	-- ***	112	54
Other****	852	978	1,357	1,087	1,061
Outside OCI's Terms of Reference	203	216	174	187	232
Total	6,023	5,775	5,282	5,914	5,789

Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

Note:

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

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

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

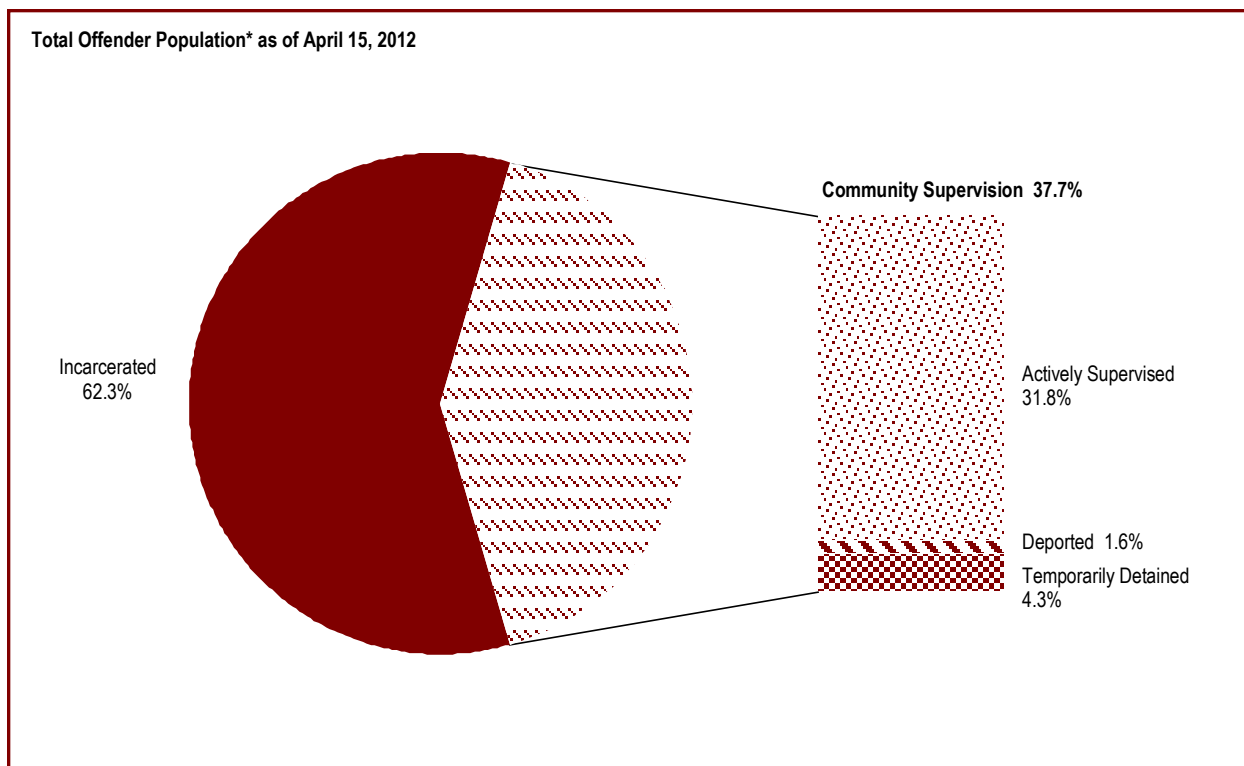
The number of individual complaints processed by the OCI has decreased in recent years because the OCI has reallocated resources to sharpen its focus on systemic issues and death in custody investigations.

SECTION C

OFFENDER POPULATION

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Figure C1



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Definitions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note:

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

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Table C1 (as of April 15, 2012)

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

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

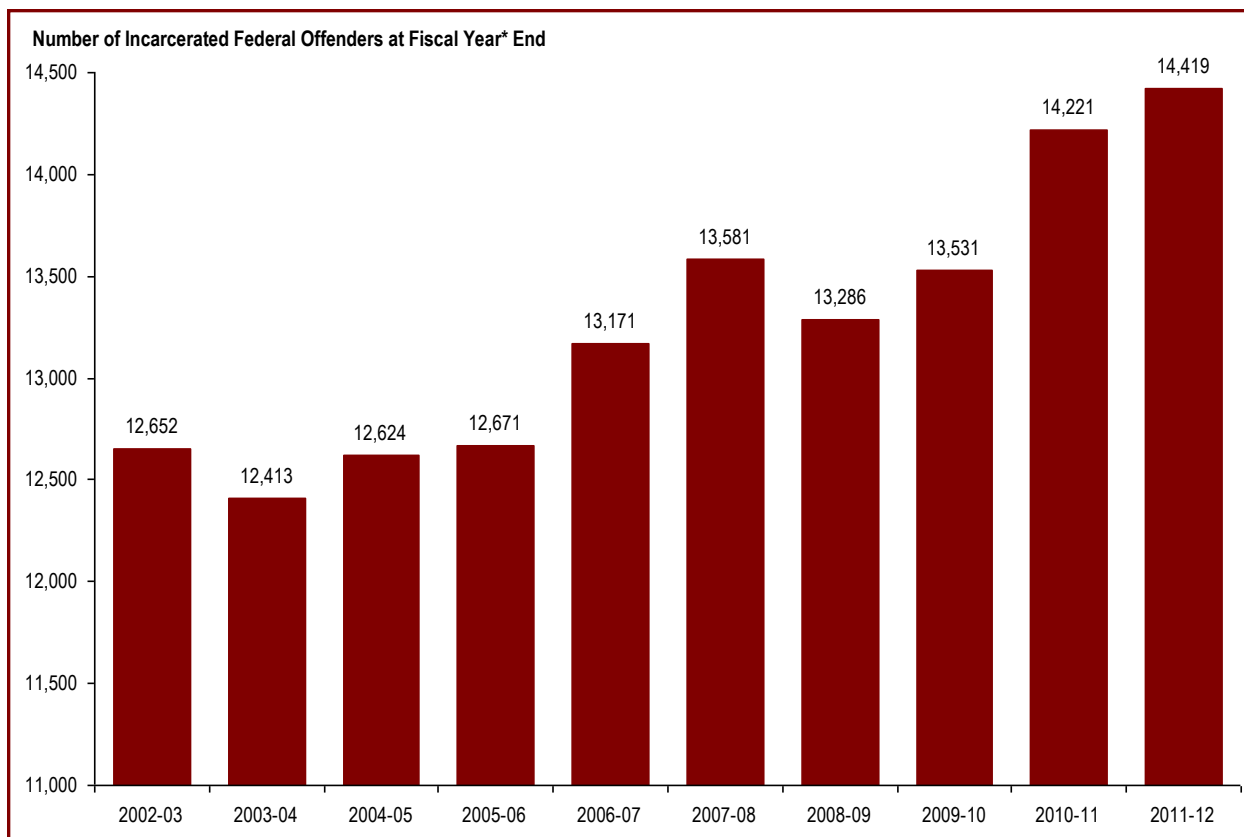
*In addition to this total offender population, 117 offenders were on bail, 120 offenders had escaped, and 441 offenders were unlawfully at large.

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

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

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS INCREASED IN 2011-12

Figure C2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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

Note:

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

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

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS INCREASED IN 2011-12

Table C2

Year	Incarcerated Offenders					Total
	Federal ¹	Provincial/Territorial ²			Total	
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/ Temporary Detention		
2002-03	12,652	10,555	8,703	337	19,595	32,247
2003-04	12,413	9,801	9,149	328	19,278	31,691
2004-05	12,624	9,778	9,619	330	19,727	32,351
2005-06	12,671	9,560	10,875	290	20,725	33,396
2006-07	13,171	9,978	12,128	297	22,403	35,574
2007-08	13,581	9,750	12,931	332	23,013	36,594
2008-09	13,286	9,887	13,502	328	23,717	37,003
2009-10	13,531	10,002	13,691	319	24,012	37,543
2010-11	14,221	10,873	13,033	433	24,339	38,560
2011-12	14,419	--	--	--	--	--

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

Note:

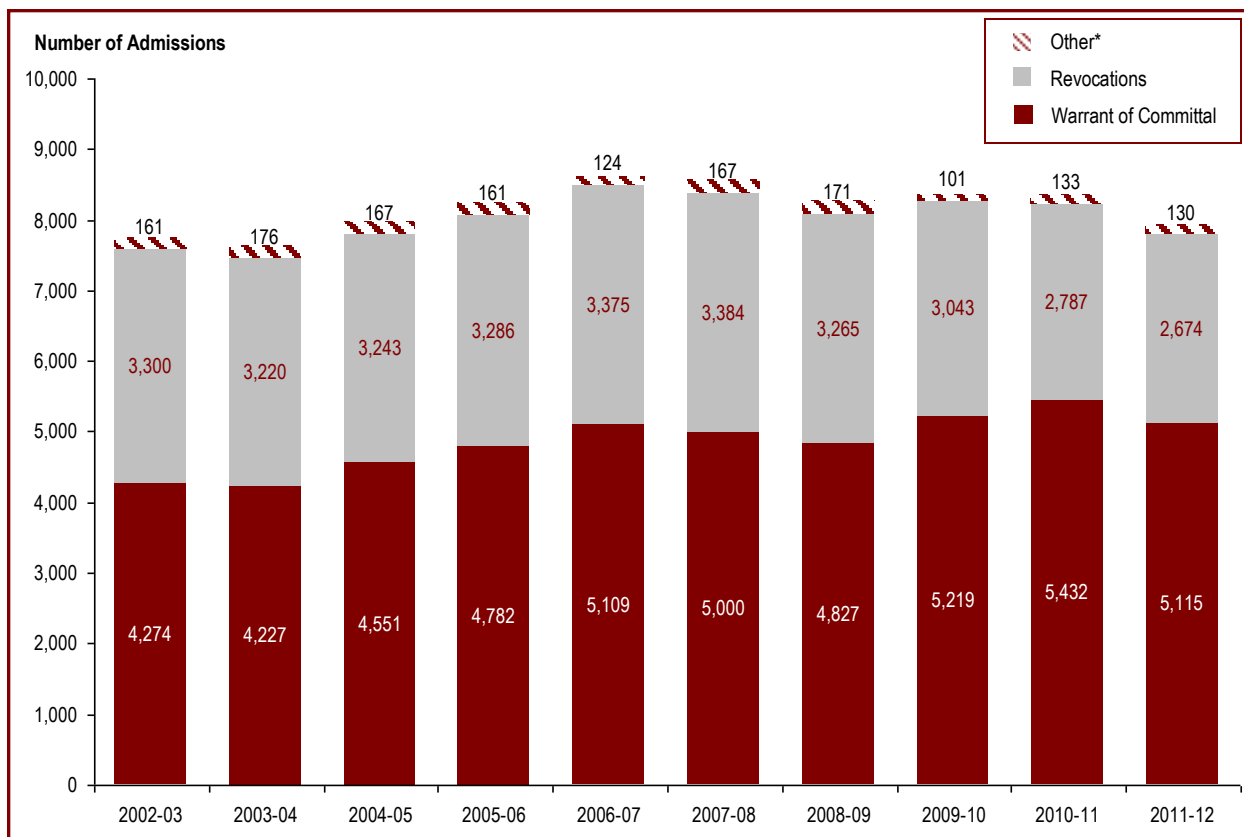
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders who are currently serving a sentence of two years or more in a federal or provincial correctional facility. These numbers include those offenders who are in the community on some form of temporary absence at the time of the count. These numbers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

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

-- Data not available.

THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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

Note:

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

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

THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C3

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Warrant of Committal										
1 st Federal Sentence	274	3,345	280	3,268	280	3,560	294	3,709	302	3,501
All Others	35	1,346	35	1,244	31	1,348	39	1,390	44	1,268
Subtotal	309	4,691	315	4,512	311	4,908	333	5,099	346	4,769
Total	5,000		4,827		5,219		5,432		5,115	
Revocations	147	3,237	167	3,098	179	2,864	152	2,635	134	2,540
Total	3,384		3,265		3,043		2,787		2,674	
Other*	11	156	20	151	5	96	8	125	17	113
Total	167		171		101		133		130	
	467	8,084	502	7,761	495	7,868	493	7,859	497	7,422
Total Admissions	8,551		8,263		8,363		8,352		7,919	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

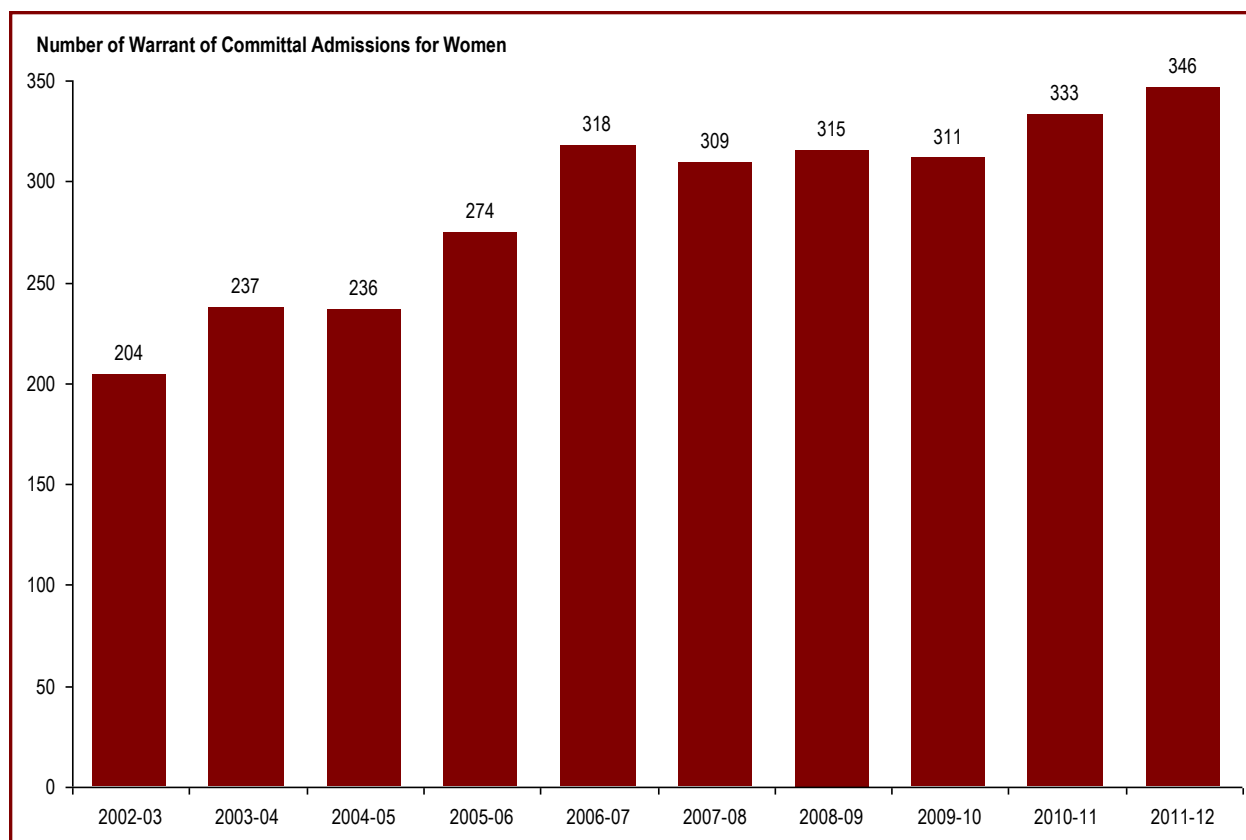
Note:

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

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

Figure C4



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In the last ten years, the number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction increased 69.6% from 204 in 2002-03 to 346 in 2011-12. During the same time period, there was an increase of 17.2% in the number of men admitted to federal jurisdiction.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrants of committal has increased by 12.0% from 2007-08 to 2011-12.
- Overall, women continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of admissions (i.e., 6.8% in 2011-12).
- As of April 15, 2012, there were 603 women incarcerated in Canada under federal jurisdiction.

Note:

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

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

Table C4

Year	Warrant of Committal Admissions				Total
	Women		Men		
	#	%	#	%	
2002-03	204	4.8	4,070	95.2	4,274
2003-04	237	5.6	3,990	94.4	4,227
2004-05	236	5.2	4,315	94.8	4,551
2005-06	274	5.7	4,508	94.3	4,782
2006-07	318	6.2	4,789	93.8	5,107
2007-08	309	6.2	4,691	93.8	5,000
2008-09	315	6.5	4,512	93.5	4,827
2009-10	311	6.0	4,908	94.0	5,219
2010-11	333	6.1	5,099	93.9	5,432
2011-12	346	6.8	4,769	93.2	5,115

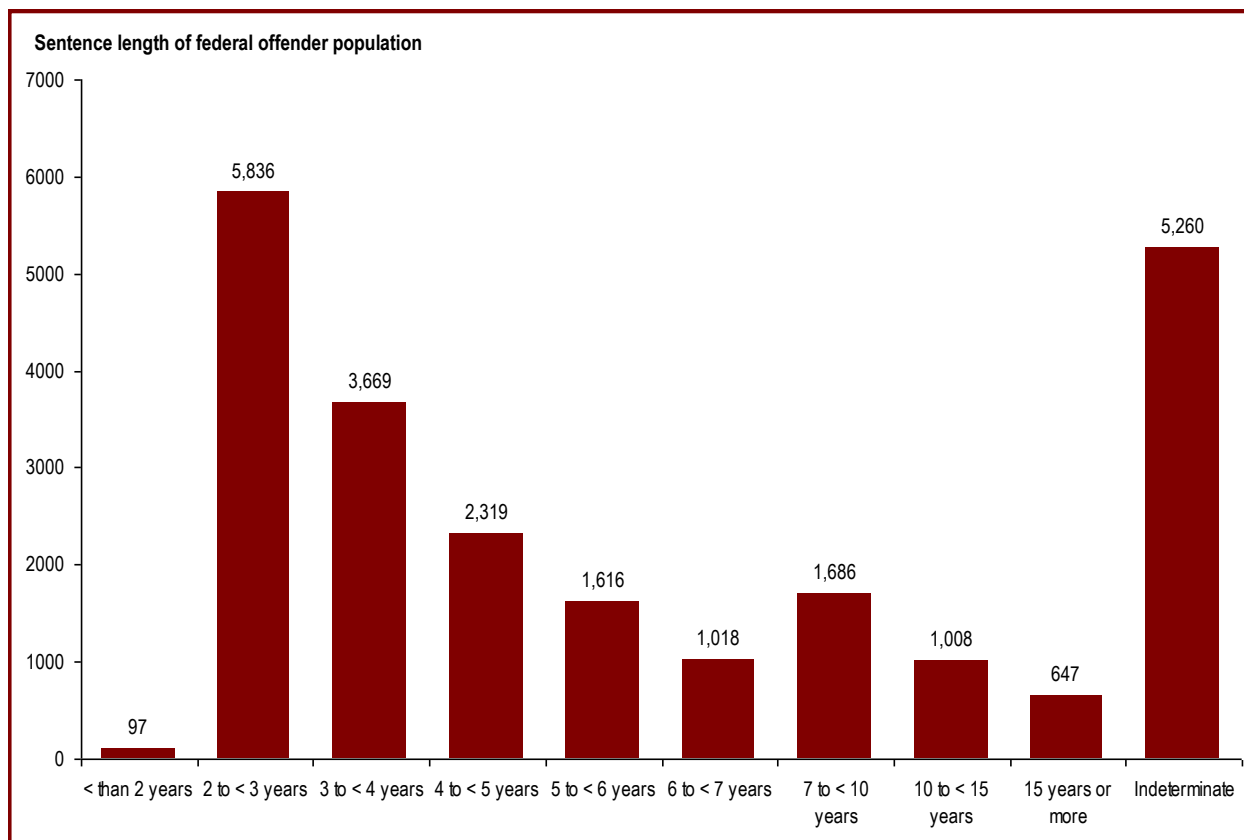
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

Figure C5



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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

Note:

Total Offender Population includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions and those on temporary absence), offenders who are temporarily detained, actively supervised, and those that have been deported. Offenders serving a sentence less than 2 years includes offenders transferred from foreign countries or offenders under a long term supervision order who received a new sentence of less than 2 years.

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

Table C5

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

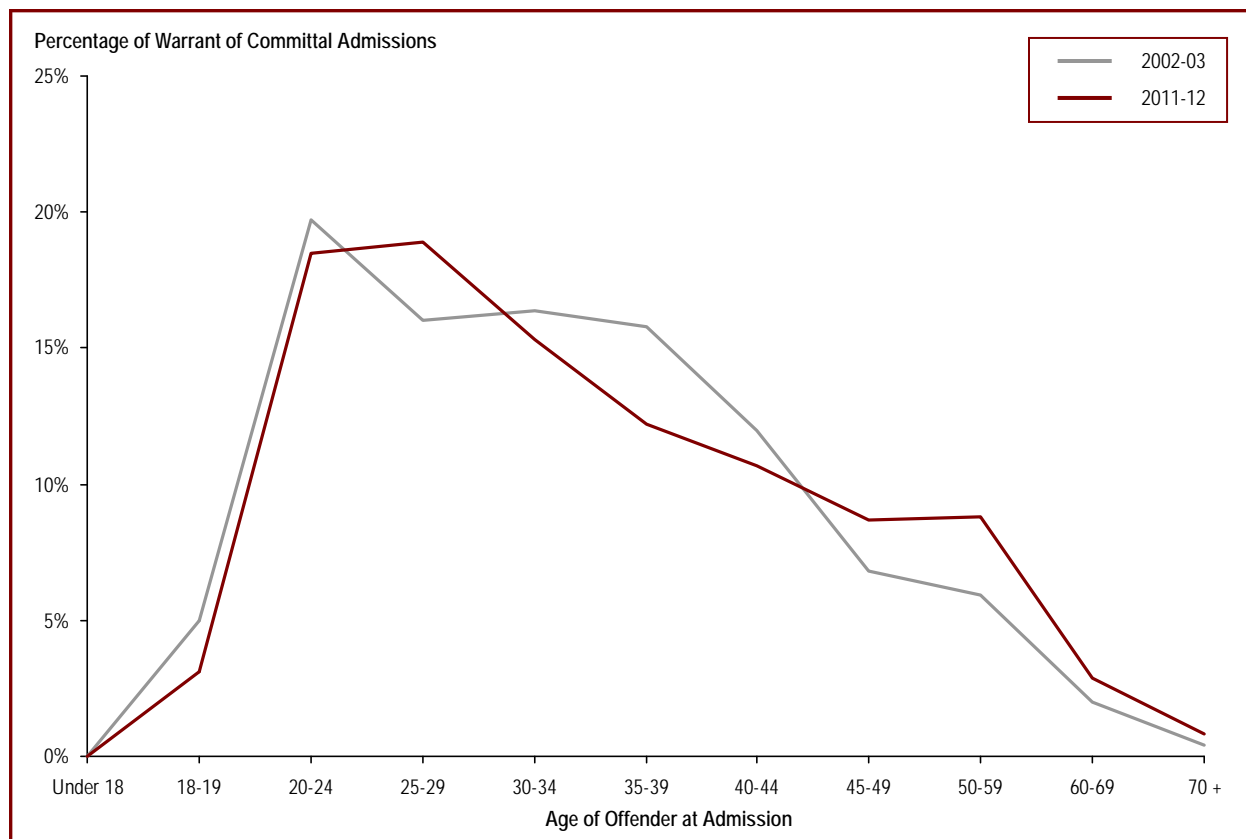
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Total Offender Population includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions and those on temporary absence), offenders who are temporarily detained, actively supervised, and those that have been deported. Offenders serving a sentence less than 2 years includes offenders transferred from foreign countries or offenders under a long term supervision order who received a new sentence of less than 2 years.

OFFENDER AGE AT ADMISSION TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Figure C6



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2011-12, 37.4% of offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 27.5% 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 is the same in 2011-12 as it was in 2002-03, 32 years of age.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 40 and 49 at admission has increased from 803 (18.8%) in 2002-03 to 992 (19.4%) in 2011-12, whereas the number of offenders between the ages of 30 and 34 increased from 702 (16.4%) in 2002-03 to 782 (15.3%) in 2011-12.

Note:

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

OFFENDER AGE AT ADMISSION TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Table C6

Age at Admission	2002-03						2011-12					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
18 and 19	5	2.5	210	5.2	215	5.0	11	3.2	147	3.1	158	3.1
20 to 24	39	19.1	801	19.7	840	19.7	57	16.5	889	18.6	946	18.5
25 to 29	31	15.2	652	16.0	683	16.0	75	21.7	893	18.7	968	18.9
30 to 34	42	20.6	660	16.2	702	16.4	50	14.5	732	15.3	782	15.3
35 to 39	38	18.6	637	15.7	675	15.8	48	13.9	577	12.1	625	12.2
40 to 44	24	11.8	490	12.0	514	12.0	34	9.8	514	10.8	548	10.7
45 to 49	15	7.4	274	6.7	289	6.8	29	8.4	415	8.7	444	8.7
50 to 59	8	3.9	246	6.0	254	5.9	34	9.8	418	8.8	452	8.8
60 to 69	1	0.5	83	2.0	84	2.0	7	2.0	142	3.0	149	2.9
70 and over	1	0.5	16	0.4	17	0.4	1	0.3	42	0.9	43	0.8
Total	204		4,070		4,274		346		4,769		5,115	

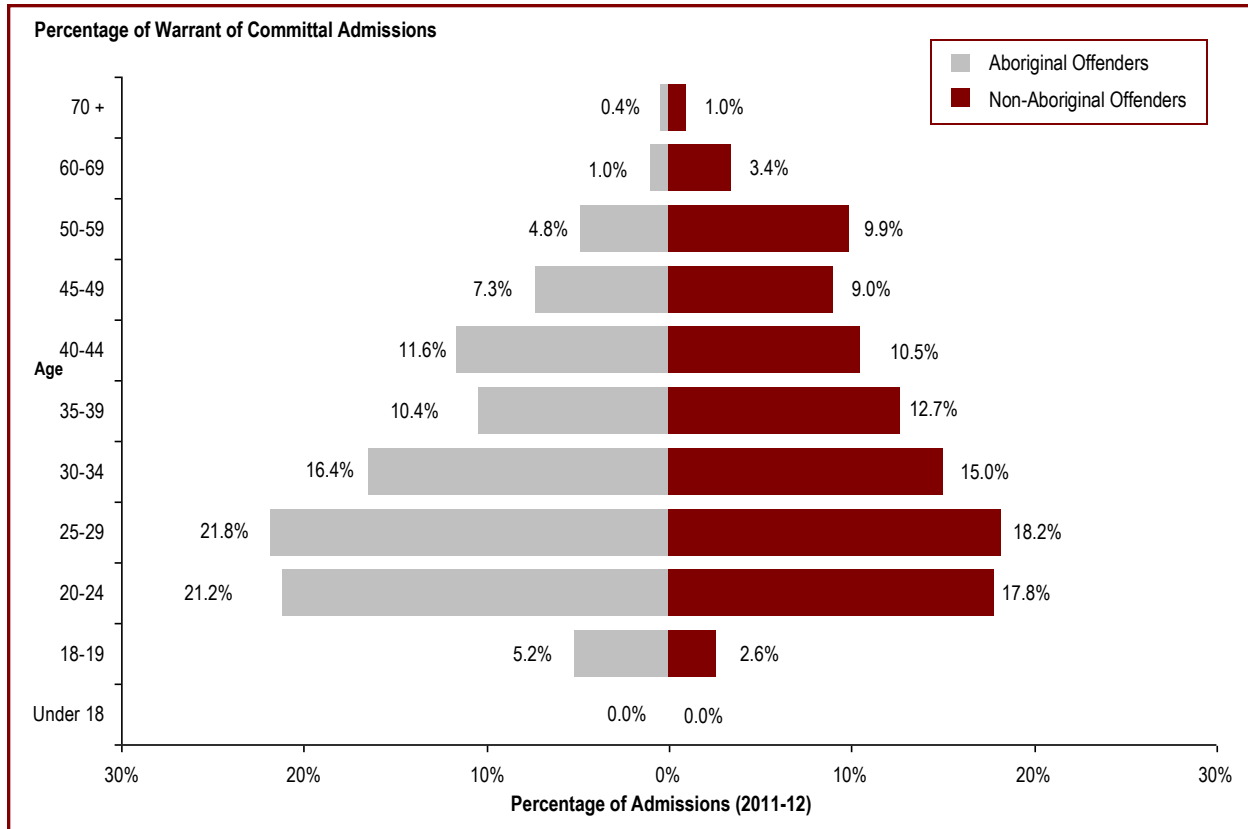
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

Figure C7



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Of those offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction in 2011-12, 48.2% of Aboriginal offenders were under the age of 30, compared to 38.6% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The median age of Aboriginal offenders at admission is 30, compared to a median age of 33 for non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

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

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

Table C7

Age at Admission	2002-03						2011-12					
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
18 and 19	54	6.7	161	4.6	215	5.0	53	5.2	105	2.6	158	3.1
20 to 24	208	25.8	632	18.2	840	19.7	218	21.2	728	17.8	946	18.5
25 to 29	146	18.1	537	15.5	683	16.0	224	21.8	744	18.2	968	18.9
30 to 34	140	17.4	562	16.2	702	16.4	168	16.4	614	15.0	782	15.3
35 to 39	112	13.9	563	16.2	675	15.8	107	10.4	518	12.7	625	12.2
40 to 44	83	10.3	431	12.4	514	12.0	119	11.6	429	10.5	548	10.7
45 to 49	29	3.6	260	7.5	289	6.8	75	7.3	369	9.0	444	8.7
50 to 59	24	3.0	230	6.6	254	5.9	49	4.8	403	9.9	452	8.8
60 to 69	8	1.0	76	2.2	84	2.0	10	1.0	139	3.4	149	2.9
70 and over	1	0.1	16	0.5	17	0.4	4	0.4	39	1.0	43	0.8
Total	805		3,469		4,274		1,027		4,088		5,115	

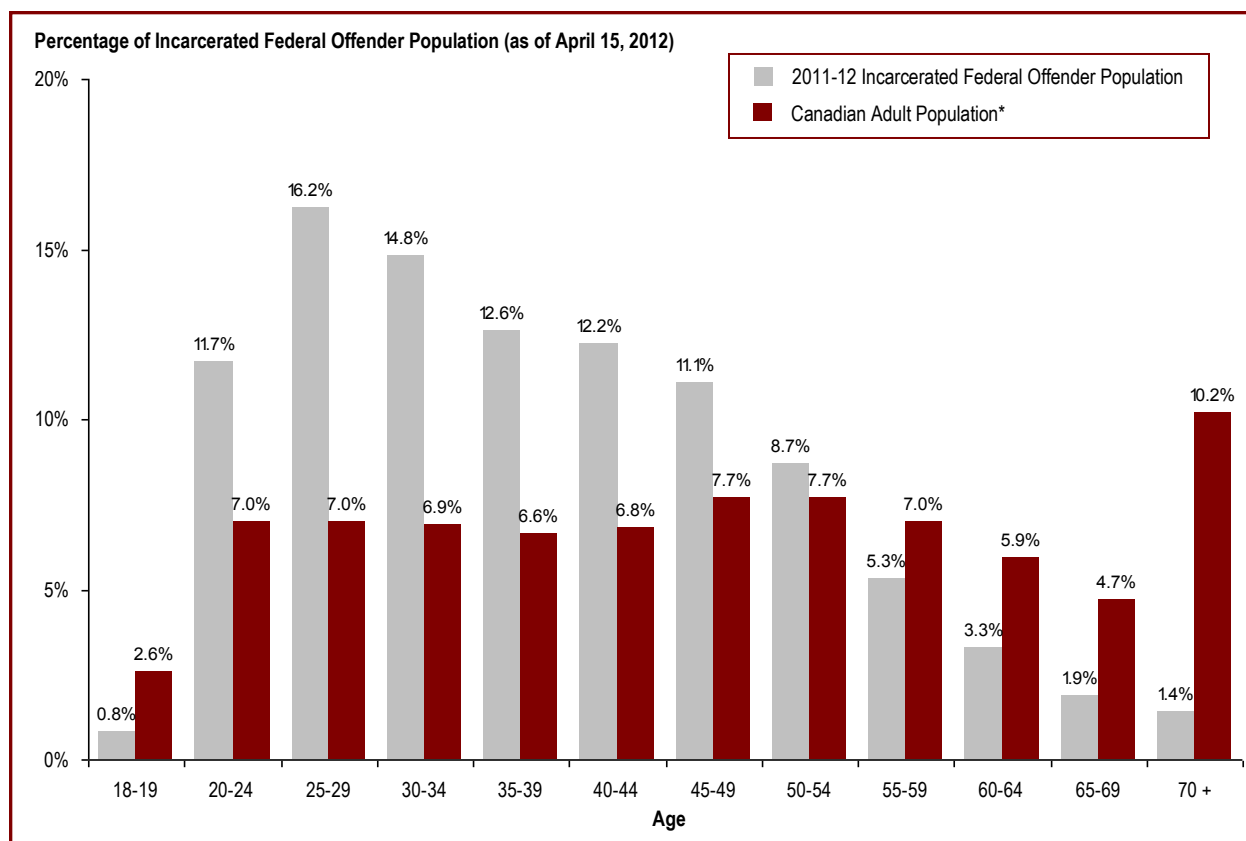
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

Figure C8



Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

- In 2011-12, 56.1% of incarcerated federal offenders were under the age of 40.
- In 2011-12, 20.6% of the incarcerated federal offender population was aged 50 and over.
- The community federal offender population was older than the incarcerated population; 32.6% of offenders in the community were aged 50 and over, compared to 20.6% of the incarcerated offenders in this age group.

Note:

*2012 Postcensal Estimates, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

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

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

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 15, 2012.

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

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

Table C8

Age	Incarcerated		Community		Total		% of Canadian Adult Population*
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Under 18	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19.8
18 and 19	119	0.8	7	0.1	126	0.5	2.6
20 to 24	1,681	11.7	623	7.1	2,304	9.9	7.0
25 to 29	2,331	16.2	1,128	12.9	3,459	14.9	7.0
30 to 34	2,140	14.8	1,073	12.3	3,213	13.9	6.9
35 to 39	1,820	12.6	1,000	11.4	2,820	12.2	6.6
40 to 44	1,757	12.2	1,025	11.7	2,782	12.0	6.8
45 to 49	1,602	11.1	1,036	11.9	2,638	11.4	7.7
50 to 54	1,252	8.7	900	10.3	2,152	9.3	7.7
55 to 59	764	5.3	686	7.9	1,450	6.3	7.0
60 to 64	478	3.3	497	5.7	975	4.2	5.9
65 to 69	274	1.9	364	4.2	638	2.8	4.7
70 and over	201	1.4	398	4.6	599	2.6	10.2
Total	14,419	100.0	8,737	100.0	23,156	100.0	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

Note:

*2012 Postcensal Estimates, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

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

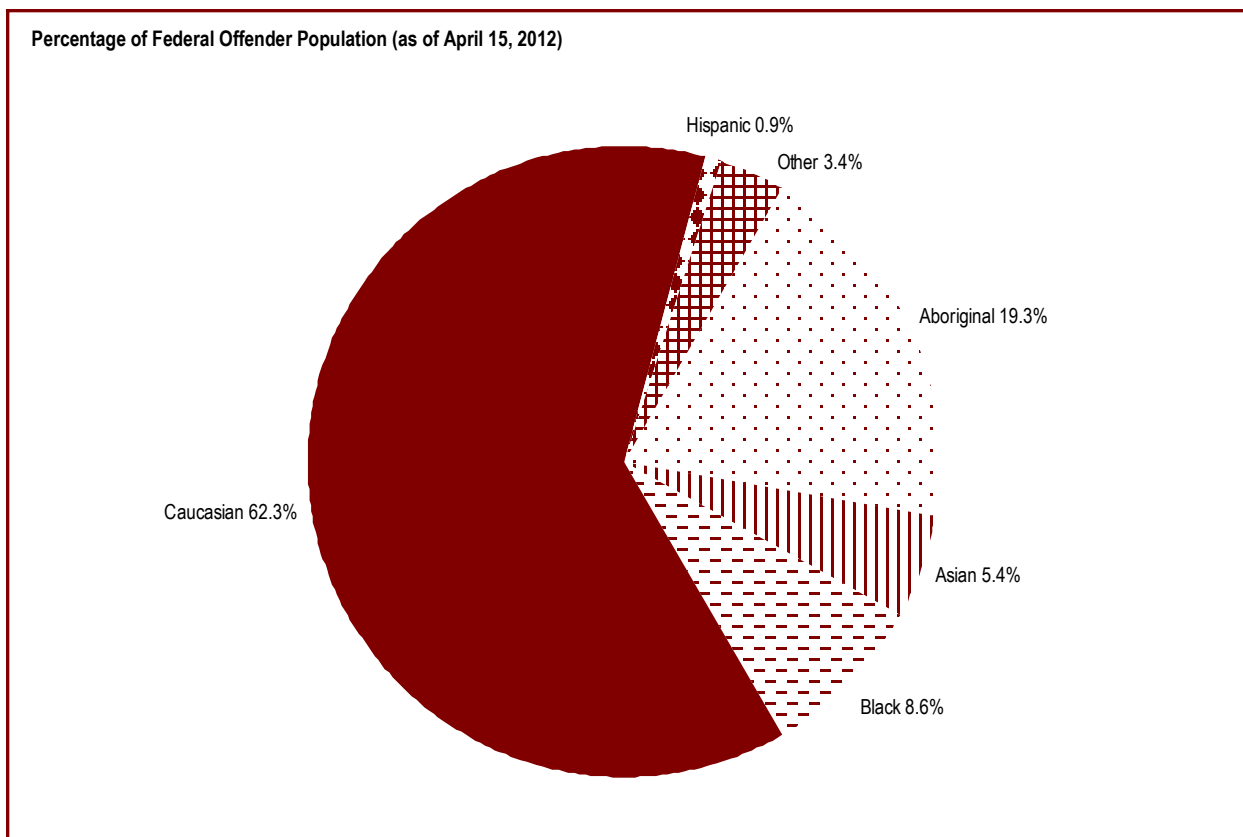
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 15, 2012.

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

62% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Figure C9



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

62% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Table C9

	Offender Population			
	2006-07		2011-12	
	#	%	#	%
Aboriginal	3,810	16.9	4,465	19.3
Inuit	147	0.7	211	0.9
Métis	1,090	4.8	1,166	5.0
North American Indian	2,573	11.4	3,088	13.3
Asian	971	4.3	1,258	5.4
Arab/West Asian	152	0.7	298	1.3
Asiatic	151	0.7	65	0.3
Chinese	118	0.5	161	0.7
East Indian	35	0.2	21	0.1
Filipino	40	0.2	66	0.3
Japanese	6	0.0	6	0.0
Korean	18	0.1	21	0.1
South East Asian	309	1.4	393	1.7
South Asian	142	0.6	227	1.0
Black	1,478	6.6	1,998	8.6
Caucasian	15,440	68.7	14,433	62.3
Hispanic	145	0.6	219	0.9
Hispanic	20	0.1	12	0.1
Latin American	125	0.6	207	0.9
Other/Unknown	648	2.9	783	3.4
Total	22,482	100.0	23,156	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

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

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

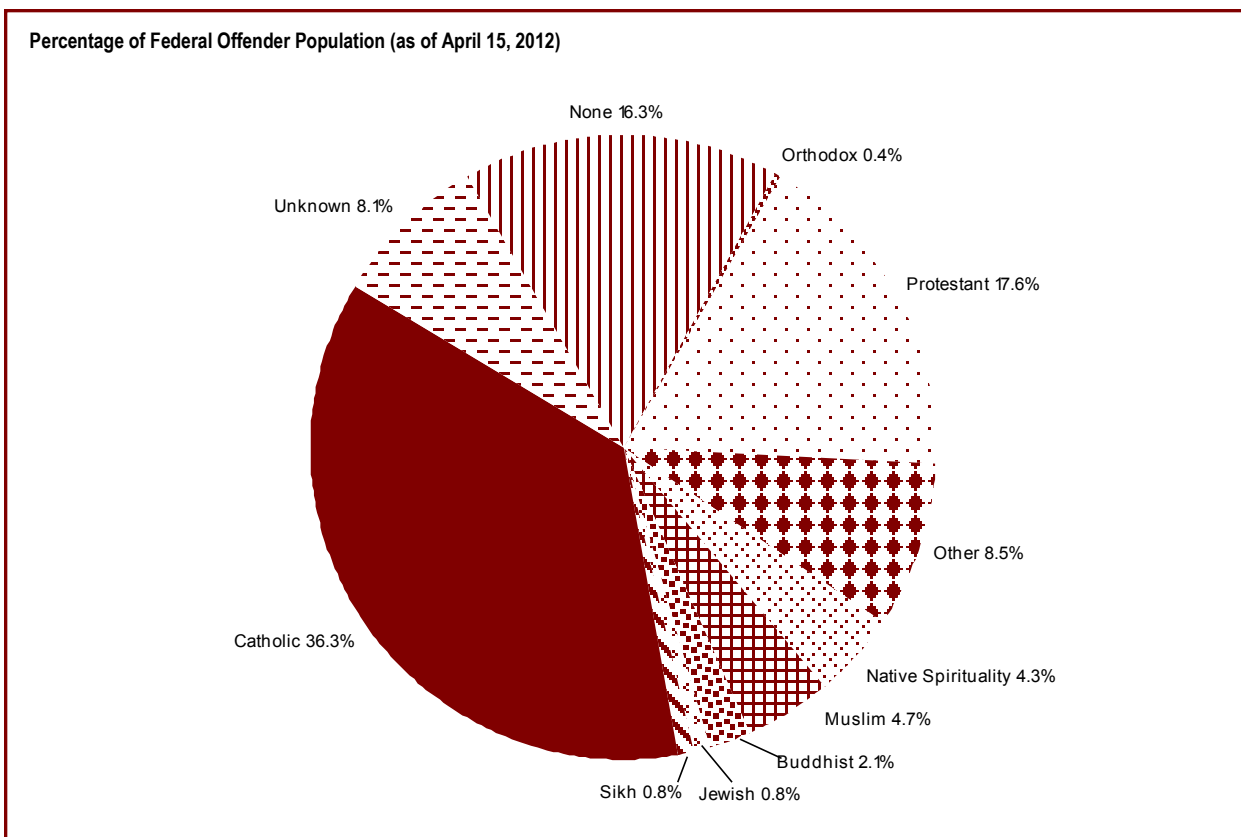
The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence) and offenders who are on community supervision. Community supervision includes federal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

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

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

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Figure C10



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The religious identification of the current federal offender population is diverse. The two most frequently declared religions are Catholic (36.3%), and Protestant (17.6%).
- Religious identification is unknown for 8.1% of offenders, whereas 16.3% stated they have no religion.

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Table C10

	Offender Population			
	2006-07		2011-12	
	#	%	#	%
Catholic	9,237	41.1	8,412	36.3
Protestant	4,580	20.4	4,070	17.6
Muslim	857	3.8	1,091	4.7
Native Spirituality	844	3.8	998	4.3
Buddhist	381	1.7	493	2.1
Jewish	172	0.8	188	0.8
Orthodox	115	0.5	104	0.4
Sikh	123	0.5	175	0.8
Other	1,437	6.4	1,976	8.5
None	3,551	15.8	3,770	16.3
Unknown	1,185	5.3	1,879	8.1
Total	22,482	100.0	23,156	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

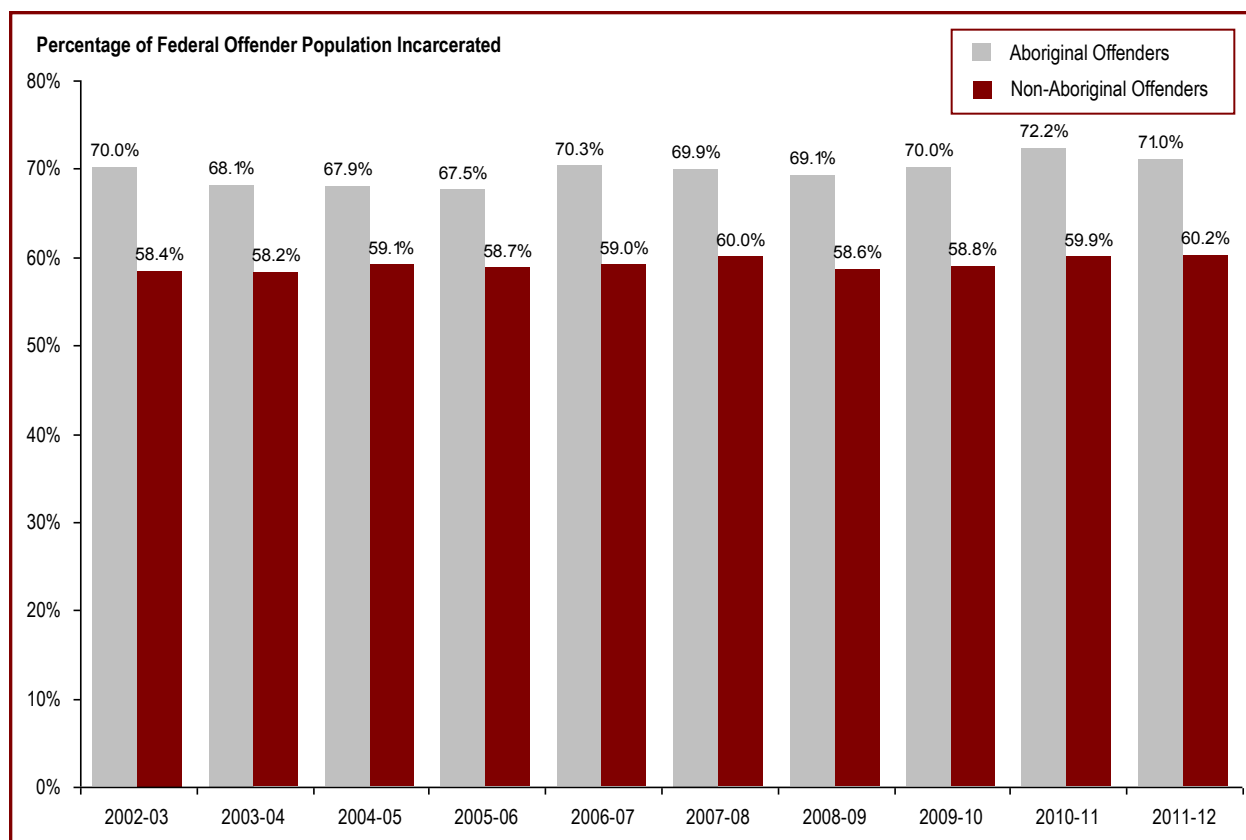
The data reflect the total offender population, which includes federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence) and federal offenders who are on community supervision. Community supervision includes federal offenders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

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

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

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

Figure C11



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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

Note:

*2006 Census, Statistics Canada.

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

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

Table C11

			Incarcerated		Community		Total
			#	%	#	%	
Men							
2008-09	Aboriginal		2,460	69.9	1,058	30.1	3,518
	Non-Aboriginal		10,326	59.3	7,083	40.7	17,409
	Total		12,786	61.1	8,141	38.9	20,927
2009-10	Aboriginal		2,629	70.6	1,097	29.4	3,726
	Non-Aboriginal		10,399	59.6	7,048	40.4	17,447
	Total		13,028	61.5	8,145	38.5	21,173
2010-11	Aboriginal		2,875	72.8	1,072	27.2	3,947
	Non-Aboriginal		10,776	60.5	7,041	39.5	17,817
	Total		13,651	62.7	8,113	37.3	21,764
2011-12	Aboriginal		2,966	71.5	1,184	28.5	4,150
	Non-Aboriginal		10,850	60.7	7,017	39.3	17,867
	Total		13,816	62.8	8,201	37.2	22,017
Women							
2008-09	Aboriginal		157	58.1	113	41.9	270
	Non-Aboriginal		343	42.6	462	57.4	805
	Total		500	46.5	575	53.5	1,075
2009-10	Aboriginal		164	62.4	99	37.6	263
	Non-Aboriginal		339	42.2	465	57.8	804
	Total		503	47.1	564	52.9	1,067
2010-11	Aboriginal		182	63.0	107	37.0	289
	Non-Aboriginal		388	47.9	422	52.1	810
	Total		570	51.9	529	48.1	1,099
2011-12	Aboriginal		205	65.1	110	34.9	315
	Non-Aboriginal		398	48.3	426	51.7	824
	Total		603	52.9	536	47.1	1,139

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

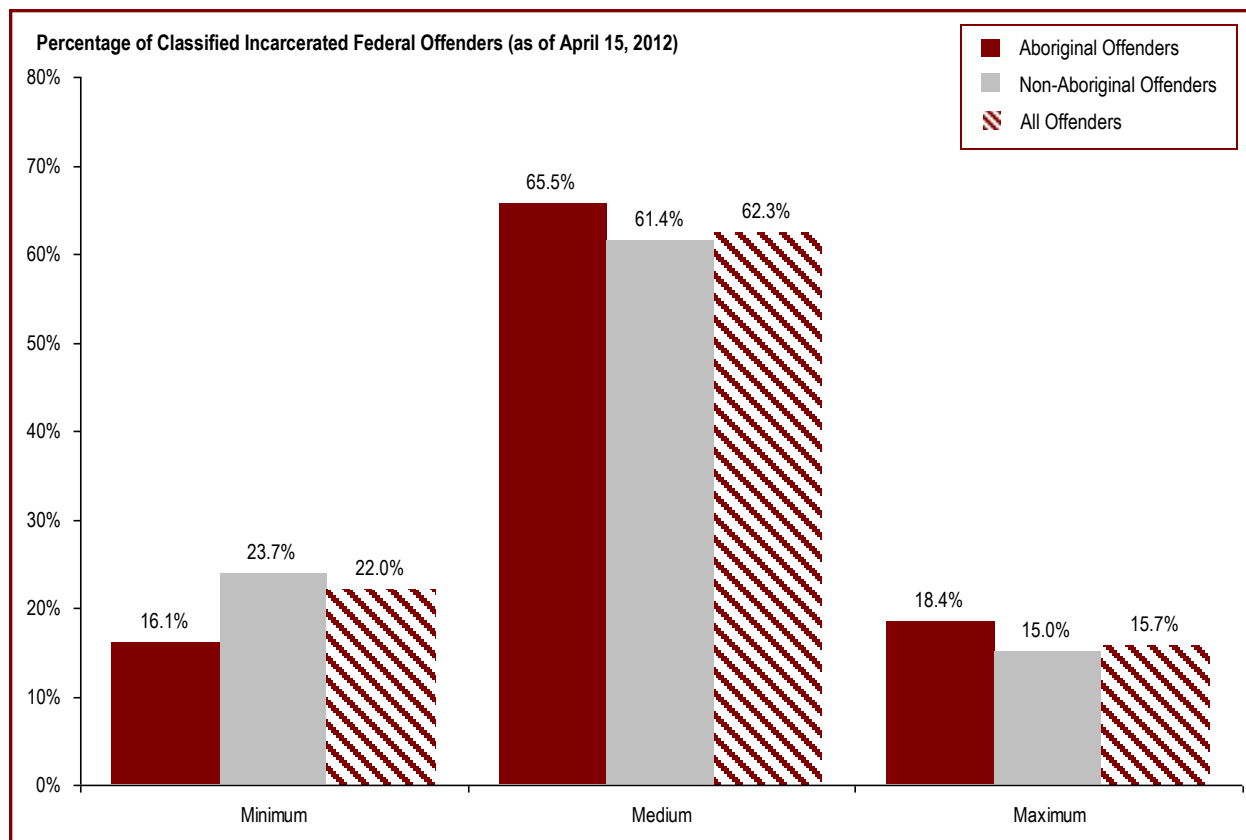
Note:

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

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

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

Figure C12



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Approximately two-thirds (62.3%) of federal offenders are classified as medium security risk.
- Compared to non-Aboriginal offenders, a lower percentage of Aboriginal offenders are classified as minimum security risk (16.1% vs. 23.7%) and a higher percentage are classified as medium (65.5% vs. 61.4%) and maximum (18.4% vs. 15.0%) security risk.

Note:

The data represent the offender security level decision, as of April 15, 2012.

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

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

Table C12

Security Risk Level	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	479	16.1	2,444	23.7	2,923	22.0
Medium	1,950	65.5	6,335	61.4	8,285	62.3
Maximum	546	18.4	1,545	15.0	2,091	15.7
Total	2,975	100.0	10,324	100.0	13,299	100.0
Not Yet Determined*	196		924		1,120	
Total	3,171		11,248		14,419	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

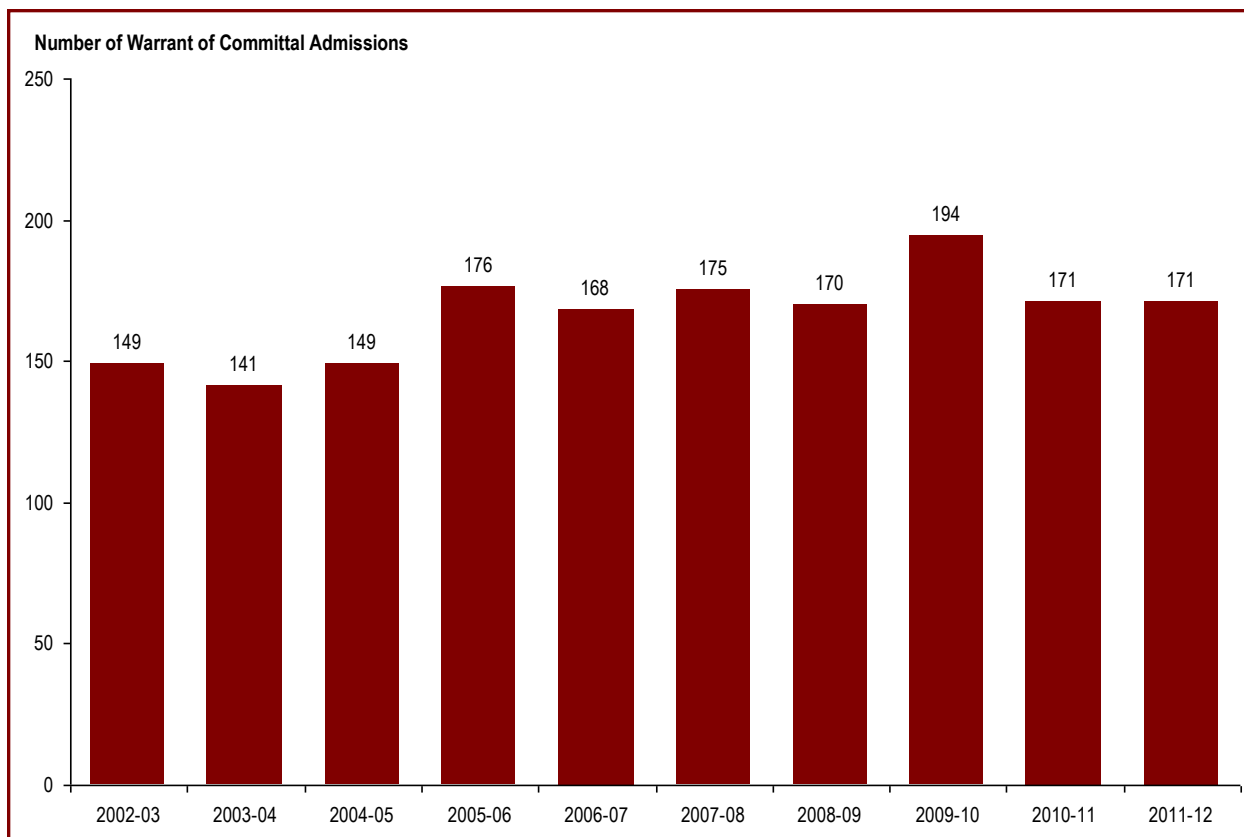
The data represent the offender security level decision, as of April 15, 2012.

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

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

ADMISSIONS WITH A LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE WERE STABLE IN 2011-12

Figure C13



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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

Note:

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

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

ADMISSIONS WITH A LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE WERE STABLE IN 2011-12

Table C13

Year	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2002-03	1	35	36	3	110	113	4	145	149
2003-04	0	22	22	2	117	119	2	139	141
2004-05	1	26	27	5	117	122	6	143	149
2005-06	4	40	44	9	123	132	13	163	176
2006-07	5	33	38	9	121	130	14	154	168
2007-08	4	31	35	4	136	140	8	167	175
2008-09	4	33	37	2	131	133	6	164	170
2009-10	6	41	47	7	140	147	13	181	194
2010-11	3	28	31	6	134	140	9	162	171
2011-12	5	34	39	10	122	132	15	156	171

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

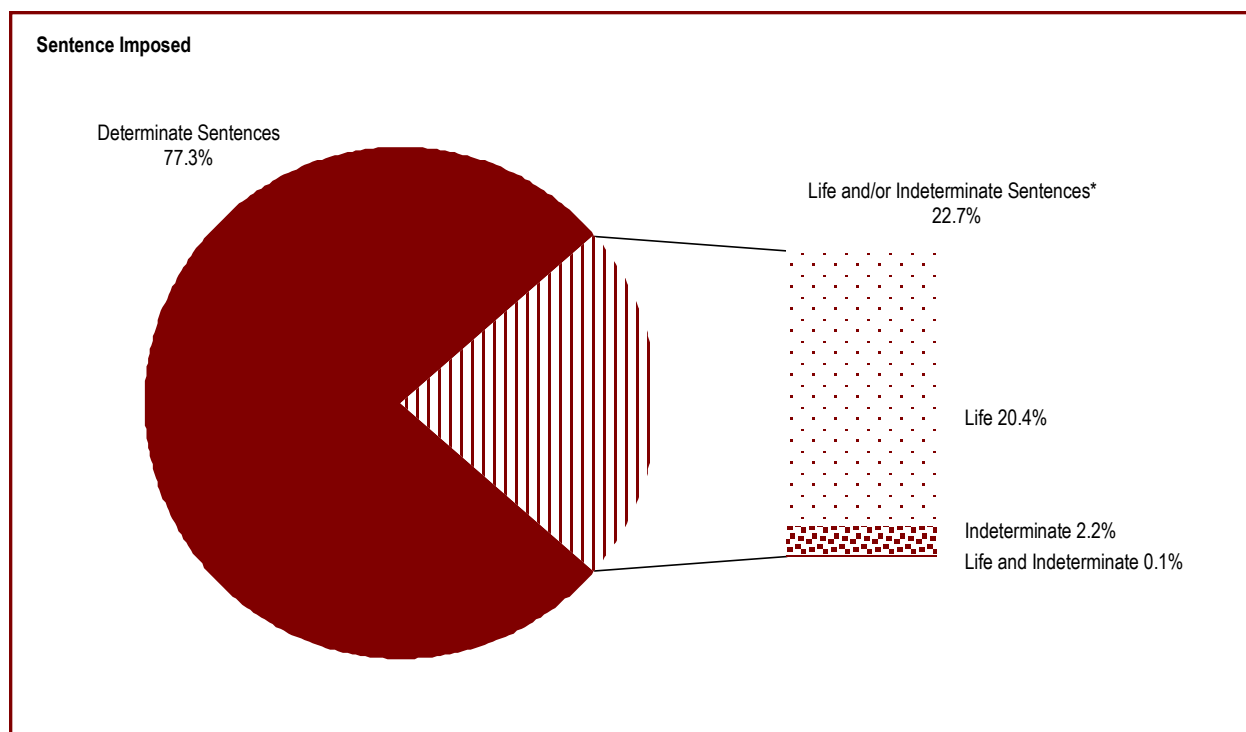
Note:

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

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

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

Figure C14



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 15, 2012, there were 5,254 offenders serving a life sentence and/or an indeterminate sentence. This represents 22.7% of the total offender population. The majority (63.9%) of these offenders were in custody. Of the 1,896 offenders who were being supervised in the community, the majority (81.2%) are serving a life sentence for 2nd Degree Murder.
- There are 21 offenders who are serving both a life sentence and an indeterminate sentence*.
- There are 498 offenders who are serving an indeterminate sentence as a result of a special designation. The remaining 4,735 offenders have not received a special designation, but are serving a life sentence.
- 96.1% of the 465 Dangerous Offenders with indeterminate sentences were incarcerated and 3.9% were supervised in the community. In contrast, 40.0% of the 30 Dangerous Sexual Offenders were incarcerated and all (three) Habitual Offenders were supervised in the community.

Note:

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

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

Table C14

	Offenders under CSC Jurisdiction		Current Status			
			Custody	Community		
			Incarcerated	Day Parole	Full Parole	Other***
	#	%				
Offenders with a life sentence for:						
1 st Degree Murder	1,084	4.7	877	35	172	0
2 nd Degree Murder	3,431	14.8	1,891	213	1,327	0
Other Offences*	220	1.0	112	14	94	0
Total	4,735	20.4	2,880	262	1,593	0
Offenders with indeterminate sentences resulting from the special designation of:						
Dangerous Offender	465	2.0	447	5	13	0
Dangerous Sexual Offender	30	0.1	12	1	17	0
Habitual Offenders	3	0.0	0	1	2	0
Total	498	2.2	459	7	32	0
Offenders serving an indeterminate sentence (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence):						
	21	0.1	19	0	2	0
Total offenders with Life and/or Indeterminate sentence	5,254	22.7	3,358	269	1,627	0
Offenders Serving Determinate sentences**	17,902	77.3	11,061	1,003	2,037	3,801
Total	23,156	100.0	14,419	1,272	3,664	3,801

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

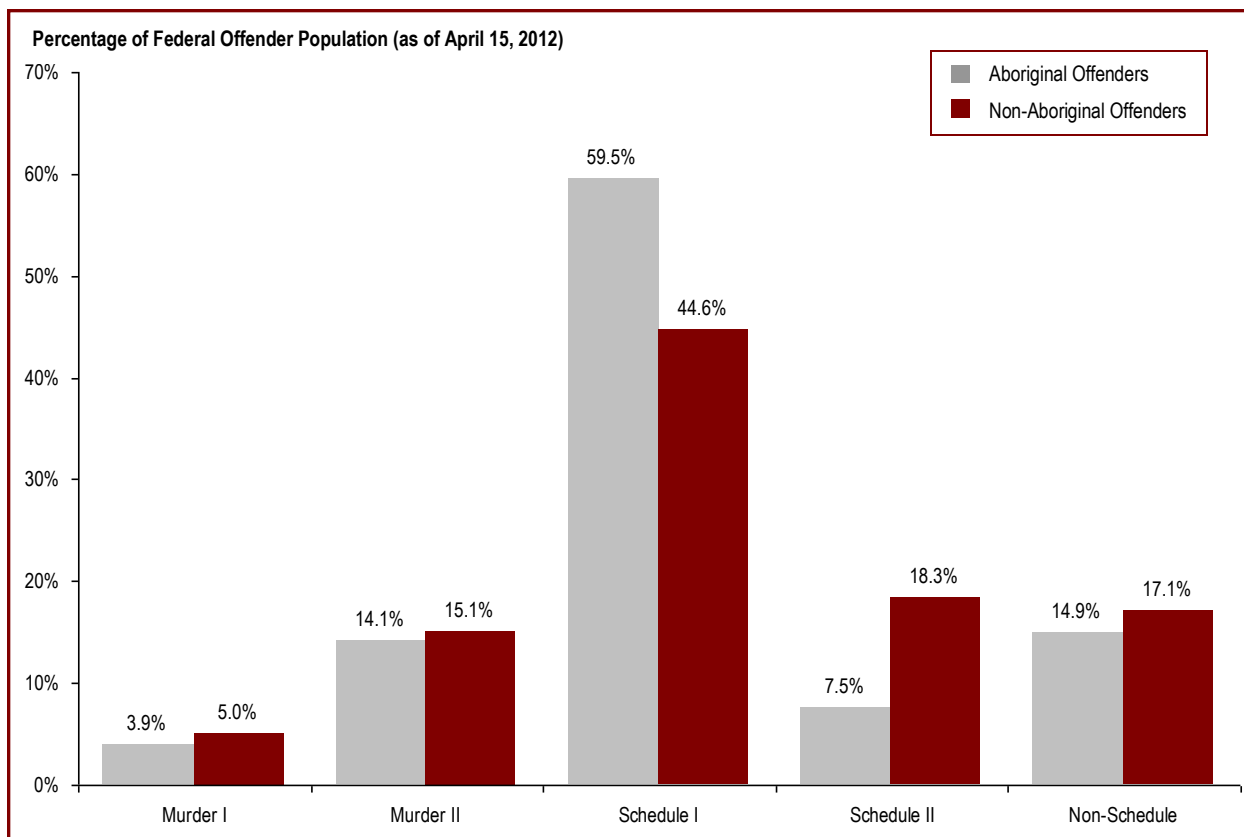
**This includes two offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders who are serving determinate sentences.

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

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

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

Figure C15



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

Table C15

Offence Category	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Murder I	8	168	176	35	892	927	43	1,060	1,103
Percent	2.5	4.0	3.9	4.2	5.0	5.0	3.8	4.8	4.8
Murder II	44	586	630	108	2,708	2,816	152	3,294	3,446
Percent	14.0	14.1	14.1	13.1	15.2	15.1	13.3	15.0	14.9
Schedule I	179	2,478	2,657	249	8,090	8,339	428	10,568	10,996
Percent	56.8	59.7	59.5	30.2	45.3	44.6	37.6	48.0	47.5
Schedule II	43	294	337	261	3,156	3,417	304	3,450	3,754
Percent	13.7	7.1	7.5	31.7	17.7	18.3	26.7	15.7	16.2
Non-Schedule	41	624	665	171	3,021	3,192	212	3,645	3,857
Percent	13.0	15.0	14.9	20.8	16.9	17.1	18.6	16.6	16.7
	315	4,150		824	17,867		1,139	22,017	
Total	4,465			18,691			23,156		

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

Schedule I is comprised of sexual offences and other violent crimes excluding first and second degree murder (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).Schedule II is comprised of serious drug offences or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

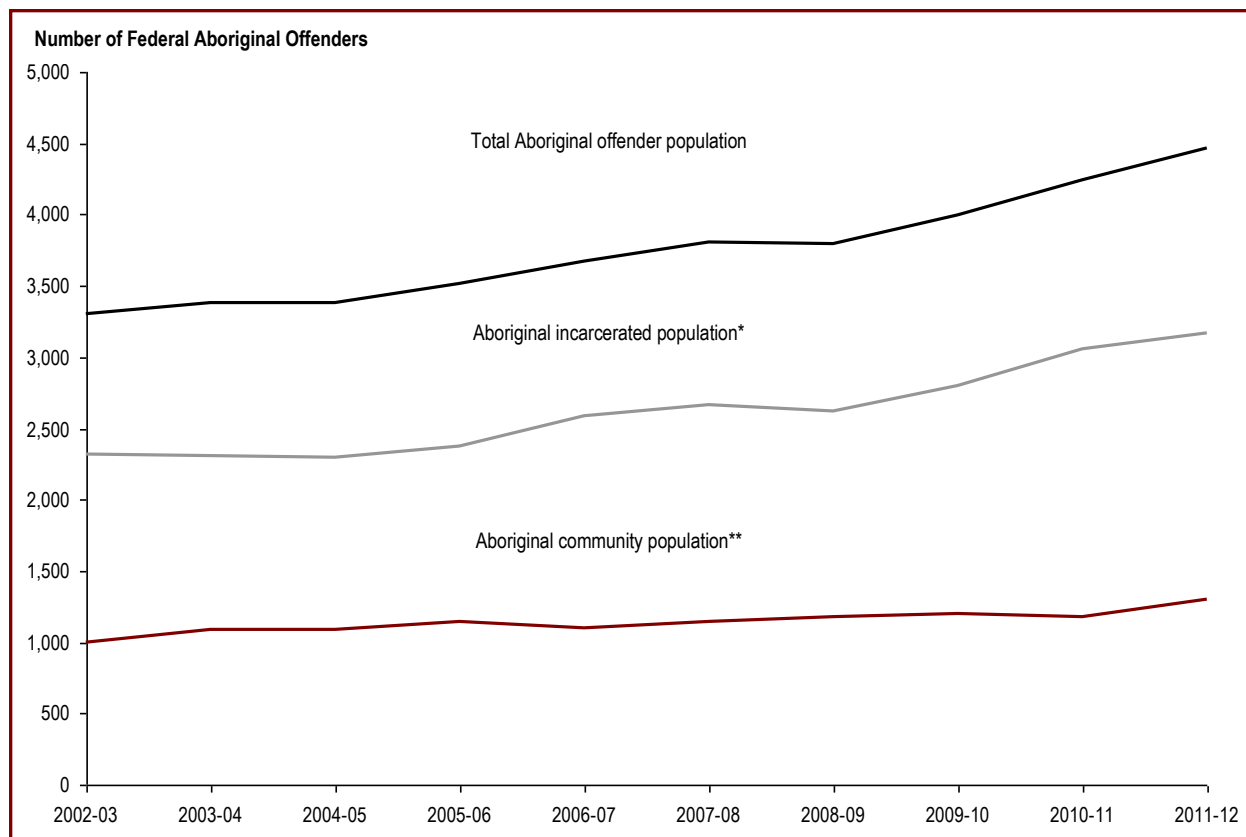
In cases where the offender is serving a sentence for more than one offence, the data reflect the most serious offence.

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

These figures are based on the offender population as of April 15, 2012.

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS INCREASED

Figure C16



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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

Note:

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

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

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS INCREASED

Table C16

Aboriginal Offenders		Fiscal Year				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Incarcerated						
Atlantic Region	Men	120	118	111	109	125
	Women	4	5	9	9	17
Quebec Region	Men	226	250	273	323	361
	Women	14	10	12	10	11
Ontario Region	Men	351	373	398	417	460
	Women	25	25	24	40	36
Prairie Region	Men	1,357	1,292	1,418	1,577	1,542
	Women	99	89	100	94	111
Pacific Region	Men	439	427	429	449	478
	Women	22	28	19	29	30
National Total	Men	2,493	2,460	2,629	2,875	2,966
	Women	164	157	164	182	205
	Total	2,657	2,617	2,793	3,057	3,171
Community						
Atlantic Region	Men	37	45	50	48	39
	Women	10	6	6	9	8
Quebec Region	Men	81	83	103	105	140
	Women	1	2	1	6	4
Ontario Region	Men	152	142	165	170	167
	Women	21	21	18	21	25
Prairie Region	Men	543	574	534	526	595
	Women	62	64	54	56	55
Pacific Region	Men	218	214	245	223	243
	Women	21	20	20	15	18
National Total	Men	1,031	1,058	1,097	1,072	1,184
	Women	115	113	99	107	110
	Total	1,146	1,171	1,196	1,179	1,294
Total Incarcerated & Community		3,803	3,788	3,989	4,236	4,465

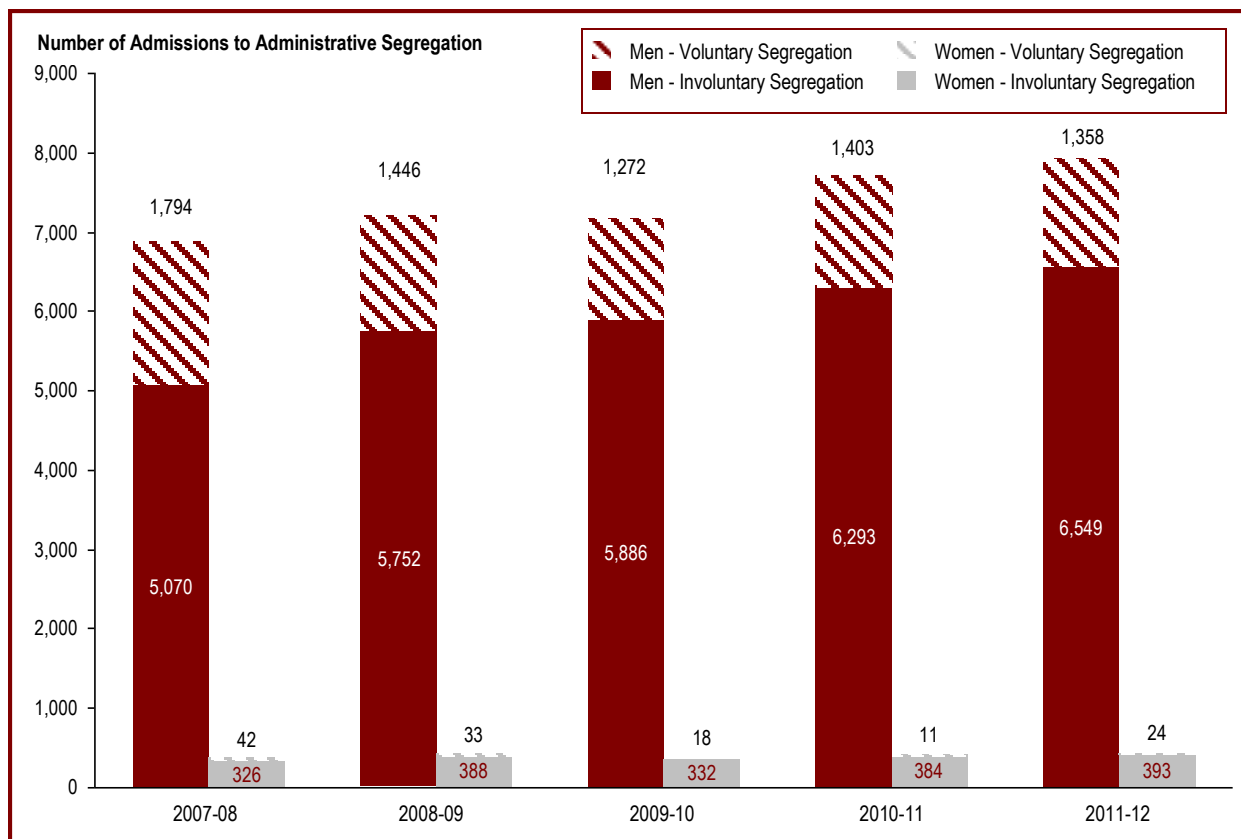
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C17



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Over the past five years, the total number of admissions to administrative segregation has fluctuated between 7,232 and 8,324. Approximately 95% of the total admissions are men, and admissions of Aboriginals account for approximately 25.4%.
- On April 1, 2012, there were 791 offenders in administrative segregation. Of these, 786 were men and 5 were women. A total of 239 Aboriginal offenders were in administrative segregation.
- Just under half (46.6%) of offenders stay in administrative segregation for 30 days or less, and 20.8% stay between 30 and 60 days. 14.3% of offenders in administrative segregation stay more than 120 days.
- All of the women stayed in administrative segregation for less than 30 days.
- The number of offenders who stay more than 120 days in administrative segregation is relatively the same for Aboriginal (14.2%) and non-Aboriginal offenders (14.3%).

Note:

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

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

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

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

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C17

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

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

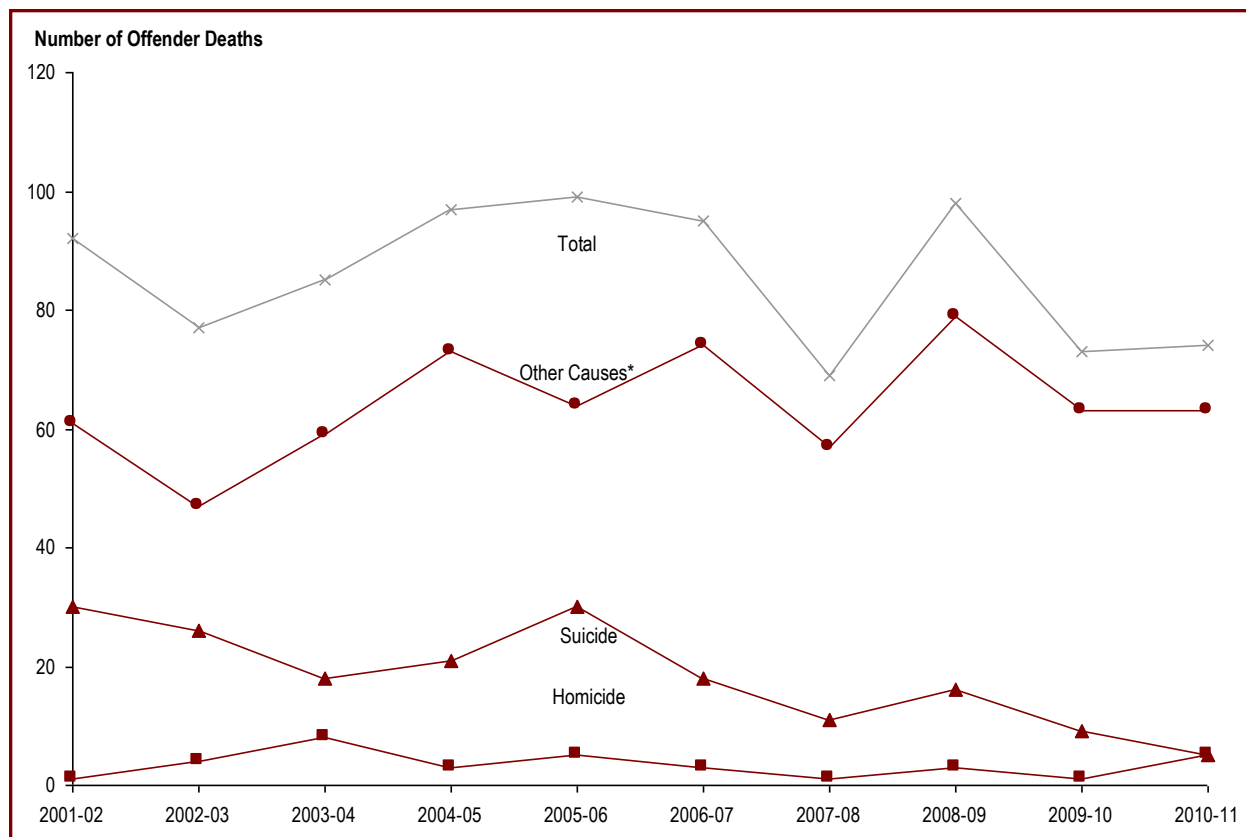
Administrative segregation is the involuntary or voluntary separation, when specific legal requirements are met, of an inmate from the general population, other than pursuant to a disciplinary decision.

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

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

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDER DEATHS WHILE IN CUSTODY HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C18



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

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

Note:

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

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

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

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDER DEATHS WHILE IN CUSTODY HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C18

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

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

Note:

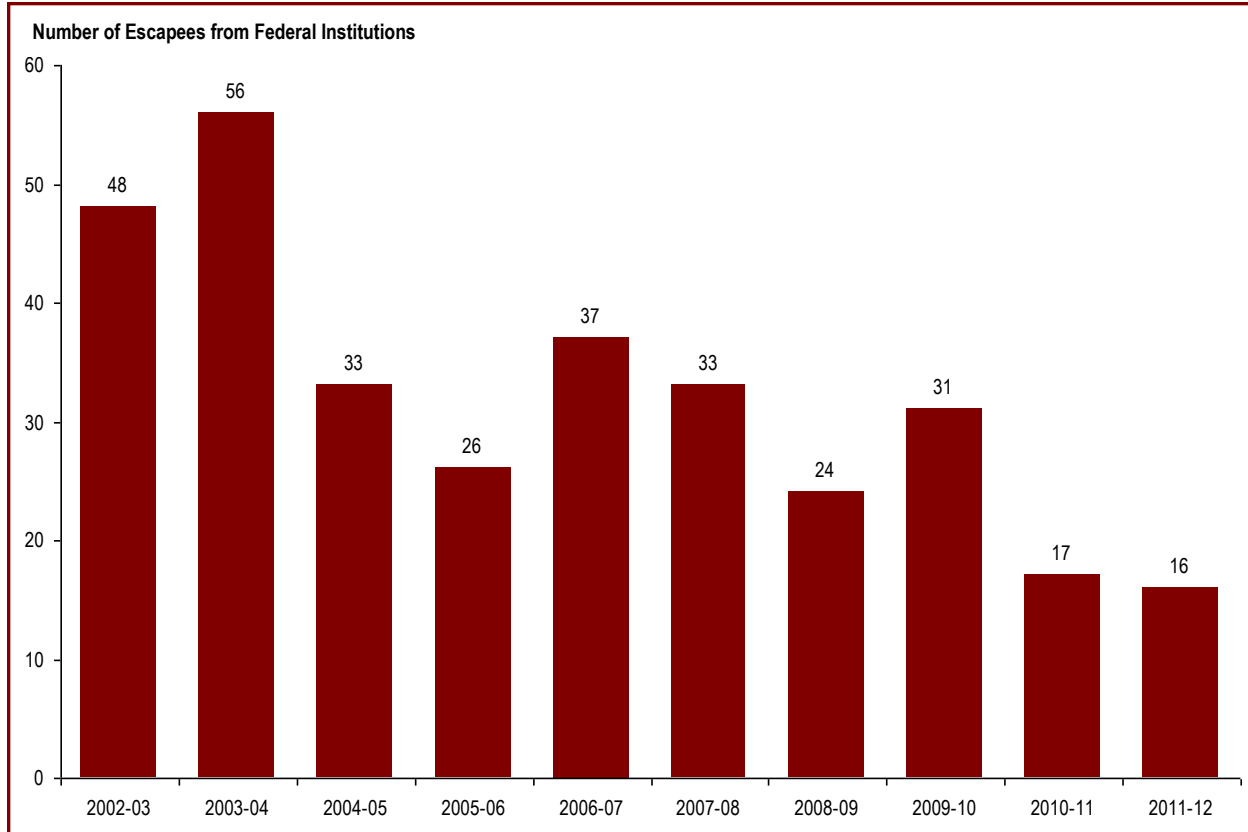
*Other causes of death include: natural causes, accidental deaths, death as a result of a legal intervention, other causes of death and where cause of death was not stated.

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

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

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C19



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2011-12, there were 15 escape incidents involving a total of 16 inmates. All of the 16 inmates were recaptured.
- In 2011-12, all of the escapees were from minimum security facilities.
- Inmates who escaped from federal institutions in 2011-12 represented less than 0.1% of the inmate population.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C19

Type of Escapes	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Escapes from Multi-level Institutions	0	1	0	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	1	0	0	0
Escapes from Maximum Security Level Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	0	0	0	0
Escapes from Medium Security Level Institutions	0	0	1	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	0	1	0	0
Escapes from Minimum Security Level Institutions	29	21	28	14	15
Number of Escapees	33	23	30	17	16
Total Number of Escape Incidents	29	22	29	14	15
Total Number of Escapees	33	24	31	17	16

Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

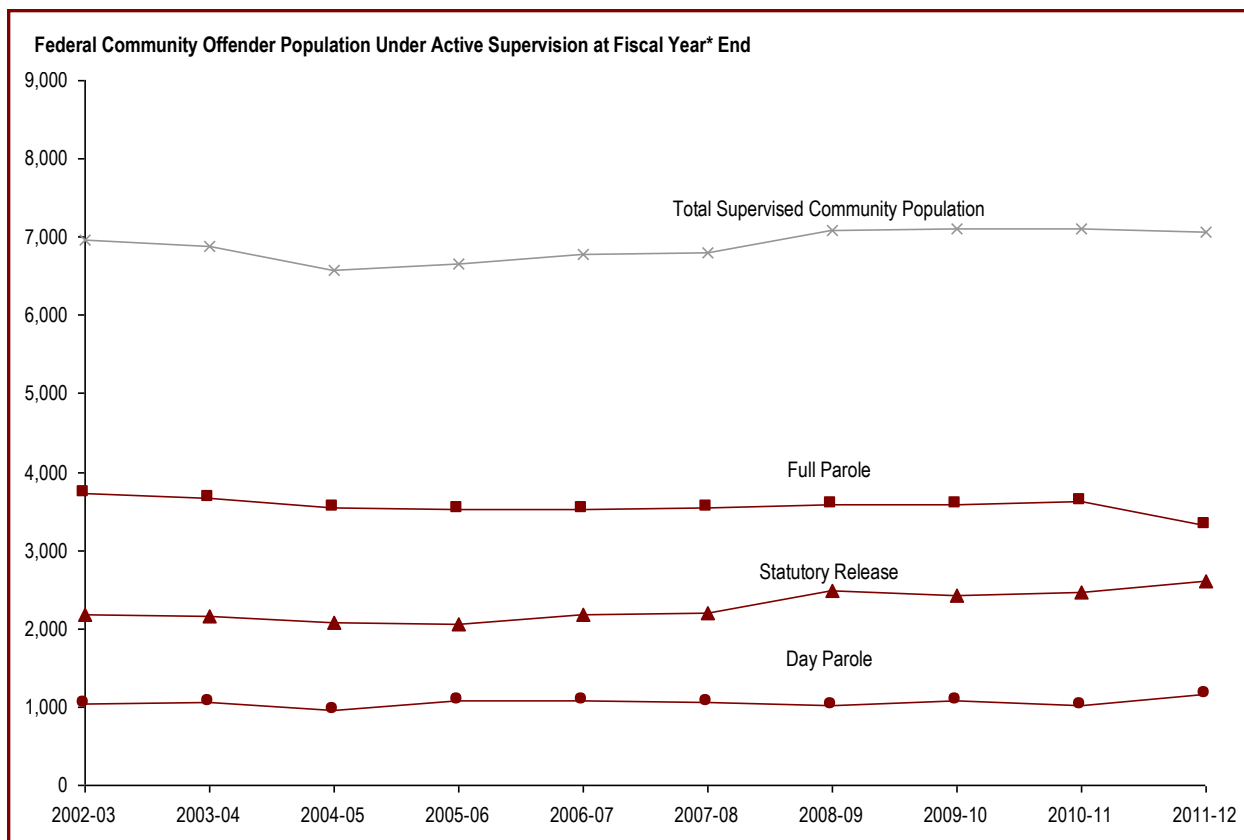
Note:

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

An escape incident can involve more than one offender.

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

Figure C20



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table C20

Year	Supervision Type of Federal Offenders									% change*
	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Totals			
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Both	
2002-03	71	969	267	3,469	54	2,132	392	6,570	6,962	-3.2
2003-04	67	986	259	3,412	42	2,120	368	6,518	6,886	-1.1
2004-05	90	872	249	3,296	69	1,999	408	6,167	6,575	-4.5
2005-06	75	1,002	285	3,231	64	1,998	424	6,231	6,655	1.2
2006-07	97	973	289	3,243	64	2,116	450	6,332	6,782	1.9
2007-08	102	957	292	3,251	89	2,100	483	6,308	6,791	0.1
2008-09	86	927	322	3,263	103	2,386	511	6,576	7,087	4.4
2009-10	100	988	313	3,271	82	2,347	495	6,606	7,101	0.2
2010-11	69	943	302	3,331	97	2,358	468	6,632	7,100	-0.1
2011-12	112	1,042	240	3,073	119	2,481	471	6,596	7,067	-0.5

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

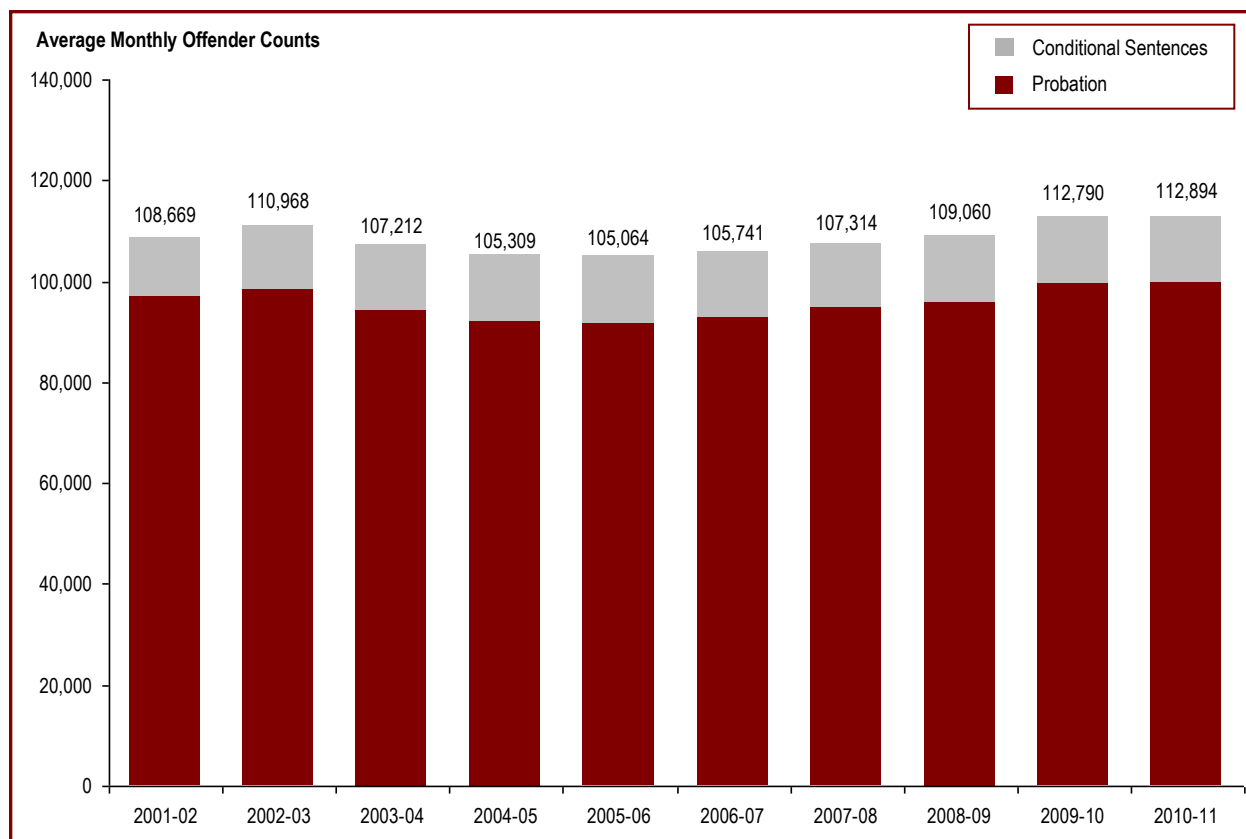
*Percent change is measured from the previous year.

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

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

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

Figure C21



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

- The provincial/territorial community corrections population remained fairly stable from 2009-10 to 2010-11.
- Since the introduction of the conditional sentence as a sentencing option in September 1996, the number of offenders serving a conditional sentence had increased steadily until 2002-03. In the years since, the number of offenders serving a conditional sentence has fluctuated.
- In 2010-11, the total number of offenders on probation was 99,907.

Note:

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

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

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

Table C21

Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Conditional Sentence	Total
2001-02	96,961	11,709	108,669
2002-03	98,280	12,688	110,968
2003-04	94,162	13,050	107,212
2004-05	91,991	13,319	105,309
2005-06	91,663	13,401	105,064
2006-07	92,835	12,907	105,741
2007-08	94,709	12,605	107,314
2008-09	95,874	13,186	109,060
2009-10	99,427	13,363	112,790
2010-11	99,907	12,987	112,894

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

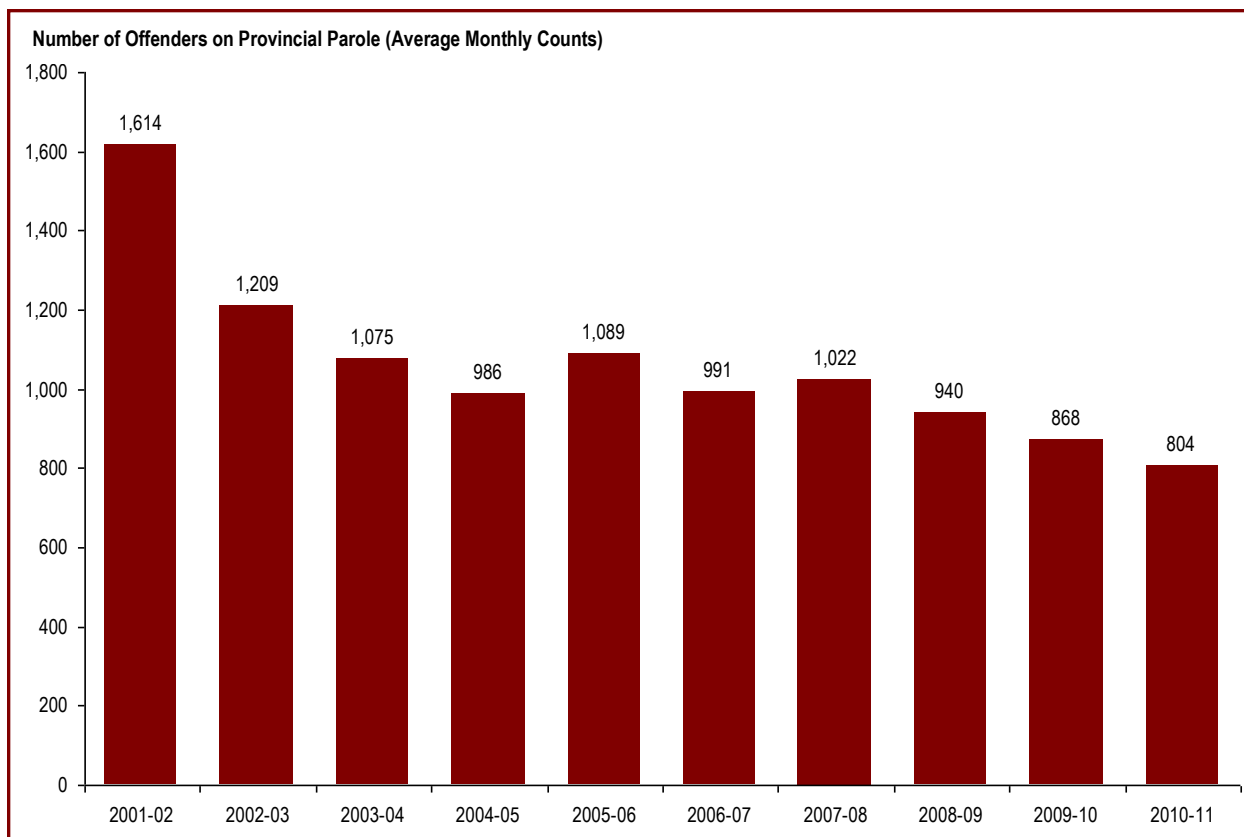
Note:

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.

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

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

Figure C22



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

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

Note:

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

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

Table C22

Year	Average Monthly Counts on Provincial Parole						Percent Change
	Provincial Boards				Parole Board of Canada**	Total	
	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia*	Total			
2001-02	846	276	265	1,387	227	1,614	-8.2
2002-03	581	210	223	1,014	195	1,209	-25.1
2003-04	550	146	189	885	190	1,075	-11.1
2004-05	517	127	166	810	176	986	-8.3
2005-06	628	152	147	926	163	1,089	10.4
2006-07	593	142	120	855	136	991	-9.0
2007-08	581	205	n/a	785	237	1,022	3.1
2008-09	533	217	n/a	750	190	940	-8.0
2009-10	506	194	n/a	700	168	868	-7.7
2010-11	482	171	n/a	653	151	804	-7.4

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

Note:

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

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

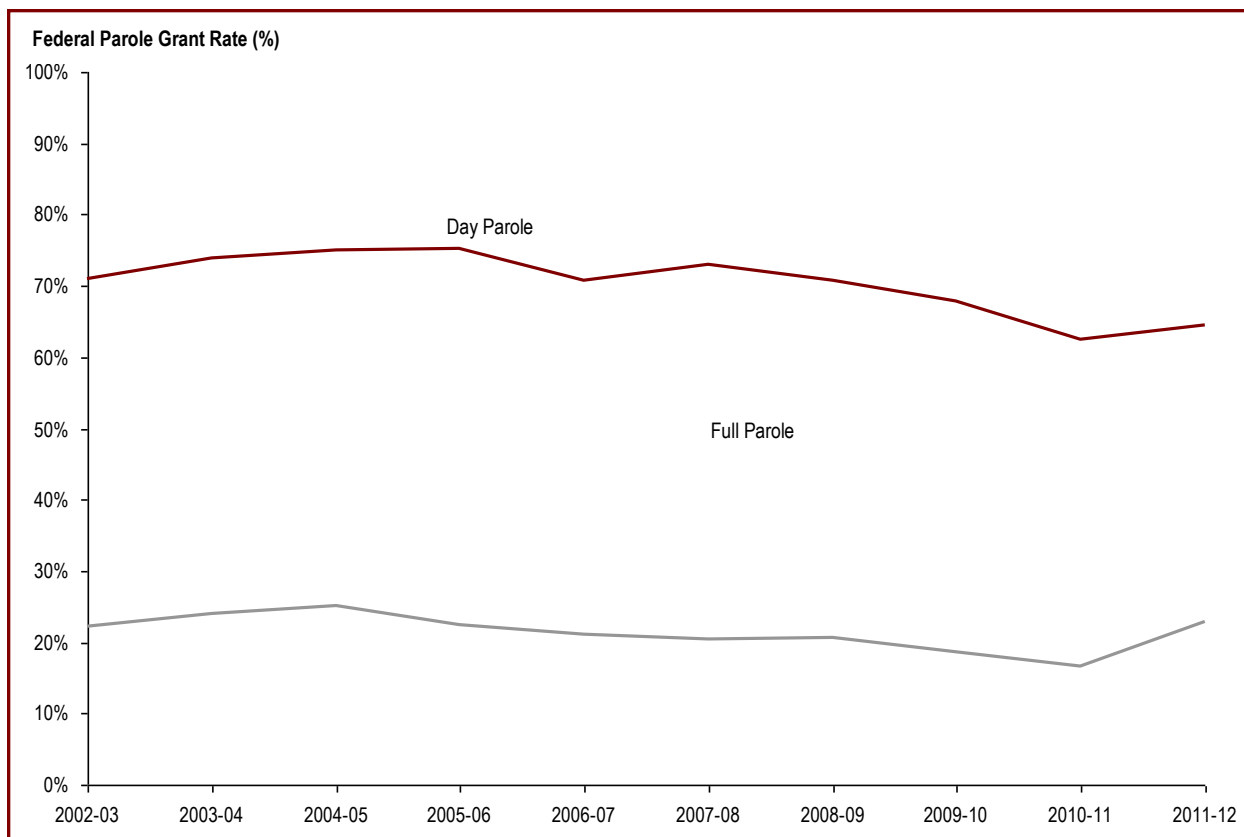
Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec and Ontario. The Parole Board of Canada has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces, British Columbia, and to territorial offenders in the Yukon, Nunavut and Northwest Territories.

SECTION D

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

THE FEDERAL DAY AND FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES INCREASED IN 2011-12

Figure D1



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- Compared to the grant rates in 2010-11, which were the lowest in the last decade, the federal day and full parole grant rates increased (2.0% and 6.2% respectively) in 2011-12.
- Over the last 10 years, female offenders were more likely to be granted day and full parole than male offenders.
- When compared with the rates in 2002-03, the grant rate for federal day parole decreased to 64.5% (a 6.5% decrease), while the grant rate for federal full parole increased slightly to 22.8% (a 0.6% increase).

Note:

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

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the Parole Board of Canada. Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

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

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

Comparison of the grant rates for federal day parole and full parole should be done with caution. On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, and altering their parole assessment criteria. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2002-03 to 2010-11 were excluded.

THE FEDERAL DAY AND FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES INCREASED IN 2011-12

Table D1

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate (%)		
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Day Parole	2002-03	119	2,050	17	868	87.5	70.3	71.0
	2003-04	113	2,117	18	770	86.3	73.3	73.9
	2004-05	169	2,062	22	724	88.5	74.0	74.9
	2005-06	128	2,111	25	719	83.7	74.6	75.1
	2006-07	143	2,039	31	876	82.2	69.9	70.6
	2007-08	162	2,001	22	776	88.0	72.1	73.0
	2008-09	134	1,909	24	825	84.8	69.8	70.6
	2009-10	150	1,960	40	967	78.9	67.0	67.7
	2010-11	134	1,854	40	1,151	77.0	61.7	62.5
	2011-12	248	2,489	64	1,445	79.5	63.3	64.5
Full Parole	2002-03	31	540	57	1,942	35.2	21.8	22.2
	2003-04	50	551	48	1,864	51.0	22.8	23.9
	2004-05	56	545	71	1,724	44.1	24.0	25.1
	2005-06	38	533	67	1,924	36.2	21.7	22.3
	2006-07	41	523	81	2,035	33.6	20.4	21.0
	2007-08	40	489	70	1,990	36.4	19.7	20.4
	2008-09	43	495	61	2,017	41.3	19.7	20.6
	2009-10	32	459	88	2,078	26.7	18.1	18.5
	2010-11	20	436	85	2,207	19.0	16.5	16.6
	2011-12	76	643	125	2,307	37.8	21.8	22.8

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the Parole Board of Canada. Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

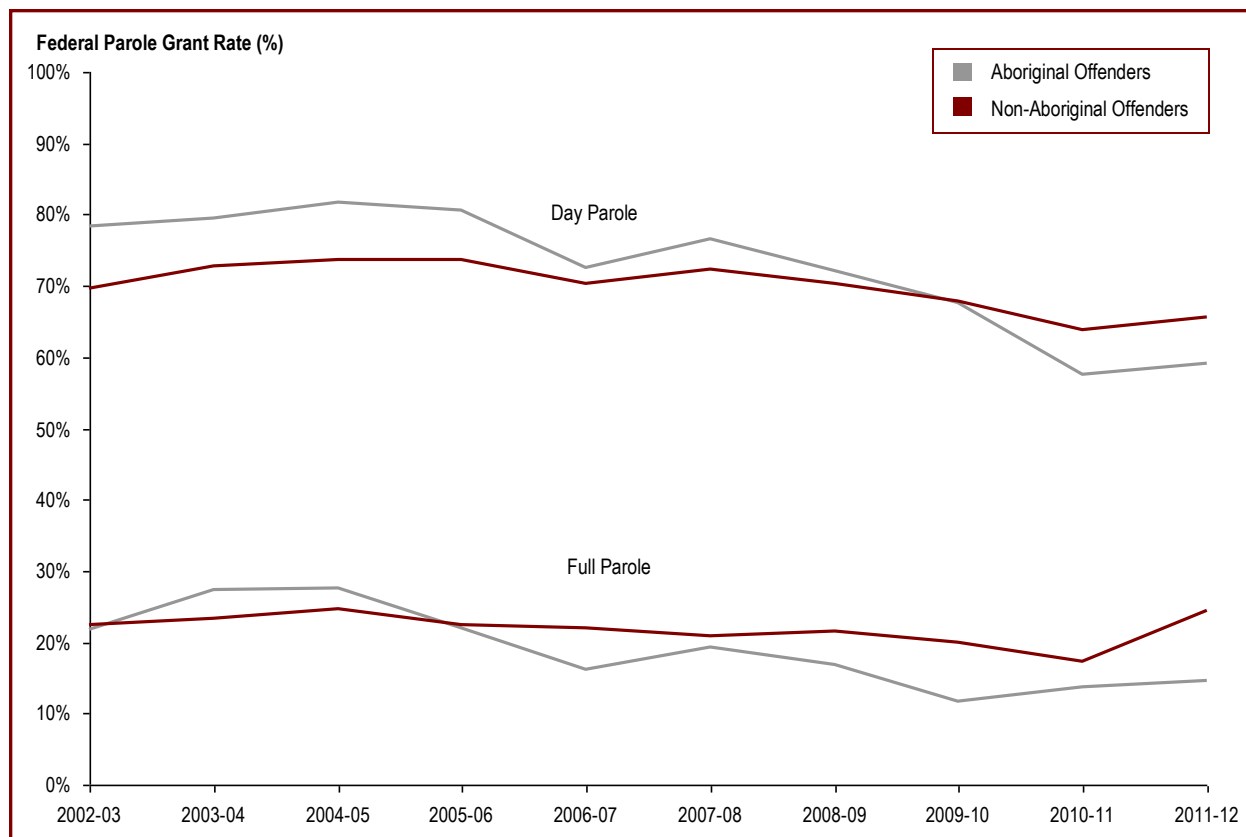
Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

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

Comparison of the grant rates for federal day parole and full parole should be done with caution. On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, and altering their parole assessment criteria. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2002-03 to 2010-11 were excluded.

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

Figure D2



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2011-12, the federal day and full parole grant rates increased for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders. However, the grant rates for Aboriginal offenders were lower than for non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

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

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the Parole Board of Canada. Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

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

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

Comparison of the grant rates for federal day and full parole should be done with caution. On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (*Abolition of Early Parole Act*) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review. These offenders are now assessed on general reoffending as compared to the APR risk assessment, which considered the risk of committing a violent offence only. As a result, the grant rates in 2011-12 are not easily comparable to previous years as the assessment criteria were significantly different for a substantial proportion of the population.

To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2002-03 to 2010-11 have been excluded.

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

Table D2

Type of Release	Year	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Total Number Granted/Denied
		Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	
Day Parole	2002-03	415	116	78.2	1,754	769	69.5	3,054
	2003-04	426	110	79.5	1,804	678	72.7	3,018
	2004-05	430	97	81.6	1,801	649	73.5	2,977
	2005-06	487	118	80.5	1,752	626	73.7	2,983
	2006-07	437	166	72.5	1,745	741	70.2	3,089
	2007-08	396	122	76.4	1,767	676	72.3	2,961
	2008-09	380	148	72.0	1,663	701	70.3	2,892
	2009-10	394	189	67.6	1,716	818	67.7	3,117
	2010-11	360	267	57.4	1,628	924	63.8	3,179
	2011-12	446	310	59.0	2,291	1,199	65.6	4,246
Full Parole	2002-03	92	334	21.6	479	1,665	22.3	2,570
	2003-04	114	305	27.2	487	1,607	23.3	2,513
	2004-05	113	296	27.6	488	1,499	24.6	2,396
	2005-06	107	382	21.9	464	1,609	22.4	2,562
	2006-07	74	383	16.2	490	1,733	22.0	2,680
	2007-08	80	337	19.2	449	1,723	20.7	2,589
	2008-09	74	369	16.7	464	1,709	21.4	2,616
	2009-10	50	379	11.7	441	1,787	19.8	2,657
	2010-11	71	446	13.7	385	1,846	17.3	2,748
	2011-12	73	429	14.5	646	2,003	24.4	3,151

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the Parole Board of Canada. Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

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

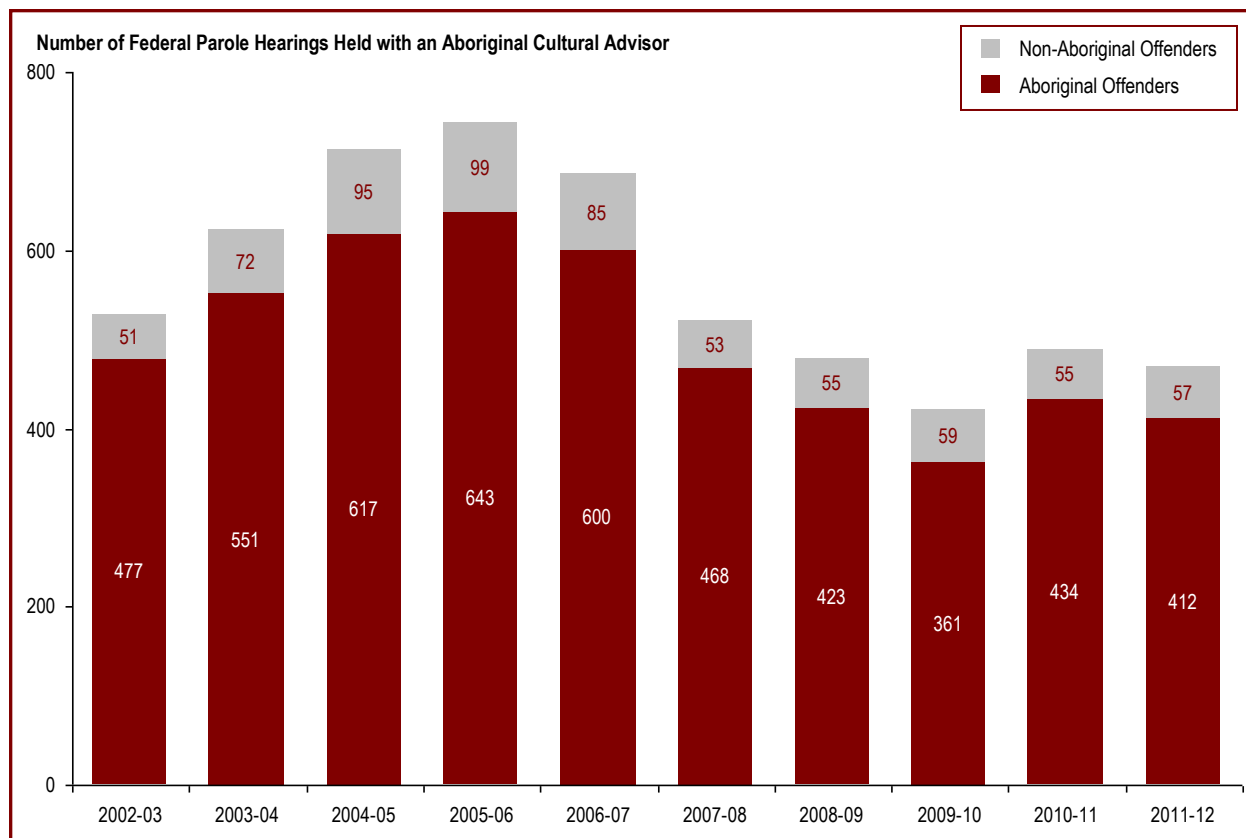
The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender advises the Parole Board of Canada in writing that he/she does not wish to be considered for full parole.

Comparison of the grant rates for federal day and full parole should be done with caution. On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (*Abolition of Early Parole Act*) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review. These offenders are now assessed on general reoffending as compared to the APR risk assessment, which considered the risk of committing a violent offence only. As a result, the grant rates in 2011-12 are not easily comparable to previous years as the assessment criteria were significantly different for a substantial proportion of the population.

To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2002-03 to 2010-11 have been excluded.

FEDERAL PAROLE HEARINGS INVOLVING AN ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR DECREASED IN 2011-12

Figure D3



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2011-12, 35.0% (412) of all federal hearings for Aboriginal offenders were held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor.
- In 2011-12, there were 412 federal hearings for Aboriginal offenders held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, compared to 600 in 2006-07.
- Fifty-seven (12.2%) of the 469 federal hearings held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor in 2011-12 were for offenders who did not self-identify as Aboriginal.

Note:

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

FEDERAL PAROLE HEARINGS INVOLVING AN ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR DECREASED IN 2011-12

Table D3

Year	Hearings held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor								
	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders			All Offenders		
	Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor		Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor		Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor	
	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%
2002-03	1,201	477	39.7	4,993	51	1.0	6,194	528	8.5
2003-04	1,260	551	43.7	5,088	72	1.4	6,348	623	9.8
2004-05	1,340	617	46.0	5,040	95	1.9	6,380	712	11.2
2005-06	1,386	643	46.4	5,193	99	1.9	6,579	742	11.3
2006-07	1,342	600	44.7	5,294	85	1.6	6,636	685	10.3
2007-08	1,227	468	38.1	4,773	53	1.1	6,000	521	8.7
2008-09	1,184	423	35.7	4,436	55	1.2	5,620	478	8.5
2009-10	1,135	361	31.8	4,546	59	1.3	5,681	420	7.4
2010-11	1,176	434	36.9	4,412	55	1.2	5,588	489	8.8
2011-12	1,177	412	35.0	4,721	57	1.2	5,898	469	8.0

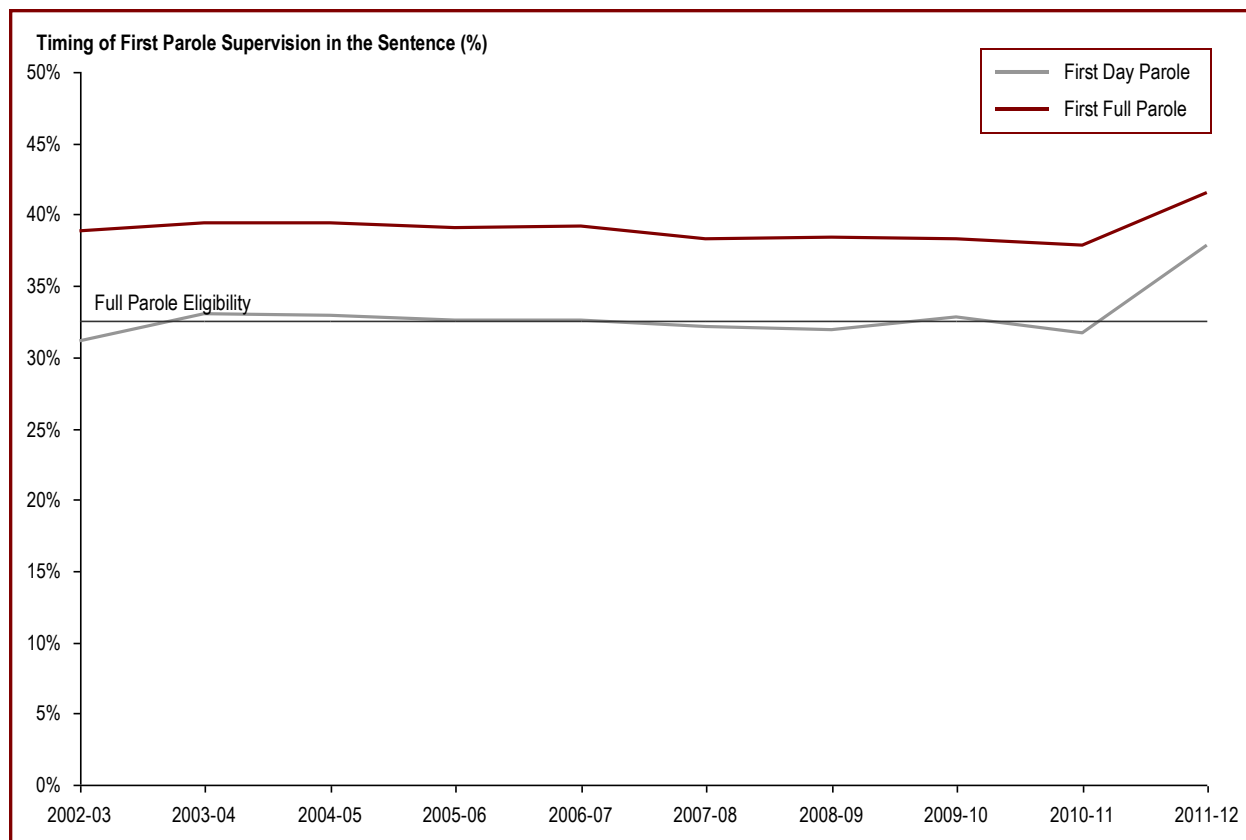
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED PRIOR TO BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE IS THE HIGHEST SINCE 2002-03

Figure D4



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

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

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.

**PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED PRIOR TO BEING RELEASED
ON PAROLE IS THE HIGHEST SINCE 2002-03**

Table D4

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

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

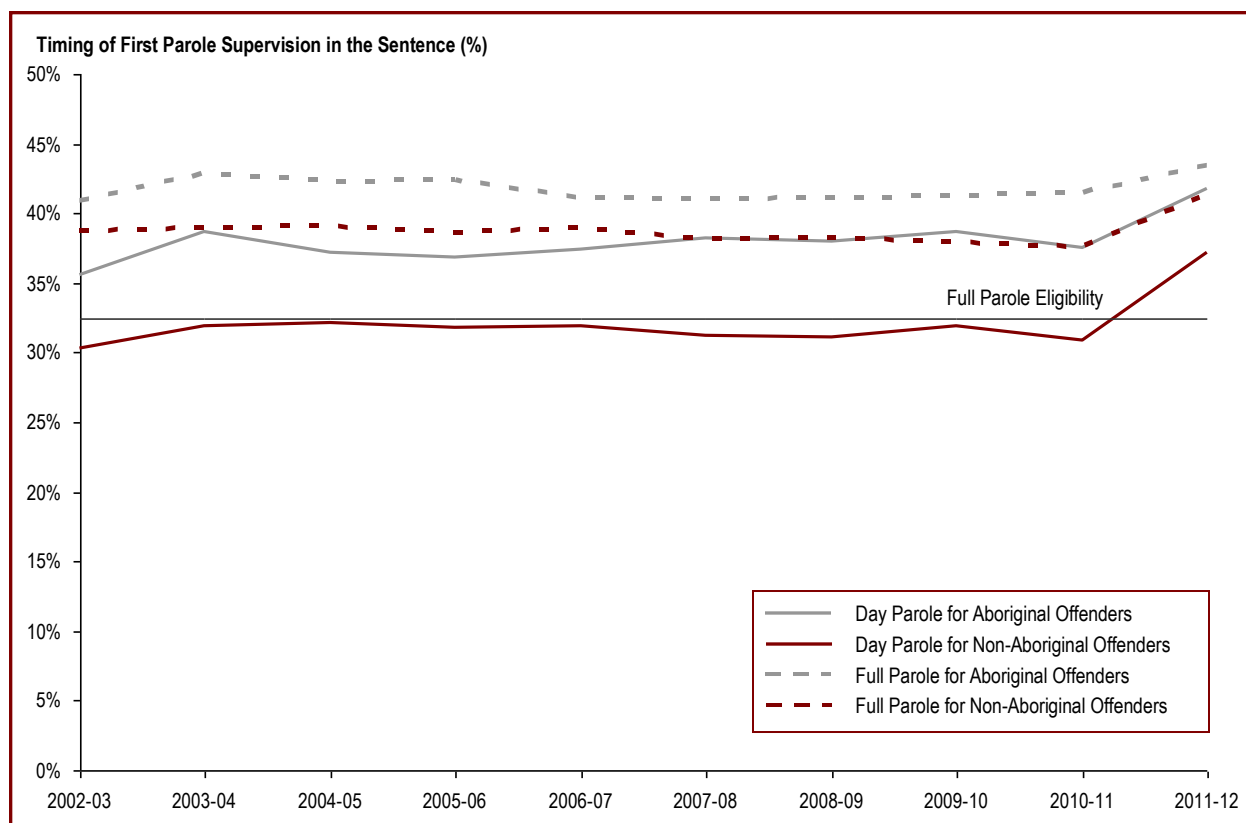
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Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is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

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

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

Figure D5



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2011-12, the average proportion of time served before the first federal day parole supervision period was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than for Aboriginal offenders (37.1% versus 41.7%, respectively).
- In 2011-12, the average proportion of time served before the first federal full parole supervision period was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than for Aboriginal offenders (41.3% versus 43.4%, respectively).

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

Table D5

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total
Percentage of sentence incarcerated						
2002-03	35.6	30.3	31.1	40.8	38.6	38.8
2003-04	38.6	31.9	33.0	42.8	38.9	39.4
2004-05	37.2	32.1	32.9	42.2	39.0	39.4
2005-06	36.8	31.8	32.5	42.3	38.5	39.0
2006-07	37.4	31.9	32.6	41.1	38.9	39.1
2007-08	38.2	31.2	32.1	40.9	38.1	38.3
2008-09	38.0	31.1	31.9	41.1	38.2	38.4
2009-10	38.6	31.9	32.8	41.2	37.9	38.2
2010-11	37.5	30.8	31.6	41.4	37.5	37.8
2011-12	41.7	37.1	37.8	43.4	41.3	41.5

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

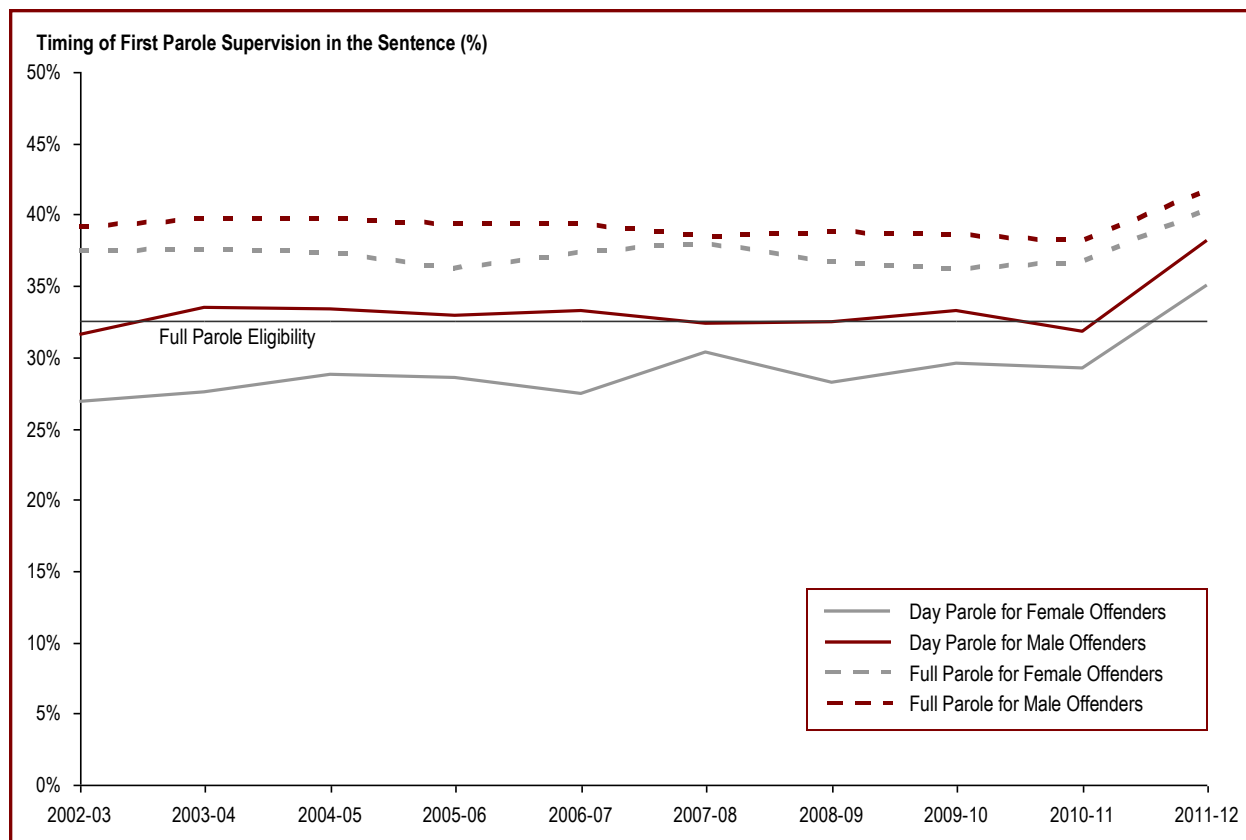
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

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

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

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

Figure D6



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2011-12, female offenders served an average of 3.1% (+0.6% compared to last year) less of their sentences before first federal day parole and 1.3% (no change) less of their sentences before first federal full parole supervision than male offenders (35.0% compared to 38.1% and 40.3% compared to 41.6%, respectively).

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

Table D6

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

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

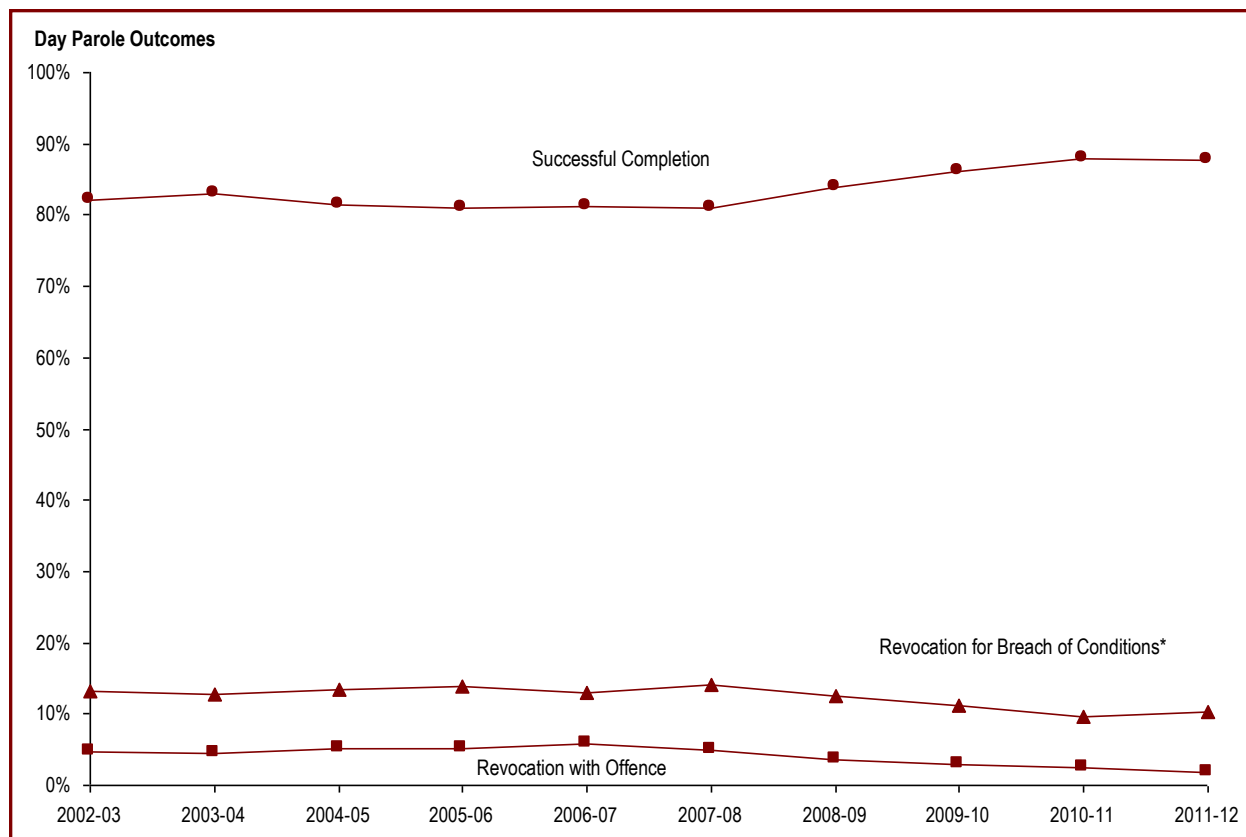
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Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is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

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

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D7



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

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

Note:

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

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D7

Federal Day Parole Outcomes	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	1,697	80.8	1,784	83.9	1,720	86.0	1,750	86.9	1,911	87.4
Accelerated	803	81.1	812	84.1	808	86.4	871	90.2	365	89.5
Total	2,500	80.9	2,596	83.9	2,528	86.1	2,621	88.0	2,276	87.7
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	309	14.7	284	13.4	223	11.2	215	10.7	235	10.7
Accelerated	128	12.9	105	10.9	102	10.9	72	7.5	36	8.8
Total	437	14.1	389	12.6	325	11.1	287	9.6	271	10.4
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	77	3.7	42	2.0	42	2.1	39	1.9	36	1.6
Accelerated	58	5.9	44	4.6	23	2.5	23	2.4	6	1.5
Total	135	4.4	86	2.8	65	2.2	62	2.1	42	1.6
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	17	0.8	17	0.8	15	0.8	9	0.4	5	0.2
Accelerated	1	0.1	5	0.5	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total	18	0.6	22	0.7	17	0.6	9	0.3	6	0.2
Total										
Regular	2,100	68.0	2,127	68.8	2,000	68.1	2,013	67.6	2,187	84.3
Accelerated	990	32.0	966	31.2	935	31.9	966	32.4	408	15.7
Total	3,090	100.0	3,093	100.0	2,935	100.0	2,979	100.0	2,595	100.0

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

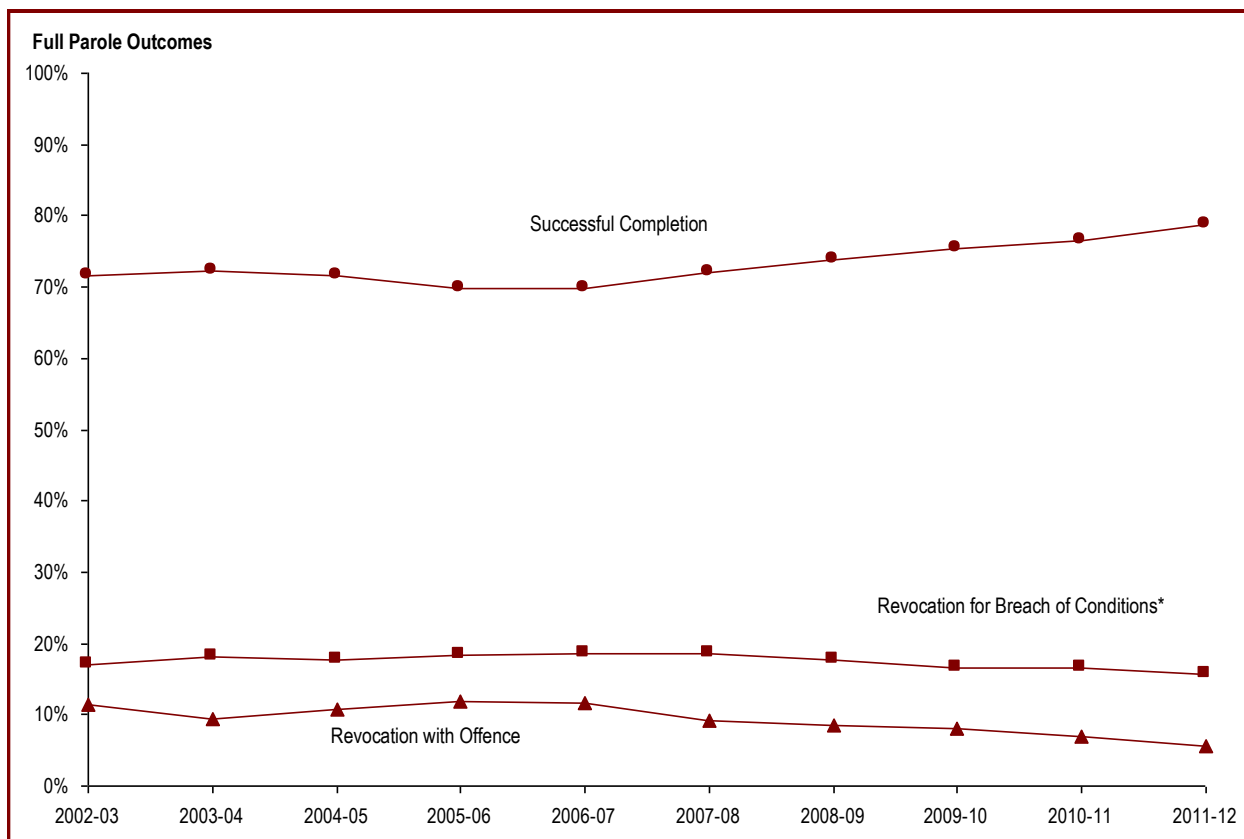
*Revocation for Breach of Conditions includes revocation with outstanding charges.

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

Day parole is a type of conditional release in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the Parole Board of Canada. Eligibility for day parole release normally occurs 6 months prior to full parole.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D8



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The successful completion rate of federal full paroles increased for the last 5 years.
- In 2011-12, 5.0% of federal full paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.5% with a violent offence. That represents a decrease of 3.0% and 0.7% compared to 2007-08.
- In 2011-12, the successful completion rate of federal full paroles was higher for female offenders than for male offenders (82.7% versus 78.2%, respectively).
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the number of federal full paroles completed was 1,279 in 2011-12.

Note:

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

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

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D8

Federal Full Parole Outcomes*	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	412	77.4	386	80.2	353	79.5	360	80.2	334	82.5
Accelerated	575	68.8	633	70.3	625	73.3	664	74.5	687	77.0
Total	987	72.1	1,019	73.8	978	75.4	1,024	76.4	1,021	78.7
Revocation for Breach of Conditions**										
Regular	86	16.2	59	12.3	53	11.9	55	12.2	55	13.6
Accelerated	169	20.2	186	20.7	162	19.0	168	18.9	149	16.7
Total	255	18.6	245	17.7	215	16.6	223	16.6	204	15.7
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	24	4.5	28	5.8	31	7.0	26	5.8	14	3.5
Accelerated	85	10.2	76	8.4	62	7.3	54	6.1	51	5.7
Total	109	8.0	104	7.5	93	7.2	80	6.0	65	5.0
Revocation with Violent Offence***										
Regular	10	1.9	8	1.7	7	1.6	8	1.8	2	0.5
Accelerated	7	0.8	5	0.6	4	0.5	5	0.6	5	0.6
Total	17	1.2	13	0.9	11	0.8	13	1.0	7	0.5
Total										
Regular	532	38.9	481	34.8	444	34.2	449	33.5	405	31.2
Accelerated	836	61.1	900	65.2	853	65.8	891	66.5	892	68.8
Total	1,368	100.0	1,381	100.0	1,297	100.0	1,340	100.0	1,297	100.0

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

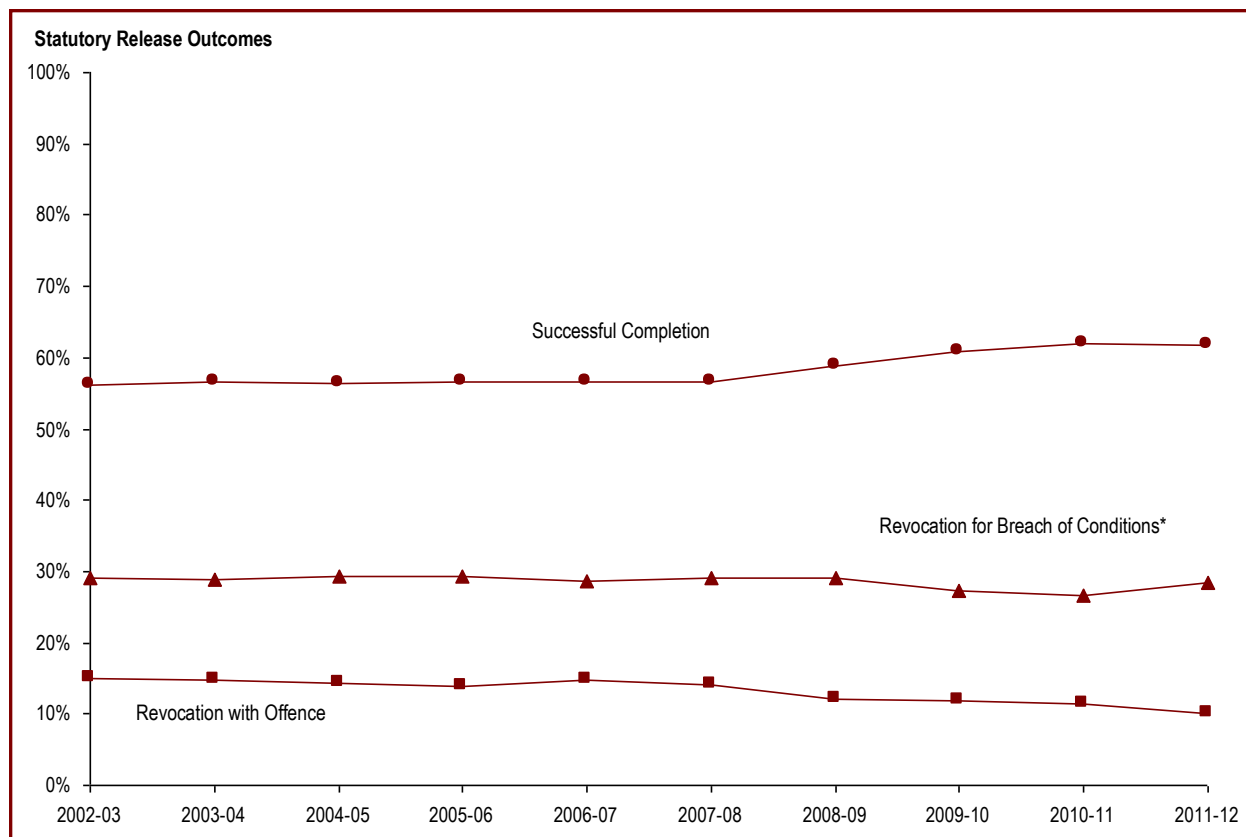
**Revocation for Breach of Conditions includes revocation with outstanding charges.

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

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

STATUTORY RELEASES HAVE THE LOWEST RATES OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION

Figure D9



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

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

Note:

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

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

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

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

STATUTORY RELEASES HAVE THE LOWEST RATES OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION

Table D9

Statutory Release Outcomes	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion	3,318	56.7	3,484	58.9	3,711	60.9	3,458	61.9	3,446	61.7
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*	1,704	29.1	1,718	29.1	1,666	27.3	1,484	26.6	1,579	28.3
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence	622	10.6	562	9.5	574	9.4	523	9.4	451	8.1
Revocation with Violent Offence**	210	3.6	148	2.5	146	2.4	119	2.1	105	1.9
Total	5,854	100.0	5,912	100.0	6,097	100.0	5,584	100.0	5,581	100.0

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

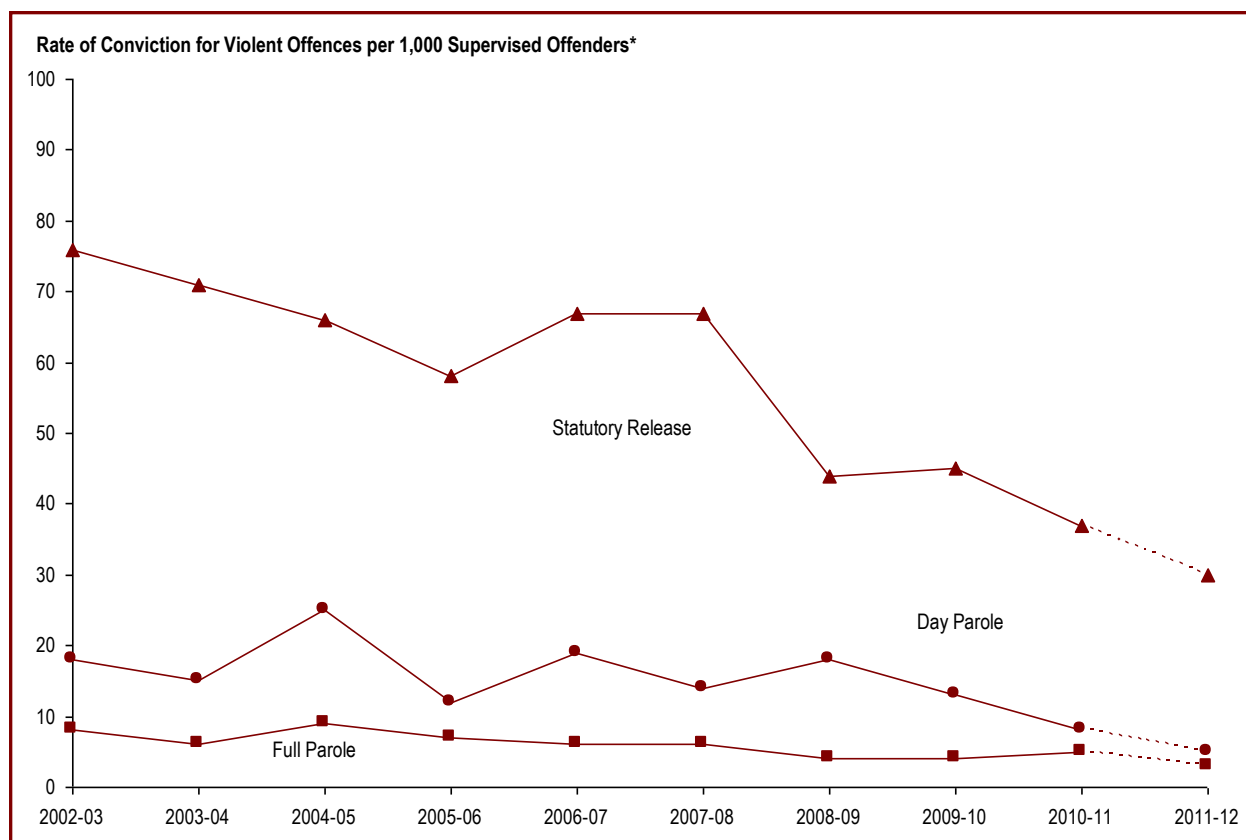
Note:

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

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

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

Figure D10



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

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

Note:

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

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

The dotted line between 2010-11 and 2011-12 is intended to signify that due to delays in the court process, these numbers under-represent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end.

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

Table D10

Year	# of Offenders Convicted for Violent Offences				Rate per 1,000 Supervised Offenders*		
	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Total	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release
2002-03	23	33	222	278	18	8	76
2003-04	19	25	212	256	15	6	71
2004-05	31	36	198	265	25	9	66
2005-06	16	28	178	222	12	7	58
2006-07	25	21	213	259	19	6	67
2007-08	18	22	210	250	14	6	67
2008-09	22	17	148	187	18	4	44
2009-10	17	15	146	178	13	4	45
2010-11	9	18	119	146	8	5	37
2011-12**	6	9	105	120	5	3	30

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

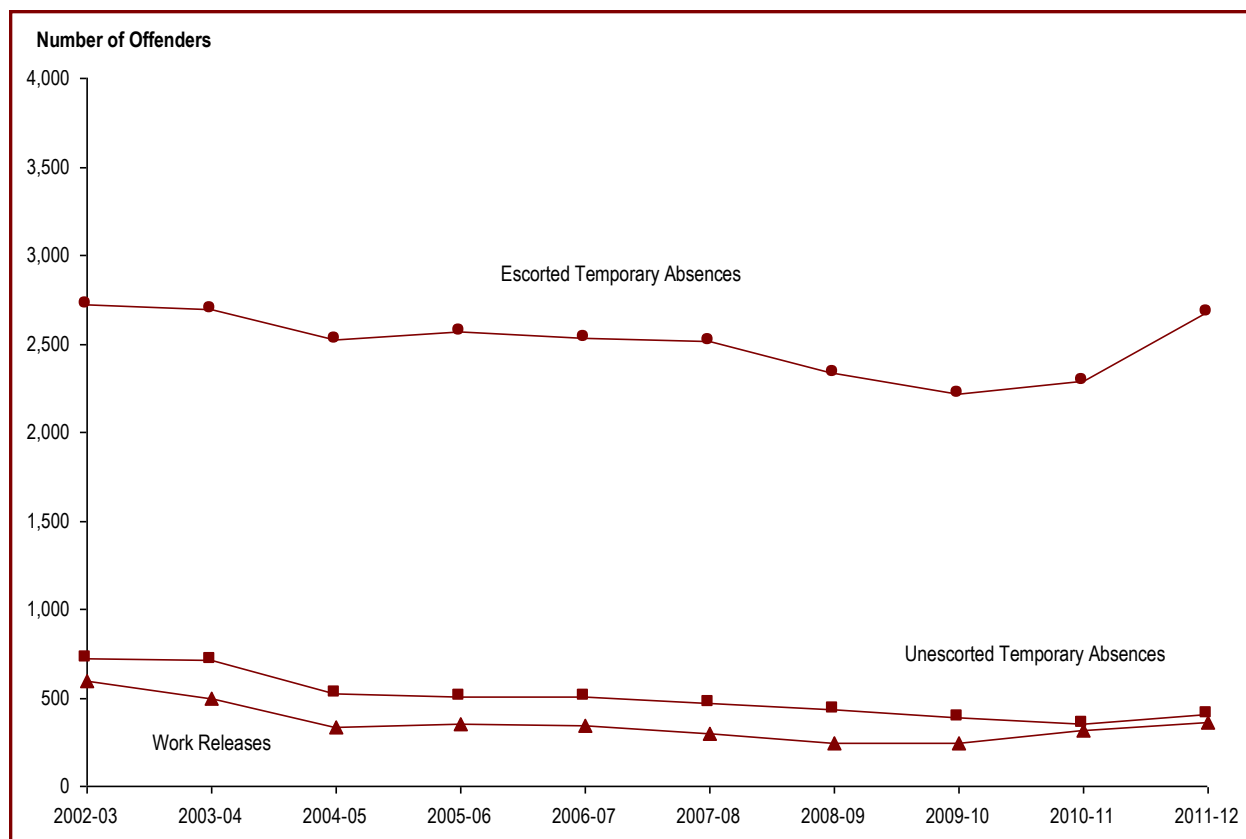
**Due to delays in the court processes, the numbers under-represent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end.

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

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

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES INCREASED IN 2011-2012

Figure D11



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of offenders receiving escorted and unescorted temporary absences increased in 2011-12.
- The number of offenders receiving work releases has decreased by 39.0%, from 595 in 2002-03 to 363 in 2011-12.
- The successful completion rates for work releases, escorted and unescorted temporary absences are consistently over 99%.

Note:

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

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

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

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES INCREASED IN 2011-12

Table D11

Year	Temporary Absences				Work Releases	
	Escorted		Unescorted			
	# of Offenders	# of Permits	# of Offenders	# of Permits	# of Offenders	# of Permits
2002-03	2,722	34,189	725	4,910	595	1,352
2003-04	2,691	38,112	715	4,133	495	1,051
2004-05	2,519	35,277	526	3,600	330	763
2005-06	2,571	37,141	505	3,058	355	997
2006-07	2,532	39,791	502	4,169	339	724
2007-08	2,518	41,630	469	3,804	301	615
2008-09	2,336	36,397	436	3,805	239	652
2009-10	2,217	35,884	391	3,351	244	1,039
2010-11	2,285	40,216	354	3,113	316	1,293
2011-12	2,675	44,182	406	3,813	363	711

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

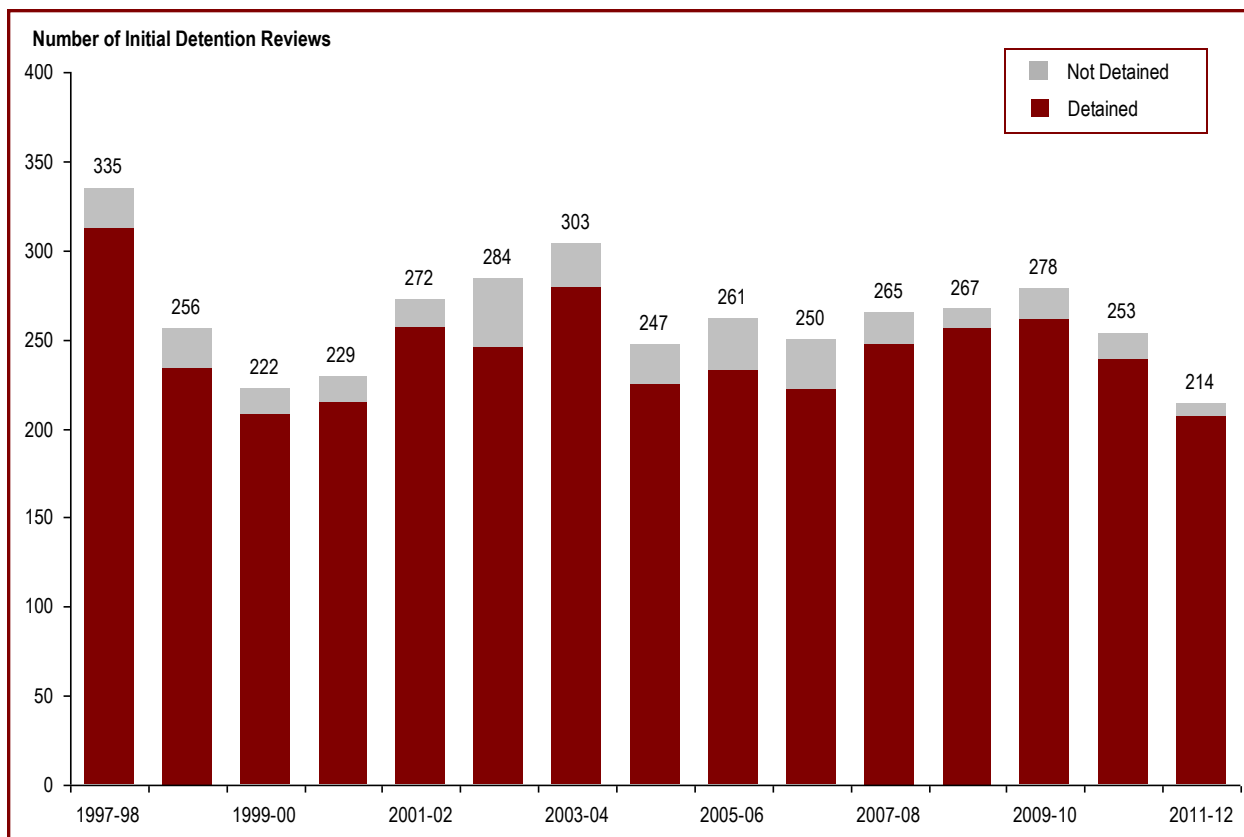
These numbers depict the number of offenders who received at least one temporary absence permit (excluding those for medical purposes) or at least one work release. An offender may be granted more than one temporary absence permit or work release over a period of time.

SECTION E

STATISTICS ON SPECIAL APPLICATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

THE NUMBER OF INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS IS THE LOWEST SINCE 1997-98

Figure E1



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

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

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS IS THE LOWEST SINCE 1997-98

Table E1

Year	Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews										Total
	Detained				Statutory Release				Total		
	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	
1997-98	81	231	312	93.1	9	14	23	6.9	90	245	335
1998-99	76	158	234	91.4	3	19	22	8.6	79	177	256
1999-00	83	125	208	93.7	3	11	14	6.3	86	136	222
2000-01	69	146	215	93.9	6	8	14	6.1	75	154	229
2001-02	73	184	257	94.5	2	13	15	5.5	75	197	272
2002-03	81	164	245	86.3	14	25	39	13.7	95	189	284
2003-04	72	207	279	92.1	8	16	24	7.9	80	223	303
2004-05	69	156	225	91.1	6	16	22	8.9	75	172	247
2005-06	75	158	233	89.3	11	17	28	10.7	86	175	261
2006-07	65	157	222	88.8	4	24	28	11.2	69	181	250
2007-08	84	163	247	93.2	7	11	18	6.8	91	174	265
2008-09	101	155	256	95.9	5	6	11	4.1	106	161	267
2009-10	96	165	261	93.9	2	15	17	6.1	98	180	278
2010-11	111	128	239	94.5	4	10	14	5.5	115	138	253
2011-12	86	121	207	96.7	2	5	7	3.3	88	126	214
Total	1,222	2,418	3,640	92.5	86	210	296	7.5	1,308	2,628	3,936

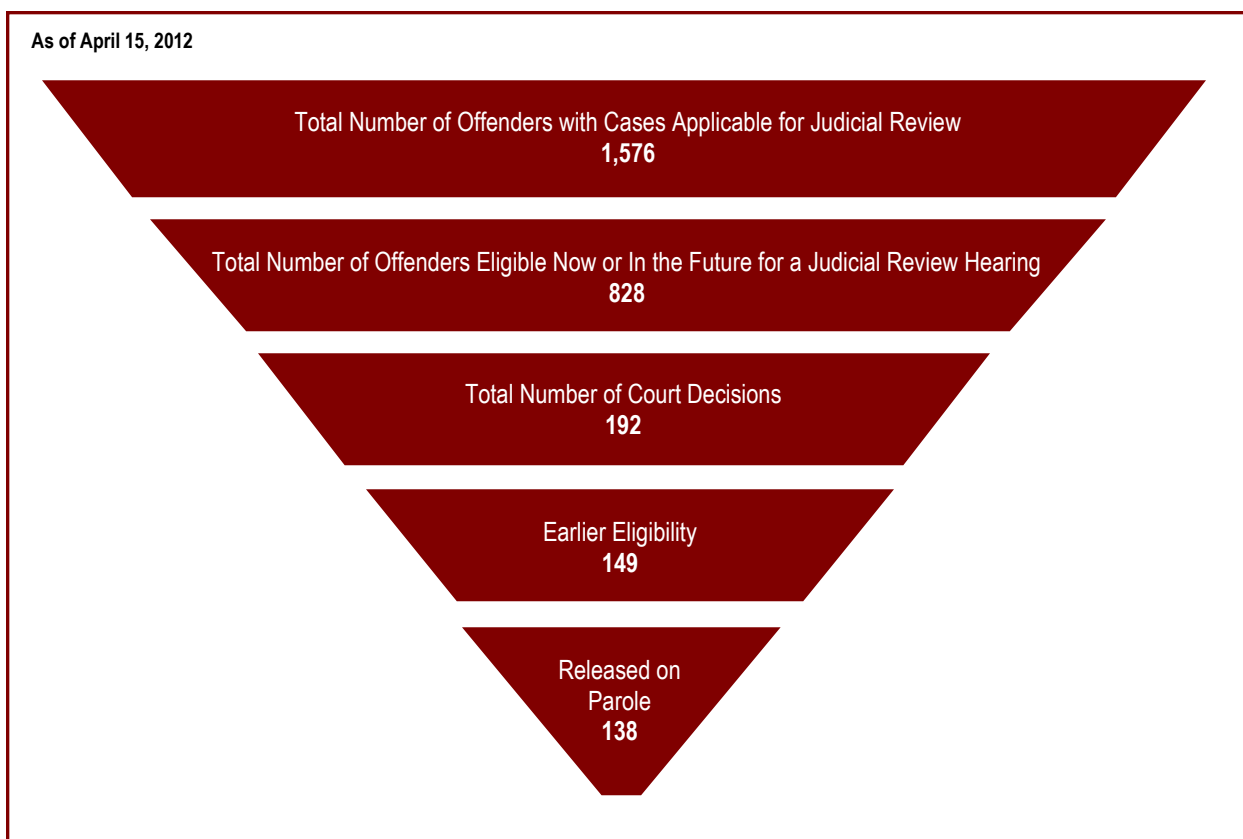
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

78% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Figure E2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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

Note:

*Of the 38 offenders no longer under active supervision, 14 are incarcerated, 17 are deceased, two are being temporarily detained, one is unlawfully at large, and four have been deported.

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

78% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Table E2

Province/Territory of Judicial Review	Parole Ineligibility Reduced by Court		Reduction Denied by Court		Total	
	1 st degree murder	2 nd degree murder	1 st degree murder	2 nd degree murder	1 st degree murder	2 nd degree murder
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	1	1	1	0	2	1
New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	1	0
Quebec	59	15	5	2	64	17
Ontario	20	0	18	1	38	1
Manitoba	7	3	1	0	8	3
Saskatchewan	6	0	3	0	8	0
Alberta	18	0	6	0	24	0
British Columbia	17	1	6	0	23	1
Sub-total	129	20	40	3	169	23
Total	149		43		192	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

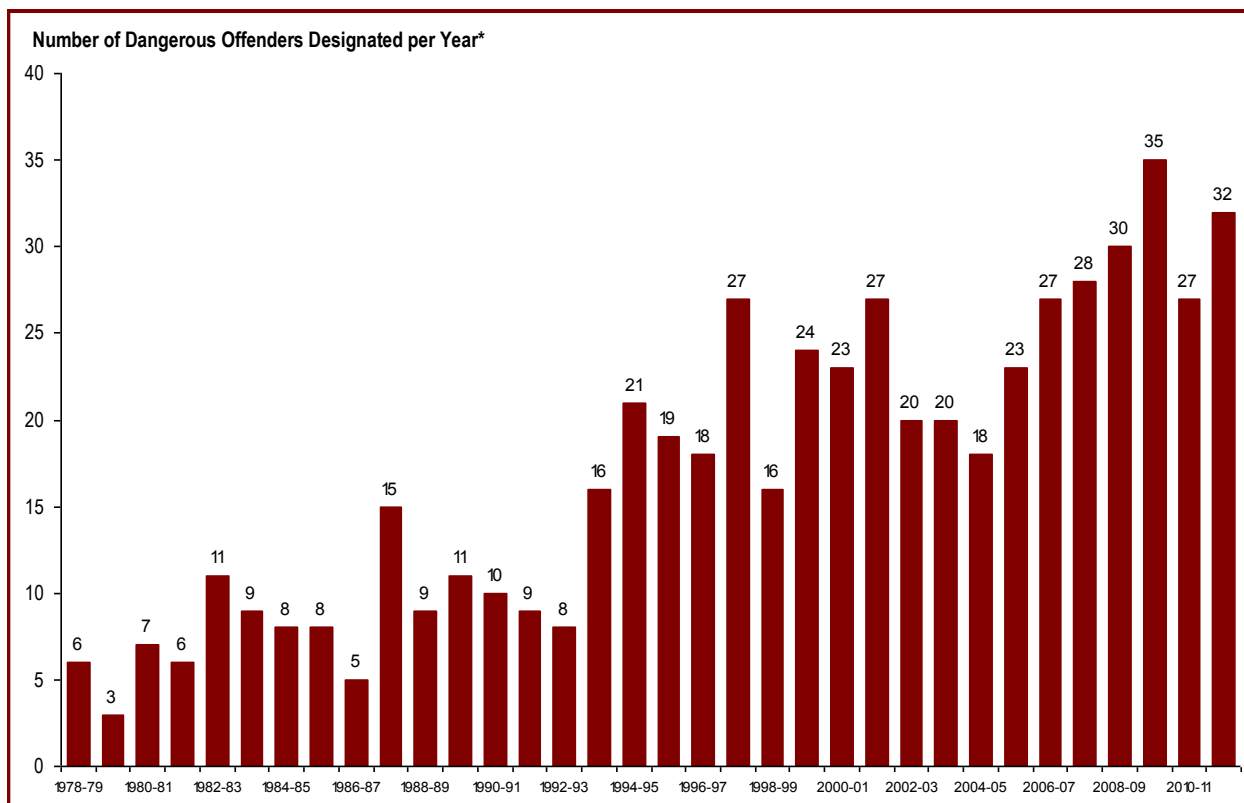
Note:

These numbers represent total decisions as of April 15, 2012.

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

THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS HAS INCREASED IN 2011-12

Figure E3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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

Note:

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

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

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

Dangerous Offender legislation came into effect in Canada on October 15, 1977, replacing the Habitual Offender and Dangerous Sexual Offender provisions that were abolished. A Dangerous Offender (DO) is an individual given an indeterminate sentence on the basis of a particularly violent crime or pattern of serious violent offences where it is judged that the offender's behaviour is unlikely to be inhibited by normal standards of behavioural restraint (see section 752 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*). Until August 1997, a determinate sentence was possible for those designated as DOs. In addition to the DOs, there remain within federal jurisdiction 31 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and nine Habitual Offenders.

THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS HAS INCREASED IN 2011-12

Table E3

Province/Territory of Designation	All Designations (# designated since 1978)	Active Dangerous Offenders		
		# of Indeterminate Offenders	# of Determinate Offenders	Total
Newfoundland & Labrador	11	8	0	8
Nova Scotia	17	14	0	14
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	8	7	0	7
Quebec	65	61	0	61
Ontario	237	197	0	197
Manitoba	14	13	0	13
Saskatchewan	52	45	0	45
Alberta	48	40	0	40
British Columbia	117	91	0	91
Yukon	1	1	0	1
Northwest Territories	8	8	0	8
Nunavut	1	1	0	1
Total	579	486	0	486

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

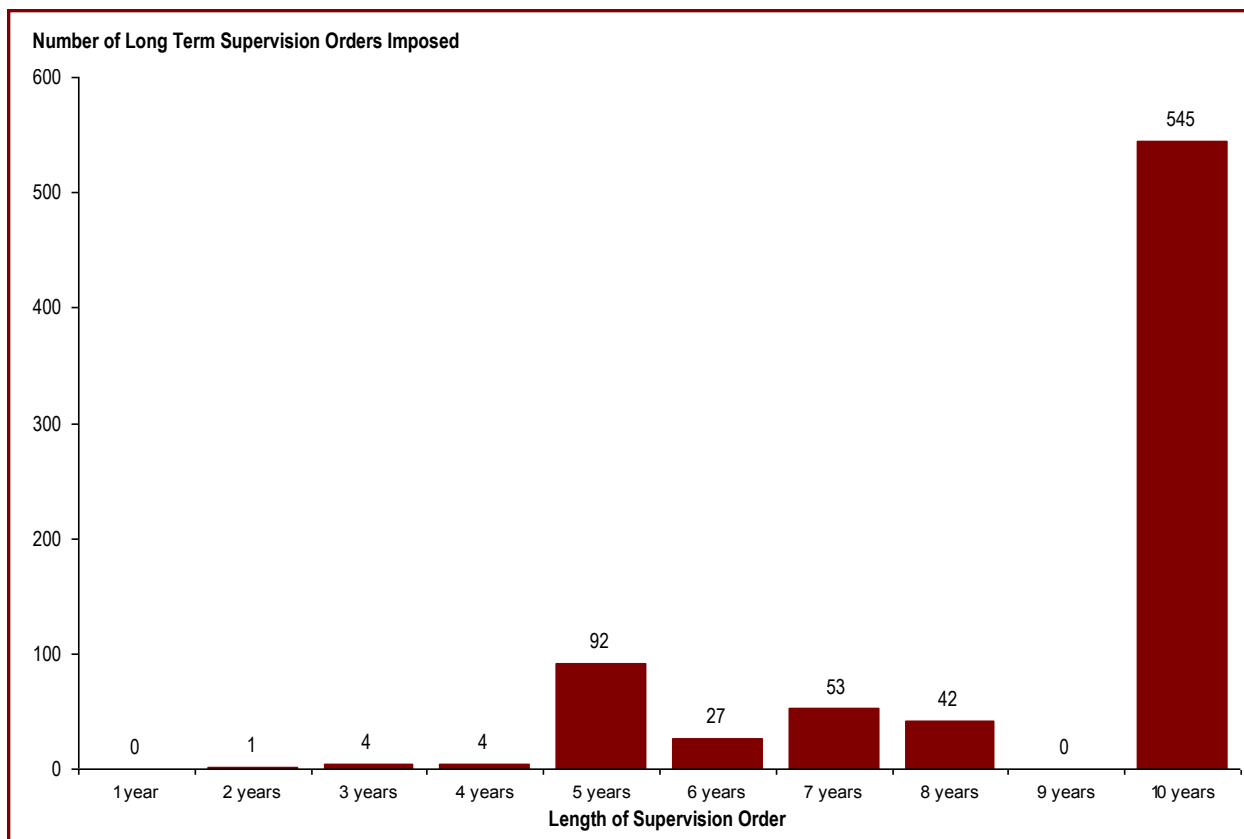
Numbers presented are as of April 15, 2012.

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

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

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

Figure E4



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 15, 2012, the courts have imposed 768 long term supervision orders. Of these, 71.0% were for a period of 10 years.
- There are currently 680 offenders with long term supervision orders, and of these, 463 (68.1%) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There are currently ten women with long term supervision orders.
- There are currently 339 offenders being supervised on their long term supervision order. This includes 305 offenders supervised in the community, 26 offenders temporarily detained, three offenders who have been deported, and five offenders unlawfully at large.

Note:

Long Term Supervision Order (LTSO) legislation, which came into effect in Canada on August 1, 1997, allows the court to impose a sentence of two years or more for the predicate offence and order that the offender be supervised in the community for a further period not exceeding 10 years. Thirty-five offenders under these provisions have died and 51 offenders have completed their long term supervision period.

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

Table E4

Province or Territory of Order	Length of Supervision Order (years)									Current Status				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	Total	Incarcerated	DP, FP or SR*	LTSO period	LTSO** interrupted	Total
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	1	1	2	1	5
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	11	15	2	0	11	0	13
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	6	9	4	0	5	0	9
Quebec	0	3	0	44	8	25	9	153	242	86	15	100	11	212
Ontario	0	0	3	10	6	14	17	164	214	72	8	97	17	194
Manitoba	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	27	32	9	2	19	0	30
Saskatchewan	1	0	1	10	8	5	7	33	65	31	6	19	2	58
Alberta	0	0	0	7	1	0	1	46	55	17	3	25	1	46
British Columbia	0	0	0	10	3	5	5	86	109	34	5	52	3	94
Yukon	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	7	10	4	1	5	0	10
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	3
Nunavut	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	6	4	1	1	0	6
Total	1	4	4	92	27	53	42	545	768	264	42	339	35	680

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

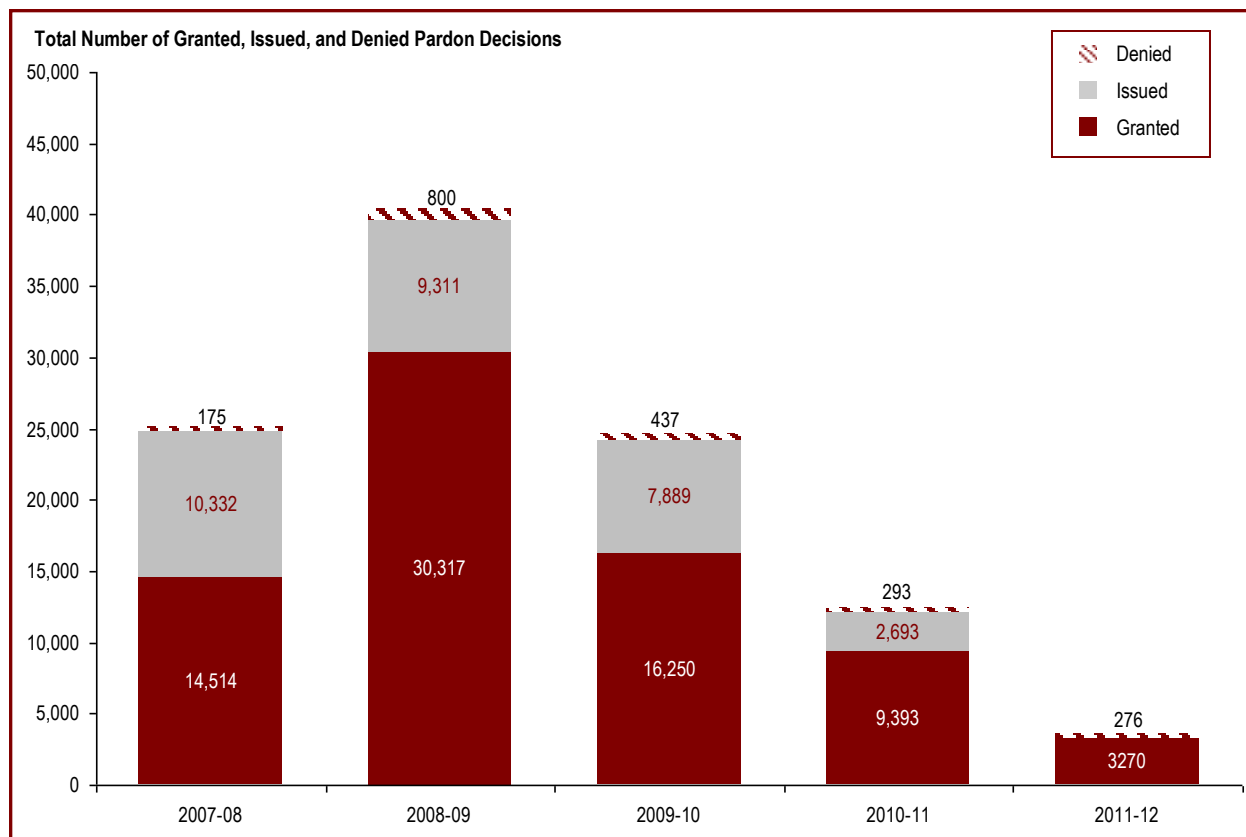
*This category includes offenders whose current status is either supervised on day parole (DP), full parole (FP) or statutory release (SR).

**This category includes offenders convicted of a new offence while on the supervision portion of an LTSO. When this occurs, the LTSO supervision period is interrupted until the offender has served the new sentence to its warrant expiry date. At that time, the LTSO supervision period resumes where it left off. These numbers are as of April 15, 2012.

Thirty-five offenders under these provisions have died and 51 offenders have completed their long term supervision period.

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED DECREASED FOR A THIRD CONSECUTIVE YEAR

Figure E5



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The number of pardon applications processed decreased from 12,379 in 2010-11 to 3,546 in 2011-12. Of these applications, 92.2% pardons were granted, the lowest rate in the last five years.
- On June 29, 2010, Bill C-23A amended the CRA by extending the ineligibility periods for certain applications for pardon. Additionally, the bill resulted in significant changes to program operations. The process was modified to include additional inquiries and new, more exhaustive investigations by staff for some applications and required additional review time by Board members. New concepts of merit and disrepute to the administration of justice form part of the statute. As a result of these new changes, application processing time increased.
- Approximately 3.8 million Canadians have a criminal record*, but less than 11.0% of people convicted have received a pardon. Since 1970, when the pardon process began, 456,600 pardons have been granted or issued.

Note:

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

Pardons allow people who were convicted of a criminal offence but have completed their sentence and demonstrated that they are law-abiding citizens to have their criminal record sealed. A person convicted of a summary offence may apply for a pardon three years after the completion of the sentence, and a person convicted of an indictable offence may apply after five years. The amendment to the *Criminal Records Act* on June 30, 2010, removed the discretion of the Board to issue pardons for summary convictions.

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED DECREASED FOR A THIRD CONSECUTIVE YEAR

Table E5

Type of Decision	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Granted	14,514	30,317	16,250	9,393	3,270
Issued	10,332	9,311	7,889	2,693	—
Denied	175	800	437	293	276
Total Granted/Issued/Denied	25,021	40,428	24,576	12,379	3,546
Percentage Granted/Issued	99.3	98.0	98.2	97.6	92.2
Revocations*	34	123	194	71	1,132
Cessations	547	584	727	1,055	907
Total Revocations/Cessations	581	707	921	1,126	2,039
Cumulative Granted/Issued**	377,477	417,105	441,244	453,330	456,600
Cumulative Revocations/Cessations**	14,585	15,292	16,213	17,339	19,378

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

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

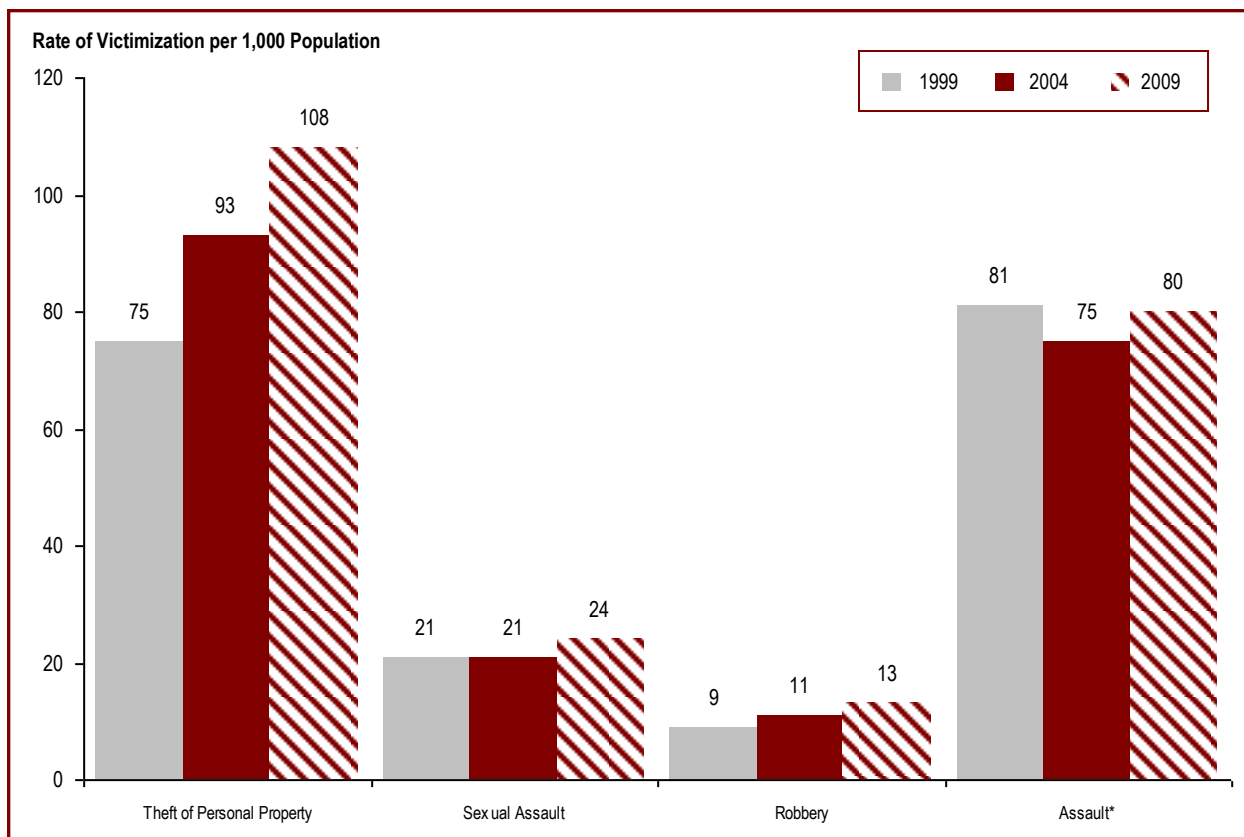
The amendment to the *Criminal Records Act* on June 30, 2010, removed the discretion of the Board to issue pardons for summary convictions. In cases of indictable offences, pardons are granted at the discretion of the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) following a five-year period of good conduct after the completion of the sentence. The cessation of a pardon automatically occurs following a subsequent conviction for an indictable offence or hybrid offence, with some exceptions, including impaired driving, driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in the blood or fail to provide a breath sample. Revocations are at the discretion of the PBC following a subsequent summary conviction, or for lack of good conduct. The Board may also render a decision of cessation when it is convinced by new information that the person was not eligible for a pardon at the time it was awarded.

SECTION F

VICTIMS OF CRIME

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Figure F1



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

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

Note:

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

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Table F1

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

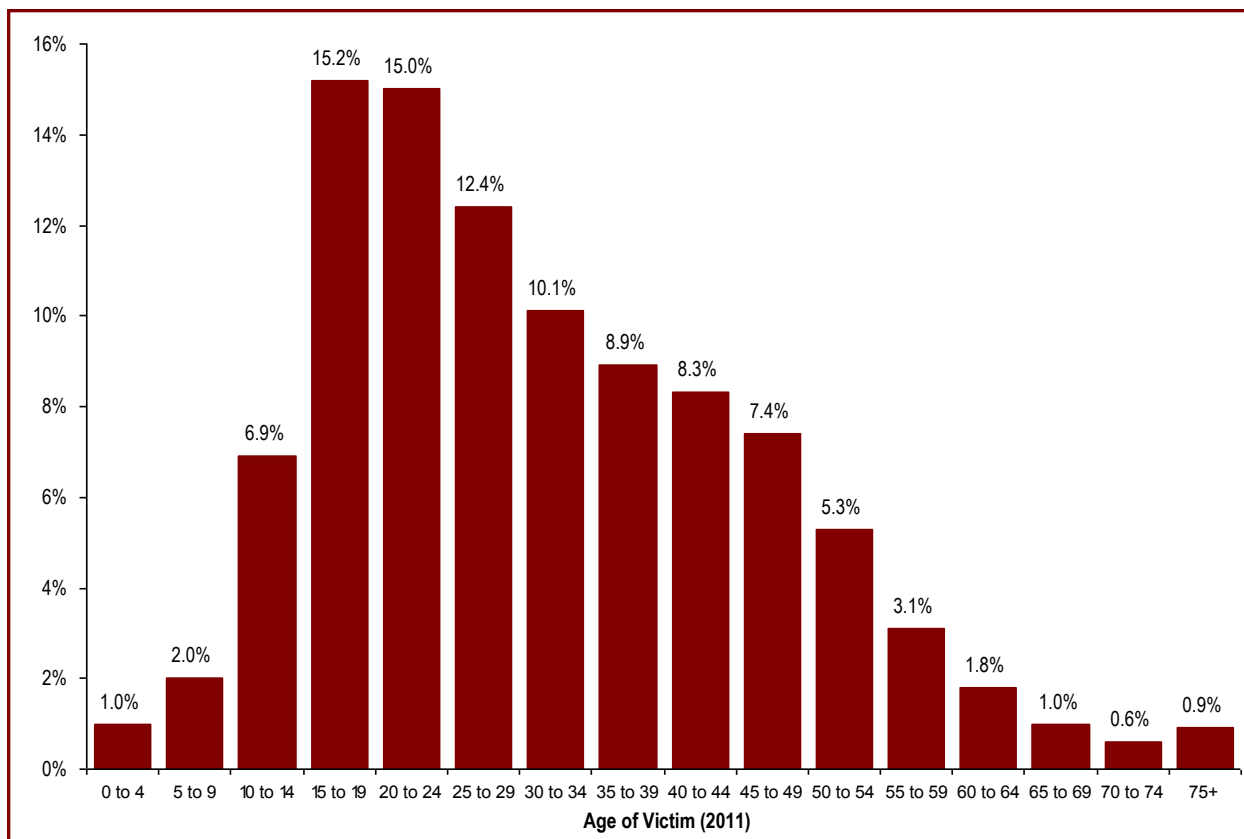
Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1999, 2004 and 2009.

Note:

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

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Figure F2



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

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

Note:

*Population estimates are as of July 1, 2010.

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

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Table F2 (2011)

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

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

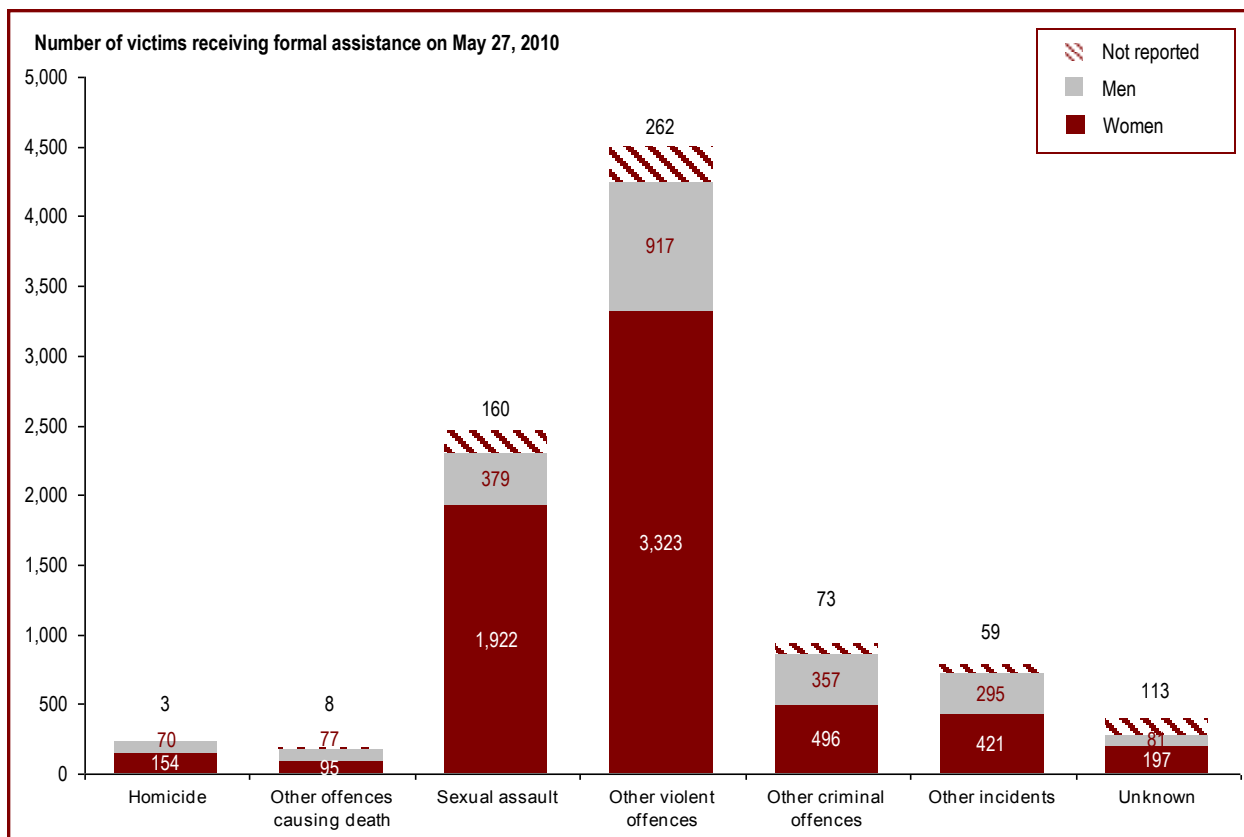
Note:

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS RECEIVING SERVICES ARE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Figure F3



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

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

Note:

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

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS RECEIVING SERVICES ARE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Table F3

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

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

Note:

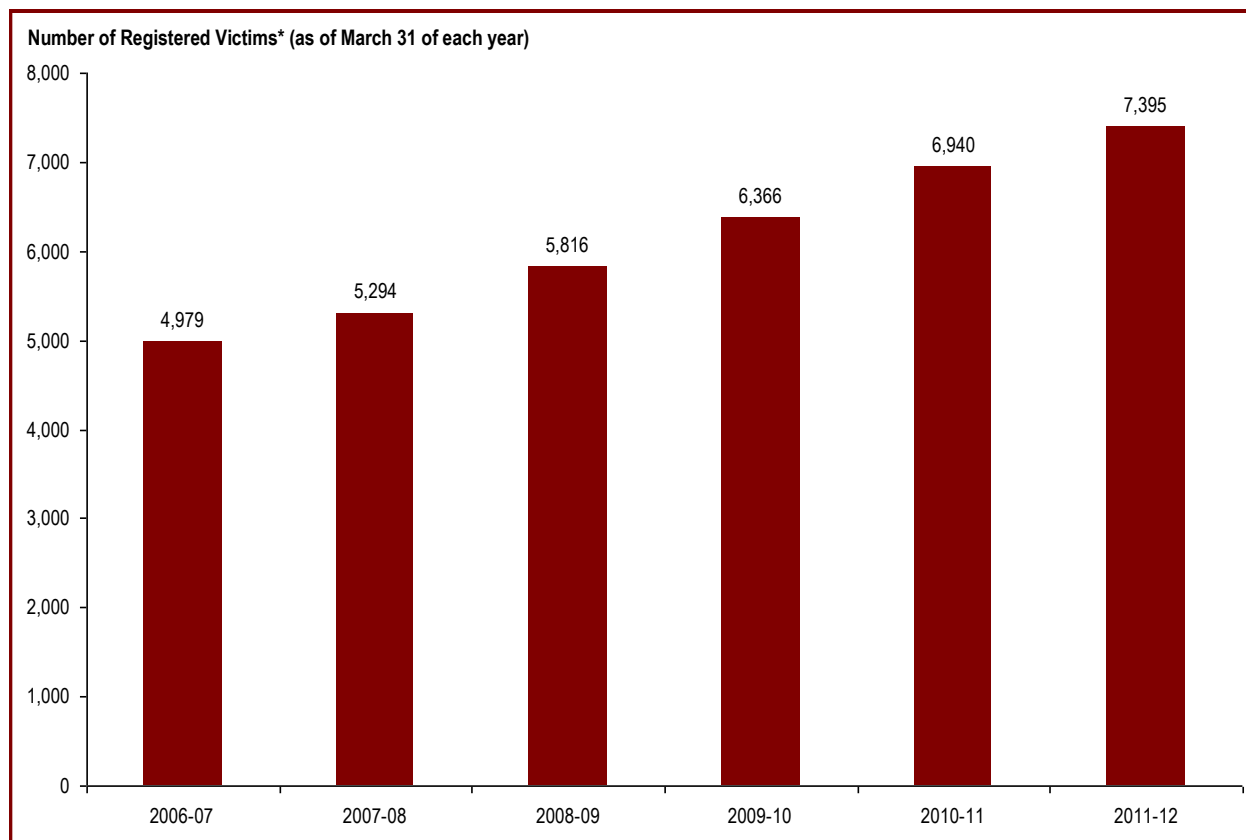
*Other criminal offences include arson, property crimes, traffic offences, and other *Criminal Code* offences.

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

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

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

Figure F4



Source: PRIME-Victims: Correctional Service Canada.

- Since 2006-07, there has been a 48.5% increase in the number of victims registered with the Correctional Service of Canada and the Parole Board of Canada combined, from 4,979 to 7,395.
- Of the 23,156 offenders under federal jurisdiction in 2011-12, 17.3% (4,006) have registered victims.
- Since 2006-07, the number of notifications** made to registered victims has more than tripled. In 2011-12, the Correctional Service of Canada provided 46,678 notifications to registered victims.

Note:

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

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

Unlike last year's edition of the CCRSO, this year data is reported by fiscal year from April 1 to March 31.

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

Table F4

Year	Number of Offenders with Registered Victims	Number of Registered Victims*	Number of Notifications** to Registered Victims
2006-07	3,147	4,979	13,829
2007-08	3,295	5,294	16,281
2008-09	3,412	5,816	28,065
2009-10	3,654	6,366	37,462
2010-11	3,874	6,940	41,979
2011-12	4,006	7,395	46,678

Source: PRIME-Victims: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

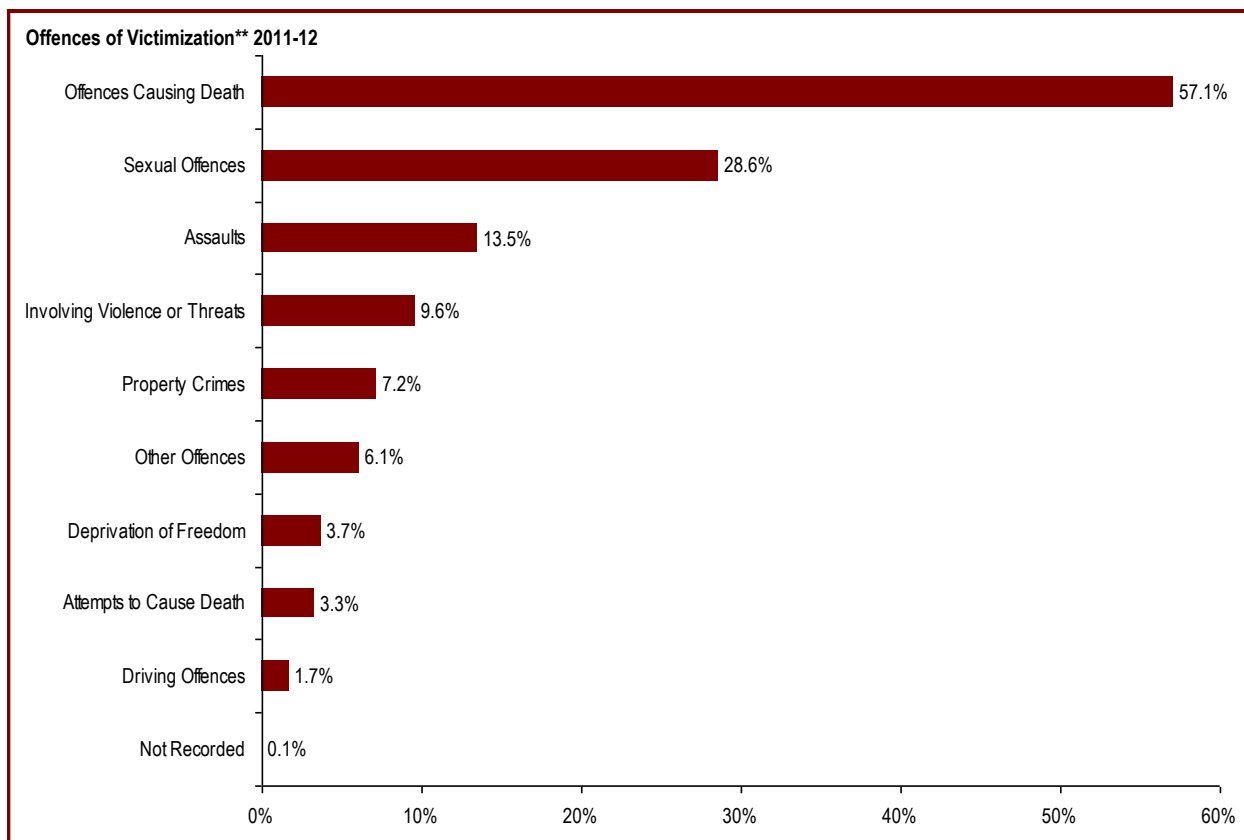
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Unlike last year's edition of the CCRSO, this year data is reported by fiscal year from April 1 to March 31.

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

Figure F5



Source: PRIME-Victims: Correctional Service Canada.

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

Note:

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

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

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

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

Table F5

Type of Offence** That Harmed Victim*	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Offences Causing Death	1,800	30.9	2,936	46.1	3,804	54.8	4,220	57.1
Sexual Offences	958	16.5	1,579	24.8	2,098	30.2	2,114	28.6
Assaults	499	8.6	879	13.8	998	14.4	998	13.5
Involving Violence or Threats	315	5.4	525	8.2	680	9.8	707	9.6
Property Crimes	223	3.8	417	6.6	509	7.3	534	7.2
Other Offences	450	7.7	217	3.4	396	5.7	452	6.1
Attempts to Cause Death	105	1.8	182	2.9	233	3.4	241	3.3
Deprivation of Freedom	166	2.9	215	3.4	251	3.6	273	3.7
Driving Offences	65	1.1	100	1.6	123	1.8	125	1.7
Offence Not Recorded	3,087	53.1	1,301	20.4	61	0.9	10	0.1
Total Number of Victims**	5,816		6,366		6,940		7,395	

Source: PRIME-Victims: Correctional Service Canada.

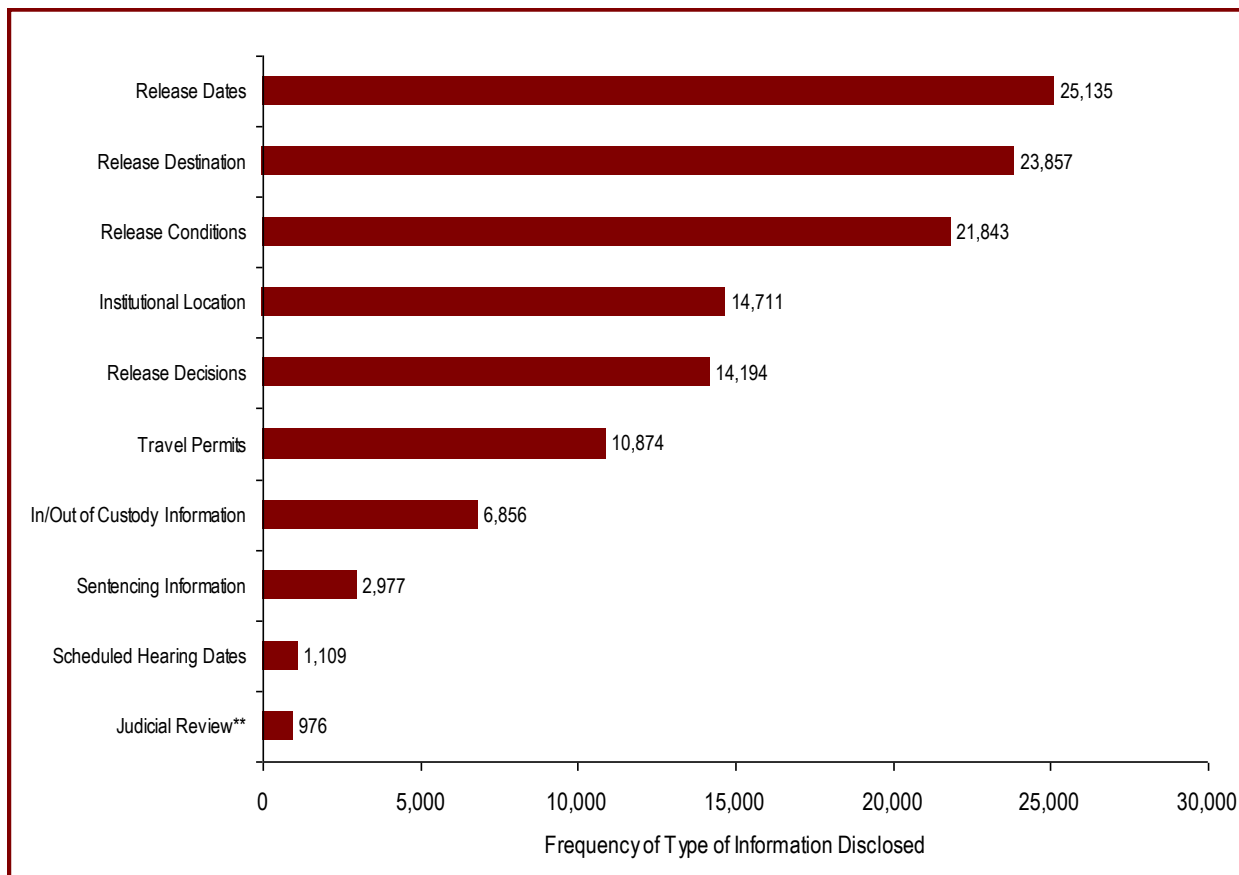
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**Some victims were harmed by more than one offence, therefore the number of Offences of Victimization are higher than the number of Registered Victims. The percentages in the table represent the number of registered victims who were harmed by that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

RELEASE INFORMATION IS THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED DURING A NOTIFICATION TO REGISTERED VICTIMS* WITH CORRECCIONAL SERVICES CANADA

Figure F6



Source: PRIME-Victims: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2011-12, release dates (20.5%), release destination (19.5%), and release conditions (17.8%), were the most frequent pieces of information about offenders that was provided during a notification to registered victims*.
- Other common pieces of information provided to registered victims* during notification in 2011-12 were institutional location (12.0%), release decisions (11.6%), and travel permits (8.9%).
- There has been almost a fourfold increase in the number of pieces of information provided to registered victims* during notifications from 25,076 in 2007-08 to 122,532 in 2011-12.

Note:

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

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

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

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

**RELEASE INFORMATION IS THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED DURING A
NOTIFICATION TO REGISTERED VICTIMS* WITH CORRECTIONAL SERVICES CANADA**

Table F6

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Sentencing Information	1,624	2,357	2,366	2,714	2,977
Institutional Location	3,305	4,820	7,758	13,770	14,711
In/Out of Custody	2,506	4,288	5,613	6,993	6,856
Scheduled Hearing Dates	105	103	65	1,264	1,109
Release Dates	5,194	11,654	19,298	22,315	25,135
Release Destination	4,991	11,161	18,546	20,906	23,857
Release Conditions	2,289	5,623	11,311	15,492	21,843
Release Decisions	1,327	2,541	6,808	12,073	14,194
Travel Permits	3,735	7,611	9,343	10,136	10,874
Judicial Review**	—	—	—	—	976
TOTAL	25,076	50,158	81,108	106,113	122,532

Source: PRIME-Victims: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

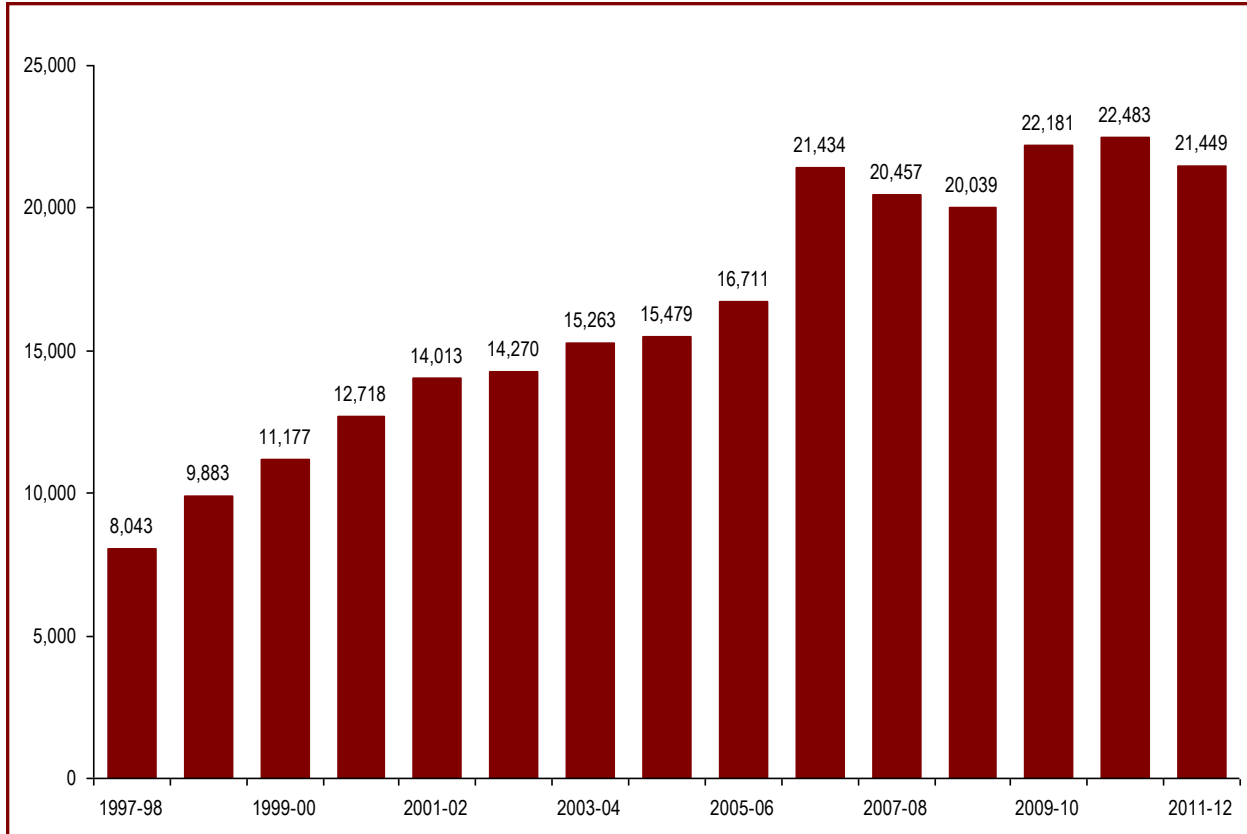
Disclosure means a type of information identified in section 26 of the CCRA that has been disclosed to a registered victim during a notification. As of December 2, 2011 as per *Bill S6*, Correctional Services Canada now provides information to some victims who are not registered which requires providing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

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

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

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA CONTACTS WITH VICTIMS HAVE DECREASED

Figure F7



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2011-12, the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) had 21,449 contacts* with victims**, a decrease of 4.6% (1,034 fewer contacts) compared to 2010-11. Since 1997-98, there has been a 167% increase in the number of contacts with victims by the PBC.
- Most of the contacts with victims were with victims of violence, such as victims of sexual assault, or the family members of murdered victims.
- The majority of victims surveyed in 2003 and 2009 expressed satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of the information provided by PBC staff.
- In 2011-12, victims made 223 presentations at 140 hearings.

Note:

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

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

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA CONTACTS WITH VICTIMS HAVE DECREASED

Table F7

Year	Total Number of Contacts*
1997-98	8,043
1998-99	9,883
1999-00	11,177
2000-01	12,718
2001-02	14,013
2002-03	14,270
2003-04	15,263
2004-05	15,479
2005-06	16,711
2006-07	21,434
2007-08	20,457
2008-09	20,039
2009-10	22,181
2010-11	22,483
2011-12	21,449

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

2. How did you become aware of it?

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

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

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

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

7. Any additional comments?

(See over for return address)

Please return completed questionnaires to:

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For further information, please visit:

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

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

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

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

Public Safety Canada: www.publicsafety.gc.ca