



Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

Annual Report 2010



Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

2010

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

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

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

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PREFACE

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

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

This is the thirteenth 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)

Those familiar with the CCRSO will notice a few changes to this year's report. One major change is the addition of a new section, SECTION F: VICTIMS OF CRIME, which contains new information as well as statistics on victims found in earlier versions of the CCRSO.

Another significant change is related to the 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 this year's 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.

Finally, this year's CCRSO excludes information on the mental health of federal offenders found in earlier editions (i.e., Figure/Table C10). Last year's edition provided information from 2007-08, as no valid and reliable data were available for 2008-09. Unfortunately, no further updates are available. The Correctional Service of Canada is presently 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. One of 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)

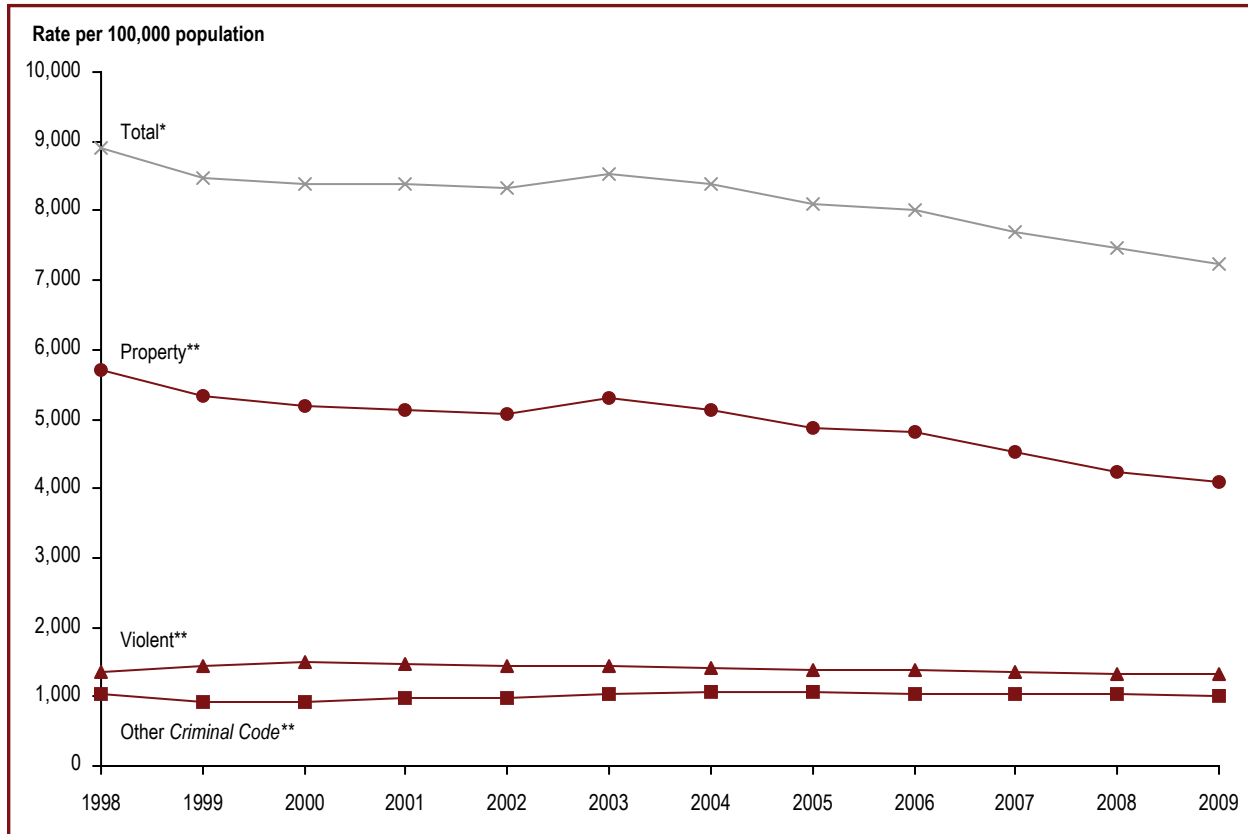
The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) is a division of Statistics Canada. The CCJS is the focal point of a federal-provincial-territorial partnership, known as the National Justice Statistics Initiative, for the collection of information on the nature and extent of crime and the administration 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 19.0% since 1998, from 8,915 per 100,000 to 7,224 in 2009.
- Over the same period, there was a 28.4% decrease in property crime rates, from a rate of 5,696 per 100,000 to 4,081 in 2009. In contrast, the crime rate for drug offences has increased 23.0% since 1998, from 235 per 100,000 population to 289.
- The rate of violent crime has fluctuated over the last twelve years, peaking in 2000 at 1,494 per 100,000 population. Since 2000, the rate of violent crimes has decreased 12.0% to 1,314 in 2009.
- 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	4,247	436	1,037	307	99	7,457
2009	1,314	4,081	434	1,011	289	94	7,224

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.

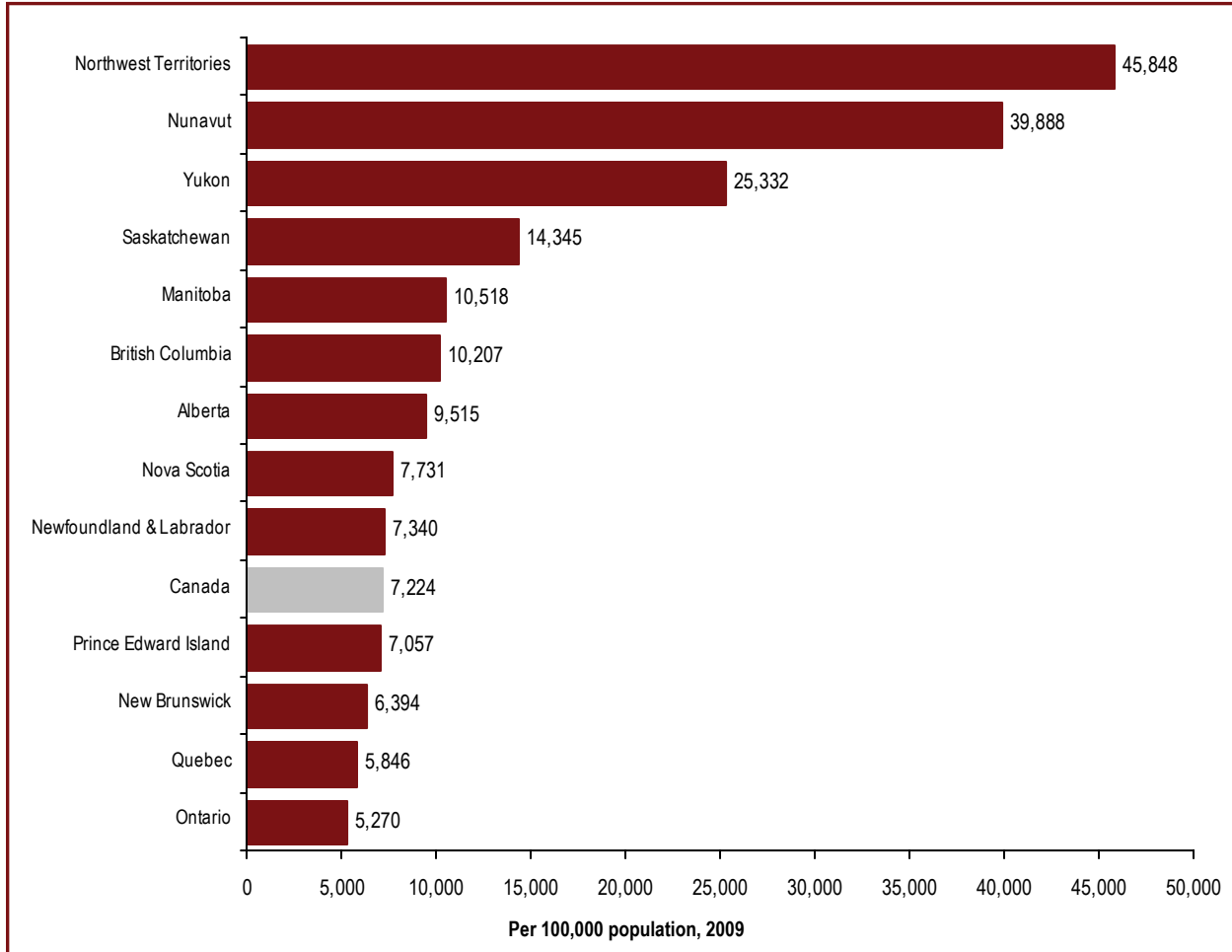
**The definitions for Violent, Property and Other *Criminal Code* offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report 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 8,090 in 2005 to 7,224 in 2009.

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 *				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newfoundland & Labrador	6,708	6,664	7,050	7,143	7,340
Prince Edward Island	8,313	7,510	6,793	6,900	7,057
Nova Scotia	8,795	8,747	8,217	7,752	7,731
New Brunswick	7,190	6,701	6,306	6,504	6,394
Quebec	6,030	6,133	5,892	5,950	5,846
Ontario	5,826	5,969	5,682	5,455	5,270
Manitoba	12,576	12,318	11,654	10,629	10,518
Saskatchewan	15,866	15,266	15,125	14,555	14,345
Alberta	10,627	10,173	10,058	10,045	9,515
British Columbia	12,904	12,375	11,702	10,800	10,207
Yukon	23,981	21,496	22,970	24,162	25,332
Northwest Territories	46,473	43,699	46,508	47,948	45,848
Nunavut	36,600	33,053	31,972	37,220	39,888
Canada	8,090	8,002	7,697	7,457	7,224

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

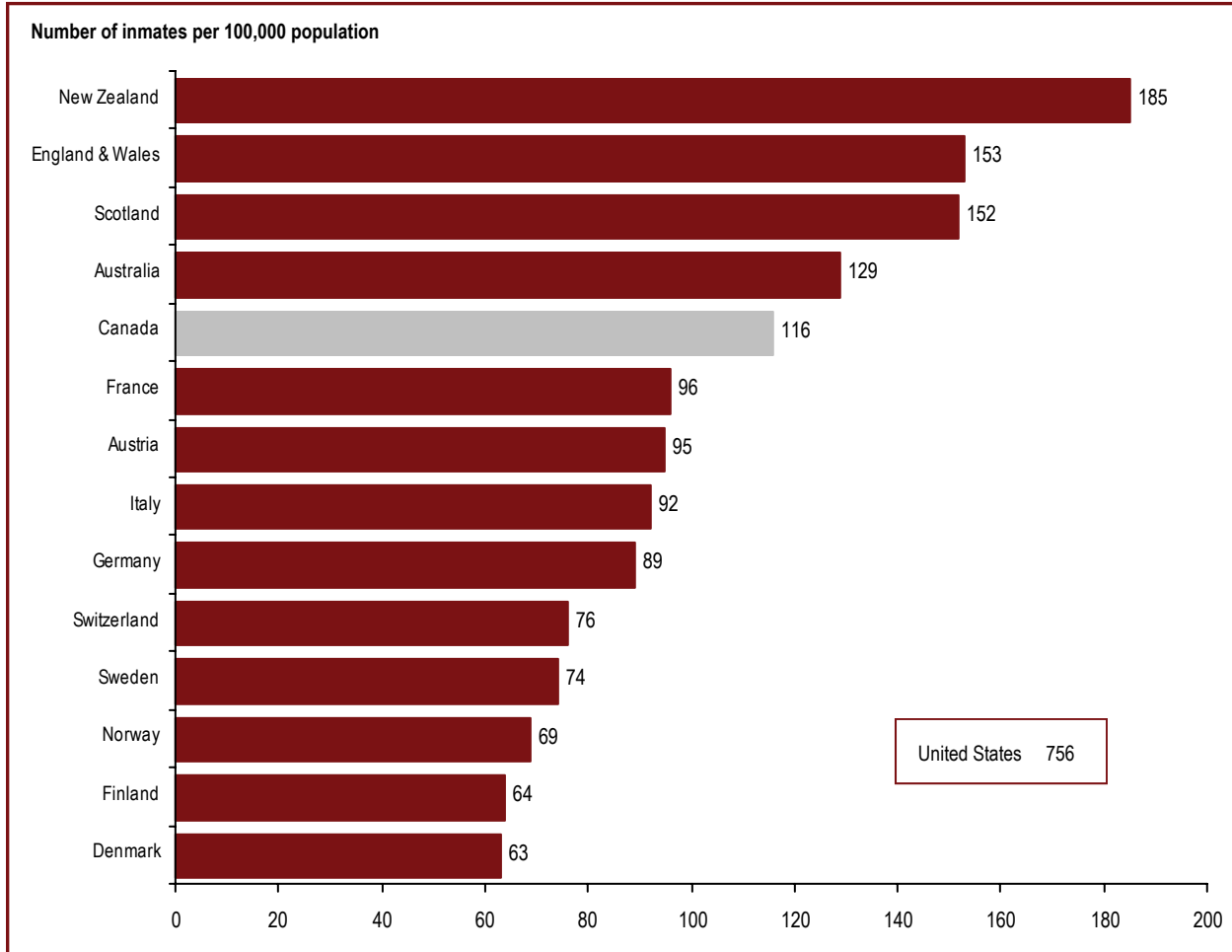
Note:

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

Figure A3



Source: World Prison Population List (Seventh Edition), International Centre for Prison Studies, World Prison Population List (Eighth Edition), International Centre for Prison Studies.

- 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 756 per 100,000 general population.
- The incarceration rate in Canada has decreased 7.9% from 126 per 100,000 in 1997 to 116 per 100,000 in 2008.

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 Table A3 refer to when the *World Prison Population Lists* were published, but may not necessarily correspond to the date the data were obtained. Additionally, different practices and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

These statistics were previously reported in the 2009 *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. No new data are available.

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

Table A3

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006 ^{1*}	2008 ^{2*}
United States	649	682	682	699	700	701	714	723	738	756
New Zealand	137	150	149	149	145	155	168	168	186	185
England & Wales	120	125	125	124	125	141	142	141	148	153
Scotland	119	119	118	115	120	129	132	136	139	152
Australia	95	110	108	108	110	115	117	120	126	129
Canada	126	123	118	116	116	116	108	107	107	116
France	90	88	91	89	80	93	91	91	85	96
Austria	86	86	85	84	85	100	106	110	105	95
Italy	86	85	89	94	95	100	98	96	104	92
Germany	90	96	97	97	95	98	96	98	95	89
Switzerland	88	85	81	79	90	68	81	81	83	76
Sweden	59	60	59	64	65	73	75	81	82	74
Norway	53	57	56	--	60	59	65	65	66	69
Finland	56	54	46	52	50	70	71	66	75	64
Denmark	62	64	66	61	60	64	70	70	77	63

Source: ¹ World Prison Population List (Seventh Edition), International Centre for Prison Studies, ² World Prison Population List (Eighth Edition), International Centre for Prison Studies.

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* were published, but may not necessarily correspond to the date the data were obtained. Additionally, different practices and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

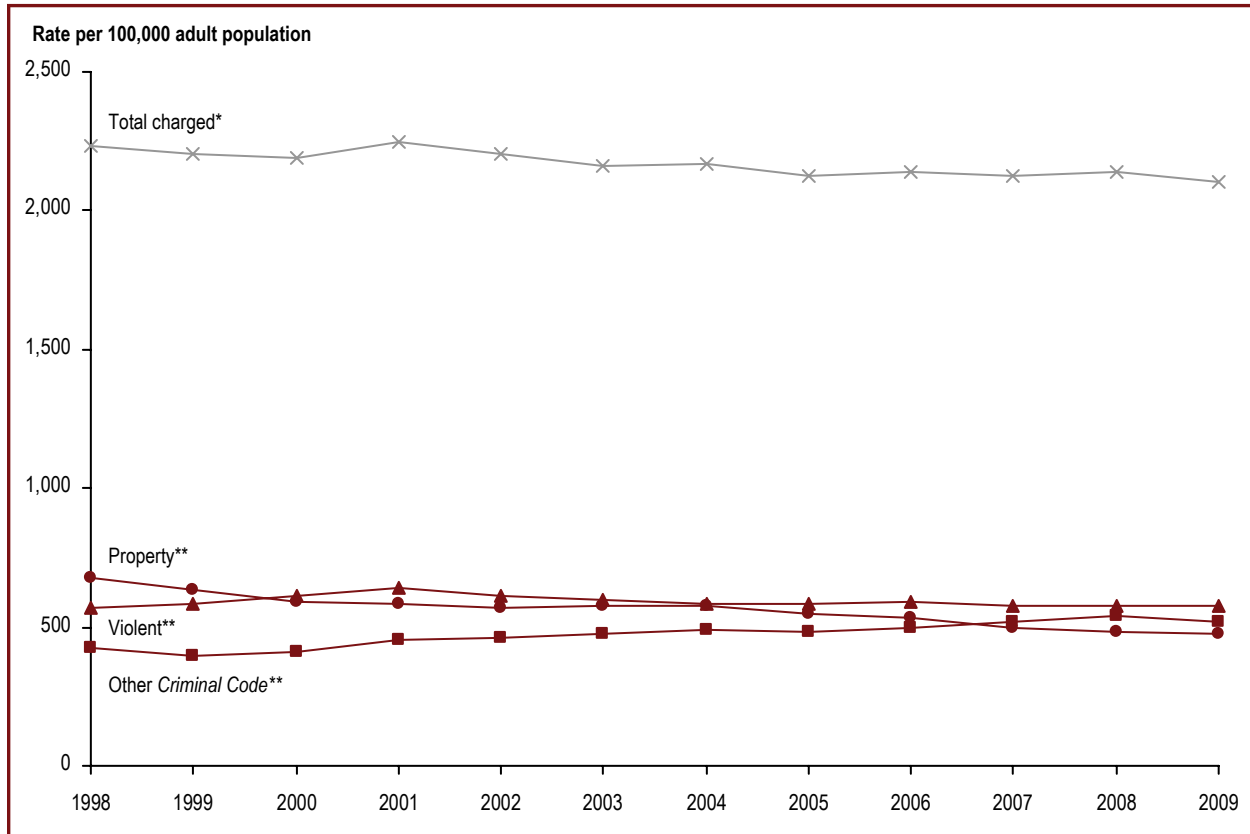
Rates are based on 100,000 population.

-- Figures not available.

These statistics were previously reported in the 2009 *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. No new data are 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 717 women per 100,000 women in the population to 795. However, the rate for men has decreased from 3,816 men per 100,000 men in the population to 3,456.
- Over the same period, the rate of women charged with violent crimes increased by 24.7%, such that in 2009, 192 women were charged per 100,000 women in the population. In comparison, the rate of men charged with violent crimes decreased by 3.3% over the last twelve years. Since reaching a peak of 1,104 men charged per 100,000 men in the population in 2001, the rate has since decreased to 967 in 2009.
- 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 92 in 2009. Conversely, the rate of men charged with traffic crimes has decreased 23.0% since 1998, to 523 men charged per 100,000 men in the population in 2009.

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	568	677	372	425	168	24	2,234
1999	587	632	371	399	185	30	2,203
2000	611	591	346	414	198	26	2,187
2001	638	584	340	454	202	28	2,247
2002	613	569	328	464	199	29	2,202
2003	595	573	318	478	172	23	2,160
2004	581	573	307	493	187	30	2,172
2005	587	550	294	481	185	29	2,125
2006	593	533	293	499	198	27	2,142
2007	578	498	298	518	208	28	2,127
2008	575	485	306	537	207	31	2,141
2009	573	479	304	520	194	33	2,103

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.

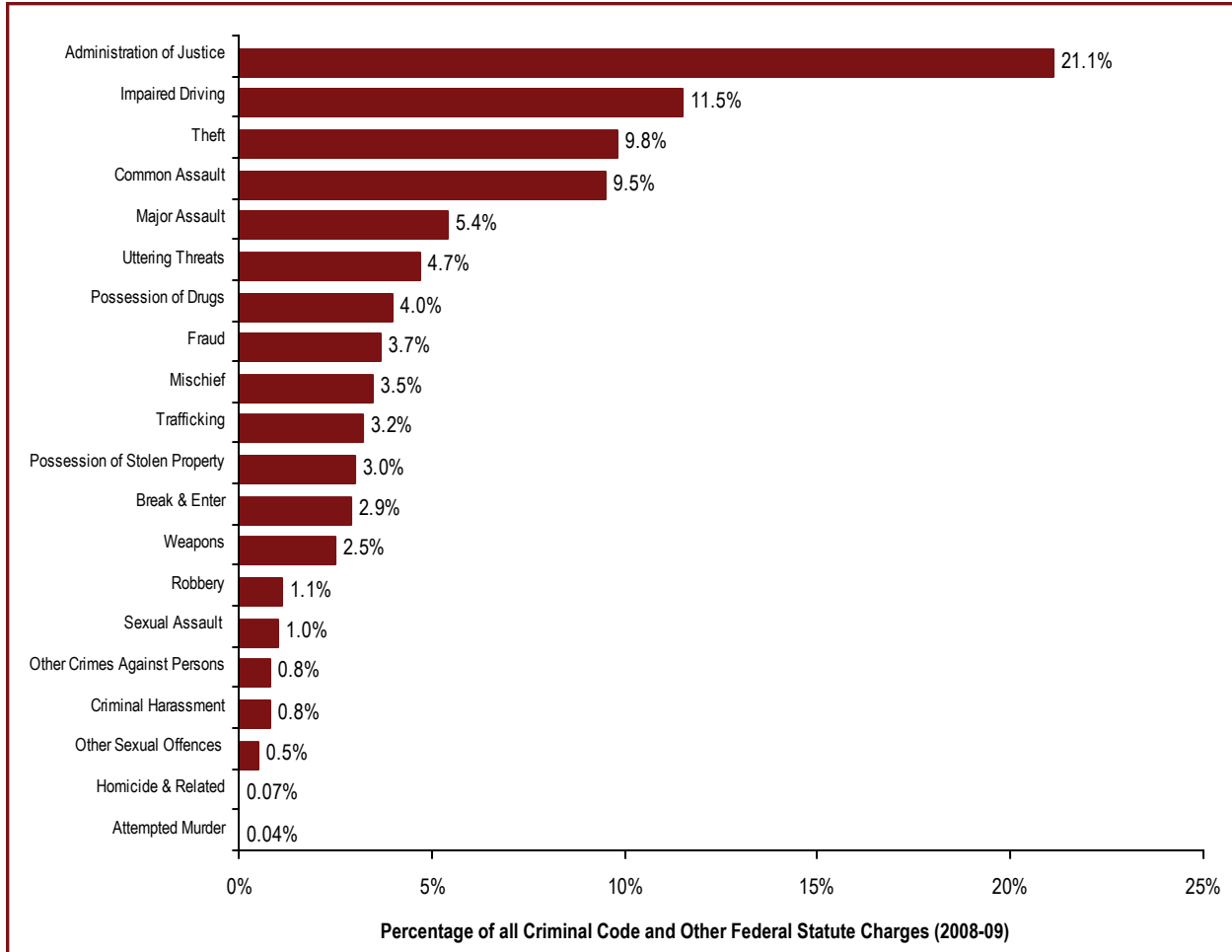
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Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle thefts, other thefts, possession of stolen property, fraud, mischief and arson.

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

Figure A5



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

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

Note:

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

The graph excludes *Youth Criminal Justice Act / Young Offenders Act* offences.

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					
	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Crimes Against the Person	92,329	24.34	94,043	23.99	94,004	24.00
Homicide and Related	309	0.08	301	0.08	268	0.07
Attempted Murder	229	0.06	235	0.06	163	0.04
Robbery	4,378	1.15	4,486	1.14	4,350	1.11
Sexual Assault	4,019	1.06	4,137	1.06	4,054	1.04
Other Sexual Offences	1,843	0.49	1,905	0.49	2,004	0.51
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	20,170	5.32	20,859	5.32	21,213	5.42
Common Assault (Level 1)	36,933	9.74	37,623	9.60	37,237	9.51
Uttering Threats	18,184	4.79	18,191	4.64	18,368	4.69
Criminal Harassment	3,182	0.84	3,099	0.79	3,163	0.81
Other Crimes Against Persons	3,082	0.81	3,207	0.82	3,184	0.81
Crimes Against Property	94,262	24.85	94,549	24.12	91,923	23.47
Theft	38,686	10.20	39,037	9.96	38,467	9.82
Break and Enter	11,869	3.13	11,886	3.03	11,465	2.93
Fraud	15,632	4.12	15,181	3.87	14,416	3.68
Mischief	12,900	3.40	13,614	3.47	13,849	3.54
Possession of Stolen Property	12,938	3.41	12,671	3.23	11,768	3.00
Other Property Crimes	2,237	0.59	2,160	0.55	1,958	0.50
Administration of Justice	75,535	19.91	82,091	20.95	82,573	21.08
Fail to Appear	5,049	1.33	5,292	1.35	5,009	1.28
Breach of probation	28,295	7.46	30,084	7.68	30,321	7.74
Unlawfully at large	2,656	0.70	2,661	0.68	2,524	0.64
Fail to Comply with Order	31,427	8.29	35,356	9.02	35,879	9.16
Other Admin. Justice	8,108	2.14	8,698	2.22	8,840	2.26
Other Criminal Code	19,778	5.21	19,288	4.92	18,676	4.77
Weapons	9,877	2.60	9,913	2.53	9,748	2.49
Prostitution	2,009	0.53	1,811	0.46	1,624	0.41
Disturbing the Peace	2,145	0.57	2,069	0.53	1,810	0.46
Residual <i>Criminal Code</i>	5,747	1.52	5,495	1.40	5,494	1.40
Criminal Code Traffic	52,907	13.95	55,515	14.16	56,841	14.51
Impaired Driving	42,232	11.13	44,237	11.29	45,068	11.51
Other CC Traffic	10,675	2.81	11,278	2.88	11,773	3.01
Other Federal Statutes	44,490	11.73	46,442	11.85	47,668	12.17
Drug Possession	14,038	3.70	15,340	3.91	15,574	3.98
Drug Trafficking	11,570	3.05	12,242	3.12	12,587	3.21
Residual Federal Statutes	18,882	4.98	18,860	4.81	19,507	4.98
Total Offences	379,301	100.00	391,928	100.00	391,685	100.00

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

Note:

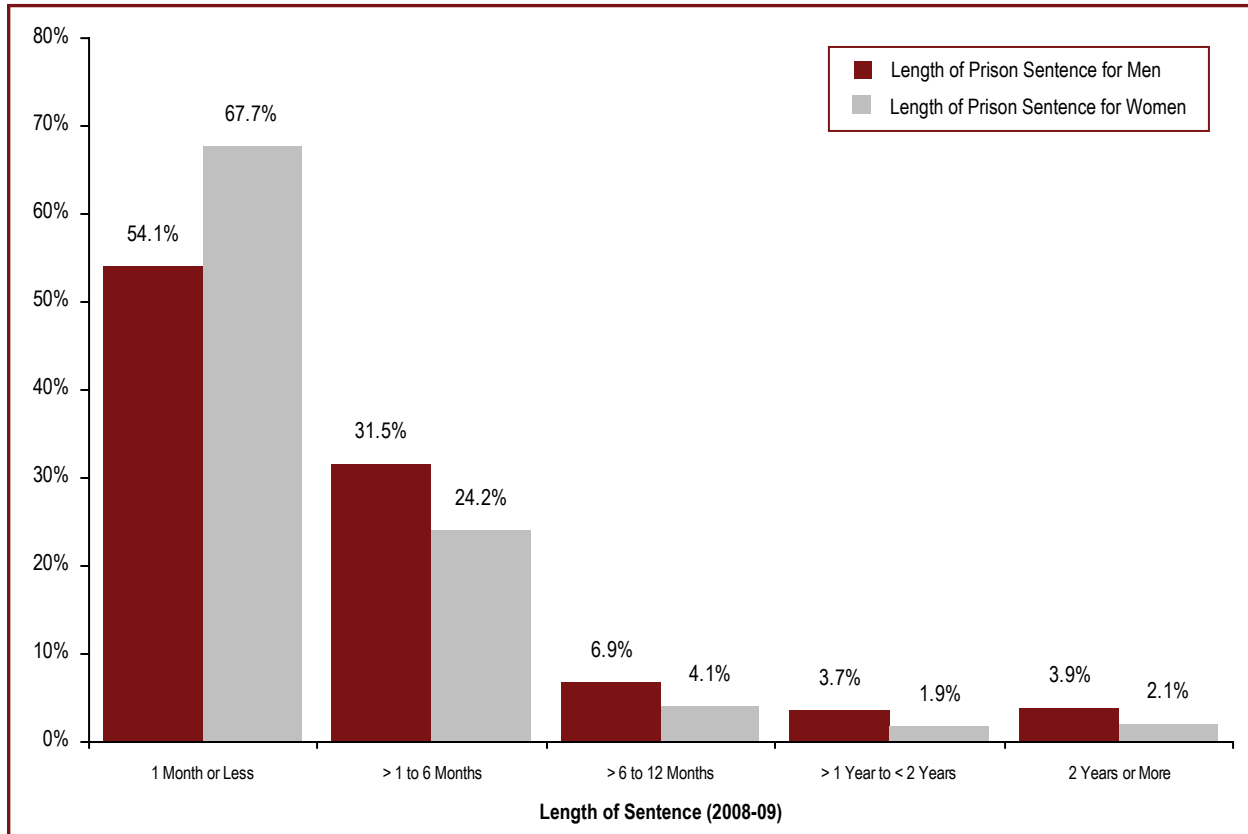
Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

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

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.

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Figure A6



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

- Over half (55.6%) of all custodial sentences imposed by adult courts are one month or less.
- Prison sentences for men tend to be longer than for women. Over two-thirds (67.7%) of women and just over half of men (54.1%) who are incarcerated upon conviction receive a sentence of one month or less, and 91.9% of women and 85.6% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all convictions that result in custody, only 3.7% result in federal jurisdiction (i.e., a sentence of two years or more).

Note:

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

Excludes *Youth Criminal Justice Act / Young Offenders Act* offences and cases where length of prison sentence and/or gender was not known

Excludes data for Manitoba as information on both sentence length and gender were not available.

Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

The concept of a case has changed in the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* to more closely reflect court processing. As a result, these figures should not be compared to the court statistics reported in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

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.

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Table A6

Length of Prison Sentence	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	%	%	%	%	%
1 Month or Less					
Women	68.5	68.7	69.5	69.6	67.7
Men	52.2	52.3	52.6	53.4	54.1
Total	53.8	54.0	54.5	55.2	55.6
More Than 1 Month to 6 Months					
Women	22.9	23.1	22.2	22.3	24.2
Men	32.6	32.6	32.2	31.7	31.5
Total	31.7	31.6	31.0	30.6	30.6
More Than 6 Months to 12 Months					
Women	4.8	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1
Men	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9
Total	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6
More Than 1 Year to Less Than 2 Years					
Women	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9
Men	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
Total	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
2 Years or More					
Women	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1
Men	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.9
Total	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.7

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

Note:

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

Excludes *Youth Criminal Justice Act / Young Offenders Act* offences and cases where length of prison sentence and/or gender was not known.

Excludes data for Manitoba as information on both sentence length and gender were not available.

Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

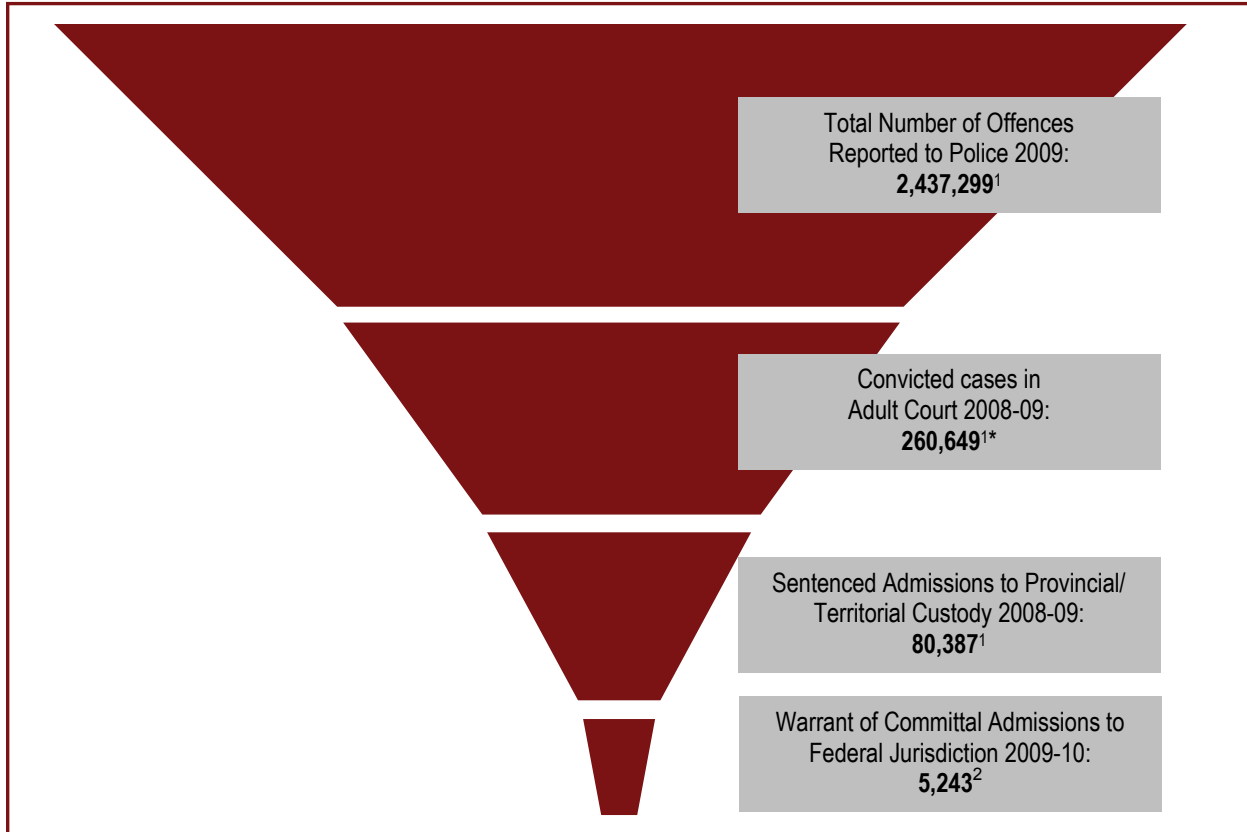
The concept of a case has changed in the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* to more closely reflect court processing. As a result, these figures should not be compared to the court statistics reported in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

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.

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Figure A7



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

- There were about 2.4 million crimes reported to police in 2009.
- During 2009-10, 5,243 offenders were sentenced to federal jurisdiction (i.e., two years or more).

Note:

*This figure only includes cases convicted in provincial court and partial data from Superior Court. The concept of a case has changed in the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* to more closely reflect court processing. As a result, these figures should not be compared to the court statistics reported in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Number of Offences Reported to Police ¹	2,608,741	2,606,887	2,534,730	2,485,207	2,437,299
Convicted cases in Adult Court ^{1*}	249,126	247,484	255,422	260,649	Not available
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody ^{1**}	78,850	79,862	79,724	80,387	Not available
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities ²	4,783	5,110	5,007	4,831	5,243

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

Note:

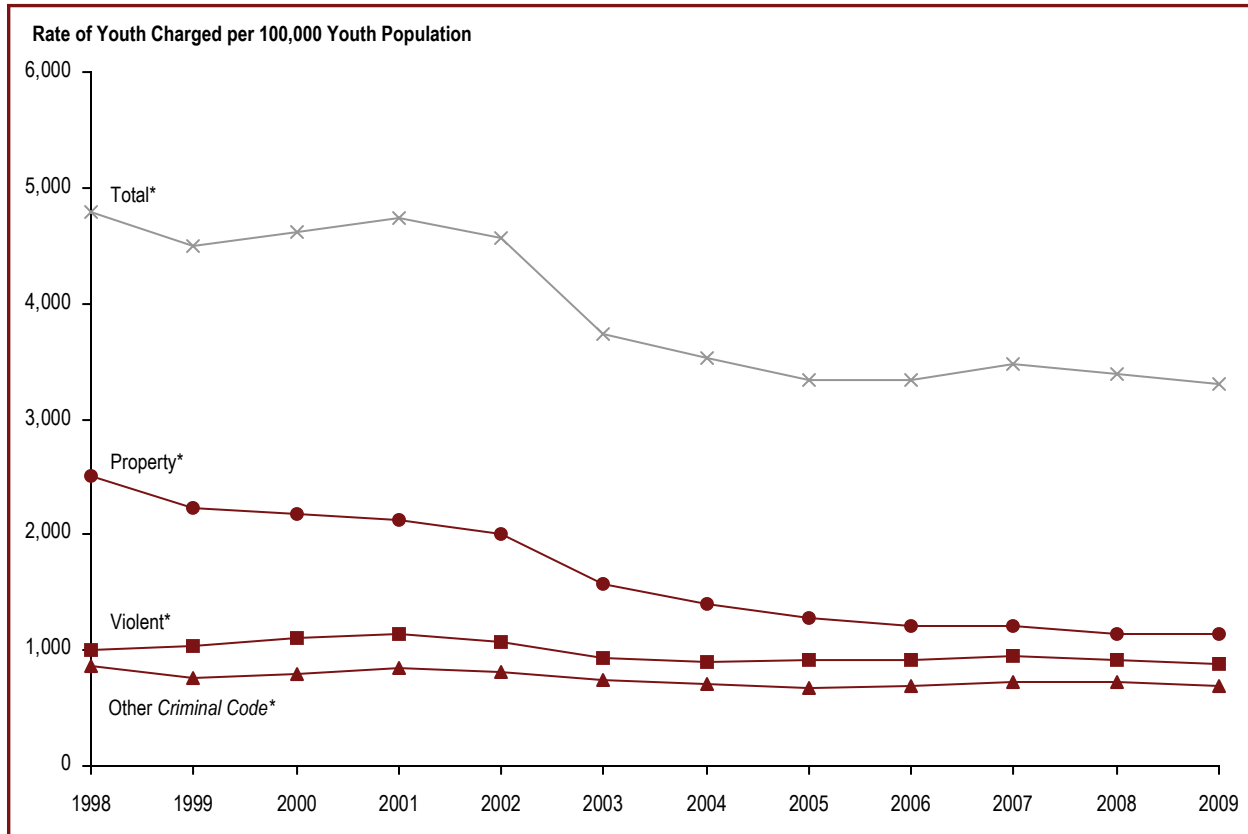
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**In order to make comparisons, data exclude Prince Edward Island and Nunavut.

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 SINCE 2001

Figure A8



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

- The rate of youth** charged has fluctuated over the past five years.
- In 2003, there was a notable decrease in all major crime categories, in part attributable to the implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) in April 2003, which places greater emphasis on diversion.
- The rates*** of female youth charged with violent or property crimes have decreased since 2003, by 8.2% and 14.5% respectively. In 2009, the rate of female youth charged was 449 per 100,000 for violent crime and 553 per 100,000 for property crime.
- Over the same seven year period, the rate*** of male youth charged with violent crime decreased by 3.9% to 1,308 per 100,000 in 2009. Similarly, the rate of male youth charged with property crime declined by 30.0%, to 1,710 per 100,000 in 2009.

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 SINCE 2001

Table A8

Year	Type of offence						Total Charged*
	Violent*	Property*	Traffic	Other CCC*	Drugs	Other Fed. Statutes	
1998	998	2,500	19	867	226	184	4,794
1999	1,034	2,237	1	754	266	209	4,501
2000	1,109	2,176	30	788	317	198	4,618
2001	1,143	2,119	82	855	343	195	4,737
2002	1,075	2,009	82	820	337	235	4,557
2003	937	1,570	78	743	208	204	3,740
2004	907	1,395	76	702	230	222	3,533
2005	913	1,276	54	671	214	212	3,341
2006	914	1,216	69	683	240	216	3,339
2007	944	1,214	75	734	261	239	3,467
2008	917	1,137	75	731	269	260	3,388
2009	889	1,145	68	699	238	260	3,300

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*.

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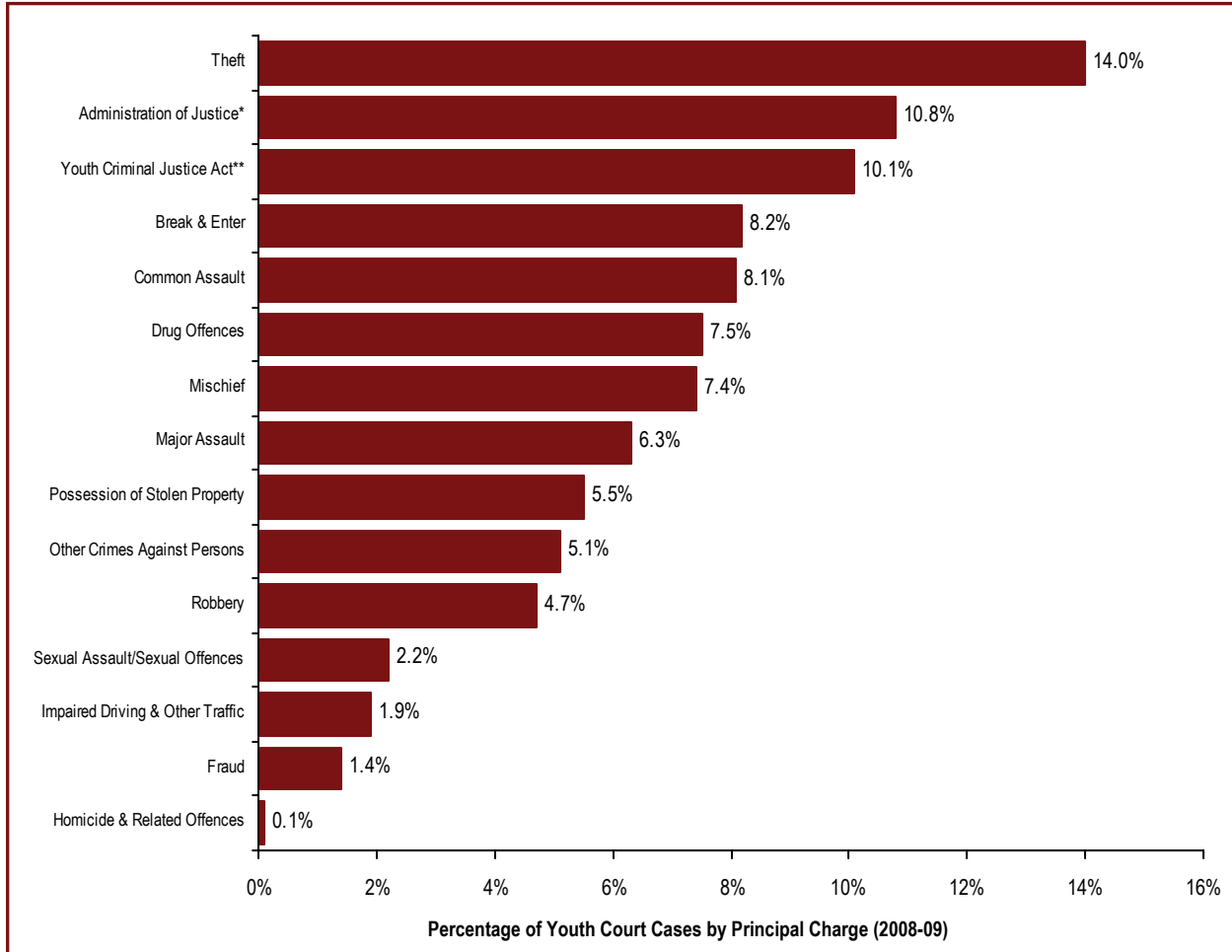
Rates for "Total" are based on 100,000 youth population (12 to 17 years).

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 38% of common assaults***.

Note:

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

The concept of a case has changed in the *Youth Court Survey* to more closely reflect court processing. As a result, these figures should not be compared to the youth court statistics reported in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

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				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Crimes Against the Person	14,296	14,838	14,793	15,393	15,457
Homicide and Related Offences	64	68	70	70	76
Robbery	2,038	2,112	2,377	2,637	2,723
Sexual Assault / Sexual Offences	1,377	1,367	1,254	1,140	1,265
Major Assault	3,457	3,657	3,618	3,844	3,688
Common Assault	4,800	4,871	4,575	4,695	4,746
Other Crimes Against the Person	2,560	2,763	2,899	3,007	2,959
Crimes Against Property	23,599	22,808	22,517	22,612	22,001
Theft	8,409	7,992	8,079	8,026	8,182
Break and Enter	6,007	5,734	5,162	5,203	4,799
Fraud	1,012	840	830	852	805
Mischief	3,742	3,944	4,159	4,362	4,304
Possession of Stolen Property	3,528	3,531	3,586	3,416	3,226
Other Crimes Against Property	901	767	701	753	685
Administration of Justice	5,920	6,053	6,230	6,327	6,284
Escape / Unlawfully at Large	655	615	566	592	524
Other Administration of Justice*	5,265	5,438	5,664	5,735	5,760
Other Criminal Code	2,883	3,117	3,187	3,038	3,021
Weapons / Firearms	1,918	2,000	2,164	2,064	2,055
Prostitution	11	25	19	12	16
Disturbing the Peace	224	226	233	207	231
Residual <i>Criminal Code</i>	730	866	771	755	719
Criminal Code Traffic	1,125	1,089	1,113	1,236	1,127
Impaired Driving / Other CC traffic	1,125	1,089	1,113	1,236	1,127
Other Federal Statutes	9,853	9,563	9,643	10,102	10,489
Drug Possession	2,196	2,252	2,445	2,725	2,912
Drug Trafficking	1,322	1,304	1,339	1,476	1,444
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act**</i>	6,168	5,777	5,605	5,649	5,880
Residual Federal Statutes	167	230	254	252	253
Total	57,676	57,468	57,483	58,708	58,379

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

Note:

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

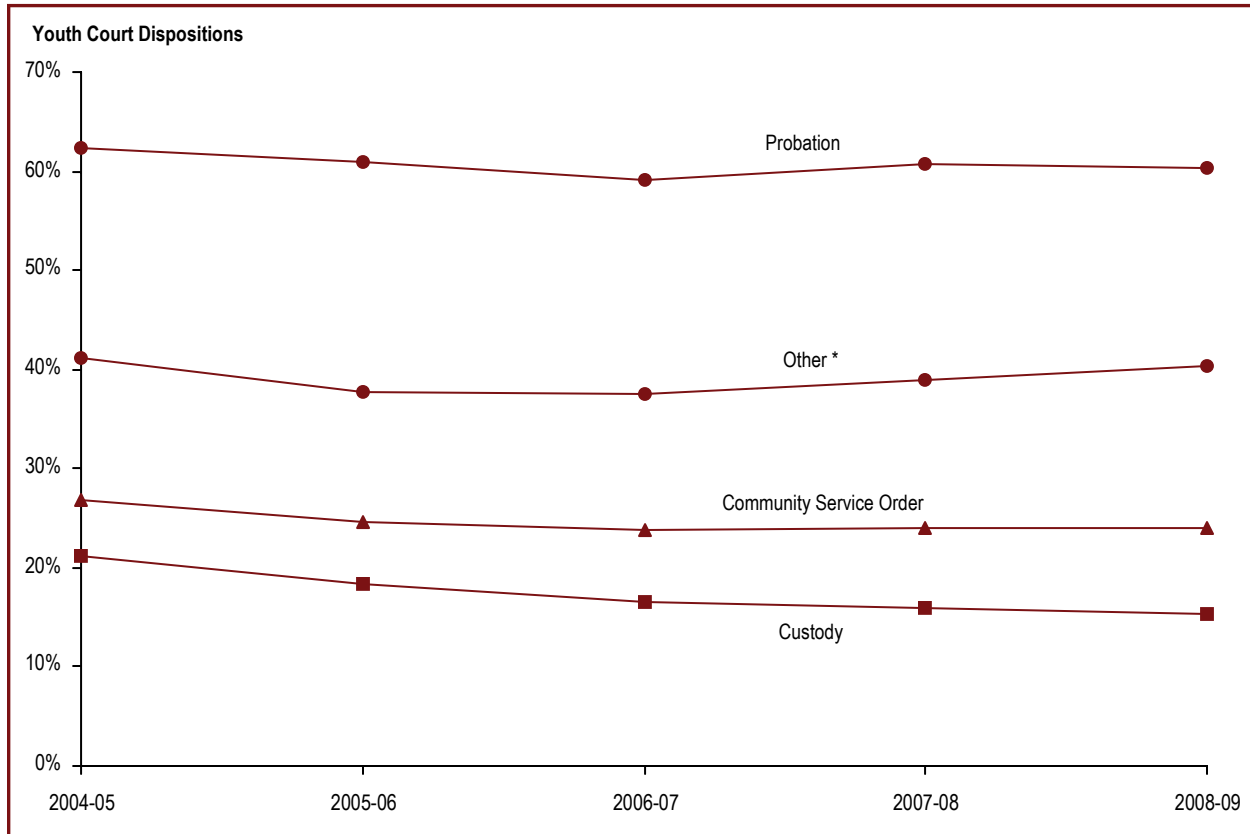
***Youth Criminal Justice Act* offences include failure to comply with a disposition or undertaking, contempt against youth court, assisting a youth to leave a place of custody and harbouring a youth unlawfully at large. Also included are similar offences under the *Young Offenders Act*, which preceded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

The concept of a case has changed in the *Youth Court Survey* to more closely reflect court processing. As a result, these figures should not be compared to the youth court statistics reported in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

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 DISPOSITION 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 2008-09, about 15% of all guilty cases resulted in the youth being sentenced to custody. This compares to 21% of all guilty cases in 2004-05.
- In 2008-09, 60% of youth found guilty were given probation. This rate has remained relatively stable since the implementation of the *YCJA* in April 2003.
- Of the new *YCJA* sentences, deferred custody and supervision orders were handed down most frequently. In 2008-09, almost 4% of all guilty cases received such an order.

Note:

Other 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 and reprimand.

Data for Saskatchewan on Deferred Custody and Supervision would be reported under the "Other" category as *YCJA* sentencing data are not available.

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

The concept of a case has changed in the *Youth Court Survey* to more closely reflect court processing. As a result, these figures should not be compared to the youth court statistics reported in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

THE MOST COMMON DISPOSITION FOR YOUTH IS PROBATION

Table A10

Type of Disposition	Gender	Year				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
		%	%	%	%	%
Probation	Female	60.0	59.8	57.6	58.1	59.7
	Male	63.0	61.6	60.1	61.6	60.8
	Total	62.4	60.9	59.2	60.8	60.3
Custody	Female	16.1	15.1	13.4	13.0	12.4
	Male	22.4	20.0	18.1	17.5	17.0
	Total	21.1	18.4	16.6	15.9	15.4
Community Service Order	Female	25.0	23.7	21.9	21.6	22.6
	Male	27.1	26.0	25.1	25.6	25.6
	Total	26.6	24.6	23.8	24.0	24.1
Fine	Female	4.9	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.8
	Male	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.2
	Total	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.6
Deferred Custody and Supervision*	Female	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.4	3.2
	Male	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.1
	Total	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.8
Other**	Female	39.3	36.4	36.2	38.1	38.7
	Male	41.5	40.2	39.9	41.3	43.4
	Total	41.1	37.8	37.5	39.0	40.4

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

Note:

*Data for Saskatchewan on Deferred Custody and Supervision would be reported under the "Other" category as YCJA sentencing data are not available.

**"Other" 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 and reprimand.

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

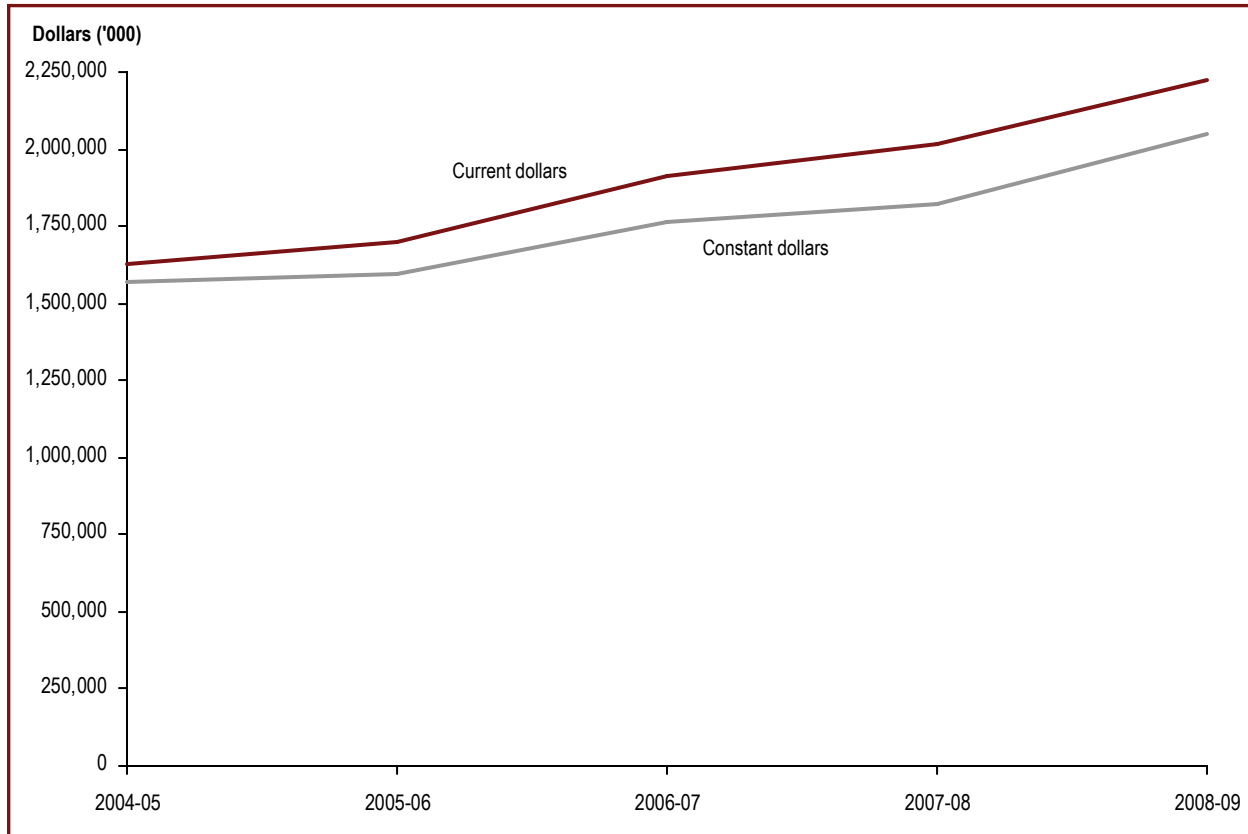
The concept of a case has changed in the *Youth Court Survey* to more closely reflect court processing. As a result, these figures should not be compared to the youth court statistics reported in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

SECTION B

CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS INCREASED IN 2008-09

Figure B1



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

- The total expenditures on federal and provincial corrections in Canada for 2008-09 were \$3.85 billion, for a per capita cost of \$115.76.
- Expenditures on federal corrections in Canada were \$2.28 billion dollars, for a per capita cost of \$68.30. Over the five year period from 2004-05 to 2008-09, there has been a 39.5% increase in expenditures on federal corrections, and this increase is 30.7% after adjusting for inflation.
- Expenditures for provincial/territorial corrections in Canada were \$1.78 billion, for a per capita cost of \$53.51. Over the five year period from 2004-05 to 2008-09, there has been a 28.8% increase in expenditures on provincial/territorial corrections, and this increase is 18.4% after adjusting for inflation.*

Note:

*The percentage changes omit data from Prince Edward Island and Nunavut as information from these jurisdictions were not available for 2004-05.

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 (2002) 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 2008-09

Table B1

Year	Current Dollars				Constant 2002 Dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
2004-05								
CSC	1,480,721	105,893	1,586,614	49.67	1,422,813	101,752	1,524,564	47.73
PBC	41,100	--	41,100	1.29	39,493	--	39,493	1.23
OCI	2,871	--	2,871	0.09	2,759	--	2,759	0.09
Total	1,524,692	105,893	1,630,585	51.05	1,465,064	101,752	1,566,816	49.05
2005-06								
CSC	1,533,498	116,843	1,650,341	51.18	1,440,716	109,774	1,550,489	48.08
PBC	42,800	--	42,800	1.33	40,210	--	40,210	1.25
OCI	3,115	--	3,115	0.10	2,927	--	2,927	0.09
Total	1,579,413	116,843	1,696,256	52.60	1,483,853	109,774	1,593,626	49.42
2006-07								
CSC	1,743,847	124,538	1,868,386	57.35	1,608,418	114,866	1,723,285	52.90
PBC	43,400	--	43,400	1.33	40,030	--	40,030	1.23
OCI	3,156	--	3,156	0.10	2,911	--	2,911	0.09
Total	1,790,403	124,538	1,914,942	58.78	1,651,359	114,866	1,766,226	54.21
2007-08								
CSC	1,827,839	140,641	1,968,480	59.78	1,650,717	127,013	1,777,730	53.99
PBC	43,400	--	43,400	1.32	39,194	--	39,194	1.19
OCI	3,132	--	3,132	0.10	2,829	--	2,829	0.09
Total	1,874,371	140,641	2,015,012	61.20	1,692,740	127,013	1,819,753	55.27
2008-09								
CSC	2,024,839	197,992	2,222,831	66.73	1,822,015	178,160	2,000,175	60.04
PBC	48,600	--	48,600	1.46	43,732	--	43,732	1.31
OCI	3,854	--	3,854	0.12	3,468	--	3,468	0.10
Total	2,077,293	197,992	2,275,285	68.30	1,869,215	178,160	2,047,375	61.46

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

Note:

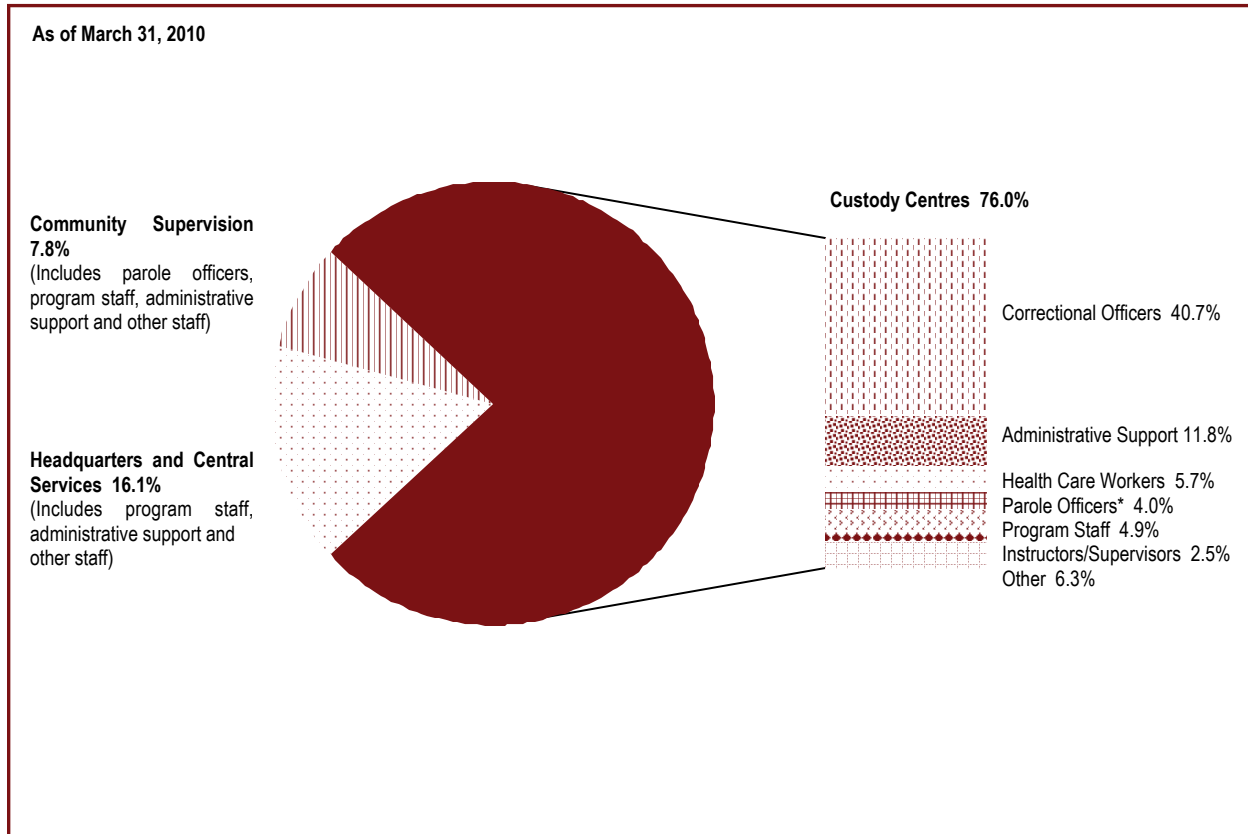
Due to rounding, constant dollar amounts may not add to "Total".

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

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

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Figure B2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) has a total staff of about 17,480.**
- 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.

**CSC has changed its definition of employee. Previously, the total number of employees included casual employees, employees on leave without pay and suspended employees. These categories have been removed from the total as of 2005-06. These numbers represent active employees and employees on leave with pay as of March 31, 2010.

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Table B2

Service Area	Number of Staff	Percent
Headquarters and Central Services	2,819	16.1
Administrative Support	2,394	13.7
Program Staff	115	0.7
Health Care Workers	112	0.6
Correctional Officers	42	0.2
Instructors / Supervisors	14	0.1
Parole Officers / Parole Supervisors	2	0.0
Other*	140	0.8
Custody Centres	13,287	76.0
Correctional Officers	7,115	40.7
Administrative Support	2,071	11.8
Health Care Workers	1,001	5.7
Parole Officers / Parole Supervisors**	699	4.0
Program Staff	852	4.9
Instructors / Supervisors	443	2.5
Other*	1,106	6.3
Community Supervision	1,372	7.8
Parole Officers / Parole Supervisors	742	4.2
Administrative Support	345	2.0
Program Staff	186	1.1
Health Care Workers	74	0.4
Correctional Officers	22	0.1
Other*	3	0.0
Total***	17,478	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

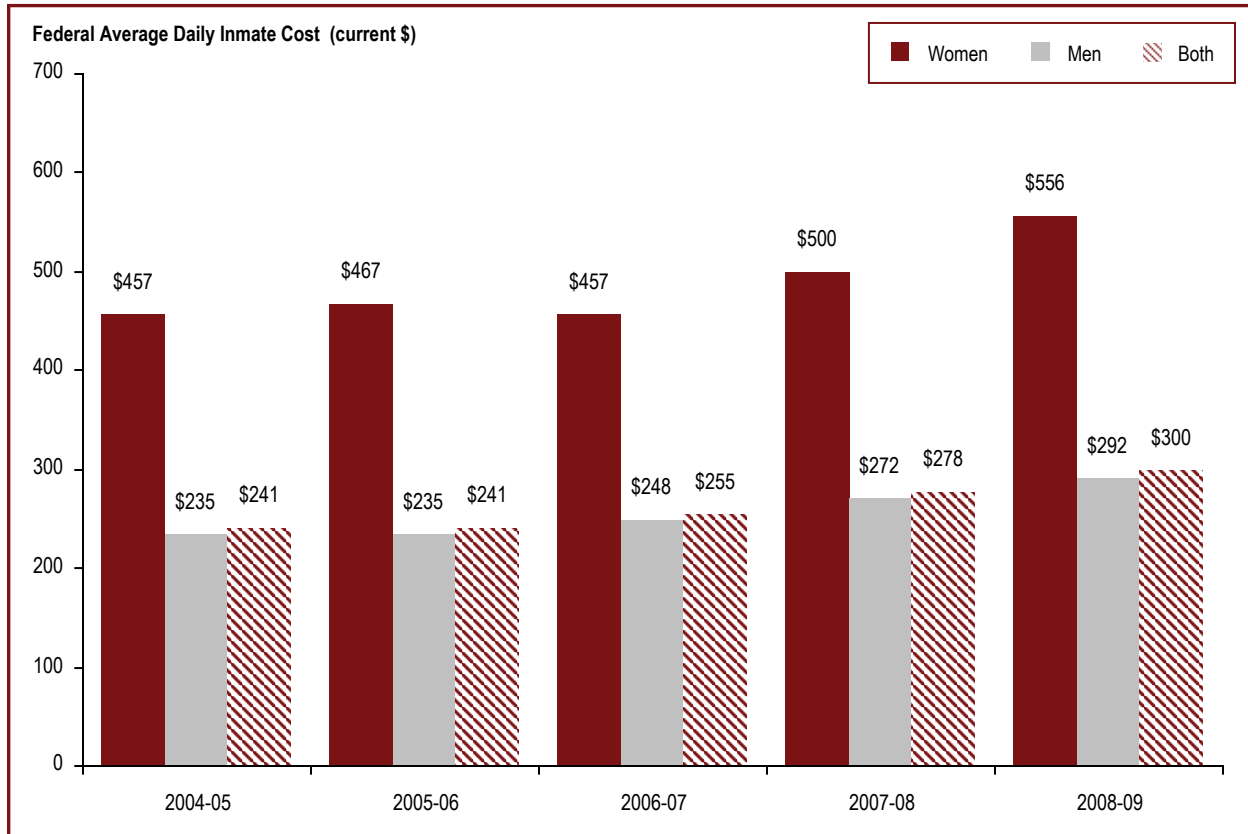
**These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility of preparing offenders for release.

***CSC has changed its definition of employee. Previously, the total number of employees included casual employees, employees on leave without pay and suspended employees. These categories have been removed from the total as of 2005-06. These numbers represent active employees and employees on leave with pay as of March 31, 2010.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE INCARCERATED HAS INCREASED

Figure B3



Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal average daily inmate cost has increased from \$241 in 2004-05 to \$300 in 2008-09.
- In 2008-09, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate incarcerated was \$109,699 per year, up from \$87,919 per year in 2004-05. In 2008-09, the annual average cost of keeping a male inmate incarcerated was \$106,583 per year, whereas the annual average cost for incarcerating a woman was \$203,061.
- It costs substantially less to maintain an offender in the community than to keep that individual incarcerated (\$29,476 per year versus \$109,699 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 \$)				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Incarcerated Offenders					
Maximum Security (males only)	113,591	113,645	121,294	135,870	147,135
Medium Security (males only)	75,661	75,251	80,545	87,498	93,782
Minimum Security (males only)	83,643	82,676	83,297	89,377	93,492
Women's Facilities	166,642	170,684	166,830	182,506	203,061
Exchange of Services Agreements	65,932	71,605	77,428	77,762	87,866
Incarcerated Average	87,919	88,067	93,030	101,664	109,699
Offenders in the Community	21,343	23,105	23,076	24,825	29,476
Total Incarcerated and Community	69,473	71,004	74,261	81,932	91,498

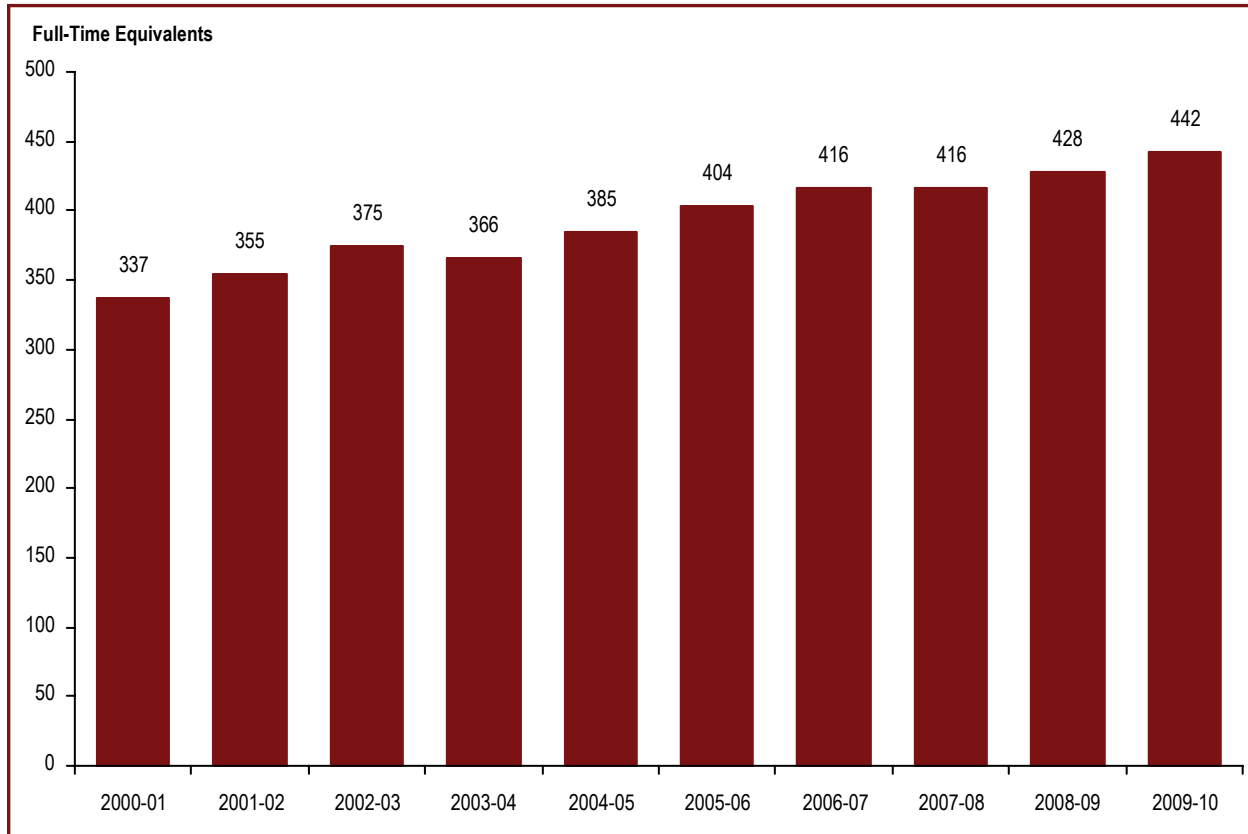
Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA EMPLOYEES

Figure B4



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The total number of full-time equivalents used by the Parole Board of Canada has increased since 2000-01.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA EMPLOYEES

Table B4

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Strategic Outcome*					
Conditional Release Decisions	305	278	288	291	299
Conditional Release Openness and Accountability	--	57	53	58	64
Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations	65	32	36	39	40
Corporate Management	34	49	39	40	39
Total	404	416	416	428	442
Type of Employees					
Full-time Board Members	43	40	41	37	40
Part-time Board Members	18	19	22	25	25
Staff	343	357	353	366	377
Total	404	416	416**	428	442

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

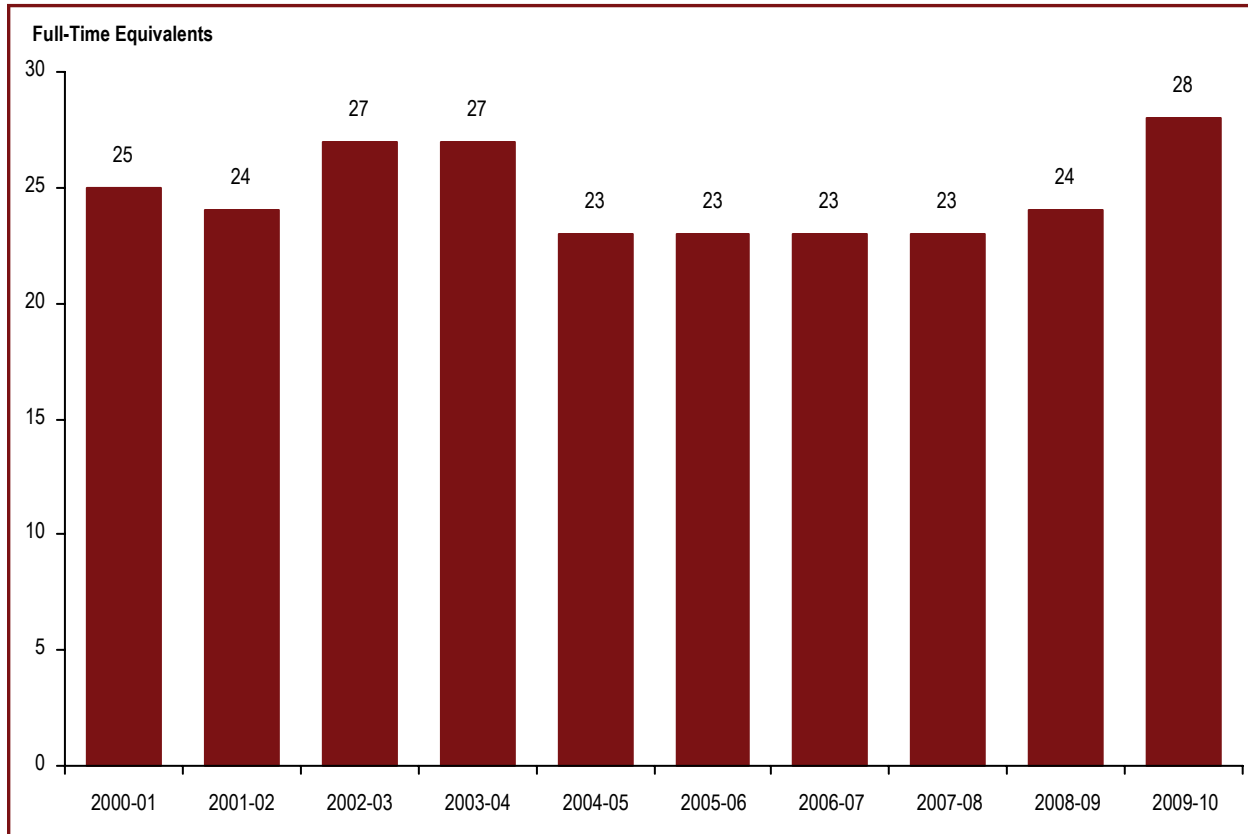
*As of 2006-07, the Receiver General and Treasury Board Secretariat reporting requirements have been changed from Business Line to Strategic Outcome. Consequently, data regarding Conditional Release Openness and Accountability is unavailable prior to 2006-07.

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

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

THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

Figure B5



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- The total number of full-time equivalents at the Office of the Correctional Investigator has increased over the last year.
- In 2009-10, approximately 5,500 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

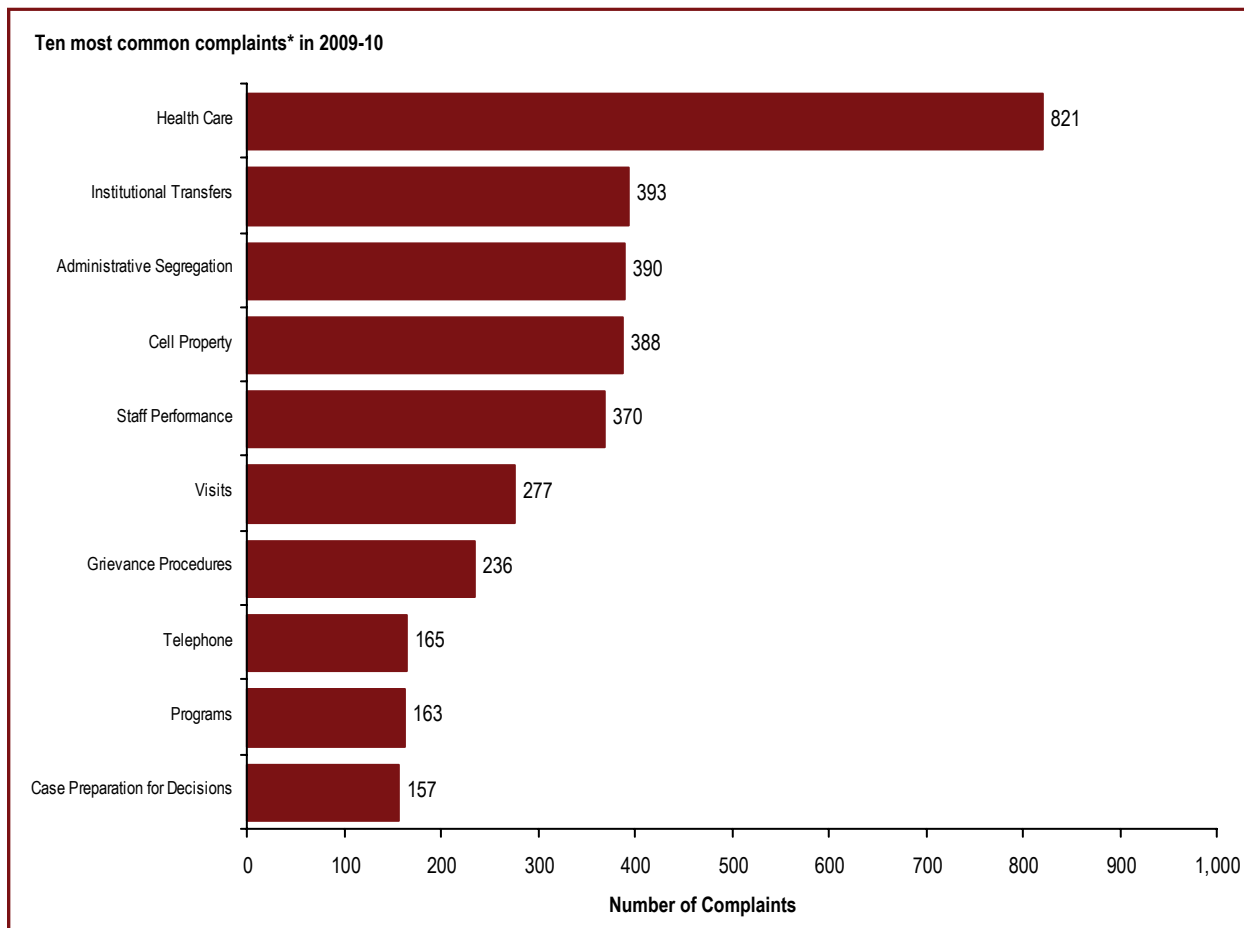
Table B5

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Type of Employees					
Correctional Investigator	1	1	1	1	1
Senior Management and Legal Counsel/Advisor	5	5	5	5	5
Investigative Services	13	13	13	16	20
Administrative Services	4	4	4	2	2
Total	23	23	23	24	28

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 5,483 complaints/inquires* received at the Office of the Correctional Investigator in 2009-10.
- Health care (15.0%), institutional transfers (7.2%), and administrative segregation (7.1%) accounted for 29% 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*				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	#	#	#	#	#
Health Care	913	916	849	851	821
Institutional Transfers	613	610	555	447	393
Administrative Segregation	467	453	406	423	390
Cell Property	617	686	520	416	388
Staff Performance	363	452	316	357	370
Visits	384	357	315	311	277
Grievance Procedures	293	296	264	209	236
Telephone	195	180	189	195	165
Programs	291	239	180	186	163
Case Preparation for Decisions	410	429	379	257	157
File Information	284	343	297	253	152
Safety/Security of Offender	199	167	176	165	137
Security Classification	227	193	172	138	102
Financial Matters	275	248	196	140	89
Employment	149	146	100	101	74
Cell Placement	118	128	79	43	38
Conditions of Confinement	427	374	350	373	-- **
Other**	1,046	1,155	852	978	1,357
Outside OCI's Mandate	320	290	203	216	174
Total	7,591	7,662	6,398	6,059	5,483

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 2009-10 fiscal year. As a result, some categories reported in previous years have been changed or removed.

- The category of "Conditions of Confinement" has been broken down into a number of other specific categories which better captured the complaint. Therefore, no data are available for 2009-10.
- "Other" refers to other types of complaints not specified in the table and includes: Claims Against the Crown, Community Programs/Supervision, Correspondence, Death or Serious Injury, General Decision/Implementation, Diet, Discipline, Discrimination, Food Services, Harassment, Health and Safety/Worksite, Ion Scan/Drug Dog, Mental Health, Methadone, Official Languages, Operation/Decisions of the OCI, Release Procedures, Requests for Information, Search and Seizure, Sentence Administration/Calculation, Temporary Absence Decision, Urinalysis and Use of Force. In 2009-10, Double Bunking, Hunger Strikes and Uncategorized were added to the "Other" category and Requests for Information was removed.

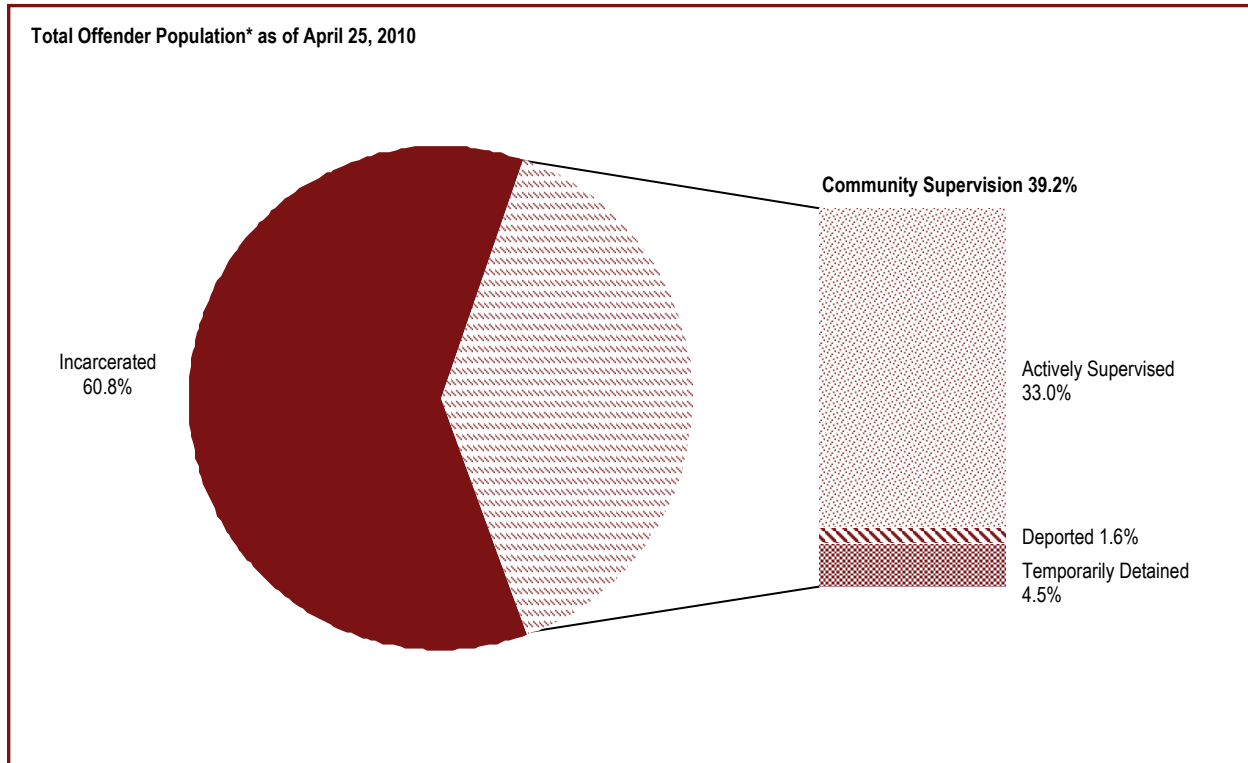
The number of individual complaints processed by the OCI has decreased in recent years because the OCI has reallocated resources to sharpen its focus on systemic issues and death in custody investigations.

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" has changed from previous years. As such, comparisons to previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* should be done with caution.

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Table C1 (as of April 25, 2010)

Status	Federal Offenders	
	#	%
Incarcerated	13,531	60.8
Community Supervision	8,709	39.2
Actively Supervised	7,338	33.0
Day Parole	1,088	4.9
Full Parole	3,584	16.1
Statutory Release	2,429	10.9
Long Term Supervision Order	237	1.1
Temporarily Detained, while on:	1,011	4.5
Day Parole	133	0.6
Full Parole	139	0.6
Statutory Release	708	3.2
Long Term Supervision Order	31	0.1
Deported	360	1.6
Total	22,240*	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

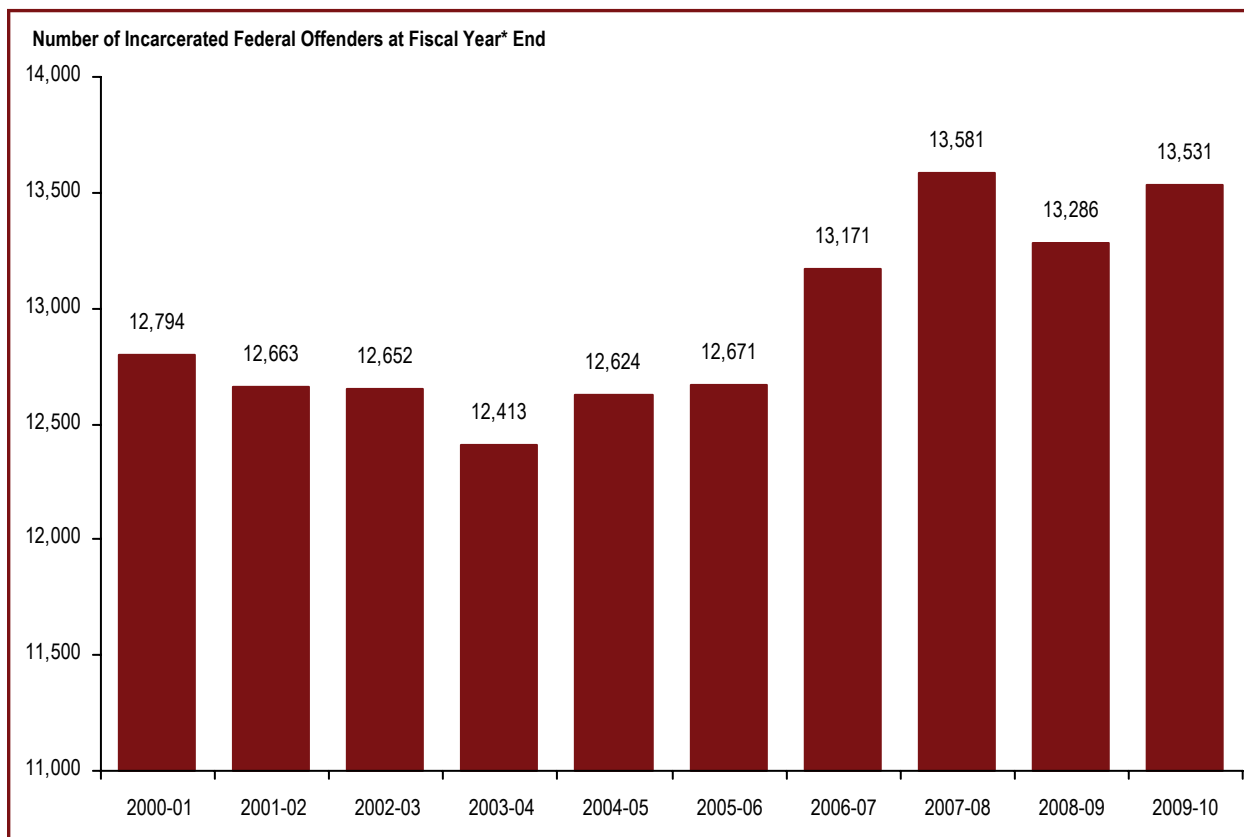
Note:

*In addition to this total offender population, 79 offenders were on bail, 124 offenders had escaped, and 488 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" has changed from previous years. As such, comparisons to previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* should be done with caution.

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS INCREASED IN 2009-10

Figure C2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Following consecutive increases from 2004-05 to 2007-08, there was a decrease in 2008-09, then an increase of 1.9% in 2009-10.
- The provincial/territorial sentenced offender population in custody decreased 9% from 2000-01 to 2008-09 while the remand population increased by more than 80% during this period. Since 2005-06, the number of remanded inmates has exceeded the number of sentenced inmates in provincial/territorial custody.**

Note:

*The data reflect the number of offenders incarcerated at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year. The term "Incarcerated Federal Offenders" 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: *Adult Correctional Services Survey - Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS INCREASED IN 2009-10

Table C2

Year	Incarcerated Offenders					Total
	Federal ¹	Provincial/Territorial ²			Total	
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/ Temporary Detention		
2000-01	12,794	10,842	7,392	412	18,646	31,440
2001-02	12,663	10,850	7,933	316	19,099	31,762
2002-03	12,652	10,499	8,686	332	19,516	32,168
2003-04	12,413	9,750	9,118	336	19,204	31,617
2004-05	12,624	9,727	9,587	339	19,653	32,277
2005-06	12,671	9,560	10,875	301	20,736	33,407
2006-07	13,171	9,915	12,104	302	22,321	35,492
2007-08	13,581	9,665	12,914	340	22,919	36,500
2008-09	13,286	9,815	13,486	334	23,635	36,921
2009-10	13,531	--	--	--	--	--

Source: ¹Correctional Service Canada.; ²Adult Correctional Survey - Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Note:

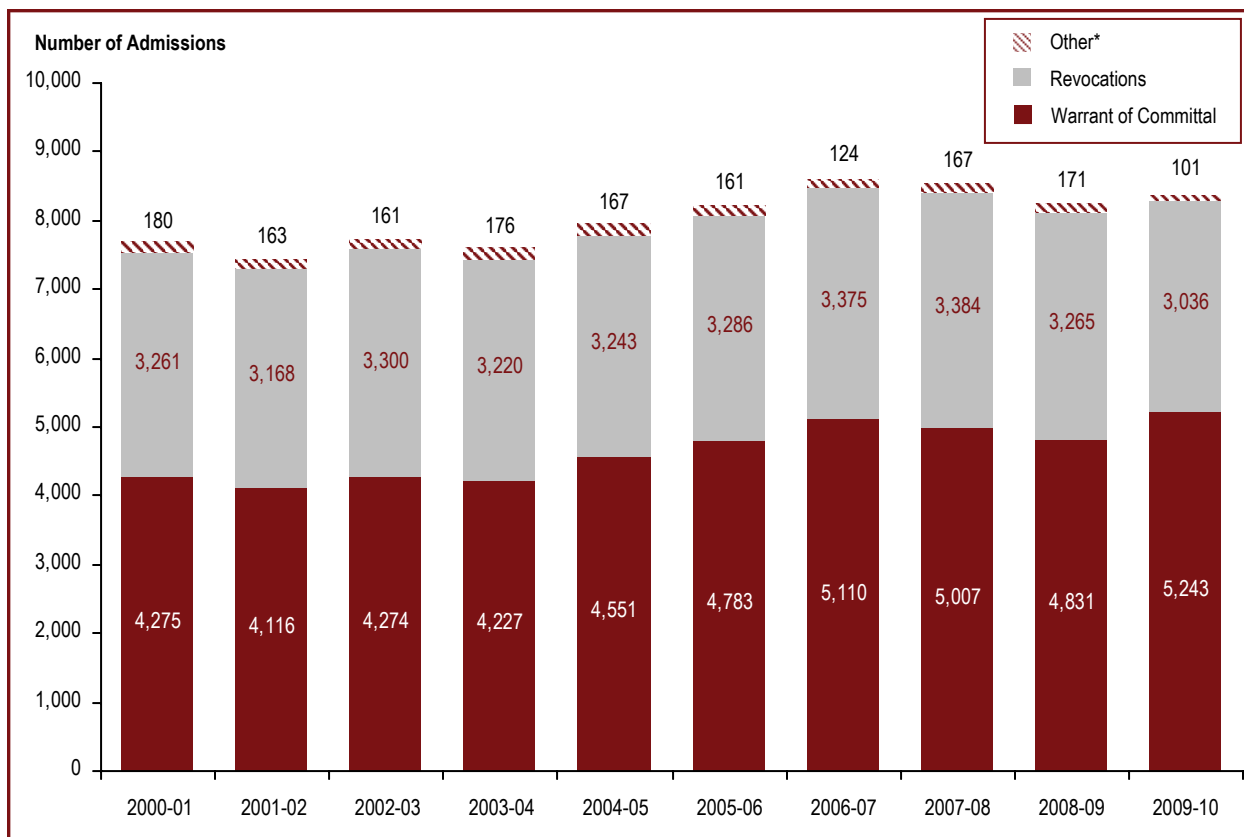
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders who are currently serving a sentence of two years or more in a federal or provincial correctional facility. These numbers include those offenders who are in the community on some form of temporary absence at the time of the count. These numbers 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.

-- Data not available.

THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS INCREASED

Figure C3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- After peaking at 8,609 in 2006-07, the number of admissions has decreased by 2.7% to 8,380 in 2009-10.
- The number of warrant of committal admissions has fluctuated over the past decade, and increased by 8.5% from 2008-09 to 2009-10.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrants of committal increased from 274 in 2005-06 to 313 in 2009-10.

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 INCREASED

Table C3

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Warrant of Committal										
1 st Federal Sentence	239	3,159	276	3,402	274	3,351	279	3,275	282	3,582
All Others	35	1,350	42	1,390	34	1,348	35	1,242	31	1,348
Subtotal	274	4,509	318	4,792	308	4,699	314	4,517	313	4,930
Total	4,783		5,110		5,007		4,831		5,243	
Revocations										
Total	3,286		3,375		3,384		3,265		3,036	
Other*										
Total	161		124		167		171		101	
<hr/>										
	448	7,782	482	8,127	466	8,092	501	7,766	497	7,883
Total Admissions	8,230		8,609		8,558		8,267		8,380	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

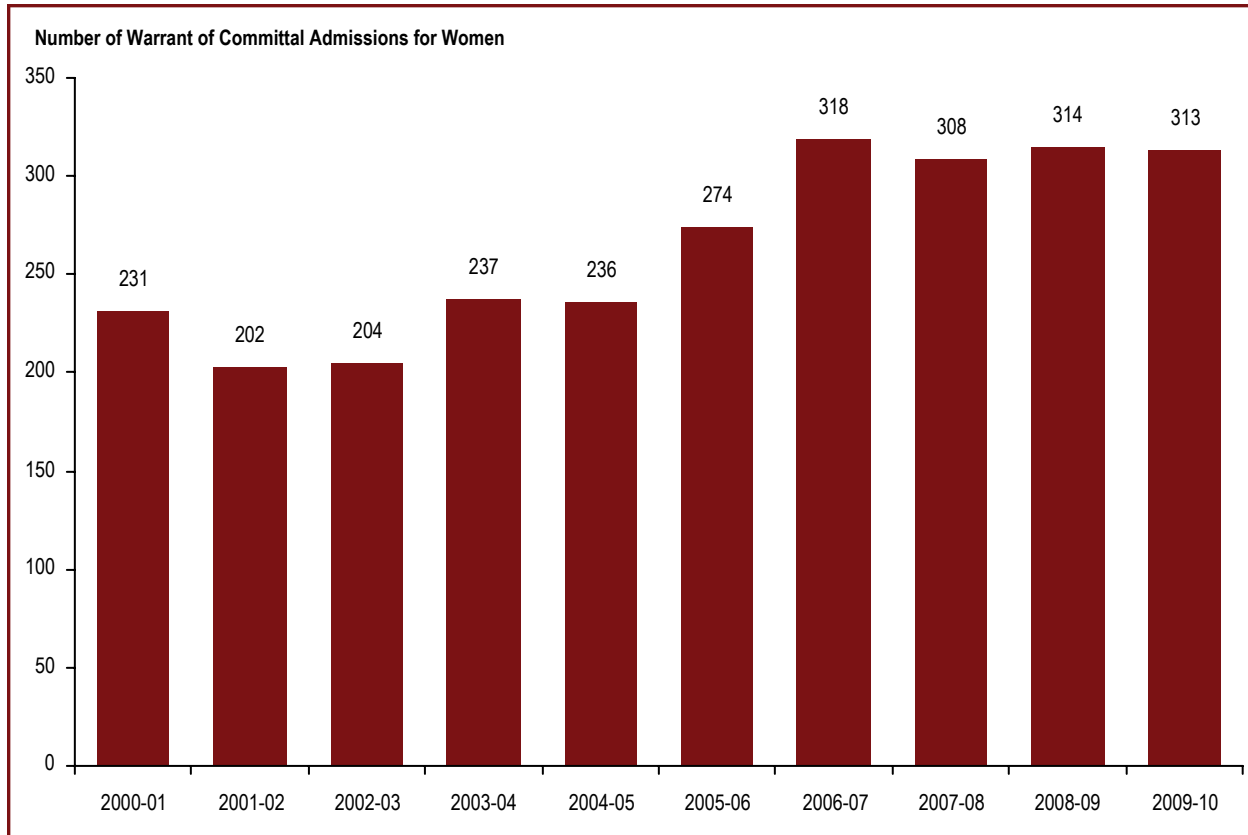
Note:

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

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

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

Figure C4



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In the last ten years, the number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction increased 35.5% from 231 in 2000-01 to 313 in 2009-10. During the same time period, there was an increase of 21.9 % in the number of men admitted to federal jurisdiction.
- In the last four years, the number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrants of committal has fluctuated little, between 308 and 318.
- Overall, women continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of admissions (i.e., 6.0% in 2009-10).
- As of April 25, 2010, there were 503 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		
	#	%	#	%	
2000-01	231	5.4	4,044	94.6	4,275
2001-02	202	4.9	3,914	95.1	4,116
2002-03	204	4.8	4,070	95.2	4,274
2003-04	237	5.6	3,990	94.4	4,227
2004-05	236	5.2	4,315	94.8	4,551
2005-06	274	5.7	4,509	94.3	4,783
2006-07	318	6.2	4,792	93.8	5,110
2007-08	308	6.2	4,699	93.8	5,007
2008-09	314	6.5	4,517	93.5	4,831
2009-10	313	6.0	4,930	94.0	5,243

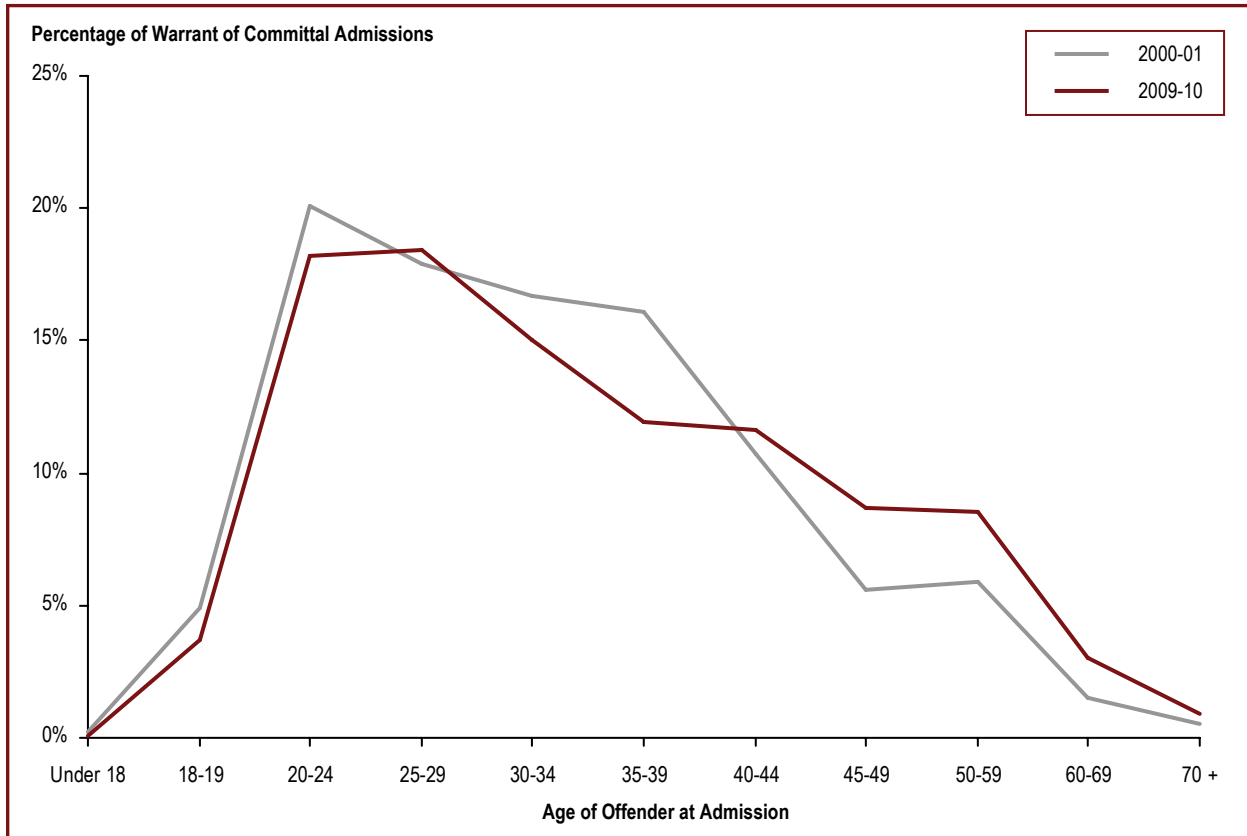
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

OFFENDER AGE AT ADMISSION TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Figure C5



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2009-10, 36.6% of offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 27.0% were between 30 and 39 years of age.
- The distribution of age upon admission is similar for both men and women.
- The median age of the population upon admission has increased from 32 in 2000-01 to 33 in 2009-10.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 40 and 49 at admission has increased from 696 (16.3%) in 2000-01 to 1,065 (20.3%) in 2009-10. Similarly, the number of offenders between the ages of 30 and 34 increased from 716 (16.7%) in 2000-01 to 789 (15.0%) in 2009-10.

Note:

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

OFFENDER AGE AT ADMISSION TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Table C5

Age at Admission	2000-01						2009-10					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	3	1.3	5	0.1	8	0.2	2	0.6	1	0.02	3	0.1
18 and 19	5	2.2	203	5.0	208	4.9	6	1.9	188	3.8	194	3.7
20 to 24	37	16.0	821	20.3	858	20.1	54	17.3	899	18.2	953	18.2
25 to 29	40	17.3	726	18.0	766	17.9	66	21.1	901	18.3	967	18.4
30 to 34	54	23.4	662	16.4	716	16.7	48	15.3	741	15.0	789	15.0
35 to 39	33	14.3	654	16.2	687	16.1	44	14.1	580	11.8	624	11.9
40 to 44	36	15.6	421	10.4	457	10.7	35	11.2	575	11.7	610	11.6
45 to 49	15	6.5	224	5.5	239	5.6	26	8.3	429	8.7	455	8.7
50 to 59	6	2.6	247	6.1	253	5.9	27	8.6	417	8.5	444	8.5
60 to 69	2	0.9	61	1.5	63	1.5	4	1.3	155	3.1	159	3.0
70 and over	0	0.0	20	0.5	20	0.5	1	0.3	44	0.9	45	0.9
Total	231		4,044		4,275		313		4,930		5,243	

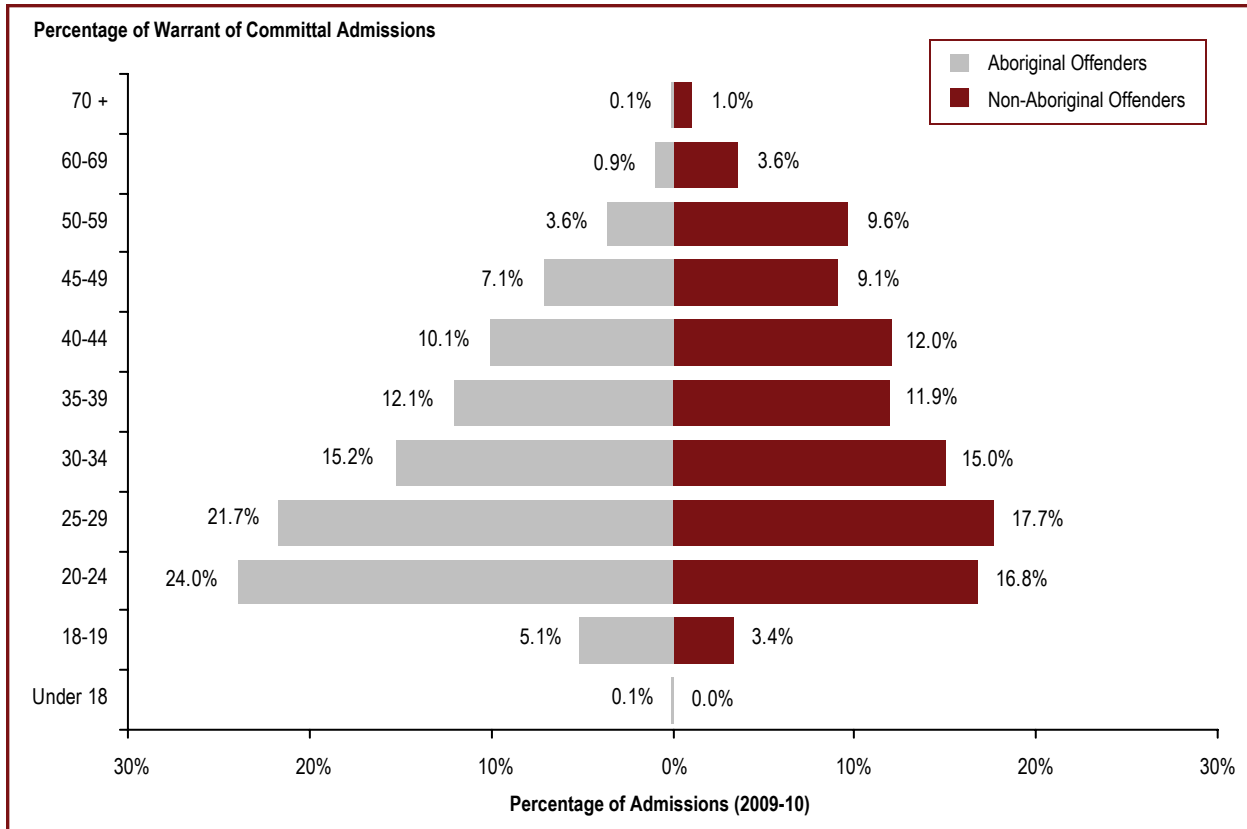
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

Figure C6



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Of those offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction in 2009-10, 50.9% of Aboriginal offenders were under the age of 30, compared to 37.8% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The median age of Aboriginal offenders at admission is 29, compared to a median age of 33 for non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

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

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

Table C6

Age at Admission	2000-01						2009-10					
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	3	0.4	5	0.1	8	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.0	3	0.1
18 and 19	37	4.9	171	4.9	208	4.9	52	5.1	142	3.4	194	3.7
20 to 24	177	23.6	681	19.3	858	20.1	245	24.0	708	16.8	953	18.2
25 to 29	183	24.4	583	16.5	766	17.9	221	21.7	746	17.7	967	18.4
30 to 34	124	16.5	592	16.8	716	16.7	155	15.2	634	15.0	789	15.0
35 to 39	112	14.9	575	16.3	687	16.1	123	12.1	501	11.9	624	11.9
40 to 44	57	7.6	400	11.4	457	10.7	103	10.1	507	12.0	610	11.6
45 to 49	33	4.4	206	5.8	239	5.6	72	7.1	383	9.1	455	8.7
50 to 59	21	2.8	232	6.6	253	5.9	37	3.6	407	9.6	444	8.5
60 to 69	3	0.4	60	1.7	63	1.5	9	0.9	150	3.6	159	3.0
70 and over	1	0.1	19	0.5	20	0.5	1	0.1	44	1.0	45	0.9
Total	751		3,524		4,275		1,019		4,224		5,243	

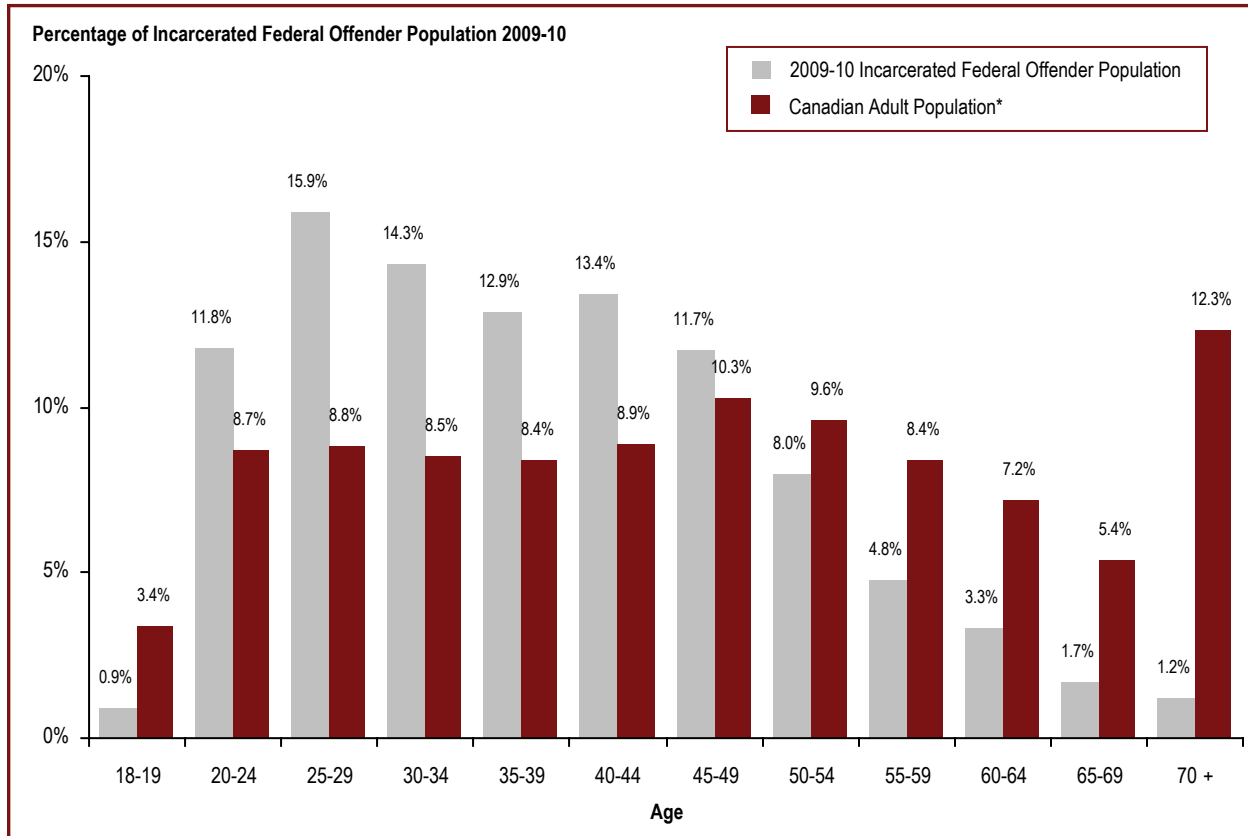
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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.

19% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGED 50 OR OVER

Figure C7



Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

- In 2009-10, 55.8% of incarcerated offenders were under the age of 40 while 37.8% of the Canadian population was under the age of 40.
- In 2009-10, 19.0% of the incarcerated federal offender population was aged 50 and over, while 43.0% of the Canadian population was aged 50 and over.
- The community federal offender population was older than the incarcerated population; 30.4% of offenders in the community were aged 50 and over, compared to 19.0% of the incarcerated offenders in this age group.

Note:

*Preliminary Postcensal Estimates, July 1, 2010; 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 absence.

19% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGED 50 OR OVER

Table C7

Age	Incarcerated		Community		Total		% of Canadian Adult Population
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Under 18	3	0.02	0	0.0	3	0.01	--
18 and 19	119	0.9	13	0.1	132	0.6	3.4
20 to 24	1,603	11.8	661	7.6	2,264	10.2	8.7
25 to 29	2,153	15.9	1,106	12.7	3,259	14.7	8.8
30 to 34	1,929	14.3	1,048	12.0	2,977	13.4	8.5
35 to 39	1,750	12.9	1,008	11.6	2,758	12.4	8.4
40 to 44	1,814	13.4	1,086	12.5	2,900	13.0	8.9
45 to 49	1,584	11.7	1,138	13.1	2,722	12.2	10.3
50 to 54	1,088	8.0	861	9.9	1,949	8.8	9.6
55 to 59	653	4.8	654	7.5	1,307	5.9	8.4
60 to 64	442	3.3	490	5.6	932	4.2	7.2
65 to 69	233	1.7	299	3.4	532	2.4	5.4
70 and over	160	1.2	345	4.0	505	2.3	12.3
Total	13,531	100.0	8,709	100.0	22,240	100.0	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

Note:

*Preliminary Postcensal Estimates, July 1, 2010; Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

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

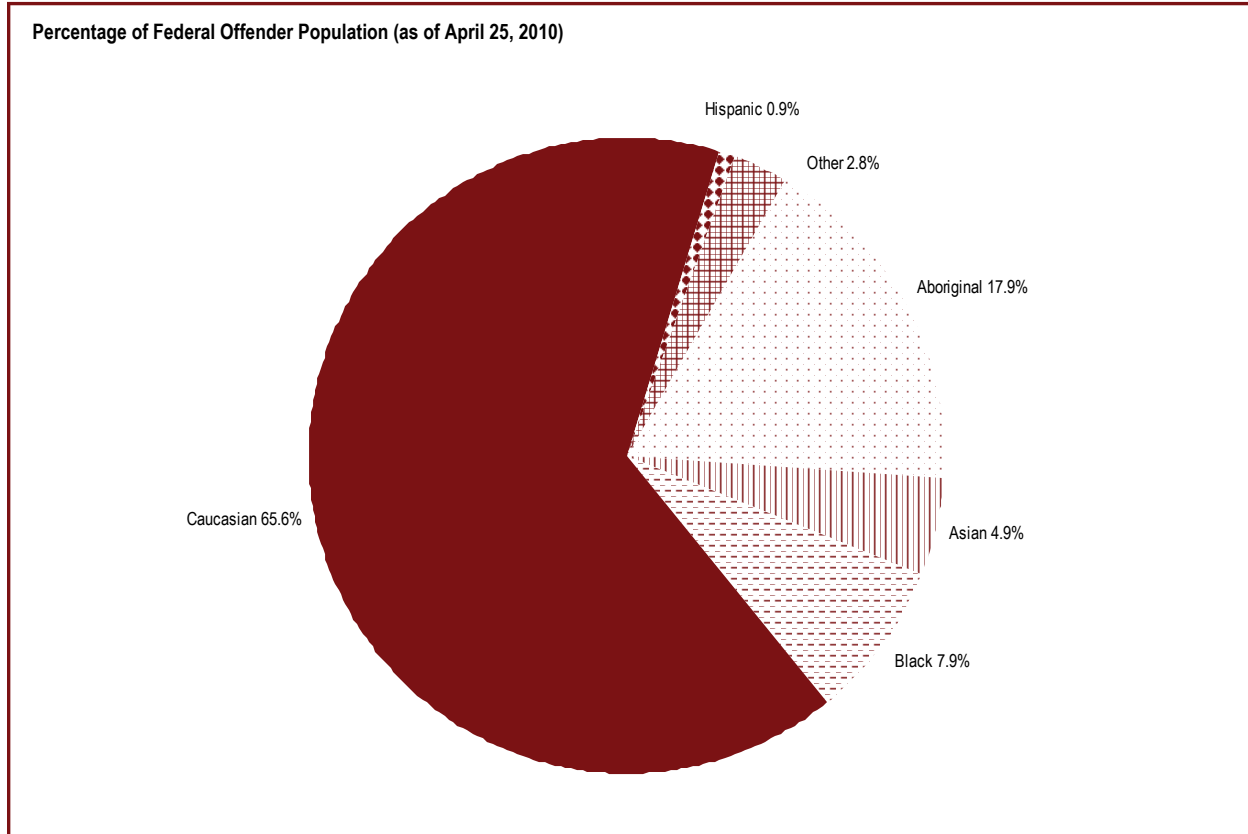
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 25, 2010.

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

65% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Figure C8



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population is diverse; however, 65.6% of offenders identify themselves as Caucasian.
- Since 2004-05, the Aboriginal population has increased from 3,498 to 3,989.

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.

65% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Table C8

	Offender Population			
	2004-05		2009-10	
	#	%	#	%
Aboriginal	3,498	16.1	3,989	17.9
Inuit	129	0.6	189	0.8
Métis	968	4.5	1,006	4.5
North American Indian	2,401	11.1	2,794	12.6
Asian	860	4.0	1,091	4.9
Arab/West Asian	131	0.6	235	1.1
Asiatic	191	0.9	80	0.4
Chinese	104	0.5	127	0.6
East Indian	44	0.2	25	0.1
Filipino	30	0.1	60	0.3
Japanese	6	<0.1	6	0.0
Korean	17	0.1	12	0.1
South East Asian	226	1.0	361	1.6
South Asian	111	0.5	185	0.8
Black	1,344	6.2	1,746	7.9
Caucasian	15,266	70.3	14,582	65.6
Hispanic	138	0.6	208	0.9
Hispanic	32	0.1	13	0.1
Latin American	106	0.5	195	0.9
Other/Unknown	596	2.7	624	2.8
Total	21,702	100.0	22,240	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions and those on temporary absence) 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.

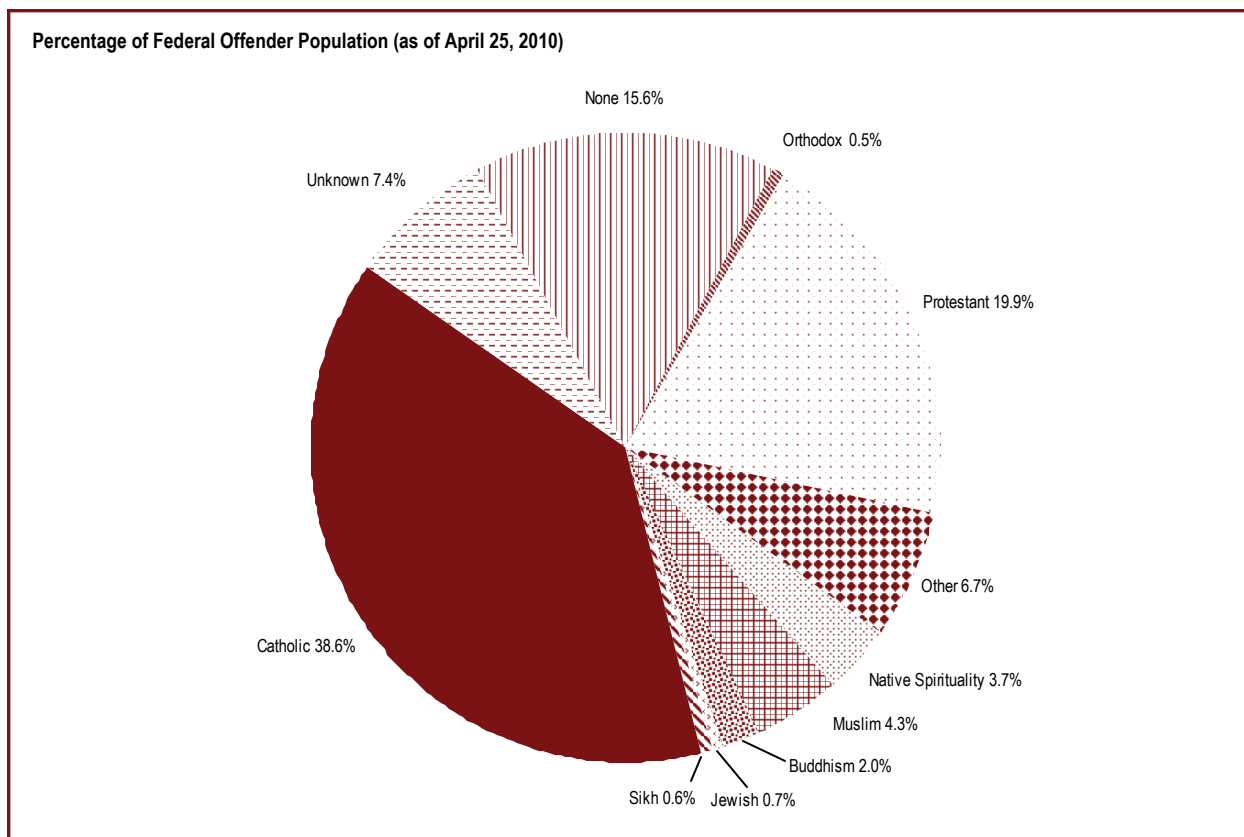
These data are self-identified by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

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

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

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Figure C9



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The religious identification of the current federal offender population is diverse. The two most frequently declared religions are Catholic (38.6%), and Protestant (19.9%).
- Religious identification is unknown for 7.4% of offenders, whereas 15.6% stated they have no religion.

Note:

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

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

“Orthodox” includes offenders who are Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox and Ukrainian Orthodox.

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

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

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

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Table C9

	Offender Population			
	2004-05		2009-10	
	#	%	#	%
Catholic	9,194	42.4	8,581	38.6
Protestant	4,519	20.8	4,430	19.9
Muslim	761	3.5	948	4.3
Native Spirituality	753	3.5	828	3.7
Buddhist	387	1.8	452	2.0
Jewish	159	0.7	156	0.7
Orthodox	104	0.5	108	0.5
Sikh	102	0.5	127	0.6
Other	1,437	6.6	1,495	6.7
None	3,072	14.2	3,460	15.6
Unknown	1,214	5.5	1,655	7.4
Total	21,702	100.0	22,240	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.

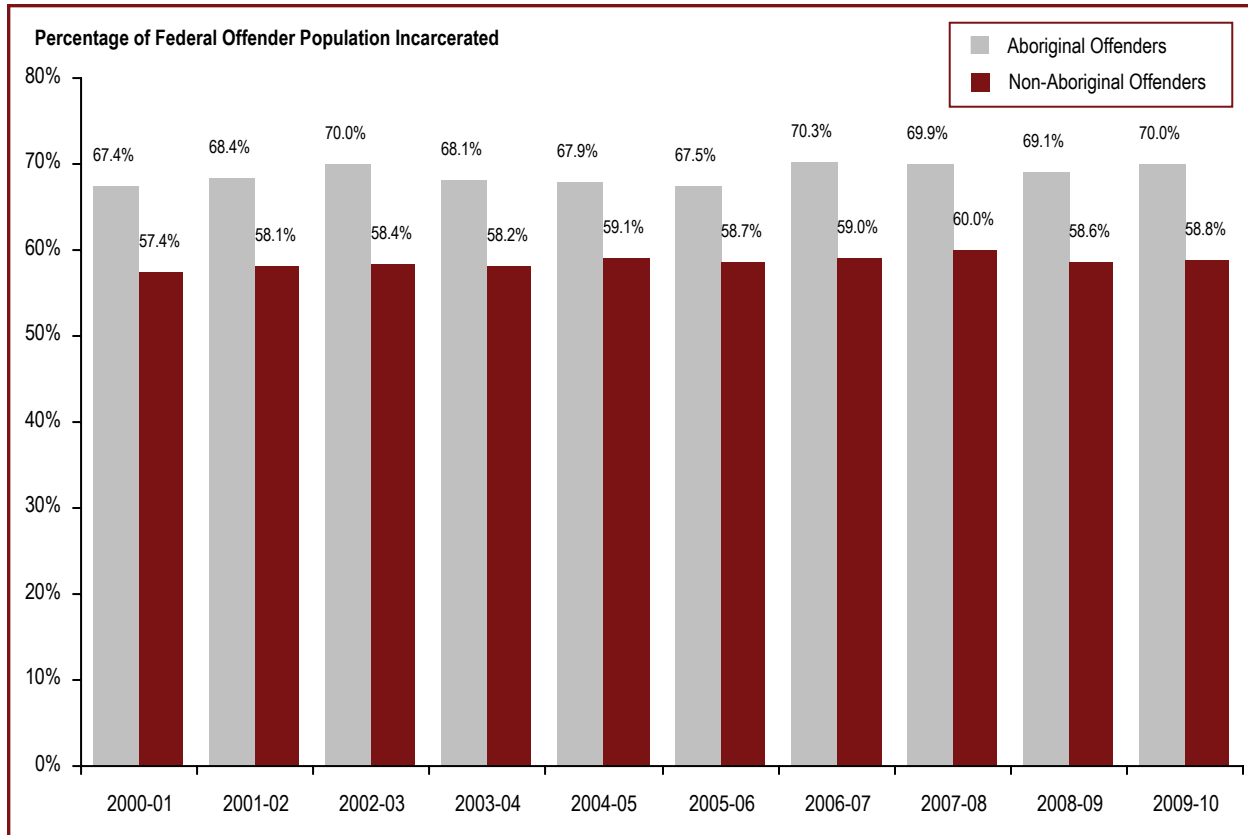
The data reflect the total offender population, which includes federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence) and federal offenders who are on community supervision. Community supervision includes federal offenders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

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

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

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

Figure C10



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 25, 2010, the proportion of offenders incarcerated was about 11.2% greater for Aboriginal offenders (70.0%) than for non-Aboriginal offenders (58.8%).
- Aboriginal women represent 32.6% of all incarcerated women while Aboriginal men represent 20.2% of incarcerated men.
- In 2009-10, Aboriginal offenders represented 17.9% of the total federal offender population while Aboriginal adults represent 3.0% of the Canadian adult population*.
- Aboriginal offenders accounted for 20.6% of the incarcerated population and 13.7% of the community population in 2009-10.

Note:

*2006 Census, Statistics Canada.

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

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

Table C10

			Incarcerated		Community		Total
			#	%	#	%	
Men							
2006-07	Aboriginal		2,432	71.1	989	28.9	3,421
	Non-Aboriginal		10,263	59.6	6,944	40.4	17,207
	Total		12,695	61.5	7,933	38.5	20,628
2007-08	Aboriginal		2,493	70.7	1,031	29.3	3,524
	Non-Aboriginal		10,593	60.8	6,842	39.2	17,435
	Total		13,086	62.4	7,873	37.6	20,959
2008-09	Aboriginal		2,460	69.9	1,058	30.1	3,518
	Non-Aboriginal		10,326	59.3	7,083	40.7	17,409
	Total		12,786	61.1	8,141	38.9	20,927
2009-10	Aboriginal		2,629	70.6	1,097	29.4	3,726
	Non-Aboriginal		10,399	59.6	7,048	40.4	17,447
	Total		13,028	61.5	8,145	38.5	21,173
Women							
2006-07	Aboriginal		148	59.0	103	41.0	251
	Non-Aboriginal		328	44.4	410	55.6	738
	Total		476	48.1	513	51.9	989
2007-08	Aboriginal		164	58.8	115	41.2	279
	Non-Aboriginal		331	42.6	446	57.4	777
	Total		495	46.9	561	53.1	1,056
2008-09	Aboriginal		157	58.1	113	41.9	270
	Non-Aboriginal		343	42.6	462	57.4	805
	Total		500	46.5	575	53.5	1,075
2009-10	Aboriginal		164	62.4	99	37.6	263
	Non-Aboriginal		339	42.2	465	57.8	804
	Total		503	47.1	564	52.9	1,067

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

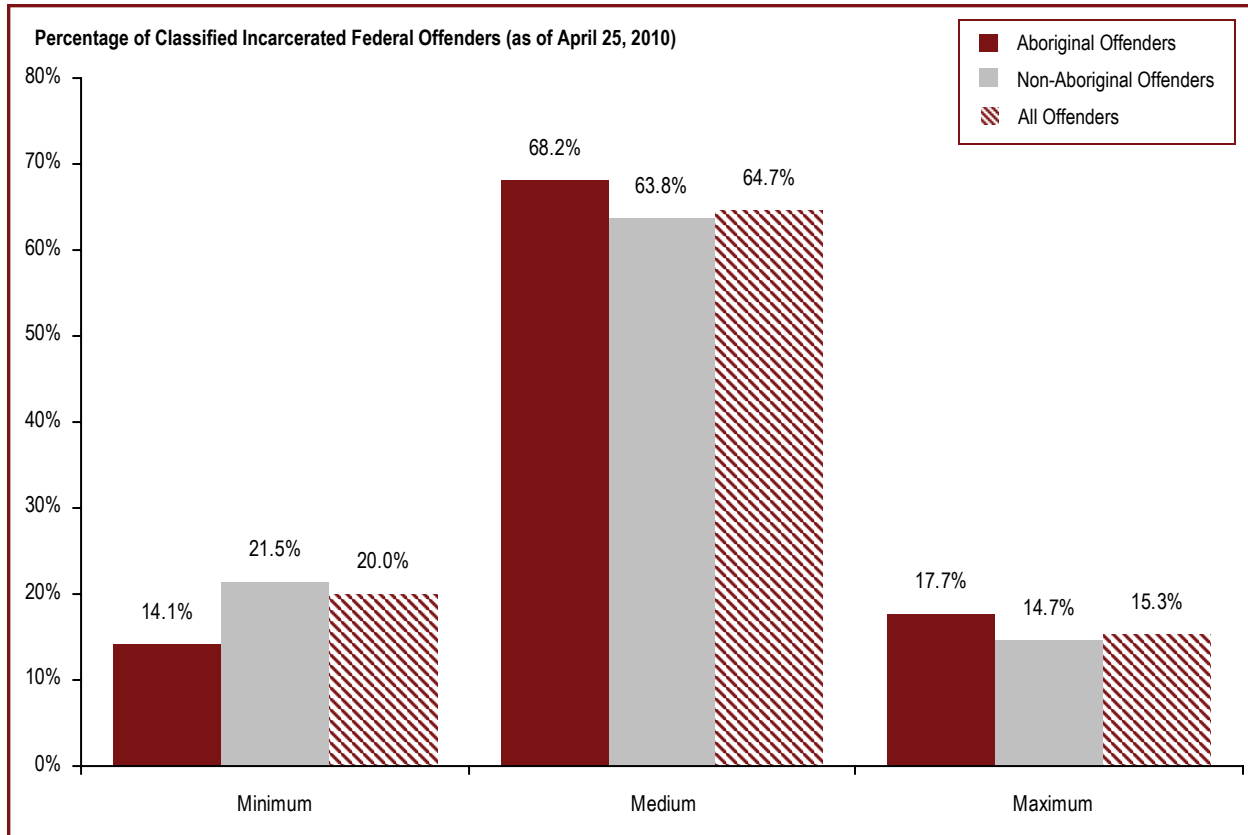
Note:

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

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

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

Figure C11



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Approximately two-thirds (64.7%) 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 (14.1% vs. 21.5%) and a higher percentage are classified as medium (68.2% vs. 63.8%) and maximum (17.7% vs. 14.7%) security risk.

Note:

The data represent the offender security level decision, as of April 25, 2010.

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

Table C11

Security Risk Level	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	367	14.1	2,142	21.5	2,509	20.0
Medium	1,772	68.2	6,356	63.8	8,128	64.7
Maximum	460	17.7	1,459	14.7	1,919	15.3
Total	2,599	100.0	9,957	100.0	12,556	100.0
Not Yet Determined*	194		781		975	
Total	2,793		10,738		13,531	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

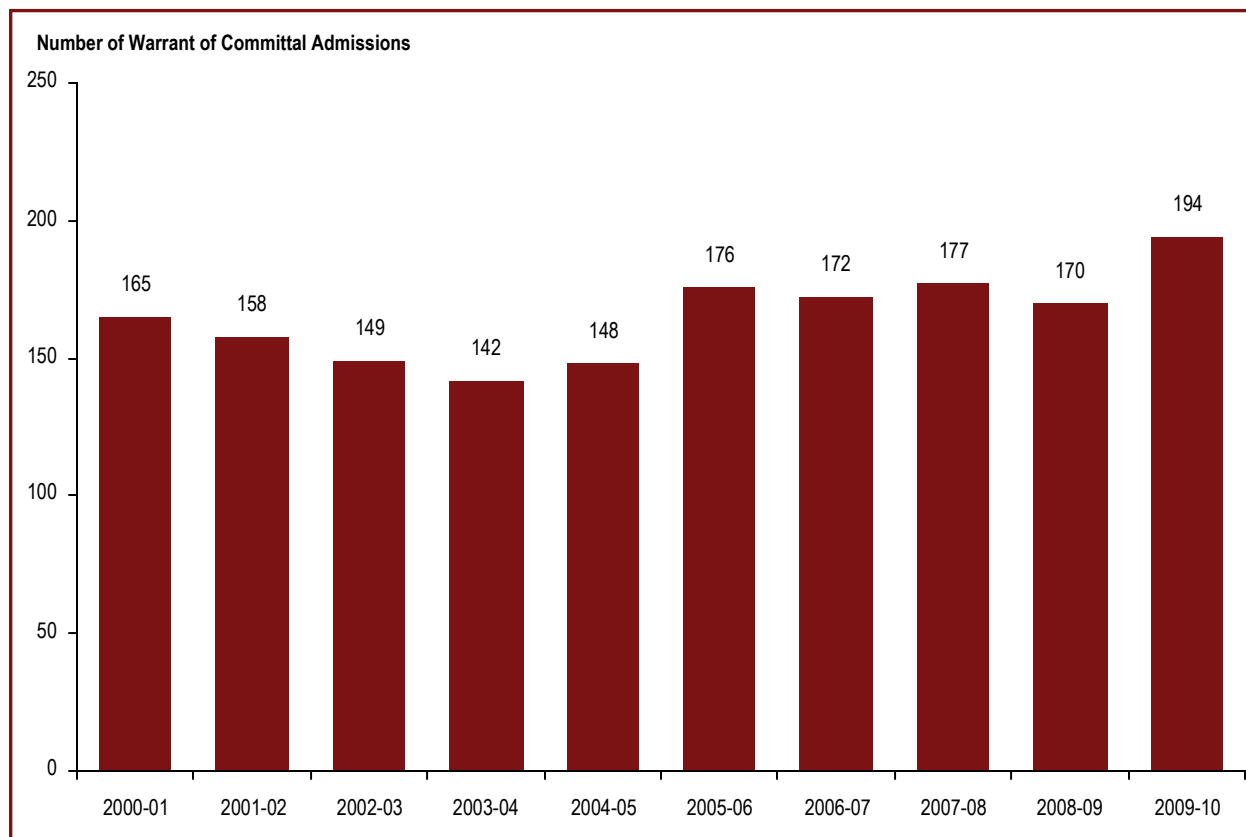
*The "Not Yet Determined" category includes offenders who have not yet been classified.

The data represent the offender security level decision, as of April 25, 2010.

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

ADMISSIONS WITH A LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE INCREASED IN 2009-10

Figure C12



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 2000-01 to 2009-10, the number of admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life/indeterminate* sentence increased by 17.6%, from 165 to 194.
- As of April 25, 2010, there were a total of 3,167 offenders incarcerated with a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these, 3,075 (97.1%) were men and 92 (2.9%) were women; 633 (20.0%) were Aboriginal and 2,534 (80.0%) were non-Aboriginal.
- As of April 25, 2010, 22.7% of the total federal population was serving a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these offenders, 62.8% were incarcerated and 37.2% were supervised in the community.

Note:

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

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

ADMISSIONS WITH A LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE INCREASED IN 2009-10

Table C12

Year	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2000-01	2	31	33	8	124	132	10	155	165
2001-02	2	35	37	4	117	121	6	152	158
2002-03	1	33	34	3	112	115	4	145	149
2003-04	0	19	19	2	121	123	2	140	142
2004-05	1	24	25	5	118	123	6	142	148
2005-06	4	40	44	9	123	132	13	163	176
2006-07	4	34	38	11	123	134	15	157	172
2007-08	4	27	31	3	143	146	7	170	177
2008-09	4	31	35	2	133	135	6	164	170
2009-10	5	38	43	9	142	151	14	180	194

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

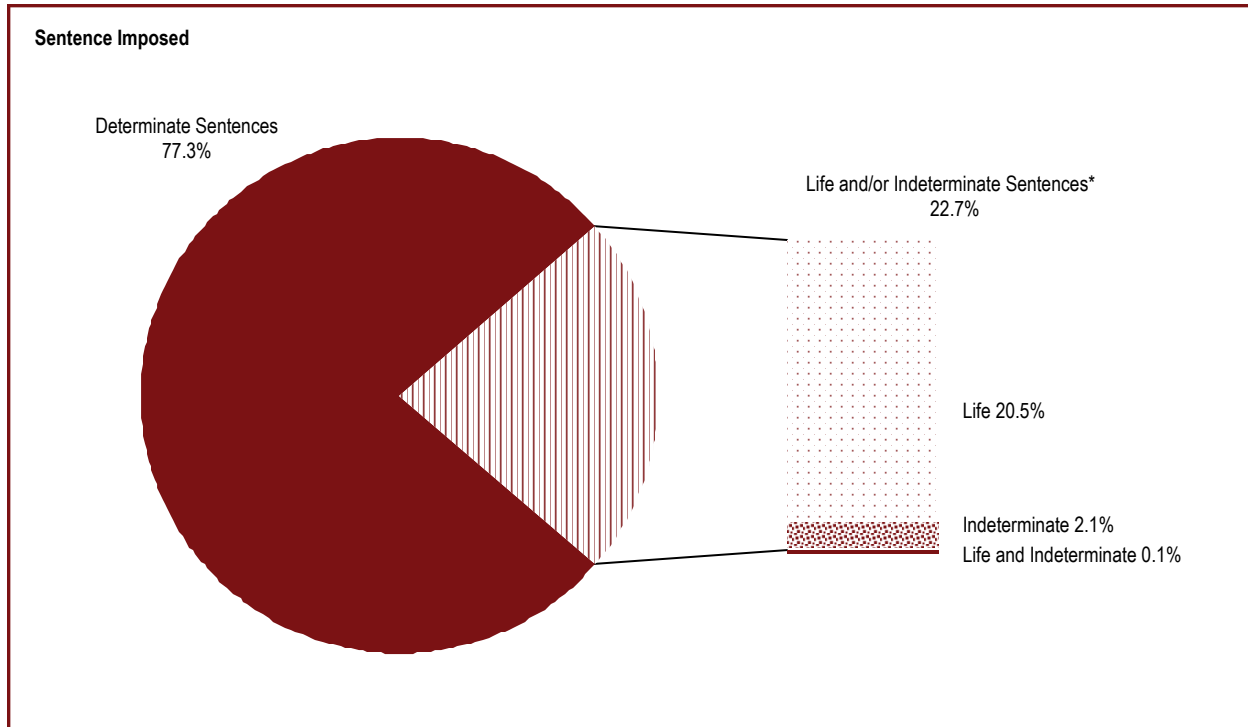
Note:

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

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

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

Figure C13



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 25, 2010, there were 5,044 offenders serving a life sentence and/or an indeterminate sentence. This represents 22.7% of the total offender population. The majority (62.8%) of these offenders were in custody. Of the 1,877 offenders who were being supervised in the community, the majority (80.6%) are serving a life sentence for 2nd Degree Murder.
- There are 19 offenders who are serving both a life sentence and an indeterminate sentence*. There are 458 offenders who are serving an indeterminate sentence as a result of a special designation. The remaining 4,567 offenders have not received a special designation, but are serving a life sentence.
- 95.9% of the 419 Dangerous Offenders with indeterminate sentences were incarcerated and 4.1% were supervised in the community. In contrast, 41.7% of the 36 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and one of the 3 Habitual Offenders was incarcerated.

Note:

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

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

Table C13

	Offenders under CSC Jurisdiction		Current Status			
			Custody		Community	
			Incarcerated	Day Parole	Full Parole	Other***
	#	%				
Offenders with a life sentence for:						
1 st Degree Murder	1,044	4.7	828	41	175	0
2 nd Degree Murder	3,308	14.9	1,795	231	1,282	0
Other Offences*	215	1.0	109	7	99	0
Total	4,567	20.5	2,732	279	1,556	0
Offenders with indeterminate sentences resulting from the special designation of:						
Dangerous Offender	419	1.9	402	6	11	0
Dangerous Sexual Offender	36	0.2	15	3	18	0
Habitual Offenders	3	0.0	1	0	2	0
Total	458	2.1	418	9	31	0
Offenders serving an indeterminate sentence (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence):						
	19	0.1	17	0	2	0
Total offenders with Life and/or Indeterminate sentence	5,044	22.7	3,167	288	1,589	0
Offenders Serving Determinate sentences**	17,196	77.3	10,364	942	2,413	3,477
Total	22,240	100.0	13,531	1,230	4,002	3,477

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

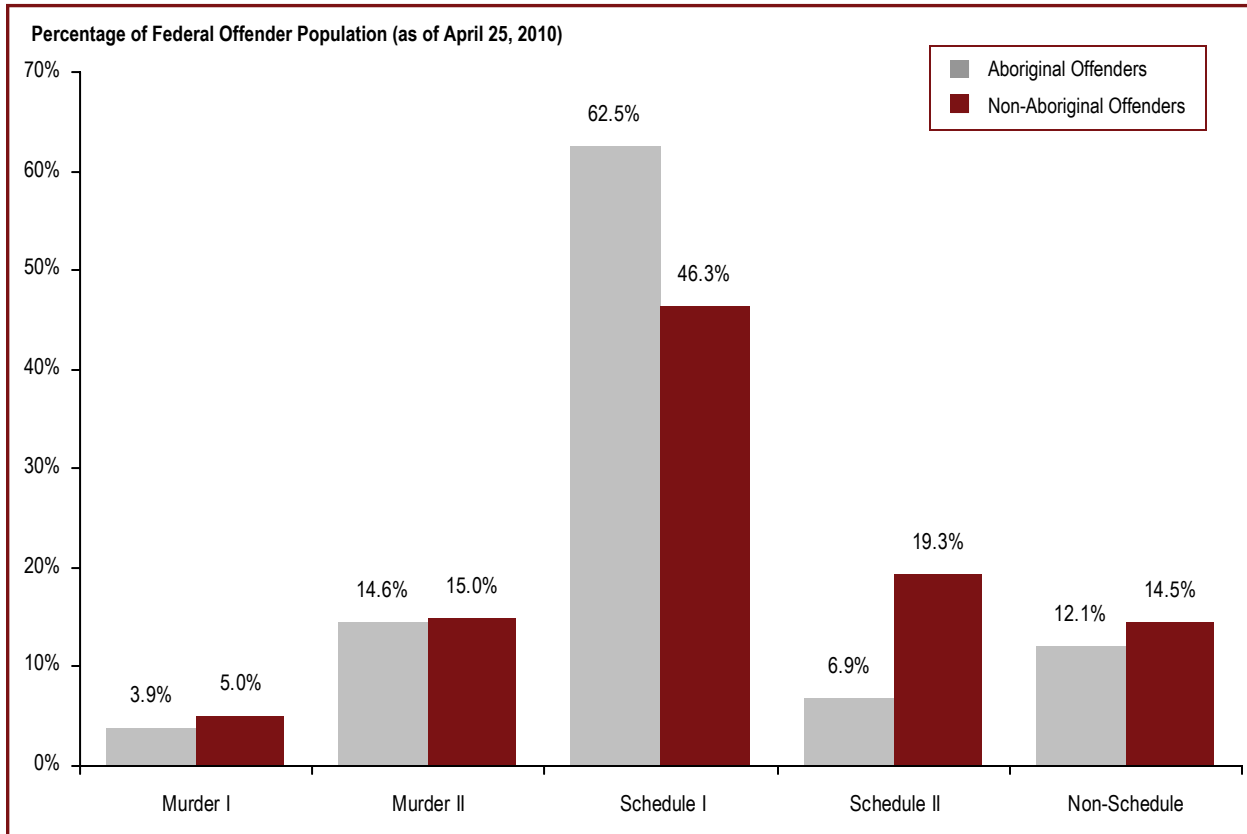
**This includes three offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders who are serving determinate sentences.

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

Among the 19 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.

69% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE*

Figure C14



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 25, 2010, a greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence (81.1% versus 66.2%, respectively).
- 77.6% of Aboriginal women offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 46.8% of non-Aboriginal women offenders.
- Of those offenders serving a sentence for Murder, 4.1% were women and 16.9% were Aboriginal.
- A greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence (62.5% versus 46.3%, respectively).
- 6.9% of Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 19.3% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- 30.1% of women were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 16.4% 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.

69% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE*

Table C14

Offence Category	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Murder I	4	153	157	28	876	904	32	1,029	1,061
Percent	1.5	4.1	3.9	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.0	4.9	4.8
Murder II	40	544	584	106	2,632	2,738	146	3,176	3,322
Percent	15.2	14.6	14.6	13.2	15.1	15.0	13.7	15.0	14.9
Schedule I	160	2,333	2,493	242	8,206	8,448	402	10,539	10,941
Percent	60.8	62.6	62.5	30.1	47.0	46.3	37.7	49.8	49.2
Schedule II	37	237	274	284	3,233	3,517	321	3,470	3,791
Percent	14.1	6.4	6.9	35.3	18.5	19.3	30.1	16.4	17.0
Non-Schedule	22	459	481	144	2,500	2,644	166	2,959	3,125
Percent	8.4	12.3	12.1	17.9	14.3	14.5	15.6	14.0	14.1
	263	3,726		804	17,447		1,067	21,173	
Total	3,989			18,251			22,240		

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*).

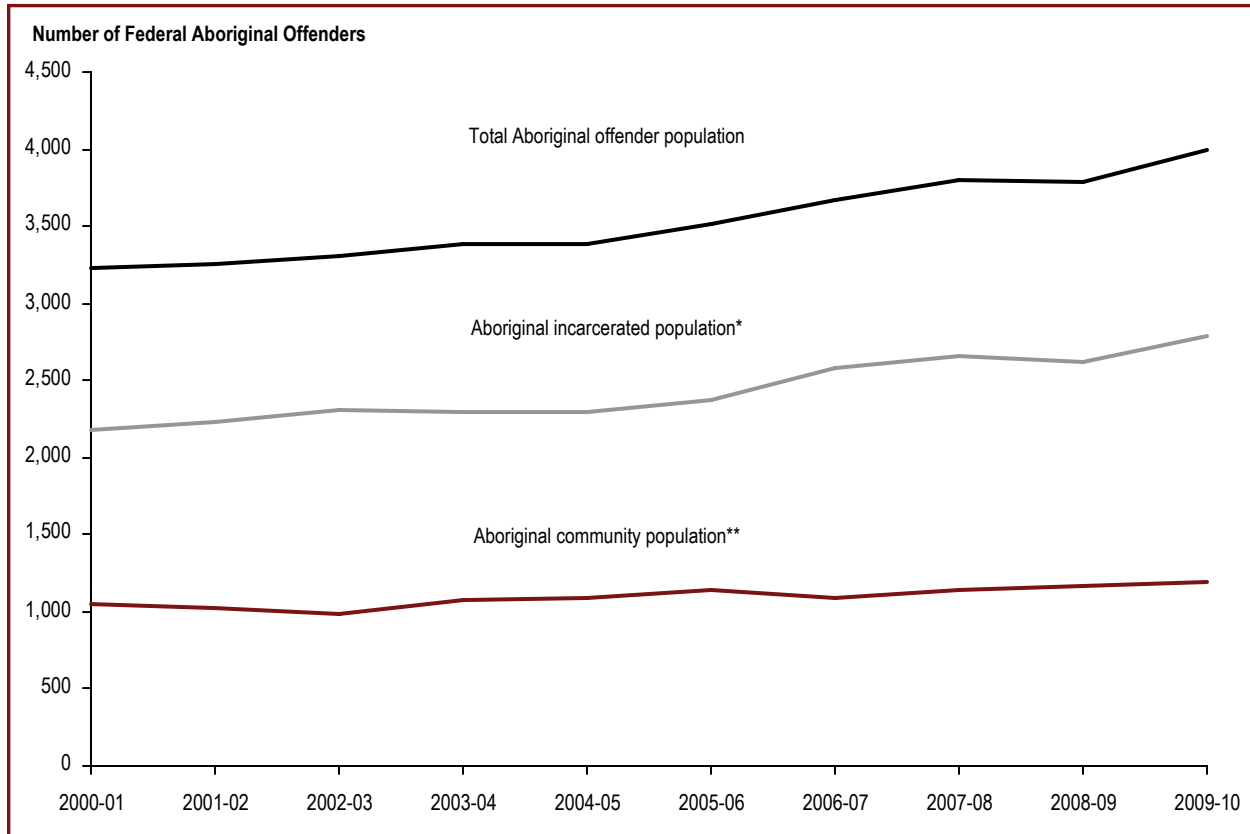
Schedule II comprises serious drug offences or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

The data reflect the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence) 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 25, 2010.

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS INCREASED

Figure C15



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 2000-01 to 2009-10, the Aboriginal incarcerated population under federal jurisdiction increased by 28.1%.
- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal women increased steadily from 88 in 2000-01 to 164 in 2009-10, an increase of 86.4% in the last ten years. The increase for incarcerated Aboriginal men was 25.7% for the same period, increasing from 2,092 to 2,629.
- From 2000-01 to 2009-10, the number of Aboriginal offenders on community supervision increased 13.6%, from 1,053 to 1,196. The Aboriginal community population accounted for 13.7% of the total community population in 2009-10.

Note:

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

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

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS INCREASED

Table C15

Aboriginal Offenders		Fiscal Year				
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Incarcerated						
Atlantic Region	Men	75	110	120	118	111
	Women	9	7	4	5	9
Quebec Region	Men	201	218	226	250	273
	Women	3	6	14	10	12
Ontario Region	Men	296	323	351	373	398
	Women	12	24	25	25	24
Prairie Region	Men	1,268	1,367	1,357	1,292	1,418
	Women	85	93	99	89	100
Pacific Region	Men	405	414	439	427	429
	Women	19	18	22	28	19
National Total	Men	2,245	2,432	2,493	2,460	2,629
	Women	128	148	164	157	164
	Total	2,373	2,580	2,657	2,617	2,793
Community						
Atlantic Region	Men	33	25	37	45	50
	Women	8	8	10	6	6
Quebec Region	Men	82	85	81	83	103
	Women	3	1	1	2	1
Ontario Region	Men	109	121	152	142	165
	Women	9	12	21	21	18
Prairie Region	Men	605	550	543	574	534
	Women	66	68	62	64	54
Pacific Region	Men	212	208	218	214	245
	Women	14	14	21	20	20
National Total	Men	1,041	989	1,031	1,058	1,097
	Women	100	103	115	113	99
	Total	1,141	1,092	1,146	1,171	1,196
Total Incarcerated & Community		3,514	3,672	3,803	3,788	3,989

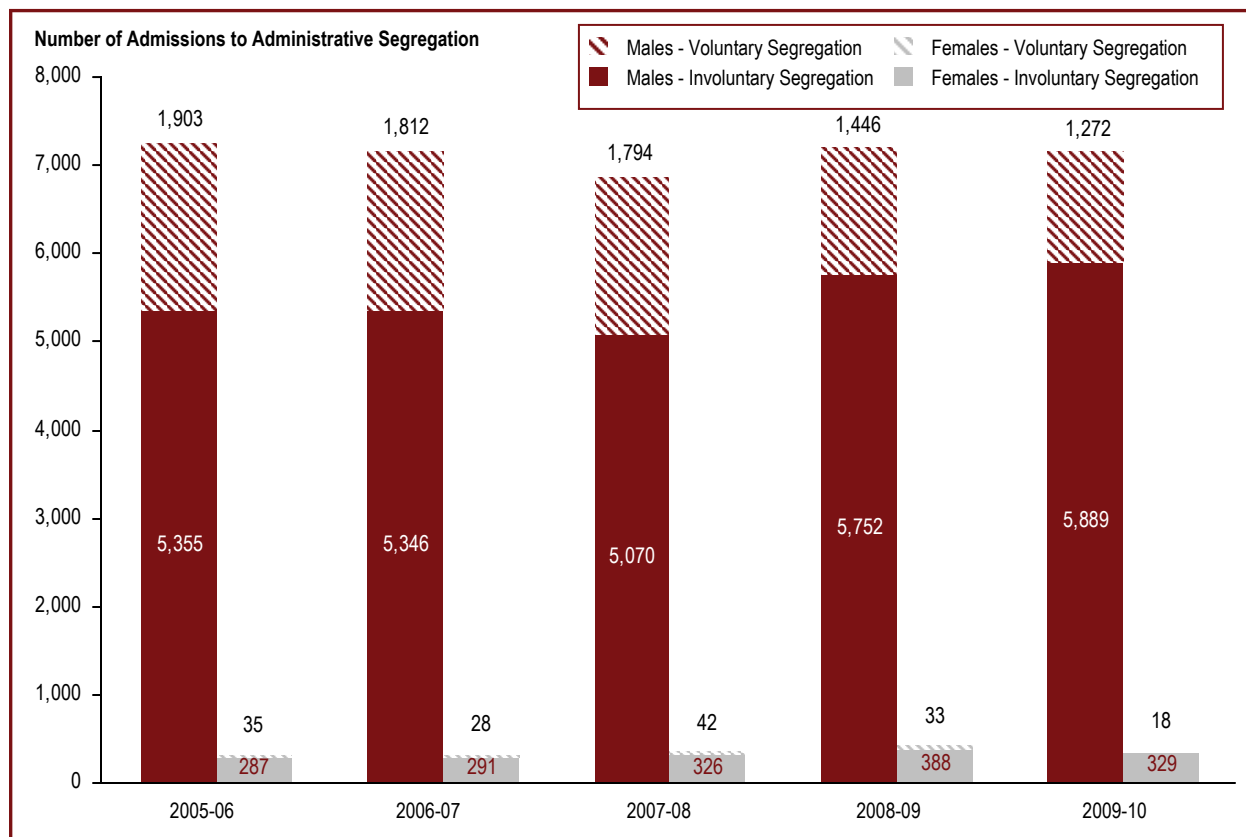
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C16



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Over the past five years, the total number of admissions to administrative segregation has fluctuated between 7,232 and 7,619. Approximately 95% of the total admissions are men, and admissions of Aboriginals account for approximately 23%.
- On April 1, 2010, there were 791 offenders in administrative segregation. Of these, 778 were men and 13 were women. A total of 234 Aboriginal offenders were in administrative segregation.
- Just under half (48%) of offenders stay in administrative segregation for 30 days or less, and 21% stay between 30 and 60 days. 16% of offenders in administrative segregation stay more than 120 days.
- The majority of women (78.9%) stay in administrative segregation for 30 days or less.
- A higher percentage of non-Aboriginal offenders (17.8%) stay more than 120 days in administrative segregation, compared to Aboriginal offenders (12.6%).

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 sanctions) are not included.

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

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

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

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C16

Year and Type of Administrative Segregation	By Gender			By Race		
	Women	Men	Total	Aboriginal	Non- Aboriginal	Total
2005-06						
Involuntary	287	5,355	5,642	1,381	4,261	5,642
Voluntary	35	1,903	1,938	382	1,556	1,938
Total	322	7,258	7,580	1,763	5,817	7,580
2006-07						
Involuntary	291	5,346	5,637	1,301	4,336	5,637
Voluntary	28	1,812	1,840	400	1,440	1,840
Total	319	7,158	7,477	1,701	5,776	7,477
2007-08						
Involuntary	326	5,070	5,396	1,228	4,168	5,396
Voluntary	42	1,794	1,836	405	1,431	1,836
Total	368	6,864	7,232	1,633	5,599	7,232
2008-09						
Involuntary	388	5,752	6,140	1,418	4,722	6,140
Voluntary	33	1,446	1,479	376	1,103	1,479
Total	421	7,198	7,619	1,794	5,825	7,619
2009-10						
Involuntary	329	5,889	6,218	1,486	4,732	6,218
Voluntary	18	1,272	1,290	355	935	1,290
Total	347	7,161	7,508	1,841	5,667	7,508

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 sanctions) are not included.

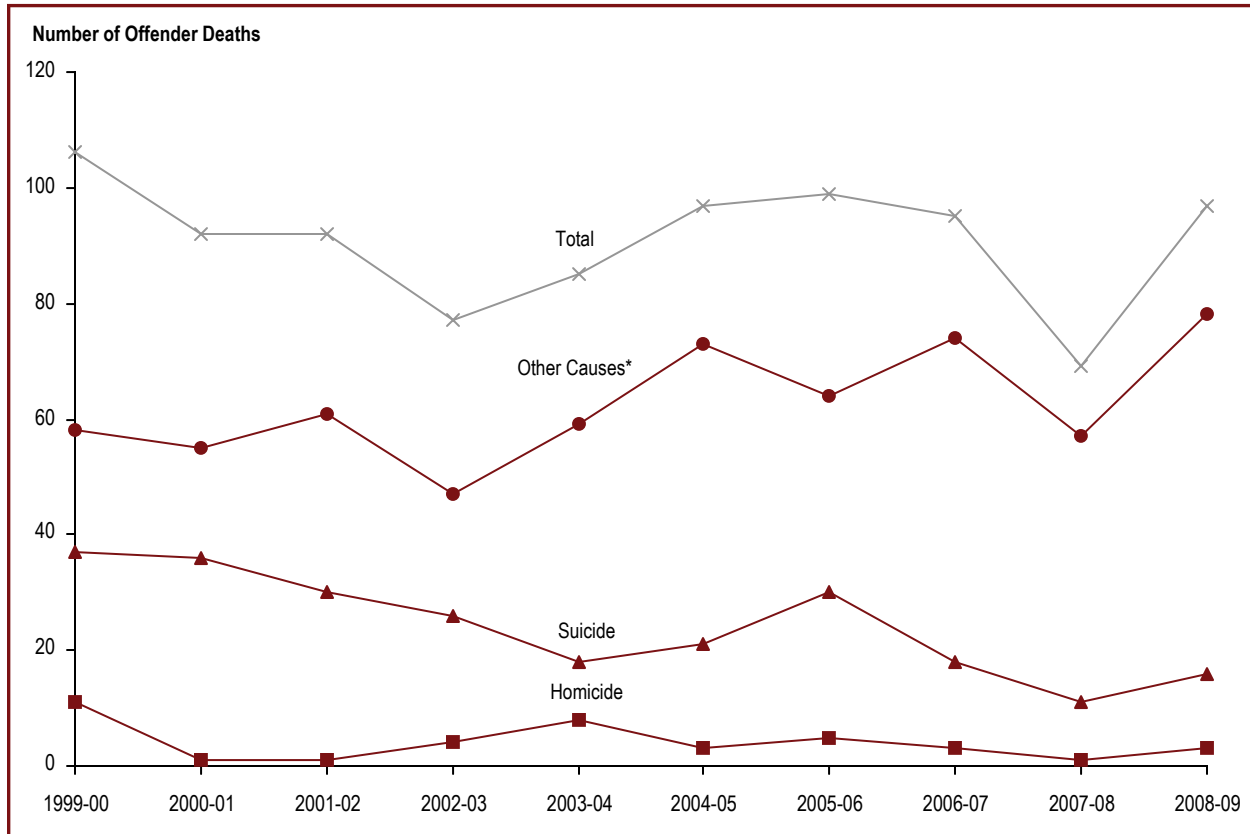
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Involuntary administrative segregation is when the placement meets the requirements of subsection 31(3) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* and the placement in administrative segregation is not voluntary.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDER DEATHS WHILE IN CUSTODY HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C17



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

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

Note:

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

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

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

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDER DEATHS WHILE IN CUSTODY HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C17

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

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

Note:

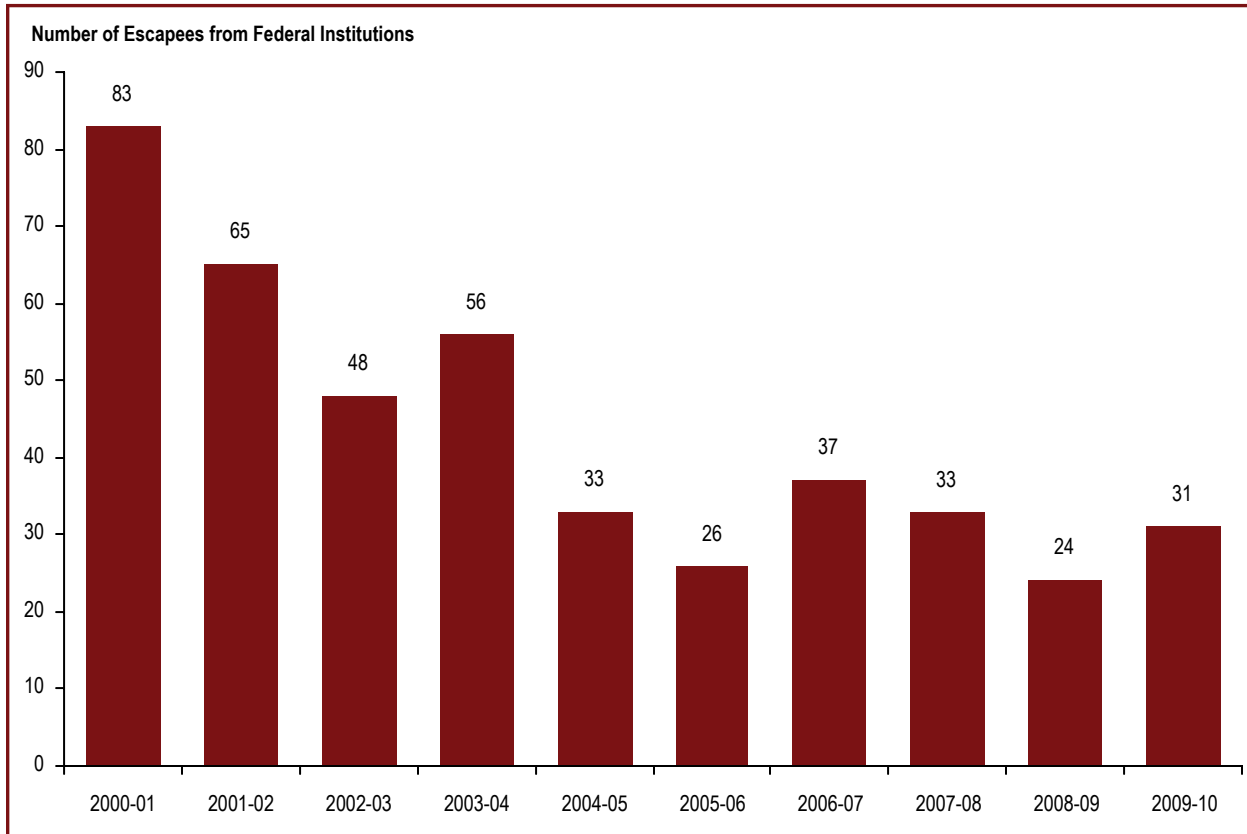
*Other causes of death include: natural causes, accidental deaths, death as a result of a legal intervention, other causes of death and where cause of death was not stated.

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

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

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS INCREASED

Figure C18



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2009-10, there were 29 escape incidents involving a total of 31 inmates. Of these 31 escapees, 29 had been recaptured as of April 1, 2010.
- In 2009-10, almost all of the escapees were from minimum security facilities, with 1 escapee from a medium institution.
- Inmates who escaped from federal institutions in 2009-10 represented less than 0.2% of the inmate population.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS INCREASED

Table C18

Type of Escapes	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Escapes from Multi-level Institutions	0	0	0	1	0
Number of Escapees	0	0	0	1	0
Escapes from Maximum Security Level Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	0	0	0	0
Escapes from Medium Security Level Institutions	0	0	0	0	1
Number of Escapees	0	0	0	0	1
Escapes from Minimum Security Level Institutions	23	31	29	21	28
Number of Escapees	26	37	33	23	30
Total Number of Escape Incidents	23	31	29	22	29
Total Number of Escapees	26	37	33	24	31

Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

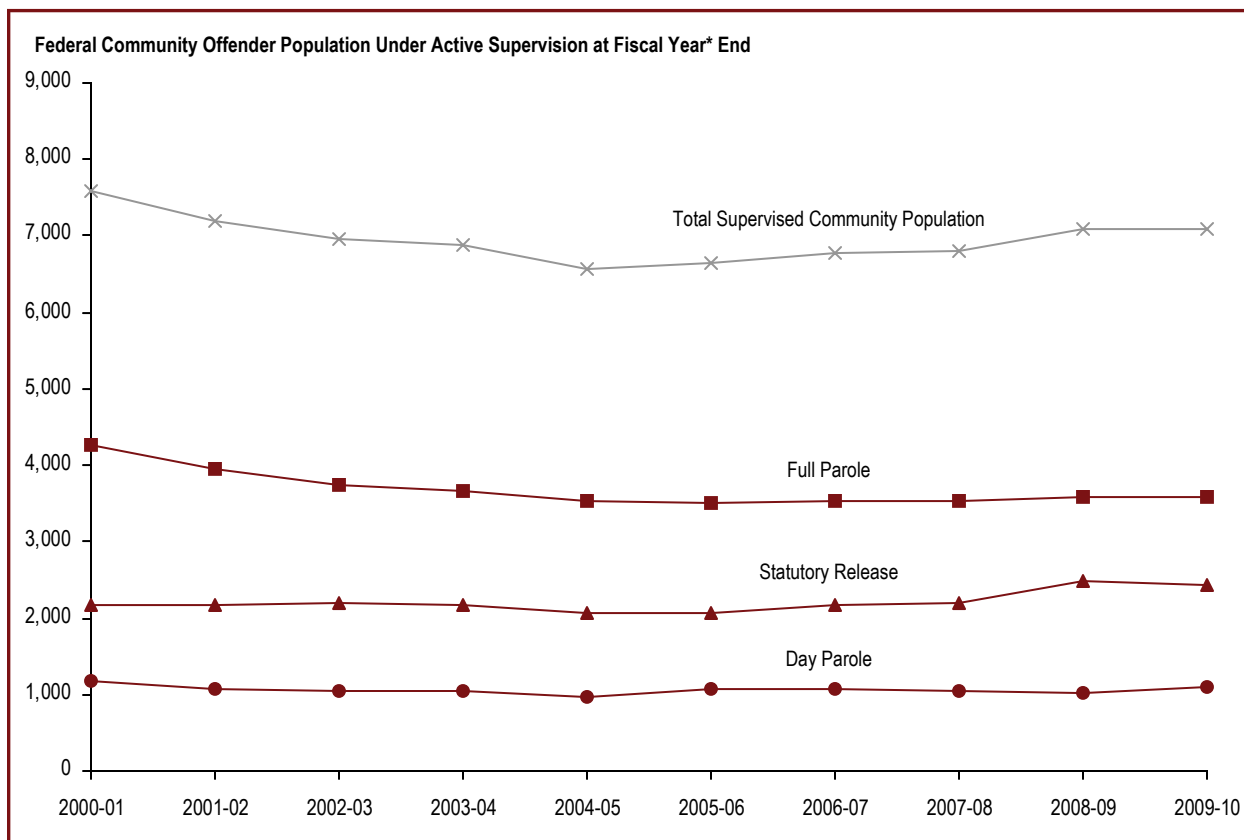
Note:

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

An escape incident can involve more than one offender.

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

Figure C19



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- After decreases in the federal offender population in the community under active supervision** from 2000-01 to 2004-05, there has been a small increase in each of the last five years.
- As of April 25, 2010, there were 6,606 men and 495 women on active community supervision.

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table C19

Year	Supervision Type of Federal Offenders									
	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Totals			% change*
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Both	Both
2000-01	68	1,097	328	3,925	51	2,112	447	7,134	7,581	-3.4
2001-02	55	1,018	298	3,654	56	2,109	409	6,781	7,190	-5.2
2002-03	71	969	267	3,469	54	2,132	392	6,570	6,962	-3.2
2003-04	67	986	259	3,412	42	2,120	368	6,518	6,886	-1.1
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

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

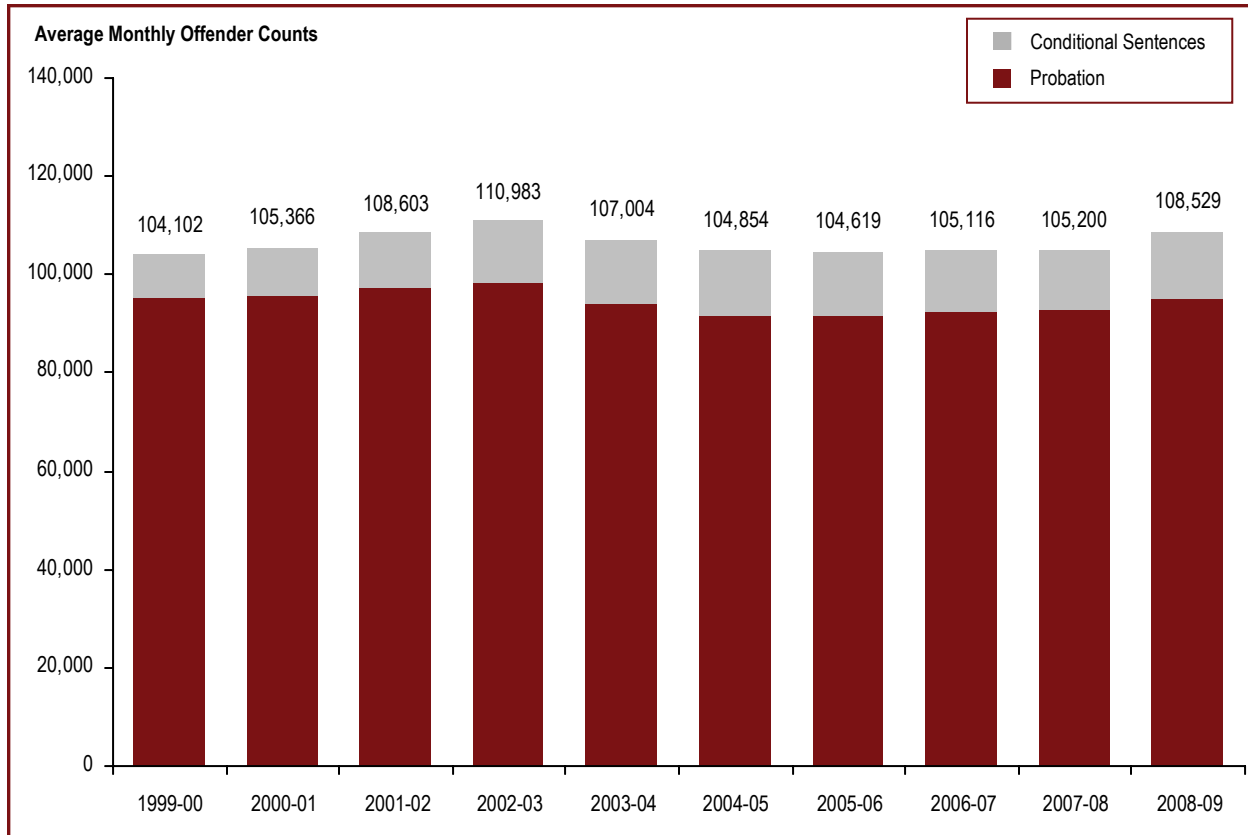
*Percent change is measured from the previous year.

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 PAST YEAR, THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION HAS INCREASED

Figure C20



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

- There was 3.2% increase in the provincial/territorial community corrections population from 2007-08 to 2008-09.
- Since the introduction of the conditional sentence as a sentencing option in September 1996, the number of offenders serving a conditional sentence had increased steadily until 2005-06. In the years since, the number of offenders serving a conditional sentence has fluctuated.
- In 2008-09, the total number of offenders on probation was 95,433.
- Probation counts have fluctuated at about 95,000 offenders over the past decade.

Note:

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

To allow for comparisons, the numbers exclude information from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, 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 PAST YEAR, THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION HAS INCREASED**

Table C20

Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Conditional Sentence	Total
1999-00	95,118	8,984	104,102
2000-01	95,500	9,866	105,366
2001-02	97,092	11,511	108,603
2002-03	98,493	12,490	110,983
2003-04	94,130	12,874	107,004
2004-05	91,744	13,110	104,854
2005-06	91,437	13,182	104,619
2006-07	92,436	12,680	105,116
2007-08	92,751	12,449	105,200
2008-09	95,433	13,096	108,529

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey - Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

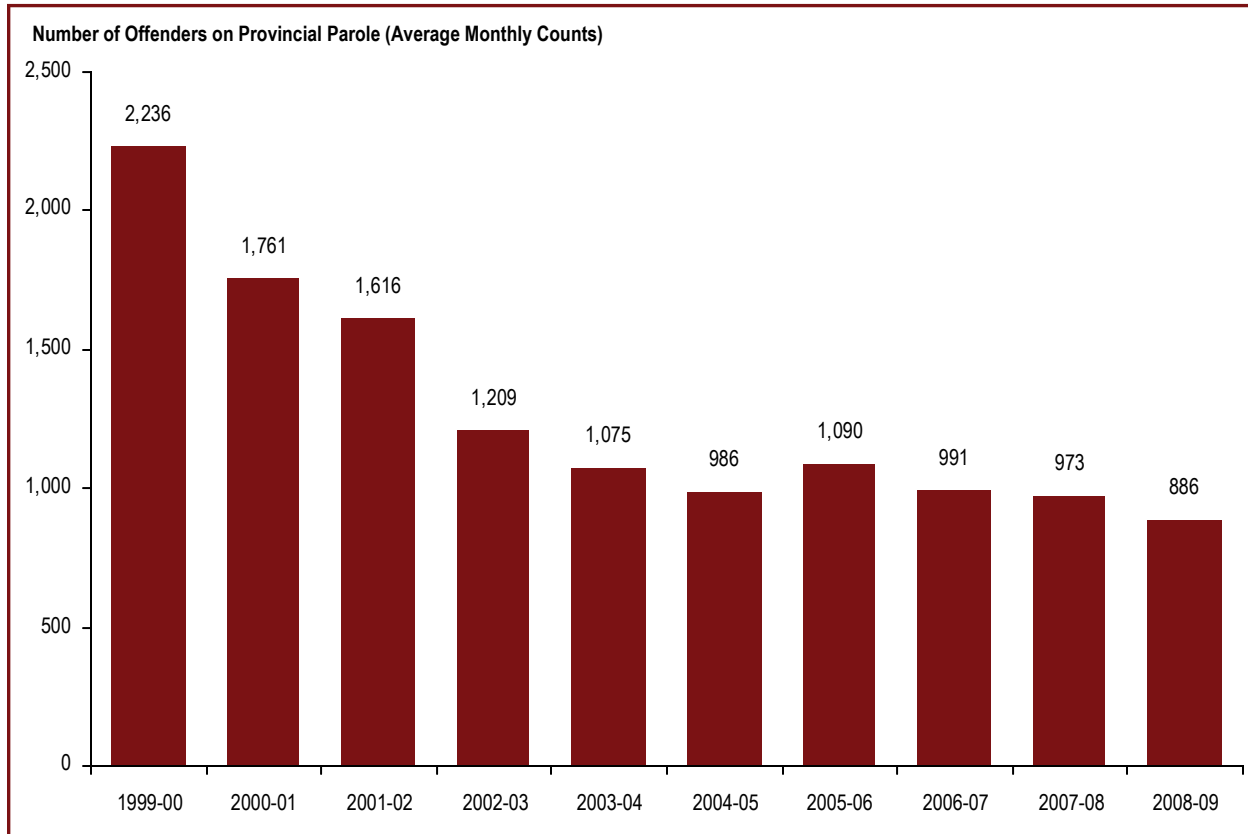
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THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECREASED OVER THE PAST DECADE

Figure C21



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

- Over the past ten years, there has been a 60.4% decrease in the number of offenders on provincial parole, from 2,236 in 1999-00 to 886 in 2008-09.

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 and to territorial offenders in the Yukon, Nunavut and Northwest Territories.

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

Table C21

Year	Average Monthly Counts on Provincial Parole					Total	Percent Change
	Provincial Boards			Total	Parole Board of Canada*		
	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia				
1999-00	1,291	406	203	1,900	336	2,236	-8.1
2000-01	903	322	249	1,474	287	1,761	-21.2
2001-02	846	276	265	1,387	229	1,616	-8.2
2002-03	581	210	223	1,014	195	1,209	-25.1
2003-04	550	146	189	885	190	1,075	-11.1
2004-05	517	127	166	810	176	986	-8.3
2005-06	628	152	147	927	163	1,090	10.3
2006-07	593	142	120	855	136	991	-9.1
2007-08	531	205	n/a	736	237	973	-1.8
2008-09	479	217	n/a	696	190	886	-8.9

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

Note:

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

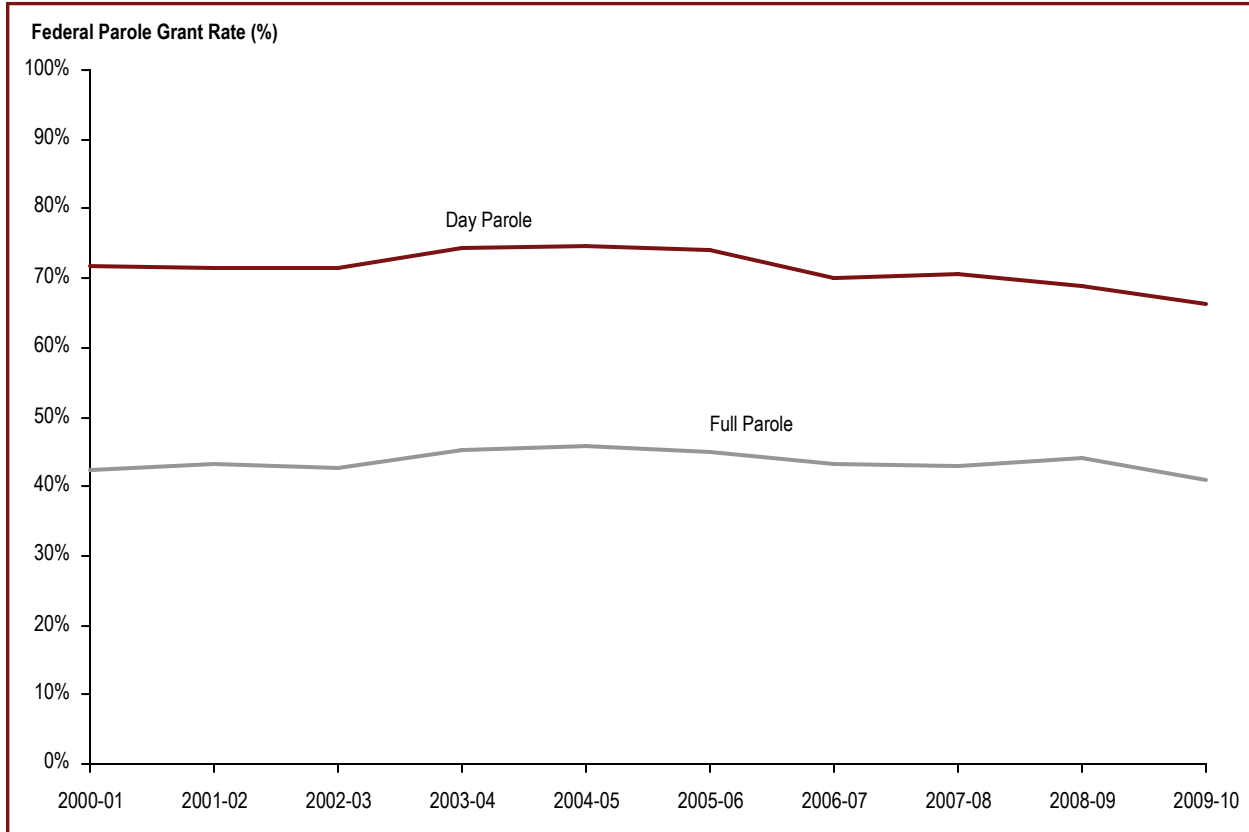
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SECTION D

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

THE FEDERAL DAY AND FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES ARE DECREASING

Figure D1



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2009-10, the grant rates for day parole and full parole were 66.3% and 40.8%, respectively.
- The grant rate for day parole has fluctuated since 2000-01 but has been on a downward trend. The federal full parole grant rate was stable until 2008-09, but has since decreased substantially for the first time in a decade.
- The day parole and full parole grant rates are the lowest they have been in the last decade.
- Federal day parole and full parole grant rates are higher for female offenders than for male offenders.

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

THE FEDERAL DAY AND FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES ARE DECREASING

Table D1

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate (%)		
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Total
Day Parole	2000-01	224	3,235	27	1,325	89.2	70.9	71.9
	2001-02	189	2,981	29	1,228	86.7	70.8	71.6
	2002-03	196	2,830	24	1,181	89.1	70.6	71.5
	2003-04	213	2,909	25	1,047	89.5	73.5	74.4
	2004-05	258	2,819	24	1,027	91.5	73.3	74.5
	2005-06	247	2,960	33	1,087	88.2	73.1	74.1
	2006-07	263	2,902	41	1,312	86.5	68.9	70.1
	2007-08	285	2,855	38	1,265	88.2	69.3	70.7
	2008-09	277	2,766	38	1,336	87.9	67.4	68.9
	2009-10	289	2,768	56	1,496	83.8	64.9	66.3
Full Parole	2000-01	173	1,640	57	2,407	75.2	40.5	42.4
	2001-02	148	1,512	53	2,128	73.6	41.5	43.2
	2002-03	112	1,391	57	1,965	66.2	41.4	42.7
	2003-04	156	1,449	48	1,897	76.5	43.3	45.2
	2004-05	155	1,376	72	1,750	68.3	44.0	45.7
	2005-06	168	1,486	67	1,957	71.5	43.1	45.0
	2006-07	168	1,450	82	2,058	67.2	41.3	43.1
	2007-08	168	1,399	70	2,008	70.6	41.1	43.0
	2008-09	209	1,427	61	2,020	77.4	41.4	44.0
	2009-10	188	1,310	86	2,085	68.6	38.6	40.8

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.

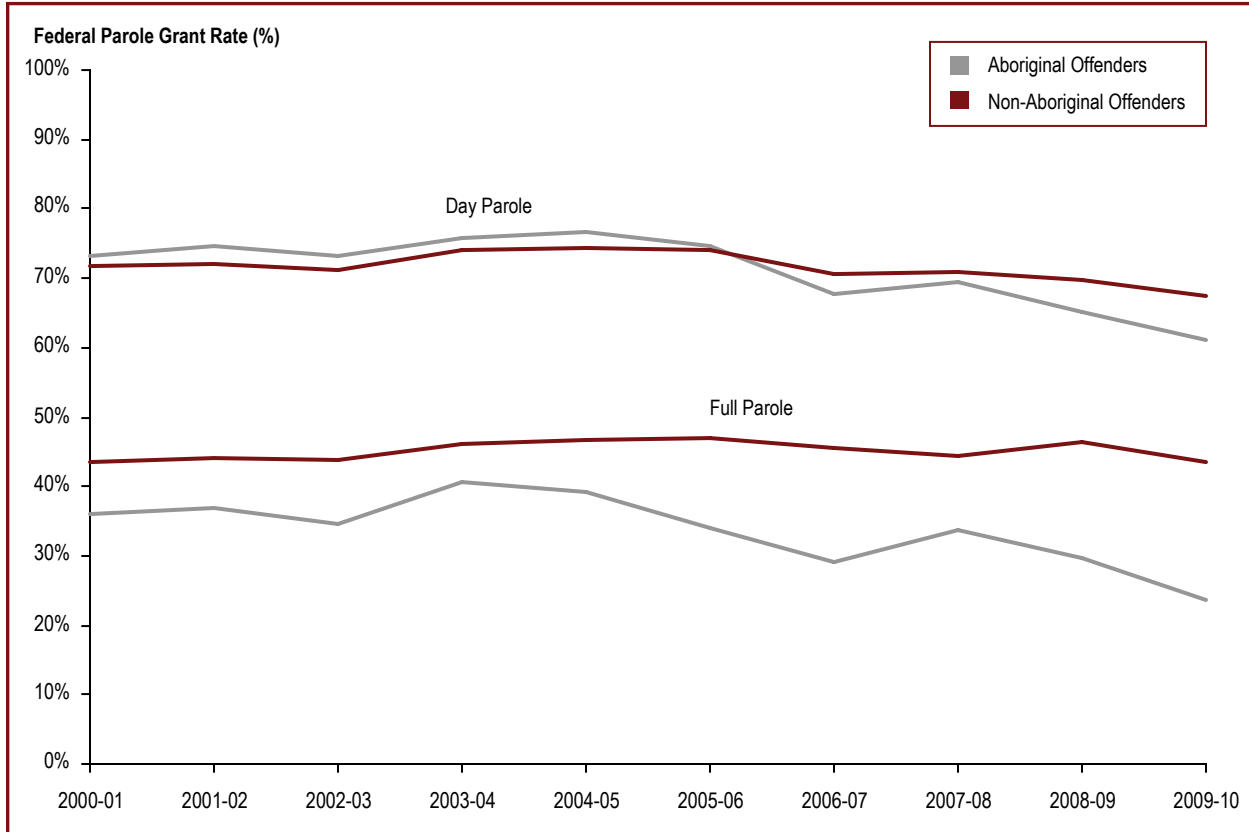
Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

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.

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS DECREASED IN 2009-10

Figure D2



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The federal day and full parole grant rates decreased for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders in 2009-10. However, the rates for Aboriginal offenders were lower than the rates for non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS DECREASED IN 2009-10

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	2000-01	535	195	73.2	2,924	1,157	71.7	4,811
	2001-02	484	163	74.6	2,686	1,094	72.0	4,427
	2002-03	488	180	73.1	2,538	1,025	71.2	4,231
	2003-04	499	161	75.9	2,623	911	74.2	4,194
	2004-05	489	154	76.6	2,588	897	74.3	4,128
	2005-06	573	196	74.6	2,634	924	74.0	4,327
	2006-07	514	247	67.6	2,651	1,106	70.6	4,518
	2007-08	482	211	69.5	2,658	1,092	70.9	4,443
	2008-09	458	247	65.0	2,585	1,127	69.7	4,417
	2009-10	452	286	61.2	2,605	1,266	67.3	4,609
Full Parole	2000-01	207	368	36.0	1,606	2,096	43.4	4,277
	2001-02	185	317	37.0	1,475	1,864	44.1	3,841
	2002-03	174	327	34.7	1,329	1,695	43.9	3,525
	2003-04	201	295	40.5	1,404	1,650	46.0	3,550
	2004-05	187	291	39.1	1,344	1,531	46.7	3,353
	2005-06	195	380	34.0	1,459	1,644	47.0	3,678
	2006-07	154	378	29.0	1,464	1,762	45.4	3,758
	2007-08	167	331	33.6	1,400	1,747	44.5	3,645
	2008-09	152	361	29.6	1,484	1,720	46.3	3,717
	2009-10	115	370	23.7	1,383	1,801	43.4	3,669

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

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

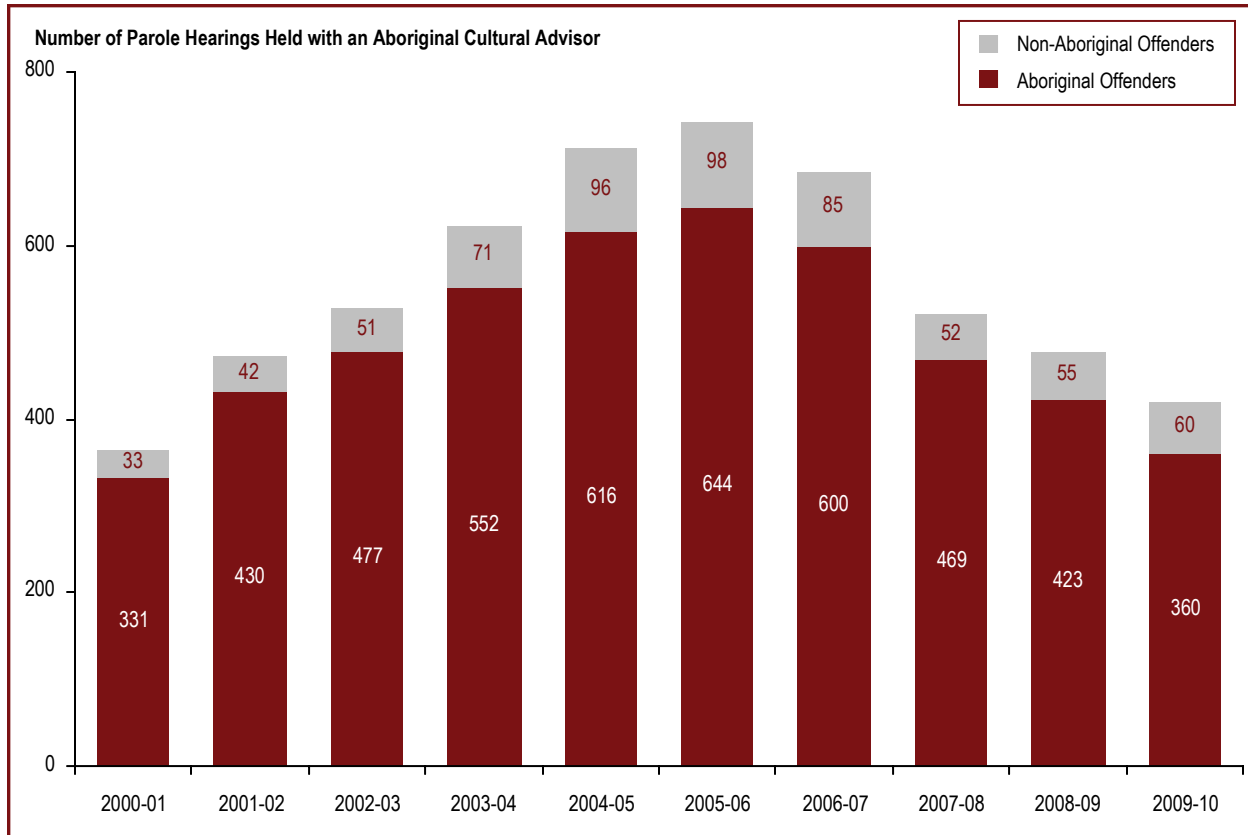
Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

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

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

FEDERAL PAROLE HEARINGS INVOLVING AN ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR DECREASED FOR THE FOURTH YEAR

Figure D3



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2009-10, 32.4% of all hearings for Aboriginal offenders were held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor.
- In 2009-10, there were 360 hearings for Aboriginal offenders held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, compared to 331 in 2000-01.
- Sixty (14.3%) of the 420 hearings held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor in 2009-10 was for non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

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

FEDERAL PAROLE HEARINGS INVOLVING AN ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR DECREASED FOR THE FOURTH YEAR

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	
	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%
2000-01	1,153	331	28.7	5,240	33	0.6	6,393	364	5.7
2001-02	1,120	430	38.4	4,754	42	0.9	5,874	472	8.0
2002-03	1,186	477	40.2	5,010	51	1.0	6,196	528	8.5
2003-04	1,246	552	44.3	5,105	71	1.4	6,351	623	9.8
2004-05	1,312	616	47.0	5,064	96	1.9	6,376	712	11.2
2005-06	1,368	644	47.1	5,205	98	1.9	6,573	742	11.3
2006-07	1,327	600	45.2	5,306	85	1.6	6,633	685	10.3
2007-08	1,213	469	38.7	4,787	52	1.1	6,000	521	8.7
2008-09	1,165	423	36.3	4,454	55	1.2	5,619	478	8.5
2009-10	1,110	360	32.4	4,567	60	1.3	5,677	420	7.4

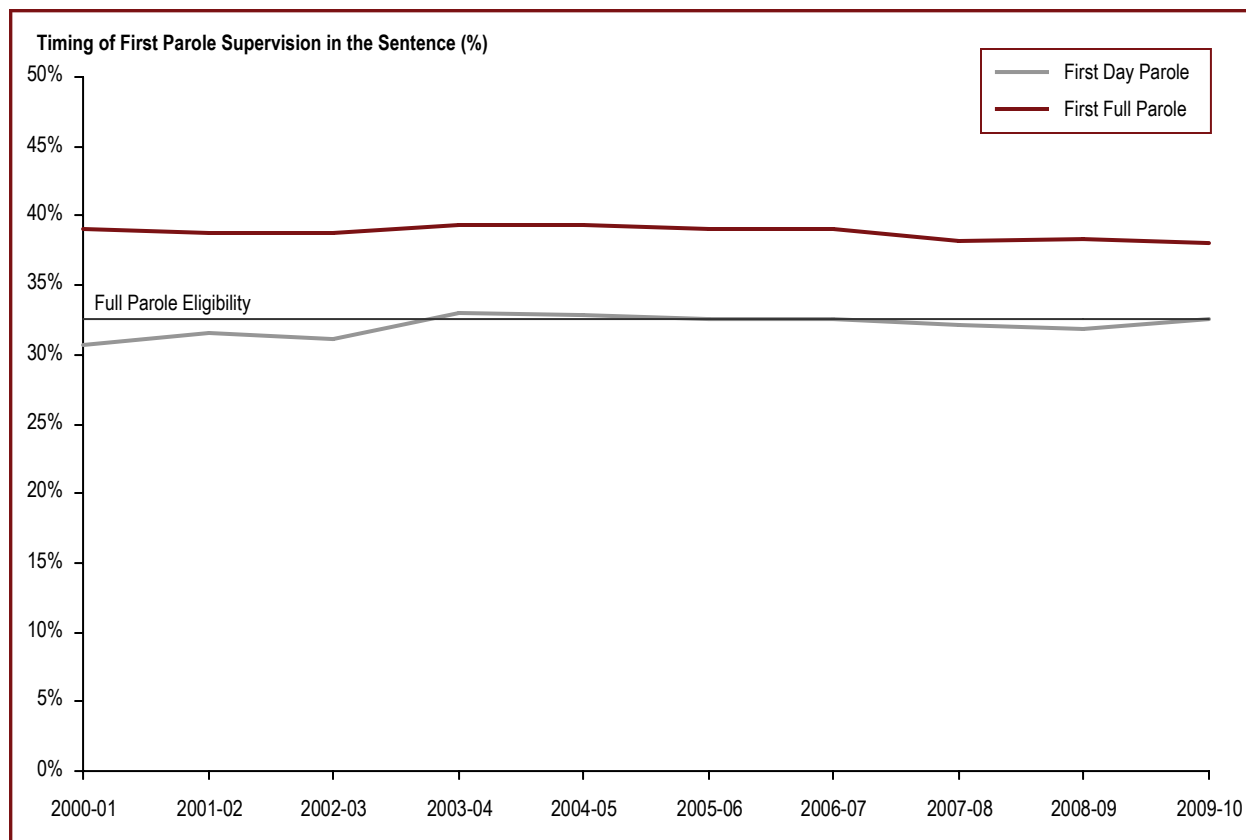
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

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

Figure D4



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The percentage of time served until supervised under first full parole was 38.1% in 2009-2010.
- In 2009-10, women served an average of 2.3% less of their sentences before first federal full parole supervision and 3.5% less before first federal day parole supervision than men (36.1% compared to 38.4% and 29.5% compared to 33.0%, respectively).
- The percentage of time served until first full parole supervision has fluctuated very little since 2000-01.

Note:

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

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

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

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

Table D4

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	Percentage of sentence incarcerated					
2000-01	25.9	31.2	30.7	36.8	39.3	39.0
2001-02	26.8	32.0	31.6	36.6	39.1	38.8
2002-03	26.9	31.5	31.1	37.4	39.0	38.8
2003-04	27.5	33.4	33.0	37.5	39.6	39.4
2004-05	28.8	33.3	32.9	37.2	39.6	39.4
2005-06	28.5	32.9	32.5	36.1	39.3	39.0
2006-07	27.4	33.2	32.6	37.2	39.3	39.1
2007-08	30.3	32.3	32.1	37.9	38.3	38.2
2008-09	28.2	32.3	31.9	36.2	38.6	38.3
2009-10	29.5	33.0	32.6	36.1	38.4	38.1

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

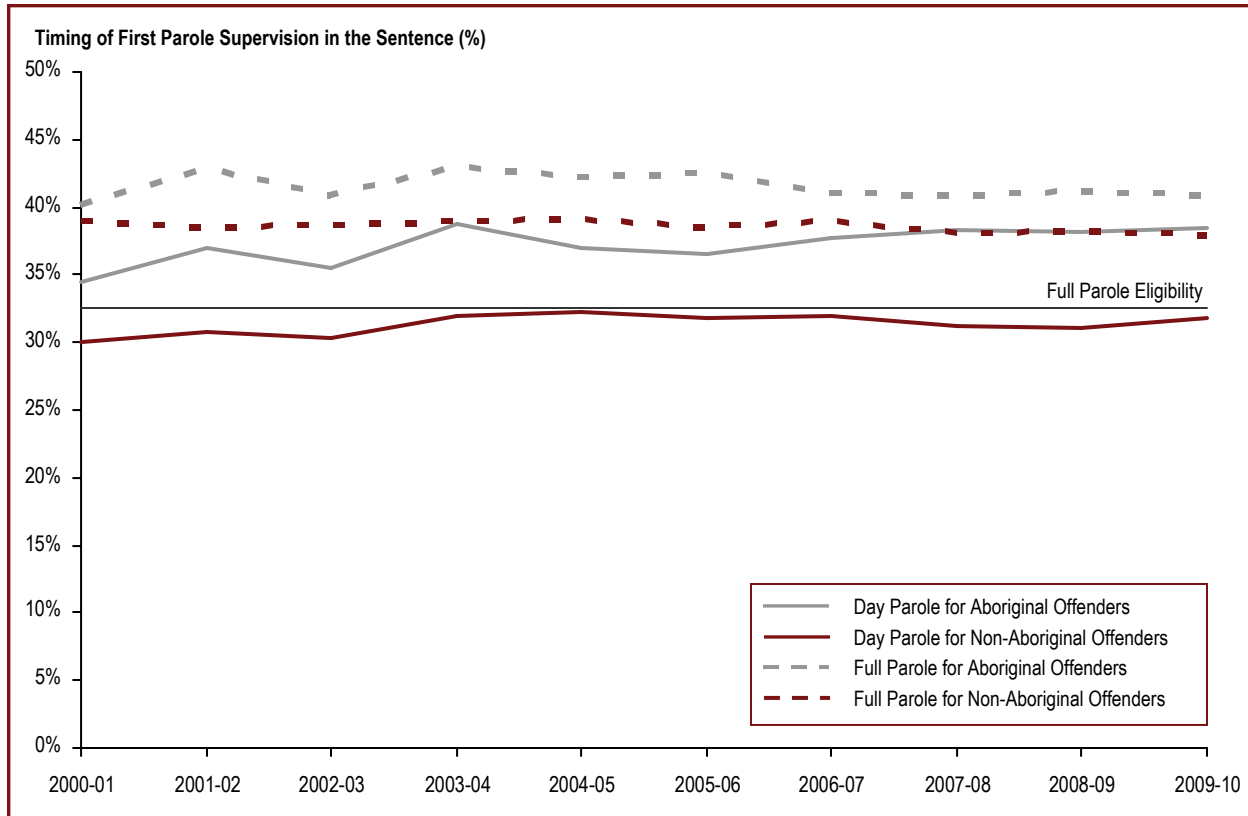
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

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

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

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

Figure D5



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2009-10, the percentage of time served until full parole supervision was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than for Aboriginal offenders (37.8% versus 40.8%, respectively).
- In 2009-10, the percentage of time served until first day parole supervision was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than it was for Aboriginal offenders (31.8% versus 38.4%, respectively).
- Of the 102 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal full parole supervision in 2009-10, 57.8% of them were released on accelerated full parole supervision compared to 70.7% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Of the 240 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal day parole supervision in 2009-10, 28.8% of them were released on accelerated day parole supervision compared to 50.1% of non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

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

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

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

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

Table D5

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total
	Percentage of sentence incarcerated					
2000-01	34.4	30.1	30.7	40.1	38.9	39.0
2001-02	37.0	30.7	31.6	42.7	38.4	38.8
2002-03	35.5	30.3	31.1	40.8	38.6	38.8
2003-04	38.8	31.9	33.0	42.9	38.9	39.4
2004-05	37.0	32.2	32.9	42.1	39.0	39.4
2005-06	36.6	31.8	32.5	42.4	38.5	39.0
2006-07	37.7	31.9	32.6	41.0	38.9	39.1
2007-08	38.3	31.2	32.1	40.8	38.0	38.2
2008-09	38.2	31.0	31.9	41.1	38.1	38.3
2009-10	38.4	31.8	32.6	40.8	37.8	38.1

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

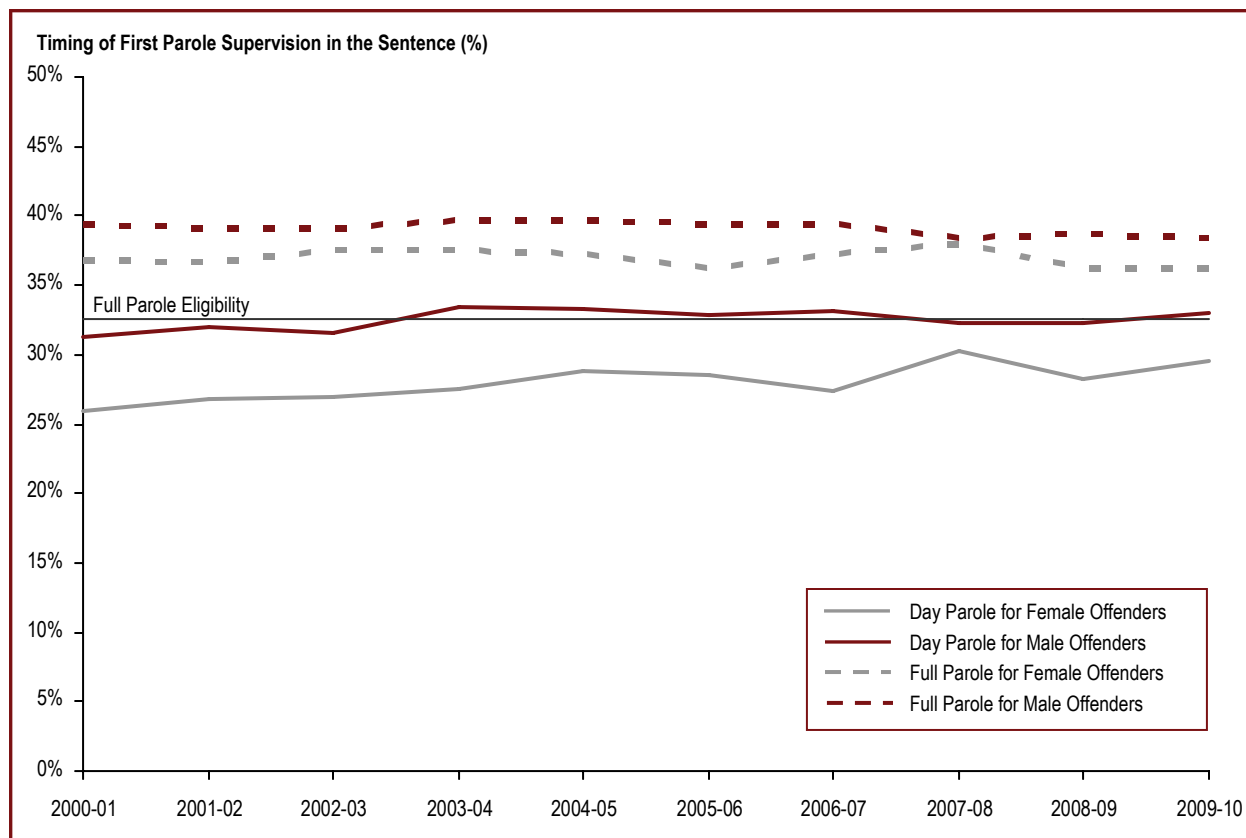
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

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

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

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

Figure D6



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2009-10, men served more of their sentences than women prior to beginning their first full parole supervision period (38.4% compared to 36.1%).
- In 2009-10, the percentage of time served until first day parole was less for female offenders than it was for male offenders (29.5% versus 33.0%, respectively).
- Of the 1,257 female offenders released on first federal full parole since 2000-01, 74.1% of them were released on accelerated full parole compared to 62.8% of the 11,004 male offenders released on first federal full parole.
- Since 2000-01, female offenders were released on accelerated day parole more often than male offenders (60.9% versus 45.5%, respectively).

Note:

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

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

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

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

Table D6

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	Percentage of sentence incarcerated					
2000-01	25.9	31.2	30.7	36.8	39.3	39.0
2001-02	26.8	32.0	31.6	36.6	39.1	38.8
2002-03	26.9	31.5	31.1	37.4	39.0	38.8
2003-04	27.5	33.4	33.0	37.5	39.6	39.4
2004-05	28.8	33.3	32.9	37.2	39.6	39.4
2005-06	28.5	32.9	32.5	36.1	39.3	39.0
2006-07	27.4	33.2	32.6	37.2	39.3	39.1
2007-08	30.3	32.3	32.1	37.9	38.3	38.2
2008-09	28.2	32.3	31.9	36.2	38.6	38.3
2009-10	29.5	33.0	32.6	36.1	38.4	38.1

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

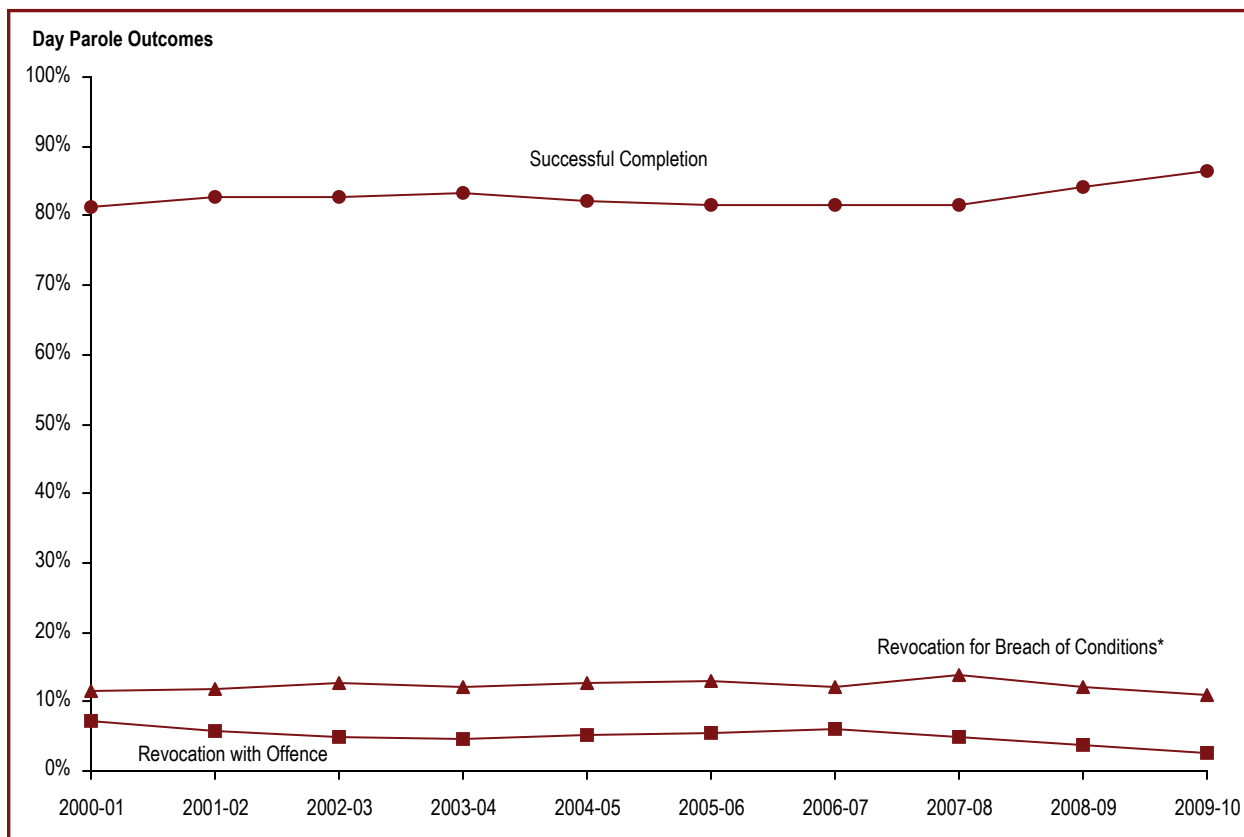
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D7



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- Since 2000-01, over 80% of day paroles have been completed successfully.
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the total number of federal day paroles completed was 2,925 in 2009-10.
- In 2009-10, 2.2% of day paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.3% with a violent offence.
- In 2009-10, the percentage of successful day paroles was higher for men than for women (86.7% versus 84.0%, respectively).

Note:

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D7

Federal Day Parole Outcomes	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	1,740	81.4	1,785	81.6	1,705	81.2	1,786	84.1	1,720	86.3
Accelerated	743	82.1	762	81.8	812	82.1	814	84.3	809	86.8
Total	2,483	81.6	2,547	81.7	2,517	81.5	2,600	84.1	2,529	86.5
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	313	14.6	279	12.8	302	14.4	275	12.9	220	11.0
Accelerated	84	9.3	102	11.0	121	12.2	99	10.2	101	10.8
Total	397	13.0	381	12.2	423	13.7	374	12.1	321	11.0
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	69	3.2	101	4.6	79	3.8	48	2.3	43	2.2
Accelerated	73	8.1	66	7.1	55	5.6	47	4.9	22	2.4
Total	142	4.7	167	5.4	134	4.3	95	3.1	65	2.2
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	16	0.7	22	1.0	14	0.7	15	0.7	10	0.5
Accelerated	5	0.6	1	0.1	1	0.1	6	0.6	0	0.0
Total	21	0.7	23	0.7	15	0.5	21	0.7	10	0.3
Total										
Regular	2,138	70.3	2,187	70.1	2,100	68.0	2,124	68.7	1,993	68.1
Accelerated	905	29.7	931	29.9	989	32.0	966	31.3	932	31.9
Total	3,043	100.0	3,118	100.0	3,089	100.0	3,090	100.0	2,925	100.0

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

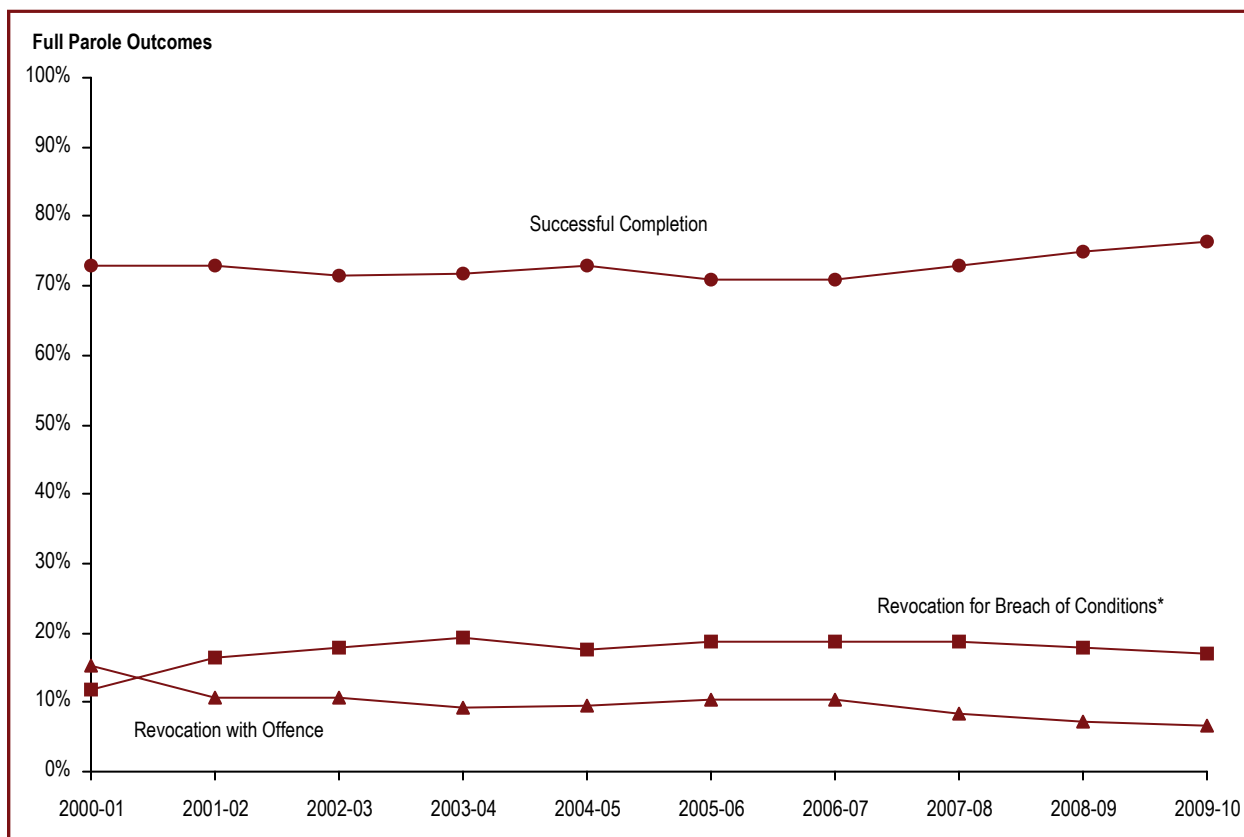
**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D8



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The percentage of full paroles that were successfully completed increased slightly in 2009-10.
- In 2009-10, 6.1% of full paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.5% with a violent offence.
- In 2009-10, the percentage of successful full paroles was higher for men than women (77.0% versus 73.3%, respectively).
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the number of federal full paroles completed was 1,294 in 2009-10.

Note:

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

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D8

Federal Full Parole Outcomes*	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	437	77.5	390	74.7	414	78.1	388	81.0	359	81.2
Accelerated	548	66.2	582	68.6	581	69.6	643	71.6	631	74.1
Total	985	70.8	972	70.9	995	72.9	1,031	74.9	990	76.5
Revocation for Breach of Conditions**										
Regular	90	16.0	83	15.9	86	16.2	61	12.7	54	12.2
Accelerated	172	20.8	173	20.4	168	20.1	186	20.7	165	19.4
Total	262	18.8	256	18.7	254	18.6	247	17.9	219	16.9
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	27	4.8	42	8.0	22	4.2	22	4.6	25	5.7
Accelerated	101	12.2	91	10.7	80	9.6	67	7.5	54	6.3
Total	128	9.2	133	9.7	102	7.5	89	6.5	79	6.1
Revocation with Violent Offence***										
Regular	10	1.8	7	1.3	8	1.5	8	1.7	4	0.9
Accelerated	7	0.8	3	0.4	6	0.7	2	0.2	2	0.2
Total	17	1.2	10	0.7	14	1.0	10	0.7	6	0.5
Total										
Regular	564	40.5	522	38.1	530	38.8	479	34.8	442	34.2
Accelerated	828	59.5	849	61.9	835	61.2	898	65.2	852	65.8
Total	1,392	100.0	1,371	100.0	1,365	100.0	1,377	100.0	1,294	100.0

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

*Excludes offenders serving indeterminate sentences because they do not have a warrant expiry date and can only successfully complete full parole by dying.

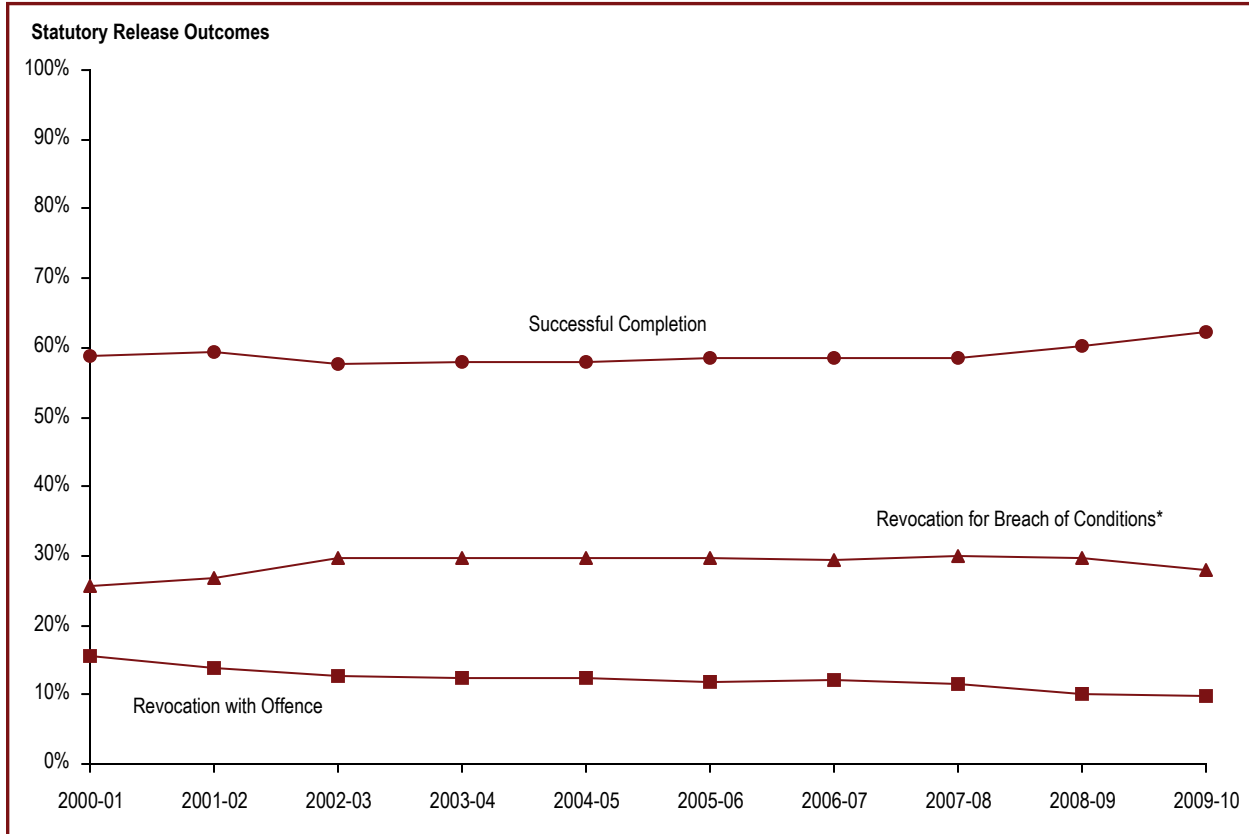
**Revocation for Breach of Conditions includes revocation with outstanding charges.

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D9



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- Over the past ten years, the percentage of statutory releases that were completed successfully ranged from 57.9% to 62.2%. This number has increased since 2006-07 and is presently at 62.2%.
- In 2009-10, 8.4% of statutory releases ended with a non-violent offence and 1.4% with a violent offence.
- In 2009-10, the percentage of successful statutory releases was higher for women than men (70.6% and 61.8%, respectively).

Note:

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

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D9

Statutory Release Outcomes	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion	3,245	58.5	3,272	58.4	3,399	58.5	3,513	60.1	3,737	62.2
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*	1,653	29.8	1,650	29.4	1,735	29.9	1,740	29.8	1,679	27.9
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence	520	9.4	543	9.7	543	9.4	502	8.6	507	8.4
Revocation with Violent Offence**	132	2.4	142	2.5	129	2.2	87	1.5	85	1.4
Total	5,550	100.0	5,607	100.0	5,806	100.0	5,842	100.0	6,008	100.0

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

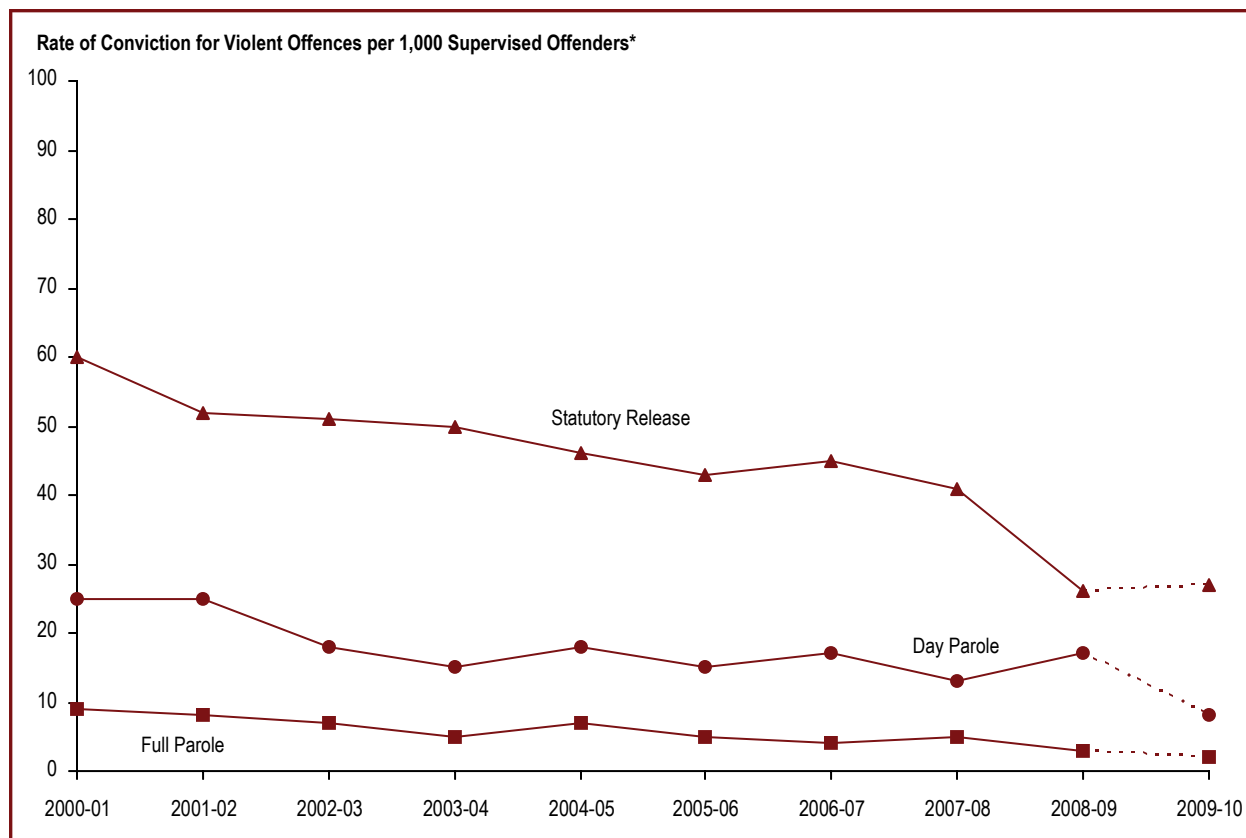
Note:

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

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

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

Figure D10



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The rate of conviction for violent offences** while under community supervision has declined since 2000-01.
- Those offenders under discretionary release (full parole and day parole) are less likely to be convicted of a violent offence while under supervision than those on statutory release.

Note:

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

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

The dotted line between 2008-09 and 2009-10 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
2000-01	35	40	167	242	25	9	60
2001-02	33	33	149	215	25	8	52
2002-03	23	27	148	198	18	7	51
2003-04	20	21	149	190	15	5	50
2004-05	22	28	137	187	18	7	46
2005-06	21	21	132	174	15	5	43
2006-07	22	14	142	178	16	4	45
2007-08	17	19	129	165	13	5	41
2008-09	21	13	87	121	17	3	26
2009-10**	8	6	79	93	6	2	24

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

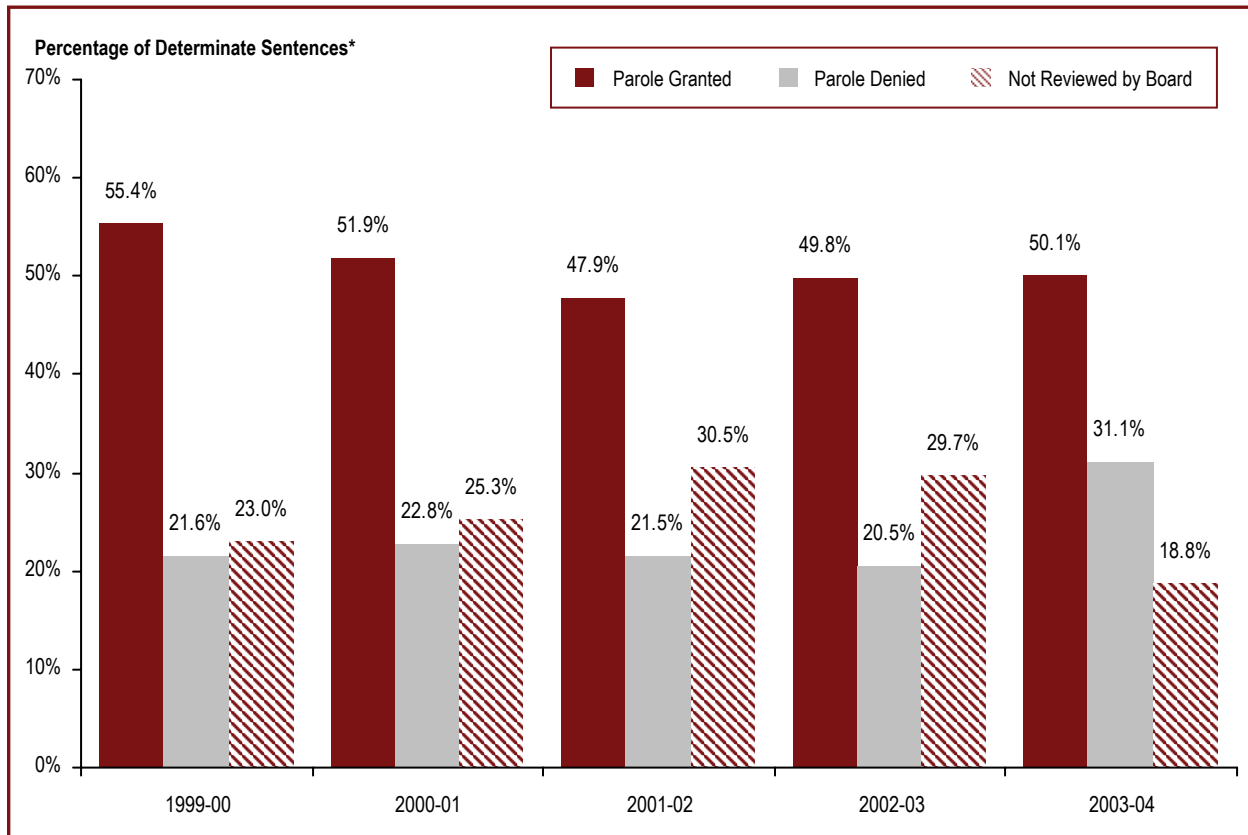
*Supervised offenders include offenders who are on parole, statutory release, those temporarily detained in federal institutions, and those who are unlawfully at large.

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

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

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

Figure D11



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- For offenders whose determinate sentence commenced between April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2004 and who completed their sentences by March 31, 2010:
 - 18.8% did not appear before the Parole Board of Canada for a decision during their sentence as they waived their parole review, postponed it until after statutory release, or withdrew their parole applications;
 - 31.1% appeared before the Parole Board of Canada and were denied parole throughout their sentence; and
 - 50.1% were granted parole at some time during their sentence.

Note:

*Data include only those offenders who commenced their determinate sentence during the fiscal year indicated (April 1 to March 31 of the following year) and had completed their sentence by March 31, 2010.

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

Table D11

	Year that Determinate Sentence Commenced									
	1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Reviewed by Board	2,922	77.0	2,768	74.7	2,496	69.5	2,540	70.3	2,877	81.2
Parole Granted	2,103	55.4	1,923	51.9	1,722	47.9	1,799	49.8	1,775	50.1
Parole Denied	819	21.6	845	22.8	774	21.5	741	20.5	1,102	31.1
Not Reviewed by Board*	875	23.0	938	25.3	1,096	30.5	1,075	29.7	665	18.8
Total Sentences	3,797	100.0	3,706	100.0	3,592	100.0	3,615	100.0	3,542	100.0

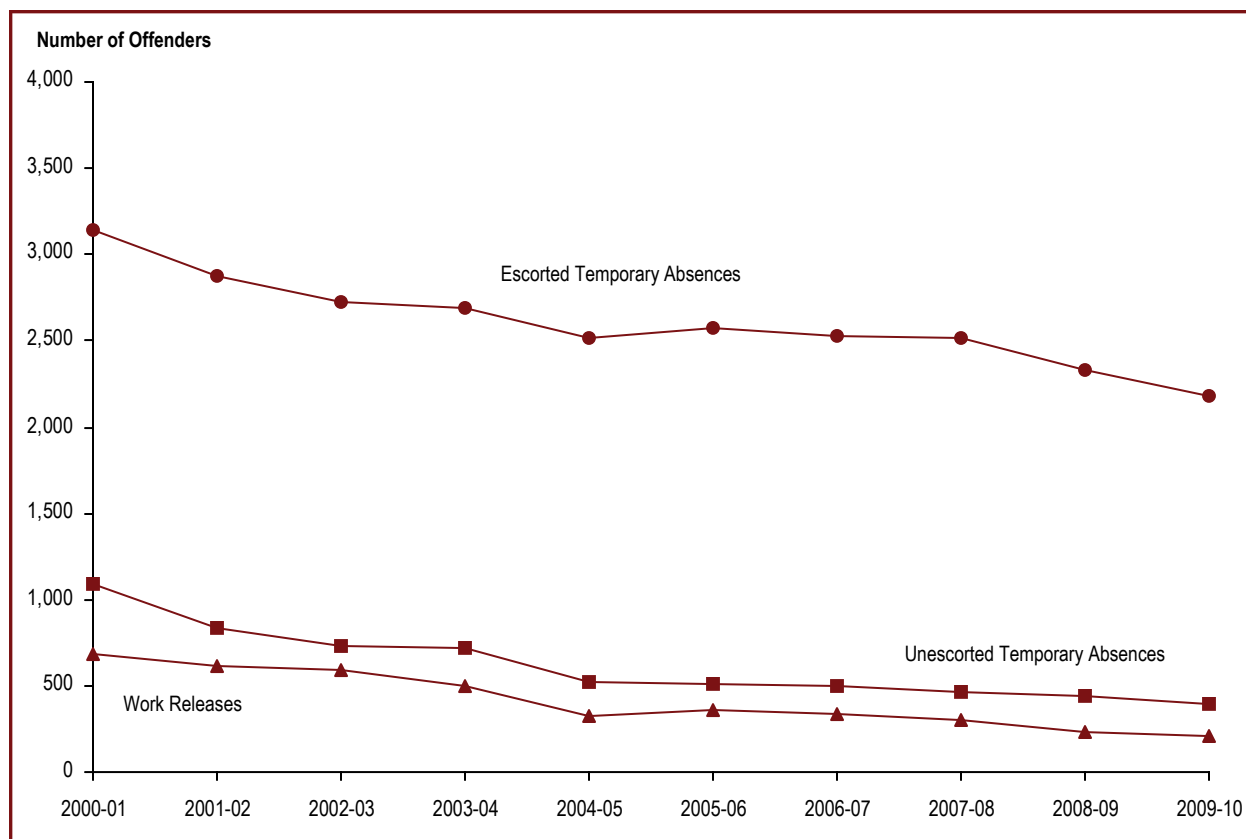
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

*These are determinate sentences where the offender either waived all parole reviews, withdrew all parole applications, or postponed until statutory release. Data include only those offenders who commenced their determinate sentence during the fiscal year indicated (April 1 to March 31 of the following year) and had completed their sentence by March 31, 2010.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS DECREASED SINCE 2000-01

Figure D12



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of offenders receiving escorted and unescorted temporary absences in 2009-10 has decreased since 2000-01.
- The number of offenders receiving work releases has decreased by 69.1%, from 686 in 2000-01 to 212 in 2009-10.
- The successful completion rates for work releases, escorted and unescorted temporary absences are consistently over 99%.

Note:

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

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

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

**THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS
DECREASED SINCE 2000-01**

Table D12

Year	Temporary Absences				Work Releases	
	Escorted		Unescorted		# of Offenders	# of Permits
	# of Offenders	# of Permits	# of Offenders	# of Permits		
2000-01	3,142	34,227	1,089	6,643	686	1,823
2001-02	2,877	30,053	838	5,174	618	1,391
2002-03	2,722	34,186	725	4,910	595	1,352
2003-04	2,691	38,112	715	4,133	494	1,049
2004-05	2,519	35,276	526	3,599	330	763
2005-06	2,570	37,138	505	3,056	355	996
2006-07	2,530	39,780	502	4,169	335	719
2007-08	2,516	41,613	469	3,801	298	606
2008-09	2,335	36,390	436	3,802	237	648
2009-10	2,182	35,653	389	3,330	212	952

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

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

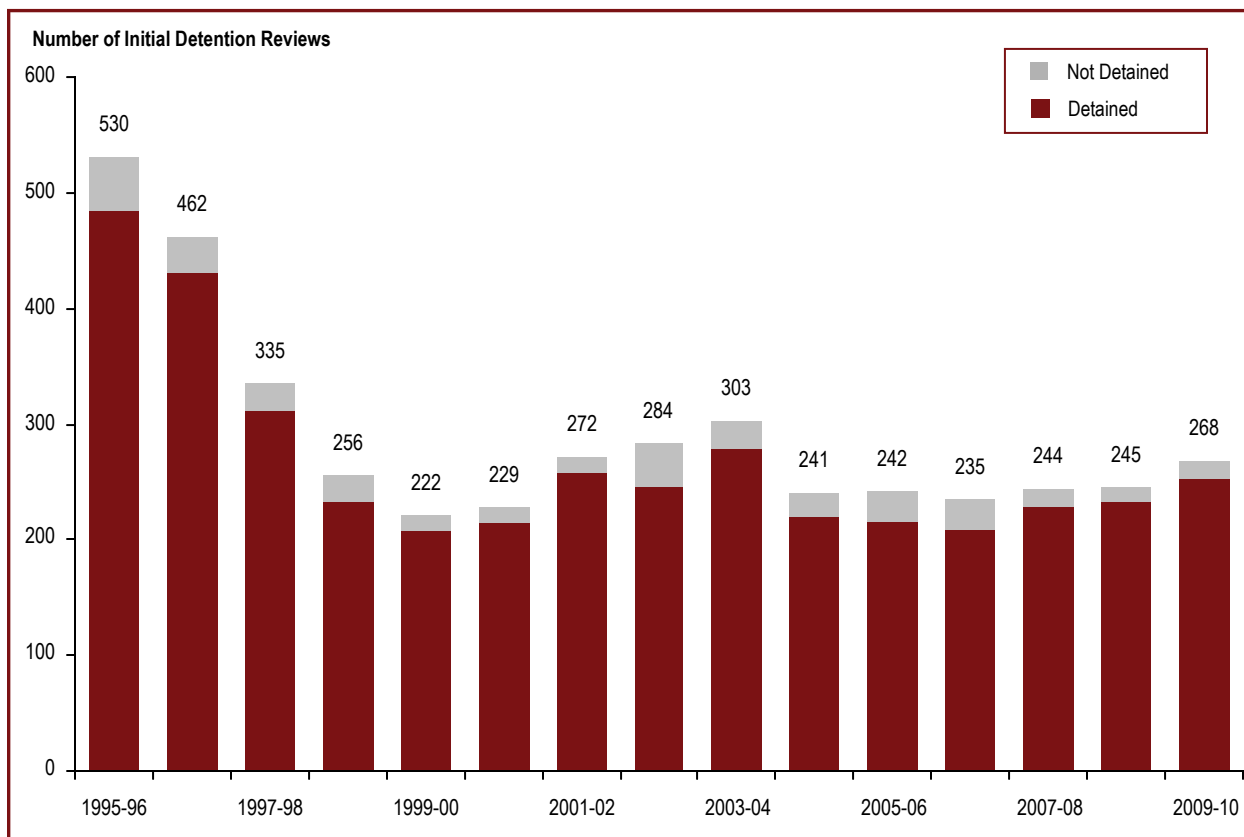
These numbers depict the number of offenders who received at least one temporary absence permit (excluding those for medical purposes) or at least one work release. An offender may be granted more than one temporary absence permit or work release over a period of time.

SECTION E

STATISTICS ON SPECIAL APPLICATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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

Figure E1



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The number of initial detention reviews reached a peak in 1995-96, and has been fluctuating at a lower level in subsequent years.
- Out of 4,368 initial detention reviews since 1995-96, 92.2% have resulted in a decision to detain.
- In the last five years, 19 women have been referred for detention and 17 were detained.
- In 2009-10, Aboriginal offenders accounted for 20.8% of incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences while they accounted for 35.4% of offenders referred for detention and 36.9% of offenders detained.

Note:

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

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

Table E1

Year	Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews										Total
	Detained				Statutory Release				Total		
	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	
1995-96	143	341	484	91.3	13	33	46	8.7	156	374	530
1996-97	106	325	431	93.3	10	21	31	6.7	116	346	462
1997-98	78	234	312	93.1	9	14	23	6.9	87	248	335
1998-99	80	154	234	91.4	3	19	22	8.6	83	173	256
1999-00	80	128	208	93.7	3	11	14	6.3	83	139	222
2000-01	68	147	215	93.9	6	8	14	6.1	74	155	229
2001-02	72	185	257	94.5	2	13	15	5.5	74	198	272
2002-03	81	164	245	86.3	14	25	39	13.7	95	189	284
2003-04	69	210	279	92.1	8	16	24	7.9	77	226	303
2004-05	68	152	220	91.3	5	16	21	8.7	73	168	241
2005-06	69	148	217	89.7	9	16	25	10.3	78	164	242
2006-07	65	145	210	89.4	2	23	25	10.6	67	168	235
2007-08	77	152	229	93.9	5	10	15	6.1	82	162	244
2008-09	95	139	234	95.5	5	6	11	4.5	100	145	245
2009-10	93	159	252	94.0	2	14	16	6.0	95	173	268
Total	1,244	2,783	4,027	92.2	96	245	341	7.8	1,340	3,028	4,368

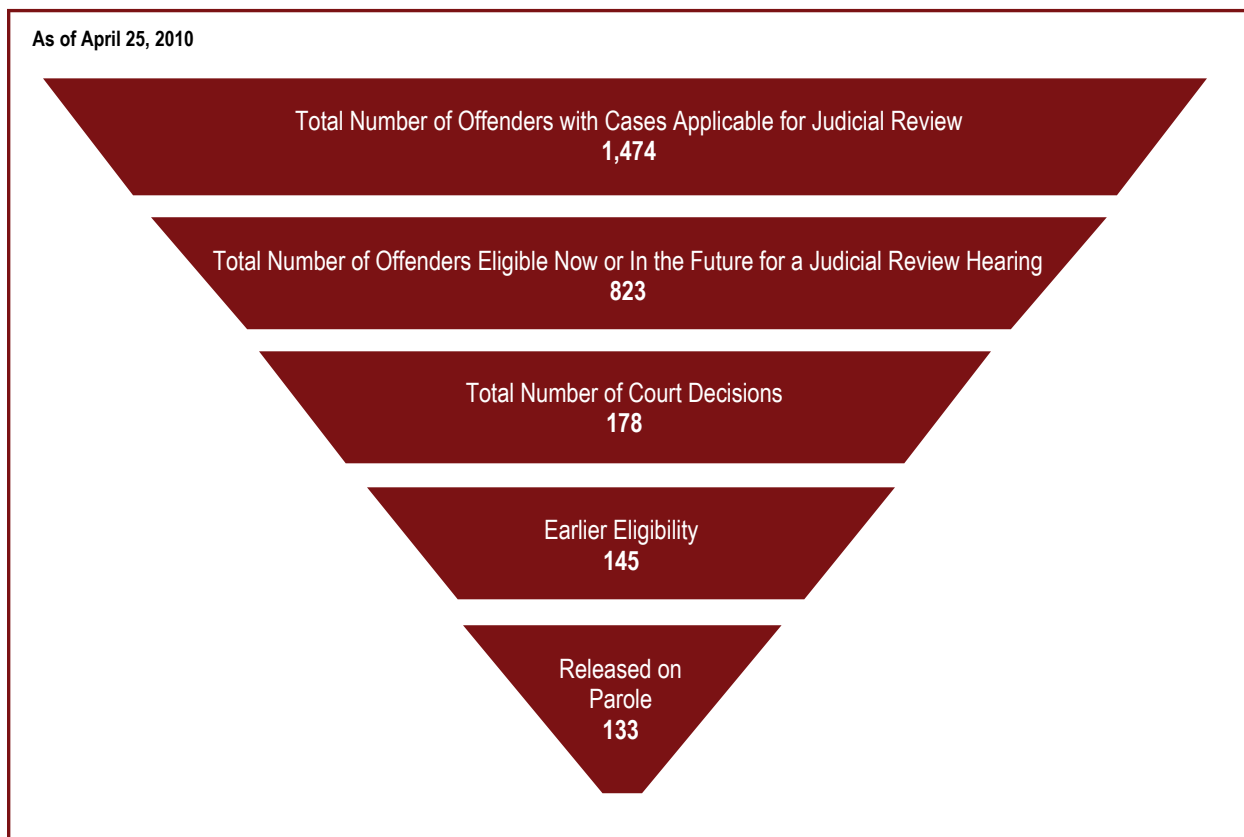
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

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.

82% 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 178 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 81.5% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period that must be served before parole eligibility.
- Of the 823 offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review, 298 have already served 15 years of their sentence whereas 525 have not.
- Of the 145 offenders who have had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 142 have reached their revised Day Parole eligibility date. Of these offenders, 133 have been released on parole, and 104 are currently being actively supervised in the community*.
- A higher percentage of second degree (87%) than first degree (81%) murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

Note:

*Of the 29 offenders no longer under active supervision, nine are incarcerated, 13 are deceased, two are being temporarily detained, one is on bail, 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.

82% 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	0	1	1	0	1	1
New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	1	0
Quebec	58	15	6	2	64	17
Ontario	20	0	11	1	31	1
Manitoba	7	3	1	0	8	3
Saskatchewan	6	0	2	0	8	0
Alberta	16	0	5	0	21	0
British Columbia	17	1	4	0	21	1
Sub-total	125	20	30	3	155	23
Total		145		33		178

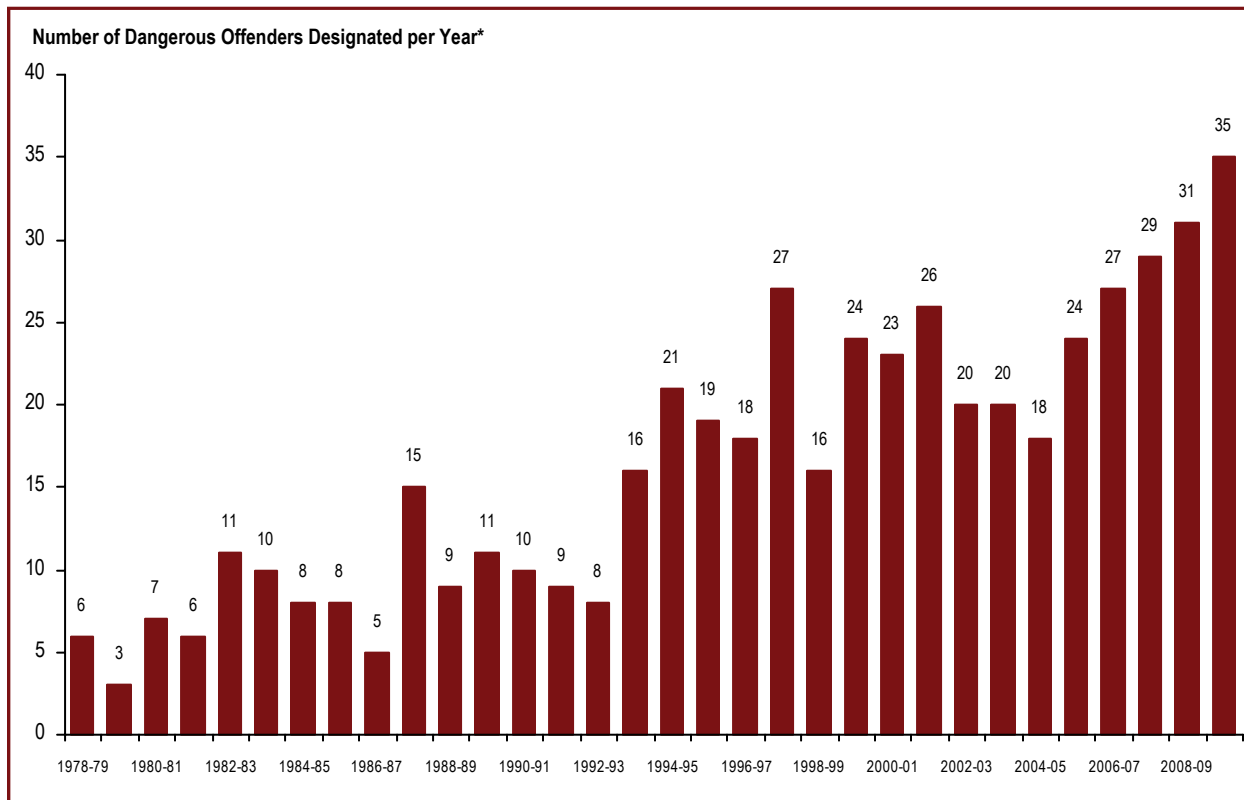
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

These numbers represent total decisions as of April 25, 2010.
Judicial reviews are conducted in the province where the conviction took place.

THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS HAS INCREASED SINCE 2004-05

Figure E3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 25, 2010, there have been 522 offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders (DOs) since 1978. 77% have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There are 441 DOs currently active, and of these, 99% have indeterminate sentences.
- Of the 441 active DOs, 419 were incarcerated (representing approximately 3% of the total federal inmate population), one has been deported, one has escaped, one was on temporary detention, 18 were being supervised in the community, and one was on bail.
- There are currently no female offenders with a Dangerous Offender designation.
- Aboriginal offenders account for 26.1% of DOs and 17.9% of the total federal offender population.

Note:

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

Two 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 38 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and 9 Habitual Offenders.

THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS HAS INCREASED SINCE 2004-05

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	59	55	0	55
Ontario	209	171	1	172
Manitoba	9	8	0	8
Saskatchewan	48	42	1	43
Alberta	41	34	0	34
British Columbia	113	92	1	93
Yukon	1	1	0	1
Northwest Territories	5	5	0	5
Nunavut	1	1	0	1
Total	522	438	3	441

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

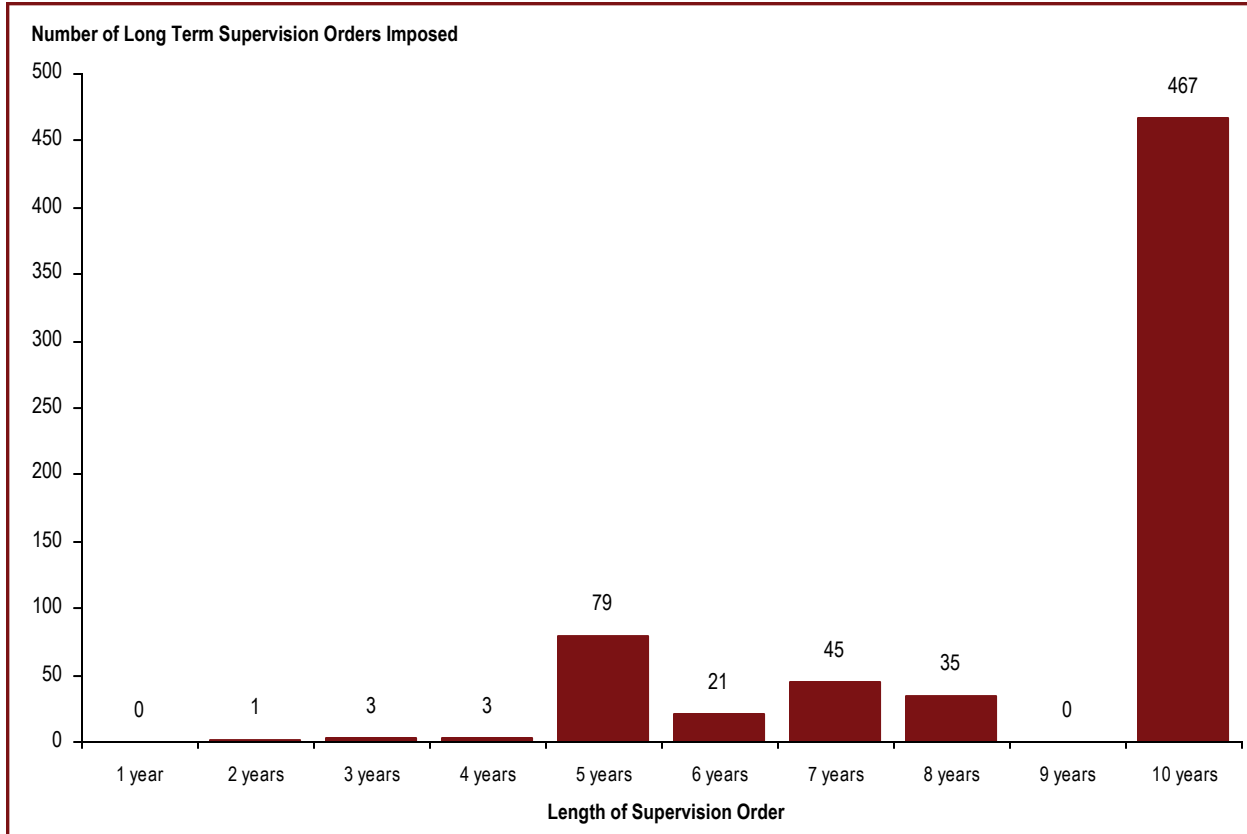
Numbers presented are as of April 25, 2010.

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 25, 2010, the courts have imposed 654 long term supervision orders. Of these, 71.4% were for a period of 10 years.
- There are currently 600 offenders with long term supervision orders, and of these, 429 (71.5%) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There are five women with long term supervision orders.
- There are currently 274 offenders being supervised on their long term supervision order. This includes 237 offenders supervised in the community, 31 offenders temporarily detained, two offenders who have been deported and four offenders unlawfully at large.

Note:

Long Term Supervision Order (LTSO) legislation, which came into effect in Canada on August 1, 1997, allows the court to impose a sentence of two years or more for the predicate offence and order that the offender be supervised in the community for a further period not exceeding 10 years. Twenty-two offenders under these provisions have died and 29 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	5	5	2	0	2	1	5
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	10	13	2	1	8	1	12
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	8	3	0	4	1	8
Quebec	0	2	0	38	6	19	7	123	195	83	16	75	3	177
Ontario	0	0	2	8	4	14	12	141	181	63	10	85	12	170
Manitoba	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	24	29	10	2	13	2	27
Saskatchewan	1	0	1	8	6	4	7	26	53	27	5	14	3	49
Alberta	0	0	0	7	1	0	1	43	52	19	2	23	1	45
British Columbia	0	0	0	8	3	4	5	81	101	44	4	42	2	92
Yukon	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	6	2	0	4	0	6
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	1	3
Nunavut	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	6	4	0	2	0	6
Total	1	3	3	79	21	45	35	467	654	259	40	274	27	600

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

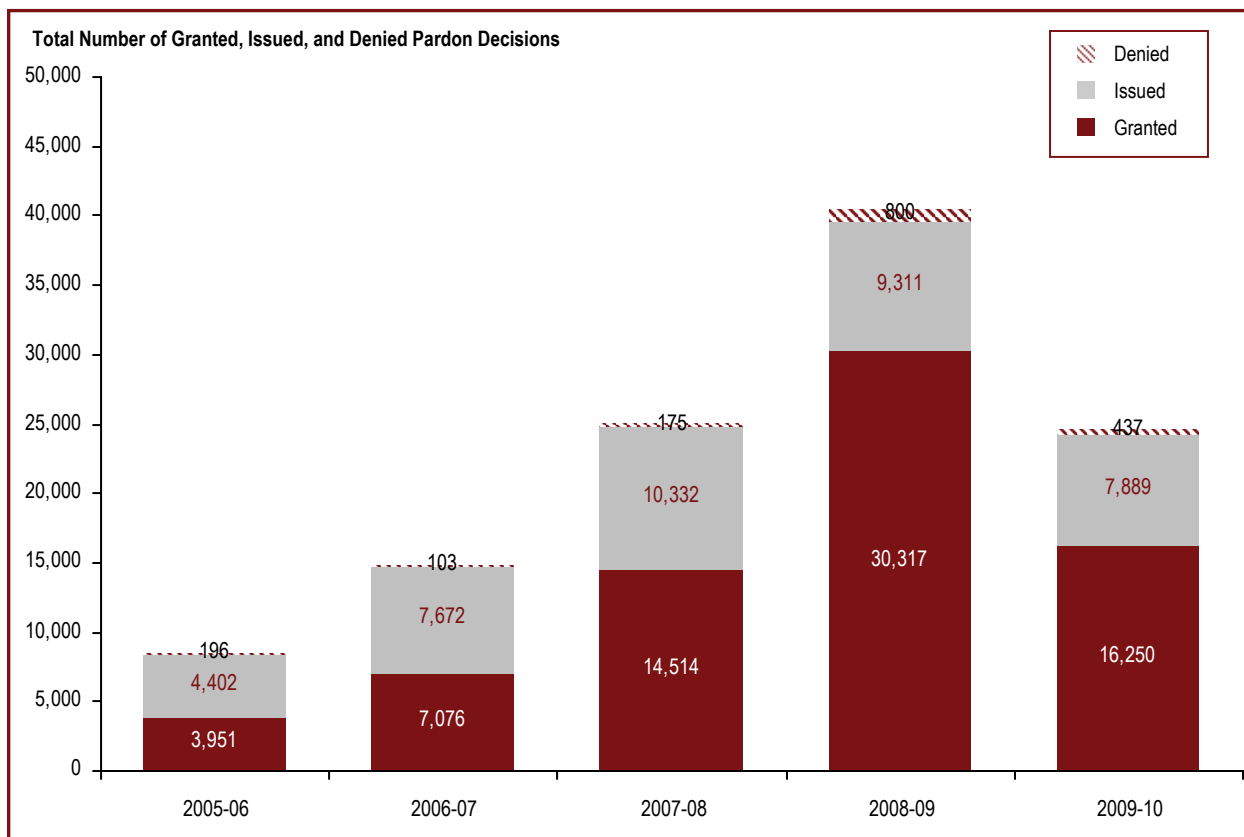
*This category includes offenders whose current status is either supervised on day parole (DP), full parole (FP) or statutory release (SR).

**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 25, 2010.

Twenty-two offenders under these provisions have died and 29 offenders have completed their long term supervision period.

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS DECREASED

Figure E5



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The number of pardon applications processed decreased from 40,428 in 2008-09 to 24,576 in 2009-10.
- The increase in 2008-09 was due to the Clemency and Pardons Division clearing a backlog of applications. Applications are now processed upon receipt.
- About 98% of the applications for pardons that were processed last year were granted.
- Approximately 3.8 million Canadians have a criminal record*, but less than 11% of people convicted have received a pardon. Since 1970, when the pardon process began, 441,244 pardons have been granted or issued.

Note:

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

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

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS DECREASED

Table E5

Type of Decision	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Granted	3,951	7,076	14,514	30,317	16,250
Issued	4,402	7,672	10,332	9,311	7,889
Denied	196	103	175	800	437
Total Granted/Issued/Denied	8,549	14,851	25,021	40,428	24,576
Percentage Granted/Issued	97.7	99.3	99.3	98.0	98.0
Revocations*	79	133	34	123	194
Cessations	377	2,264	547	584	727
Total Revocations/Cessations	456	2,397	581	707	921
Cumulative Granted/Issued**	337,883	352,631	377,477	417,105	441,244
Cumulative Revocations/Cessations**	11,607	14,004	14,585	15,292	16,213

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

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

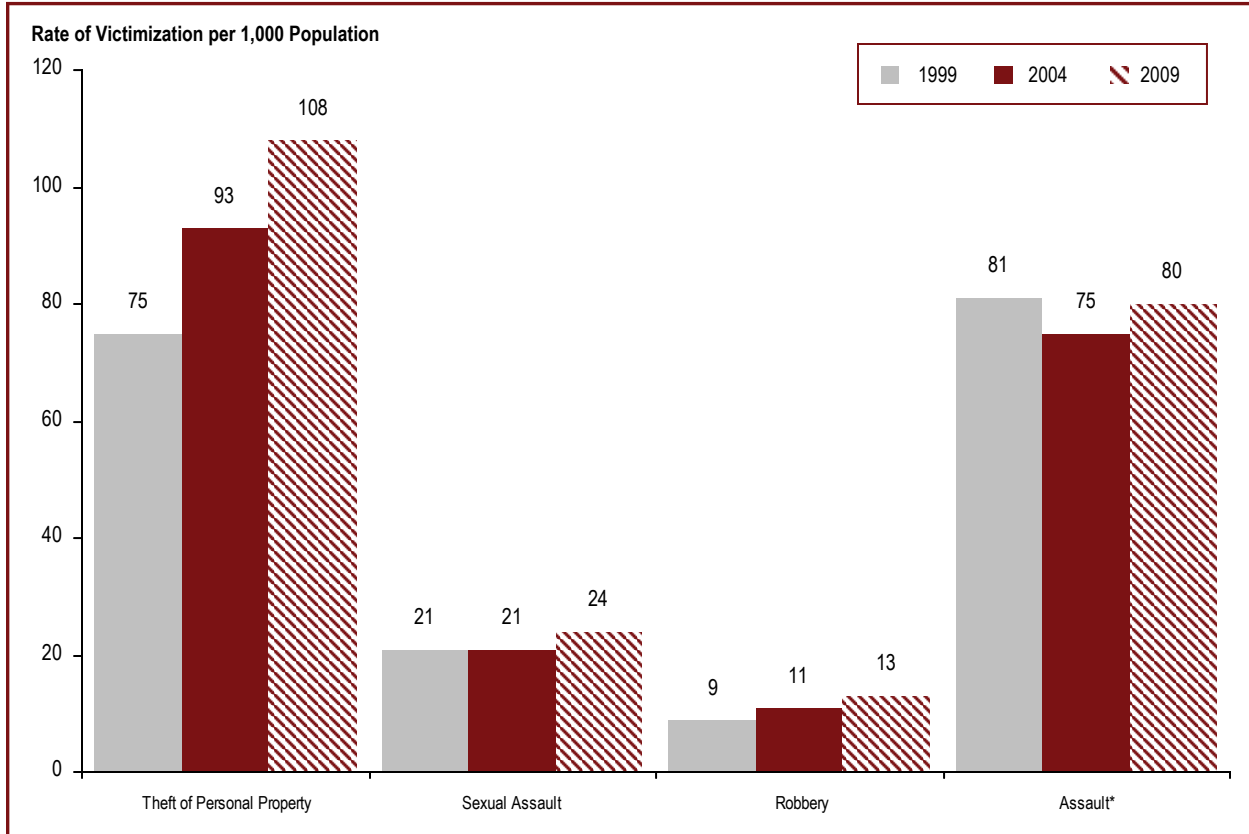
Pardons are issued for summary offences, upon application, following a three-year conviction-free period after the completion of the sentence. In cases of indictable offences, pardons are granted at the discretion of the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) following a five-year period of good conduct after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

SECTION F

VICTIMS OF CRIME

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Figure F1



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

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

Note:

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

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Table F1

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

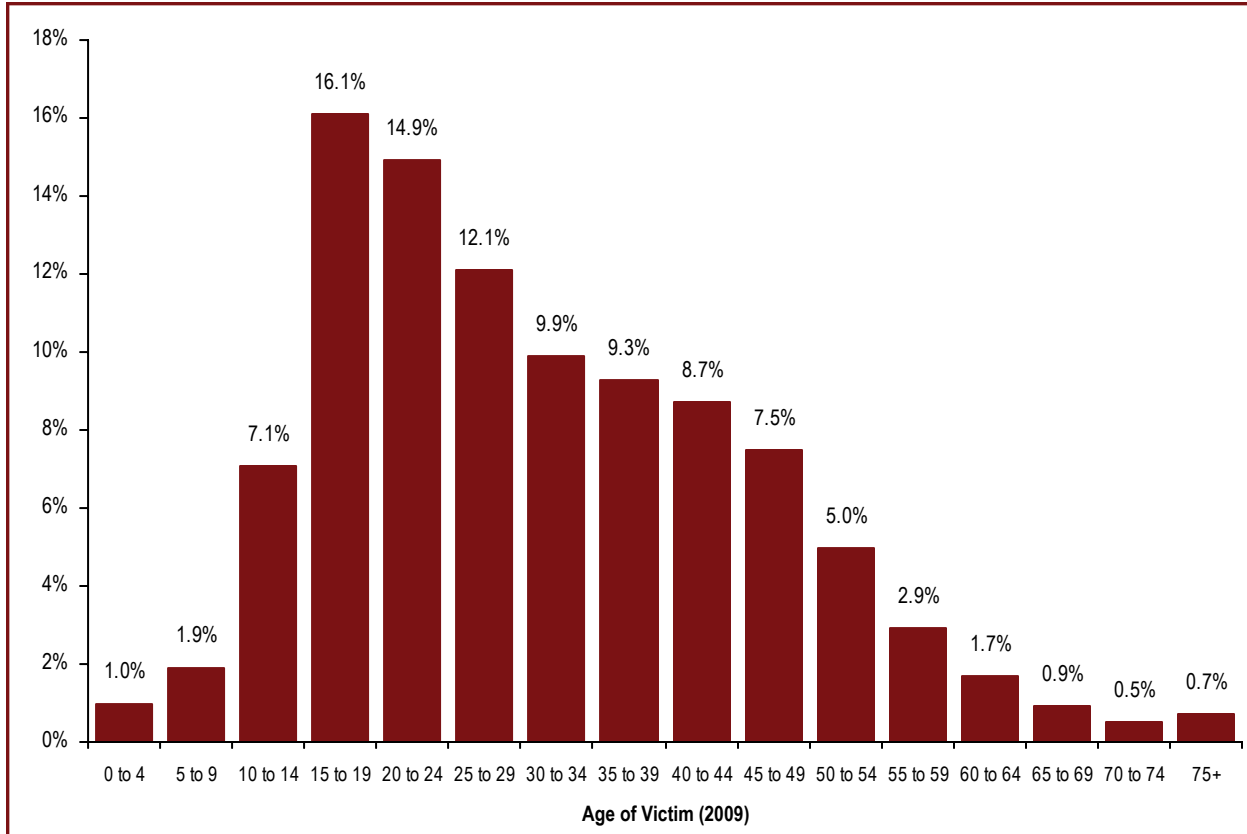
Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1999, 2004 and 2009.

Note:

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

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Figure F2



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

- More than half (53.1%) of all victims of violent crime reported in 2009 were under the age of 30, whereas 37.1% of the Canadian population is under the age of 30*.
- Females aged 20 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 13.9% of the general population*, represent 2.1% of victims of violent crime.

Note:

*Population estimates are as of July 1, 2009.

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, robbery and traffic offences causing bodily harm and death. The data do not represent 100% coverage. The data excludes 4,563 cases where age was unknown, 1,005 cases where sex was unknown and 1,051 cases where both age and sex were unknown. Due to rounding, totals may not add to 100 percent.

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Table F2 (2009)

Age of Victim	Males		Females		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 to 4 years	1,858	1.0	2,079	1.0	3,937	1.0
5 to 9 years	3,779	1.9	3,614	1.8	7,393	1.9
10 to 14 years	14,512	7.5	13,452	6.7	27,964	7.1
15 to 19 years	31,326	16.1	32,114	16.0	63,440	16.1
20 to 24 years	27,562	14.2	31,150	15.5	58,712	14.9
25 to 29 years	22,457	11.6	25,435	12.7	47,892	12.1
30 to 34 years	18,019	9.3	20,970	10.5	38,989	9.9
35 to 39 years	17,128	8.8	19,615	9.8	36,743	9.3
40 to 44 years	16,628	8.6	17,553	8.8	34,181	8.7
45 to 49 years	15,187	7.8	14,287	7.1	29,474	7.5
50 to 54 years	10,762	5.5	8,807	4.4	19,569	5.0
55 to 59 years	6,529	3.4	4,779	2.4	11,308	2.9
60 to 64 years	3,932	2.0	2,776	1.4	6,708	1.7
65 to 69 years	2,027	1.0	1,474	0.7	3,501	0.9
70 to 74 years	1,148	0.6	854	0.4	2,002	0.5
75 and over	1,192	0.6	1,400	0.7	2,592	0.7
Total	194,046	100.0	200,359	99.9	394,405	100.0

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

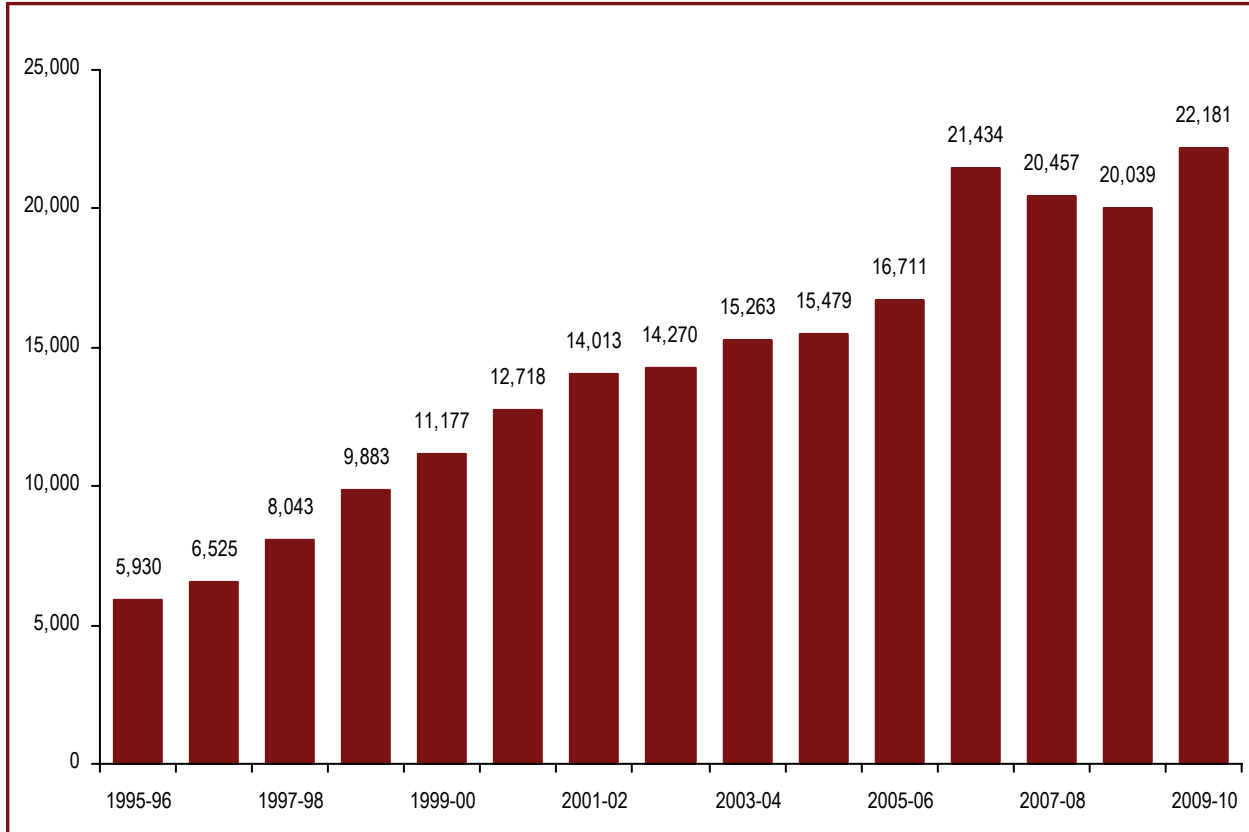
Note:

The data do not represent 100% coverage. The data excludes 4,563 cases where age was unknown, 1,005 cases where sex was unknown and 1,051 cases where both age and sex were unknown.

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

CONTACT WITH VICTIMS BY THE PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA HAS INCREASED

Figure F3



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2009-10, the Parole Board of Canada had over 22,000 contacts* with victims.
- Since 1995-96, there has been a 274% increase in the number of contacts with victims by the Parole Board of Canada, from 5,930 contacts with victims to 22,181 contacts with victims.
- Most of the contacts with victims were with victims of violence, such as victims of sexual assault, or the family members of murder victims.
- The majority of victims surveyed in 2003 and 2009 expressed satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of the information provided by Parole Board of Canada staff.

Note:

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

CONTACT WITH VICTIMS BY THE PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA HAS INCREASED

Table F3

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

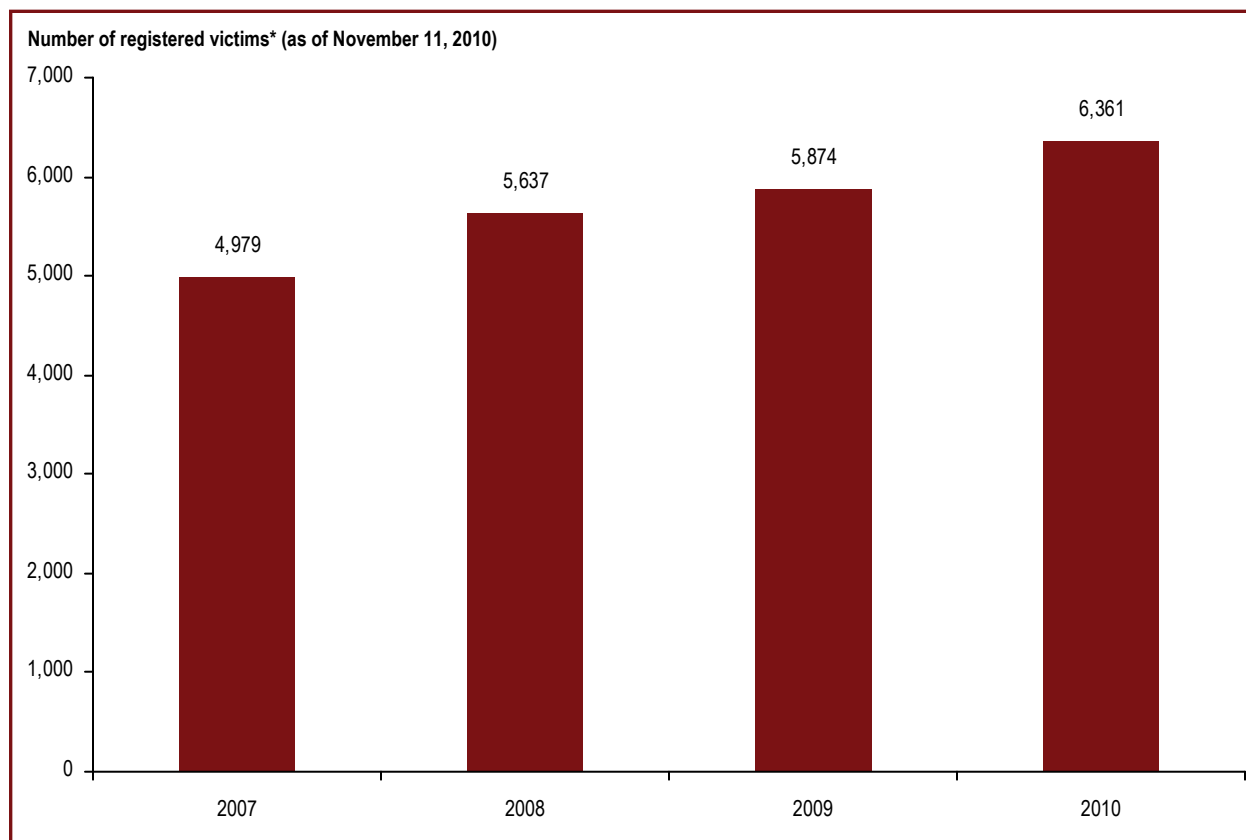
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS REGISTERED WITH THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA HAS INCREASED

Figure F4



Source: Correctional Service Canada

- Since 2007, there has been a 27.8% increase in the number of victims registered with the Correctional Service of Canada, from 4,979 to 6,361.
- Of the 22,240 offenders under federal jurisdiction in 2010, 16.4% (3,654) have registered victims. Of the 6,361 registered victims, 83% are victims of a violent crime**.
- The number of notifications*** made to registered victims has more than doubled over the last three years. As of November 11, 2010, the Correctional Service of Canada has provided 37,523 notifications to registered victims.

Note:

*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.

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

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

**THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS REGISTERED WITH THE
CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA HAS INCREASED**

Table F4

Year	Number of Offenders with Registered Victims	Number of Registered Victims*	Number of Notifications** to Registered Victims
2007	3,147	4,979	--
2008	3,295	5,637	16,288
2009	3,412	5,874	28,119
2010	3,654	6,361	37,523

Source: Correctional Service Canada

Note:

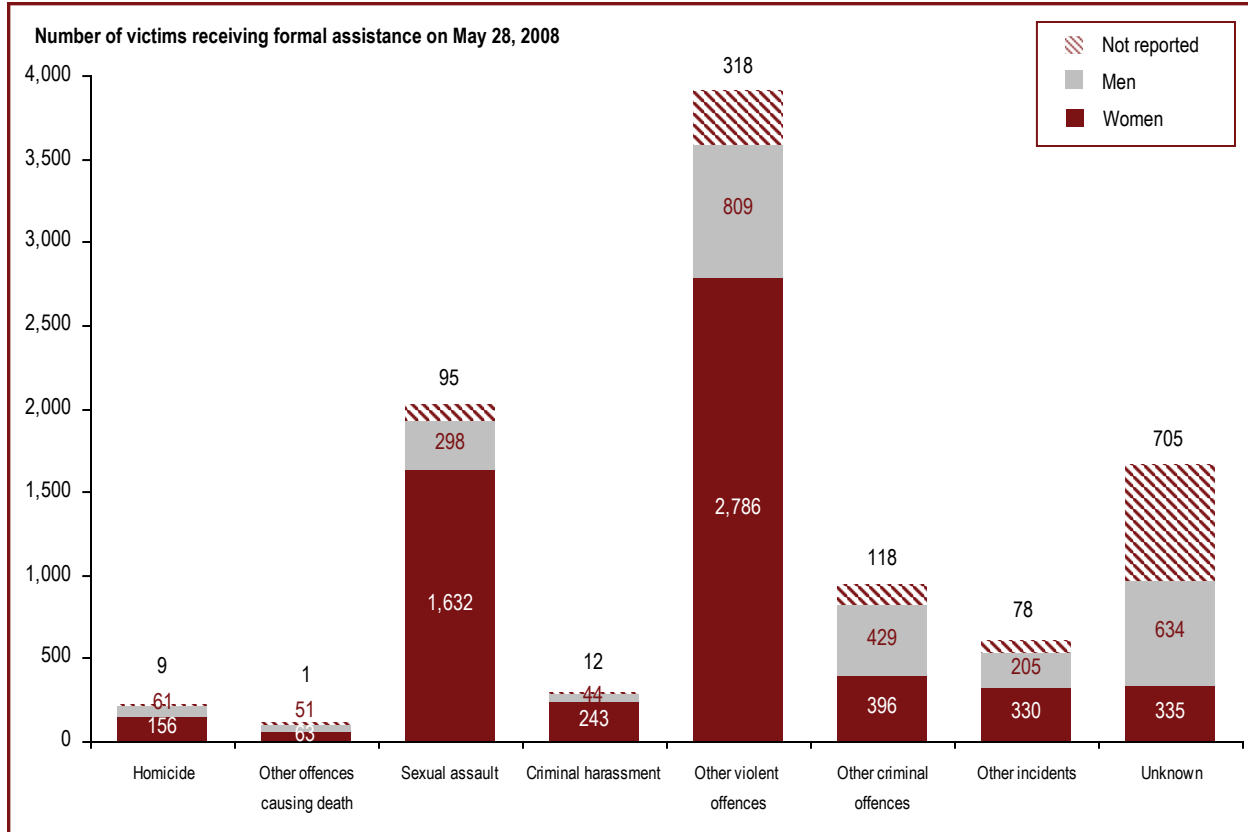
*In order to register to receive information under section 26 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, a person must meet the definition of a victim that appears in section 2 or subsection 26(3) of the Act. Victims can register with the Correctional Service of Canada or the Parole Board of Canada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

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

-- Data not available

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS RECEIVING SERVICES ARE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Figure F5



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

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

Note:

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

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS RECEIVING SERVICES ARE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Table F5

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

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

Note:

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

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

2. How did you become aware of it?

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

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

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

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

7. Any further comments?

(See over for return address)

Please return completed questionnaires to:

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For further information, please visit:

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

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