

# Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

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## 2006

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

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## PREFACE

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

- First, the visual representation of the statistics is simple and uncluttered, and under each chart there are a few key points that will assist the reader in extracting the information from the chart.
- Second, for each chart there is a table of numbers corresponding to the visual representation. In some instances, the table includes additional numbers, e.g., a five-year series, even though the chart depicts the data for the most recent year (e.g., Figure A2).
- Third, rather than using the conventional headings for statistics (e.g., “police-reported crime rate by year by type of crime”) the titles for each chart and table inform the reader about the matter at hand (e.g., “Police-reported crime rate has decreased since 1991”).
- Fourth, notes have been kept to a minimum, that is, only where they were judged to be essential for the reader to understand the statistics.
- Finally, the source of the statistics is indicated under each chart so that the interested reader can easily access more information if desired.

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

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

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## CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS

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### **Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada**

Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness 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.

### **National Parole Board**

The National Parole Board 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.

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## Section A

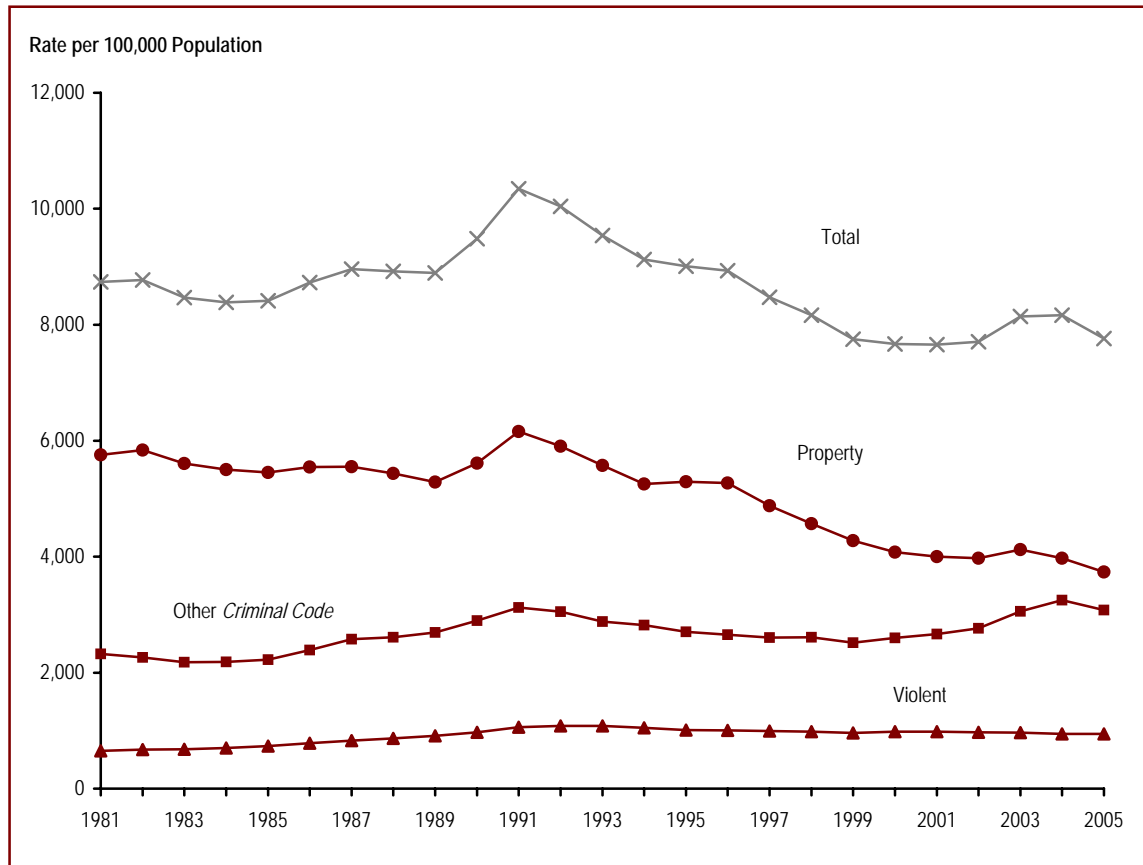
Context - Crime and the Criminal  
Justice System





## POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS DECREASED SINCE 1991

Figure A1



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

- The crime rate increased during the 1980's, decreased throughout the 1990's, and has fluctuated since 2001.
- The property crime rate in 2005 was 35% lower than in 1981 and 39% lower since peaking in 1991.
- Violent crime peaked in 1992 and since then has been gradually decreasing.

**Note:**

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

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

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

## POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS DECREASED SINCE 1991

Table A1

Year	Type of Offence			Total
	Property	Violent	Other CCC	
1981	5,759	654	2,322	8,736
1982	5,840	671	2,262	8,773
1983	5,608	679	2,182	8,470
1984	5,501	701	2,185	8,387
1985	5,451	735	2,227	8,413
1986	5,550	785	2,392	8,727
1987	5,553	829	2,575	8,957
1988	5,439	868	2,613	8,919
1989	5,289	911	2,692	8,892
1990	5,612	973	2,900	9,485
1991	6,160	1,059	3,122	10,342
1992	5,904	1,084	3,052	10,040
1993	5,575	1,082	2,881	9,538
1994	5,257	1,047	2,821	9,125
1995	5,292	1,009	2,707	9,008
1996	5,274	1,002	2,656	8,932
1997	4,880	993	2,603	8,475
1998	4,569	982	2,610	8,161
1999	4,276	958	2,518	7,752
2000	4,081	984	2,601	7,666
2001	4,004	984	2,668	7,655
2002	3,973	969	2,764	7,706
2003	4,121	965	3,057	8,144
2004	3,972	945	3,249	8,166
2005	3,738	943	3,081	7,761

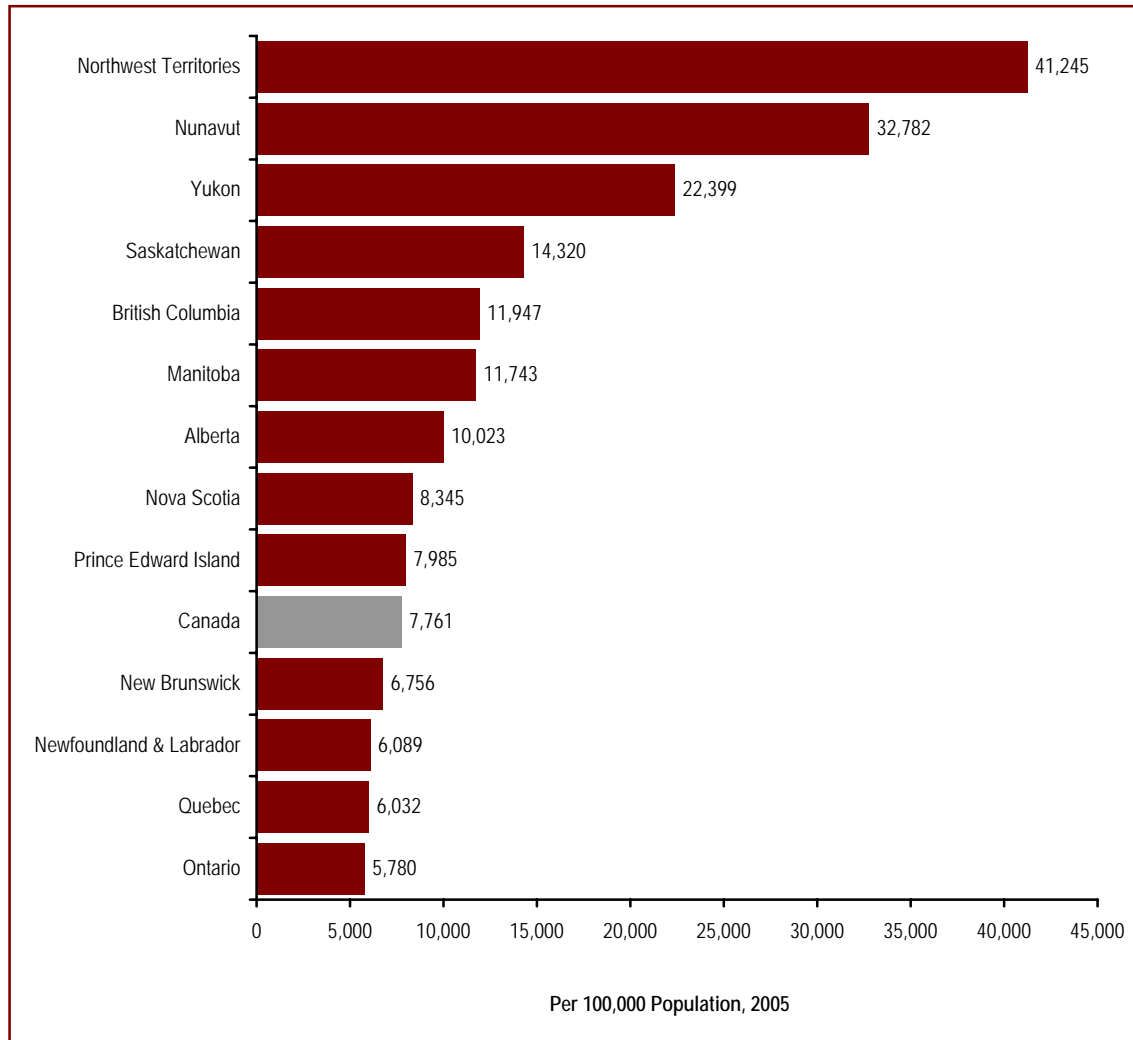
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Note:**

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

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

Figure A2



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

- Crime rates are higher in the west and highest in the Territories. This general pattern has been stable over time.
- The Canadian crime rate has lowered in the last year from 8,166 in 2004 to 7,761 in 2005.

**Note:**

The crime rate represents all *Criminal Code* incidents excluding traffic violations and other federal statutes, such as drug offences.

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

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Table A2

Province/Territory	Crime Rate				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Newfoundland & Labrador	5,784	5,993	6,247	6,351	6,089
Prince Edward Island	6,952	7,857	8,693	8,250	7,985
Nova Scotia	7,671	7,738	8,612	8,795	8,345
New Brunswick	6,505	6,686	7,101	7,307	6,756
Quebec	5,853	6,012	6,482	6,330	6,032
Ontario	6,215	6,049	6,009	6,055	5,780
Manitoba	11,359	11,271	12,565	12,755	11,743
Saskatchewan	13,732	13,709	15,447	15,198	14,320
Alberta	9,090	9,534	10,314	10,503	10,023
British Columbia	11,510	11,651	12,484	12,545	11,947
Yukon	24,671	26,532	26,487	23,674	22,399
Northwest Territories	30,589	32,486	37,673	42,151	41,245
Nunavut	25,394	29,486	35,104	36,855	32,782
<b>Canada</b>	<b>7,655</b>	<b>7,706</b>	<b>8,144</b>	<b>8,166</b>	<b>7,761</b>

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

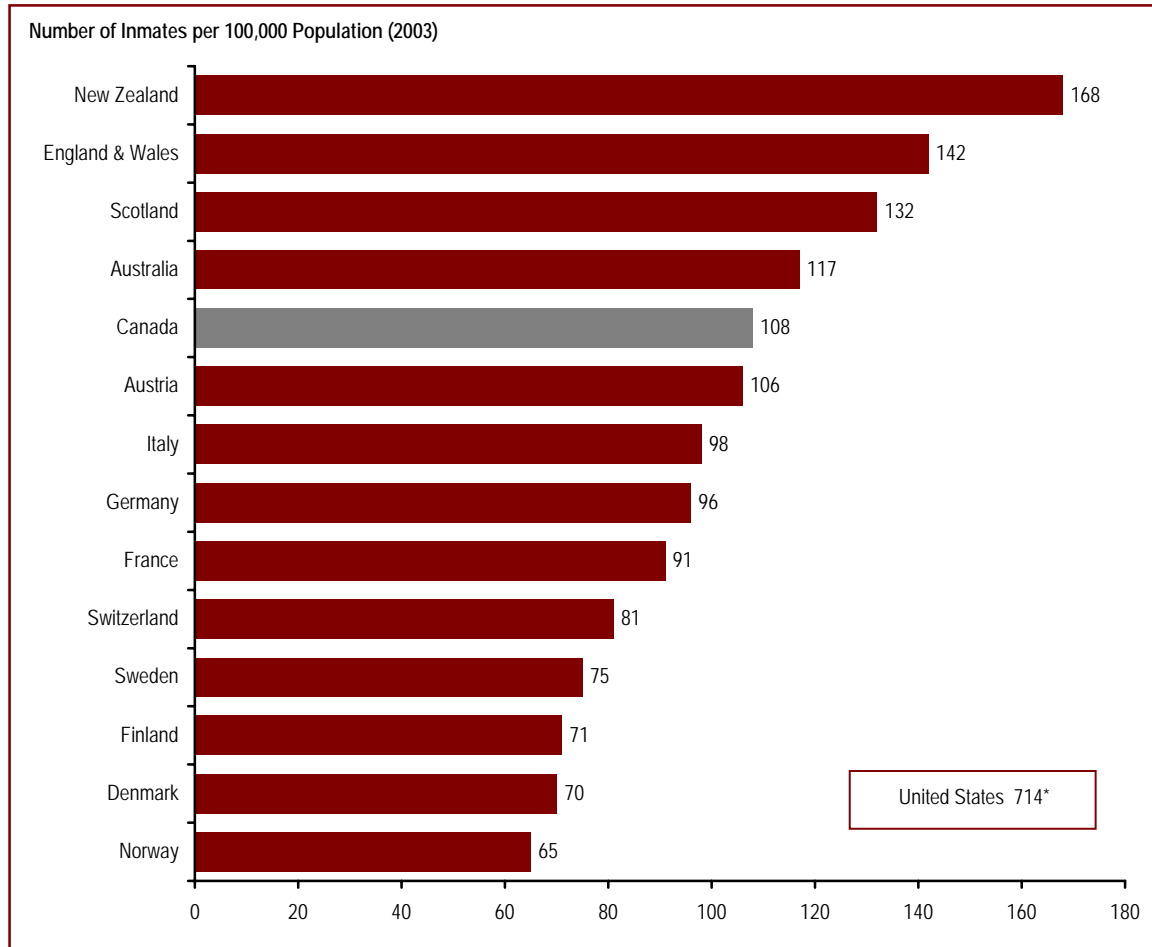
**Note:**

Rates are based on 100,000 population.

The crime rate represents all *Criminal Code* incidents excluding traffic violations and other federal statutes, such as drug offences.

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

Figure A3.



Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; World Prison Population List (sixth 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, which had an incarceration rate of 714 per 100,000 general population in 2003.
- The incarceration rate in Canada has decreased 18.2% from 132 per 100,000 in 1995 to 108 per 100,000 in 2003, whereas most Western European rates have remained stable or increased during the same time period.

**Note:**

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

The incarceration rate, in this figure, is a measure of the number of people (i.e., adults and youth) in custody per 100,000 people in the general population. Different practice and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

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

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Table A3

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
United States*	601	618	649	682	682	699	700	701	714
New Zealand	123	127	137	150	149	149	145	155	168
England &	99	107	120	125	125	124	125	141	142
Scotland	109	101	119	119	118	115	120	129	132
Australia	--	--	95	110	108	108	110	115	117
<b>Canada**</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>108</b>
Austria	76	84	86	86	85	84	85	100	106
Italy	87	85	86	85	89	94	95	100	98
Germany	81	83	90	96	97	97	95	98	96
France	89	90	90	88	91	89	80	93	91
Switzerland	81	85	88	85	81	79	90	68	81
Sweden	66	65	59	60	59	64	65	73	75
Finland	59	58	56	54	46	52	50	70	71
Denmark	66	61	62	64	66	61	60	64	70
Norway	56	52	53	57	56	--	60	59	65

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; World Prison Population List (sixth edition), International Centre for Prison Studies.

**Note:**

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

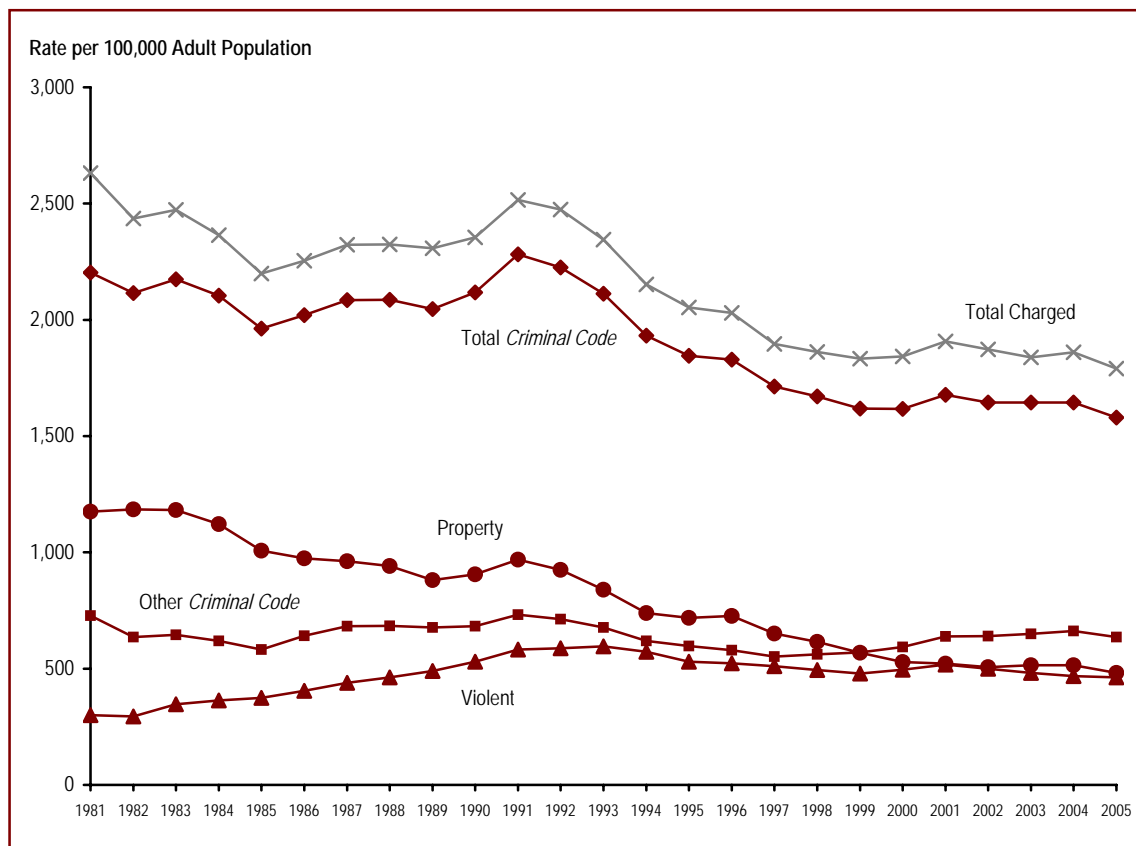
\*\*Canadian youth custody figures for 1997 to 2002 were adjusted to represent 100% survey coverage. Canadian rates are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).

Rates are based on 100,000 population.

-- Figures not available.

## THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 1981

Figure A4



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

- The rate of adults charged declined consistently from 1991 to 1999, and has shown small fluctuations in the past six years.
- The rate of women charged with violent crimes rose almost fourfold between 1981 and 2001, and then leveled off at approximately 150 women charged per 100,000 women in the population. In comparison, the rate of men charged with violent crime increased almost 2.5 times between 1981 and 1993 when it peaked at 930 men charged per 100,000 men in the population. The rate for men has since decreased to approximately 788 in 2005.

### Note:

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

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

Total charged includes adults charged under the *Criminal Code* as well as adults charged under other Federal Statutes such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, the *Customs Act*, the *Indian Act* and the *Employment Insurance Act* but excludes provincial statute offences and municipal by-laws.

## THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 1981

Table A4

	<i>Criminal Code</i>			Total <i>CCC</i>	Federal Statutes		Total Charged**
	Violent	Property	Other <i>CCC</i>		Drugs	Other*	
1981	300	1,175	728	2,203	329	98	2,631
1982	295	1,184	636	2,115	235	86	2,436
1983	347	1,182	645	2,174	218	81	2,473
1984	363	1,122	620	2,104	203	57	2,364
1985	374	1,007	582	1,963	194	41	2,199
1986	405	974	641	2,021	190	43	2,254
1987	439	962	683	2,085	198	40	2,323
1988	462	941	684	2,087	195	43	2,324
1989	489	880	677	2,047	217	44	2,308
1990	529	905	683	2,118	198	38	2,354
1991	582	968	732	2,282	194	40	2,516
1992	587	925	713	2,225	198	50	2,474
1993	596	839	677	2,112	183	51	2,345
1994	573	739	619	1,932	178	42	2,152
1995	530	719	597	1,846	171	36	2,053
1996	523	727	579	1,829	172	29	2,030
1997	510	651	552	1,713	158	26	1,896
1998	494	615	561	1,670	168	24	1,862
1999	479	569	570	1,618	185	30	1,833
2000	496	528	593	1,617	198	26	1,842
2001	517	522	638	1,677	202	28	1,907
2002	499	507	640	1,645	199	29	1,873
2003	481	514	649	1,644	172	23	1,839
2004	468	514	662	1,644	187	30	1,861
2005	463	482	636	1,580	182	28	1,790

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

**Note:**

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

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

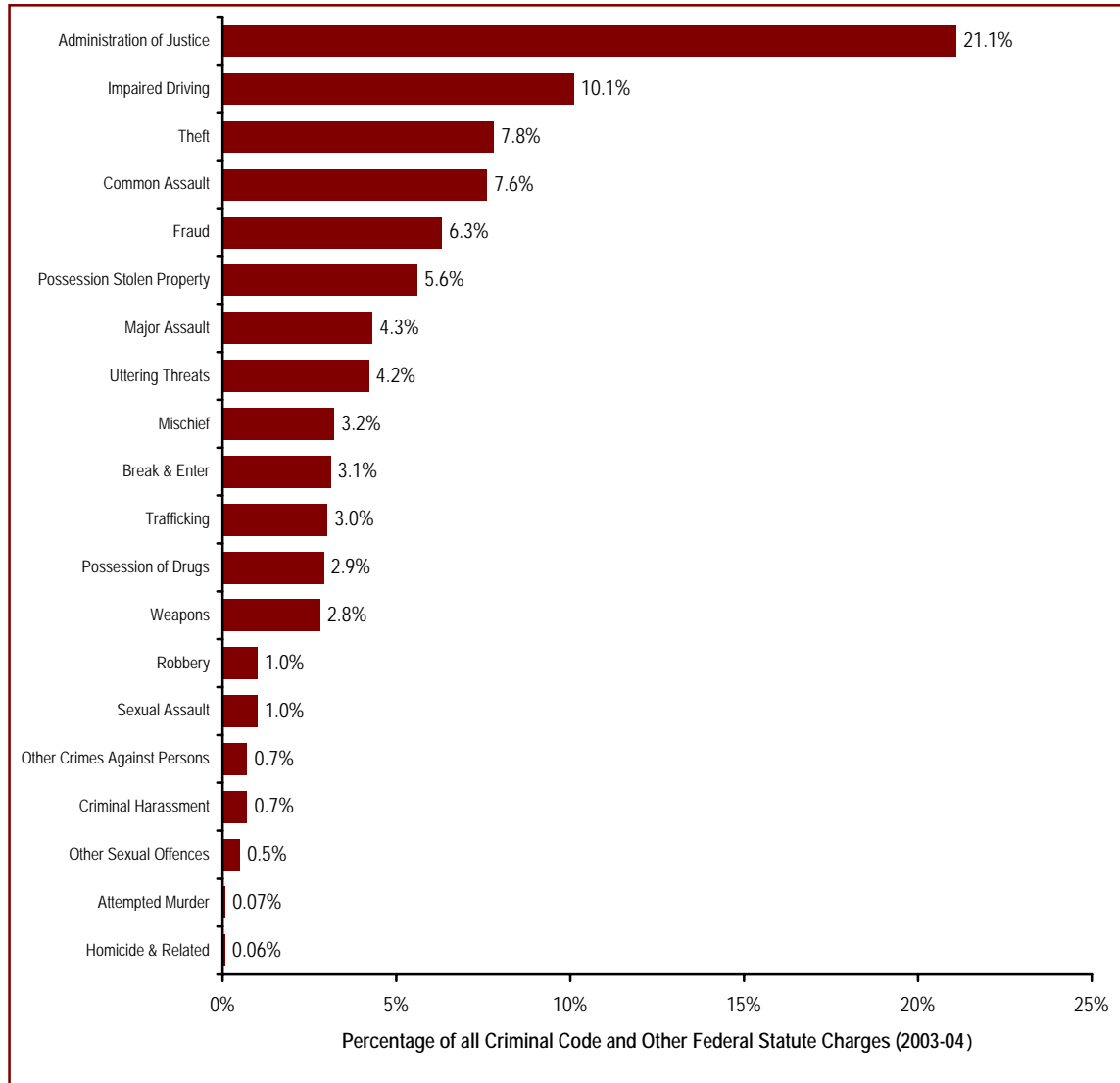
Rates are based on 100,000 population, 18 years of age and older.

Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.



## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CHARGES ACCOUNT FOR 21% OF CHARGES IN ADULT COURTS

Figure A5



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

- Administration of justice charges (offences related to case proceedings such as failure to appear in court, failure to comply with a court order, breach of probation, and unlawfully at large) account for 21.1% of charges before the courts.
- Apart from charges of administration of justice, impaired driving is the most frequent federal statute charge in adult courts.

**Note:**

\*Data from the 2004-05 Adult Criminal Court Survey were not available at the time of this report.

Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they do not include New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nunavut for 2000-01, and do not include Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut for 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04. In addition, only Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon report superior court data to the Adult Criminal Court Survey.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CHARGES ACCOUNT FOR 21% OF CHARGES IN ADULT COURTS

Table A5

Type of Charge	<i>Criminal Code</i> and Other Federal Statute Charges					
	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Crimes Against the Person</b>	<b>227,085</b>	<b>22.88</b>	<b>236,544</b>	<b>23.20</b>	<b>236,437</b>	<b>22.98</b>
Homicide and Related	645	0.07	629	0.06	660	0.06
Attempted Murder	747	0.08	740	0.07	748	0.07
Robbery	10,167	1.02	10,173	1.00	10,667	1.04
Sexual Assault	9,987	1.01	10,031	0.98	9,743	0.95
Other Sexual Offences	5,365	0.54	5,481	0.54	5,587	0.54
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	41,005	4.13	44,063	4.32	44,154	4.29
Common Assault (Level 1)	79,307	7.99	81,056	7.95	78,597	7.64
Uttering Threats	42,309	4.26	42,991	4.22	42,738	4.15
Criminal Harassment	6,580	0.66	7,002	0.69	6,976	0.68
Weapons	23,914	2.41	26,820	2.63	28,944	2.81
Other Crimes Against Persons	7,059	0.71	7,558	0.74	7,623	0.74
<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>257,352</b>	<b>25.93</b>	<b>259,963</b>	<b>25.49</b>	<b>269,630</b>	<b>26.21</b>
Theft	77,535	7.81	77,264	7.58	80,014	7.78
Break and Enter	29,469	2.97	29,882	2.93	31,660	3.08
Fraud	65,267	6.58	63,437	6.22	64,670	6.29
Mischief	32,050	3.23	32,545	3.19	33,036	3.21
Possession of Stolen Property	50,824	5.12	54,143	5.31	57,128	5.55
Other Property Crimes	2,207	0.22	2,692	0.26	3,122	0.30
<b>Administration of Justice</b>	<b>197,120</b>	<b>19.86</b>	<b>206,270</b>	<b>20.23</b>	<b>216,614</b>	<b>21.06</b>
Fail to Appear	23,038	2.32	23,114	2.27	23,830	2.32
Breach of probation	66,815	6.73	71,666	7.03	75,587	7.35
Unlawfully at large	7,424	0.75	7,461	0.73	7,466	0.73
Fail to Comply with Order	94,502	9.52	98,743	9.68	104,307	10.14
Other Admin. Justice	5,341	0.54	5,286	0.52	5,424	0.53
<b>Other <i>Criminal Code</i></b>	<b>63,166</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>66,703</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>67,590</b>	<b>6.57</b>
Prostitution	4,069	0.41	4,121	0.40	4,041	0.39
Distributing the Peace	6,348	0.64	6,218	0.61	6,070	0.59
Residual <i>Criminal Code</i>	52,749	5.31	56,364	5.53	57,479	5.59
<b><i>Criminal Code</i> Traffic</b>	<b>129,270</b>	<b>13.02</b>	<b>126,363</b>	<b>12.39</b>	<b>123,209</b>	<b>11.98</b>
Impaired Driving	110,118	11.09	107,755	10.57	104,152	10.12
Other <i>CC</i> Traffic	19,152	1.93	18,608	1.82	19,057	1.85
<b>Other Federal Statutes</b>	<b>118,574</b>	<b>11.95</b>	<b>123,942</b>	<b>12.15</b>	<b>115,201</b>	<b>11.20</b>
Drug Possession	32,794	3.30	33,150	3.25	30,112	2.93
Drug Trafficking	32,955	3.32	32,014	3.14	30,742	2.99
Residual Federal Statutes	52,825	5.32	58,778	5.76	54,347	5.28
<b>Total Offences</b>	<b>992,567</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,019,785</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,028,681</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

### Note:

\*Data from the 2004-05 Adult Criminal Court Survey were not available at the time of this report.

Weapons have been included under "Crimes Against the Person" in this report. The *Adult Criminal Court Survey* groups these offences under "Other *Criminal Code*". Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

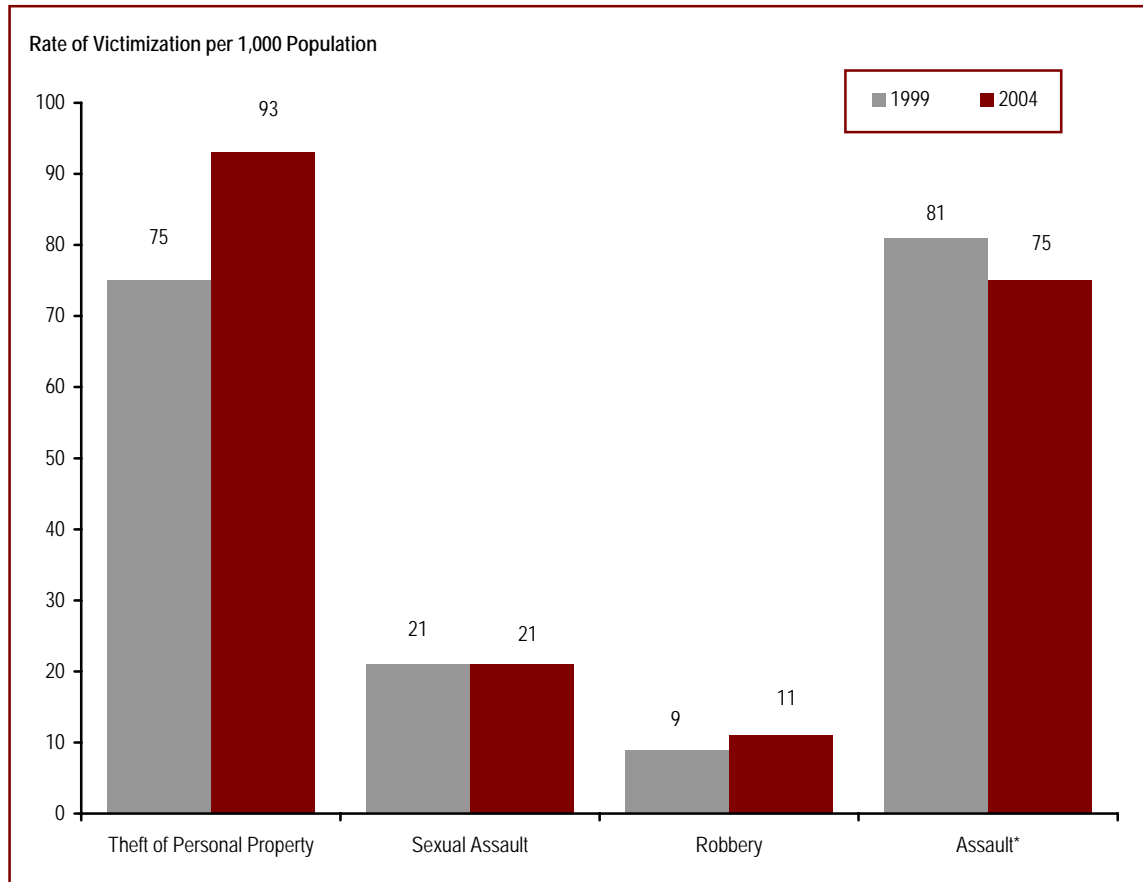
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## VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

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Figure A6



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

- Victimization rates for theft of personal property were higher in 2004 than in 1999.
- Rates of victimization for assault were slightly lower in 2004 than in 1999.

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**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.

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## VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

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Table A6

Type of Incident	Year	
	1999	2004
Theft of Personal Property	75	93
Sexual Assault	21	21
Robbery	9	11
Assault*	81	75

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

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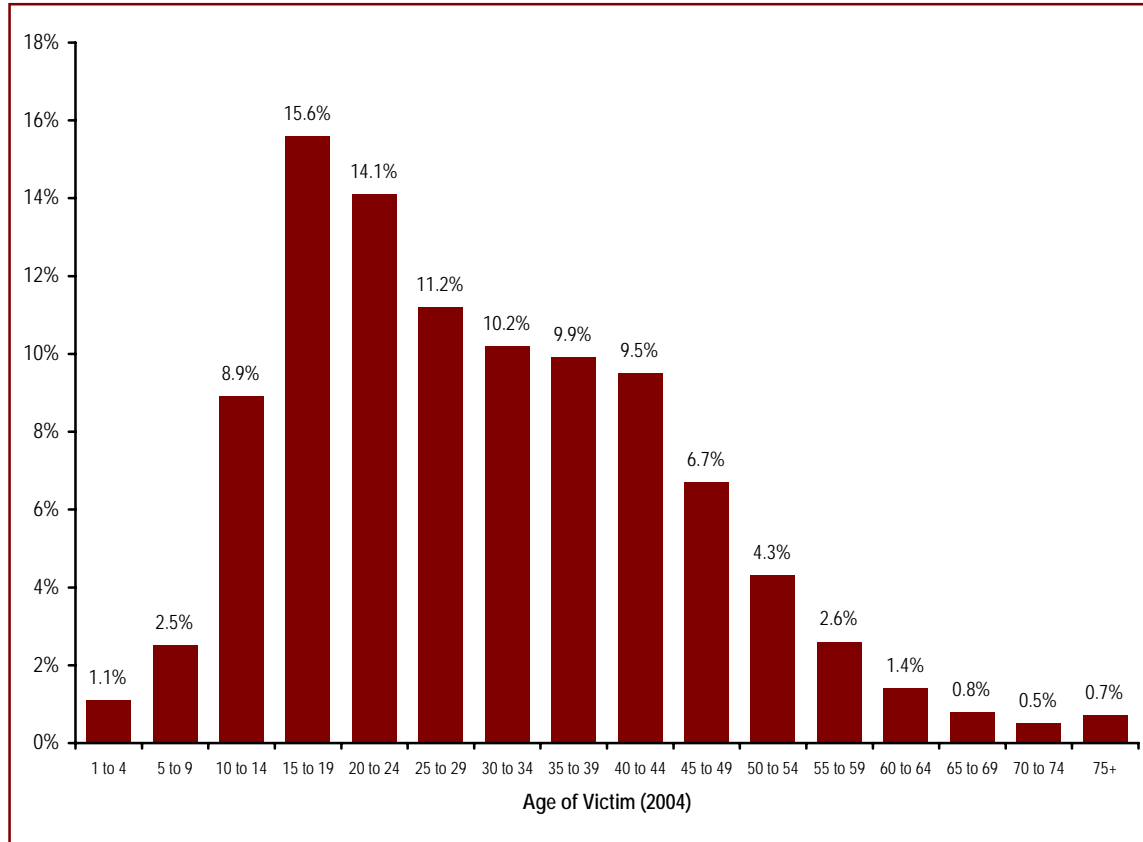
**Note:**

\*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.

## THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Figure A7



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

- More than half (53.4%) of all victims of violent crime reported in 2004 were under the age of 30, whereas 38.3% of the Canadian population is under the age of 30.
- Canadians aged 65 and older who account for 13.0% of the general population, represent 2.0% of victims.
- Females aged 10 to 19 years were less likely to be victims of violent crime than males of the same age, while females aged 20 to 44 years were more likely than males of that age to be victims of a violent crime.

**Note:**

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

The data are not nationally representative. They were reported by 120 police departments as of December 31, 2004 and they represent 58% of the national volume of crime in 2004. The data excludes 5,161 cases where age was unknown, 1,438 cases where sex was unknown and 487 cases where both age and sex were unknown.

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

## THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

**Table A7 (2004)**

Age of Victim	Males		Females		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 to 4 years	1,207	1.1	1,207	1.1	2,414	1.1
5 to 9 years	2,999	2.7	2,649	2.4	5,648	2.5
10 to 14 years	10,586	9.4	9,177	8.4	19,763	8.9
15 to 19 years	17,966	16.0	16,655	15.2	34,621	15.6
20 to 24 years	15,083	13.4	16,271	14.8	31,354	14.1
25 to 29 years	12,205	10.8	12,756	11.6	24,961	11.2
30 to 34 years	11,030	9.8	11,679	10.6	22,709	10.2
35 to 39 years	10,513	9.3	11,433	10.4	21,946	9.9
40 to 44 years	10,349	9.2	10,701	9.7	21,050	9.5
45 to 49 years	7,749	6.9	7,144	6.5	14,893	6.7
50 to 54 years	5,222	4.6	4,261	3.9	9,483	4.3
55 to 59 years	3,390	3.0	2,463	2.2	5,853	2.6
60 to 64 years	1,852	1.6	1,268	1.2	3,120	1.4
65 to 69 years	1,100	1.0	717	0.7	1,817	0.8
70 to 74 years	591	0.5	532	0.5	1,123	0.5
75 and over	692	0.6	840	0.8	1,532	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,534</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109,753</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>222,287</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

**Note:**

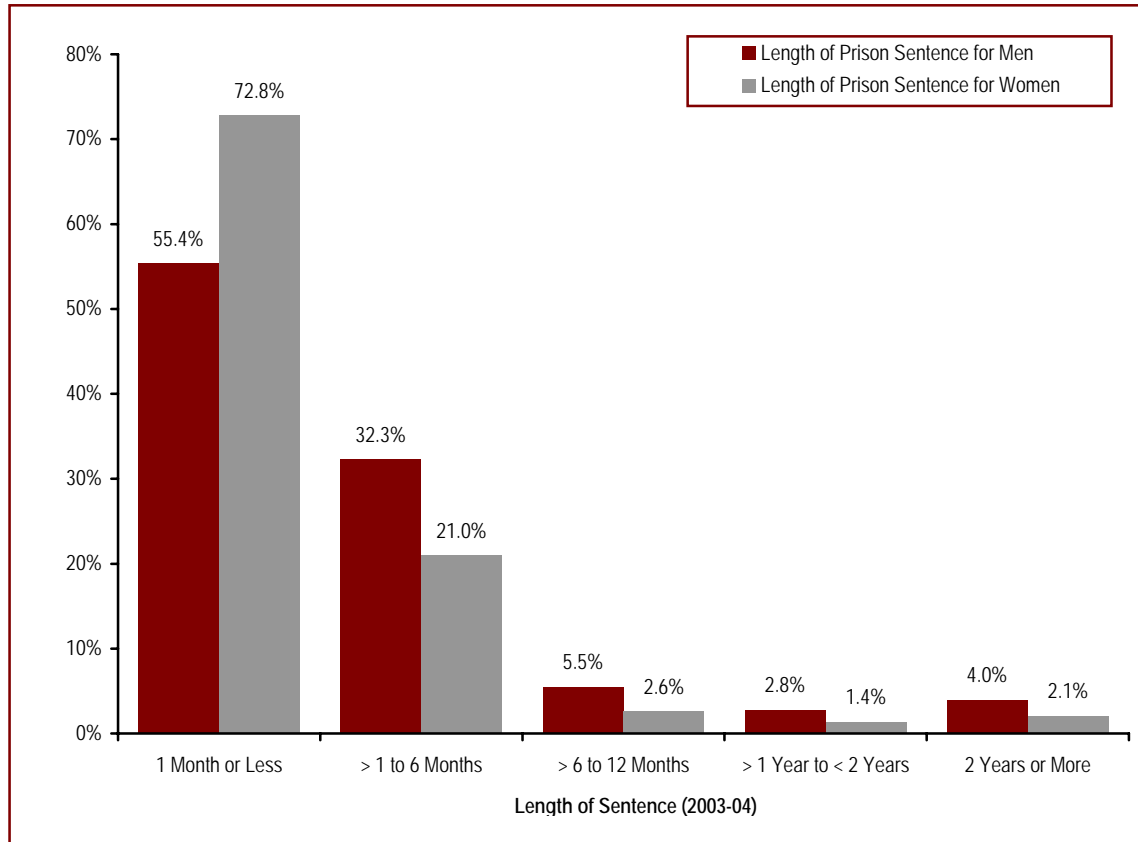
The data are not nationally representative. They were reported by 120 police departments as of December 31, 2004 and they represent 58% of the national volume of crime in 2004.

Excludes 5,161 cases where age was unknown, 1,438 cases where sex was unknown and 487 cases where both age and sex were unknown.

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

## MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Figure A8



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

- Over half (57.1%) of all custodial sentences imposed by adult courts are less than one month.
- Prison sentences for men tend to be longer than for women. Almost three-quarters (72.8%) of women and just over half of men (55.4%) who are incarcerated upon conviction receive a sentence of one month or less, and 93.8% of women and 87.7% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all convictions that result in custody, only 3.8% result in federal jurisdiction (i.e., a sentence of two years or more).

**Note:**

\*Data from the 2004-05 Adult Criminal Court Survey were not available at the time of this report.

Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.

Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they do not include Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut for 2003-04. In addition, only Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon report superior court data to the Adult Criminal Court Survey.

## MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Table A8

Length of Prison Sentence	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	%	%	%	%	%
<b>1 Month or Less</b>					
Women	66.3	67.2	69.9	70.0	72.8
Men	49.1	50.7	52.5	54.5	55.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>57.1</b>
<b>More Than 1 Month to 6 Months</b>					
Women	25.8	25.1	23.8	23.6	21.0
Men	37.3	35.7	34.4	33.2	32.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>
<b>More Than 6 Months to 12 Months</b>					
Women	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.2	2.6
Men	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>More Than 1 Year to Less Than 2 Years</b>					
Women	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.4
Men	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>2 Years or More</b>					
Women	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.1
Men	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>

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

**Note:**

\*Data from the 2004-05 Adult Criminal Court Survey were not available at the time of this report.

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

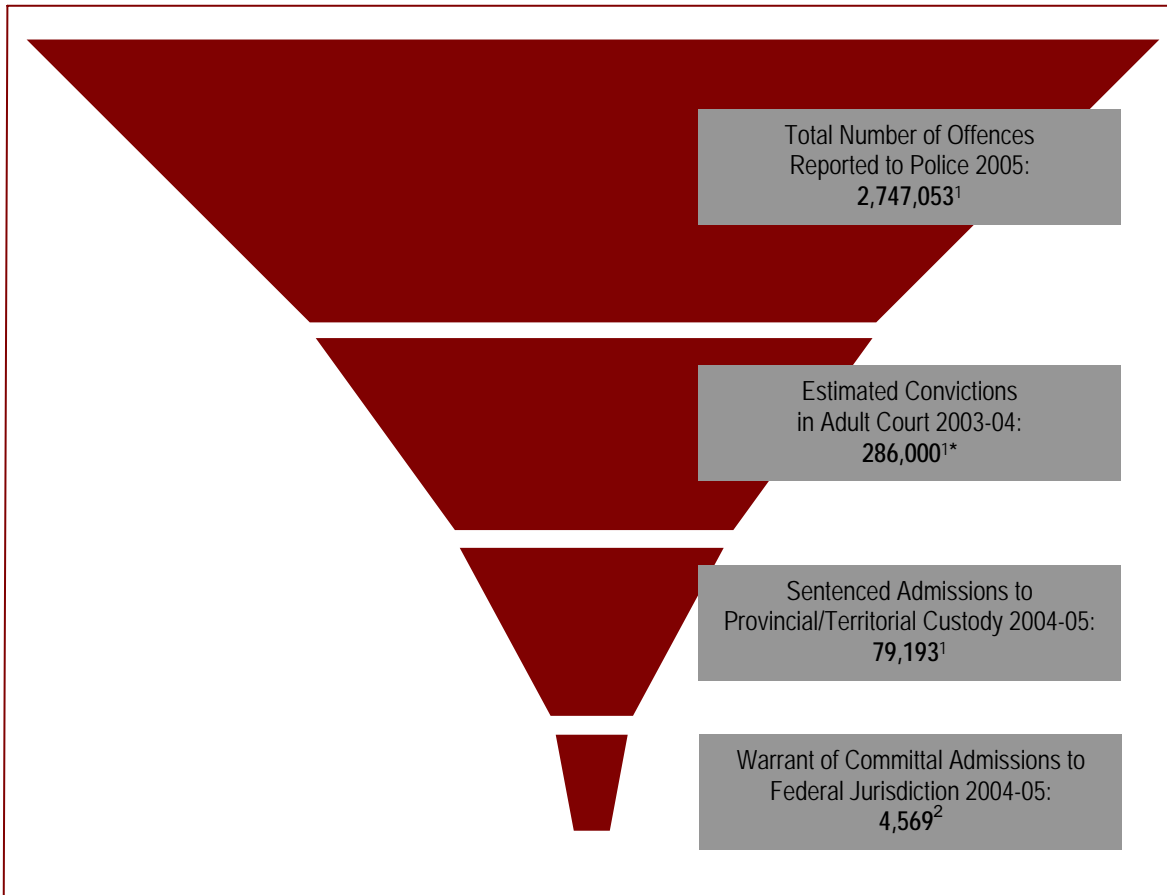
Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.

Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they do not include New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut for 2000-01, and do not include Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut for 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04. In addition, only Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon report superior court data to the Adult Criminal Court Survey.



## RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Figure A9



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

- There were about 2.7 million crimes reported to police in 2005.
- During 2004-05, 4,569 offenders were sentenced to federal jurisdiction (i.e., two years or more).

**Note:**

\* Data from the 2004-05 Adult Criminal Court Survey were not available at the time of this report. Data have been estimated in this report to represent 100% survey coverage (from an estimated 90% actual coverage), rounded to the nearest thousand. This figure only includes provincial court convictions and partial data from superior court.

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 A9

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Total Number of Offences Reported to Police <sup>1</sup>	2,622,453	2,667,918	2,819,346	2,863,255	2,747,053
Estimated Convictions in Adult Court <sup>1*</sup>	282,000	302,000	304,000	286,000	Not available
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody <sup>1</sup>	80,928	83,065	83,138	81,612	79,193
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities <sup>2</sup>	4,280	4,117	4,273	4,229	4,569

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

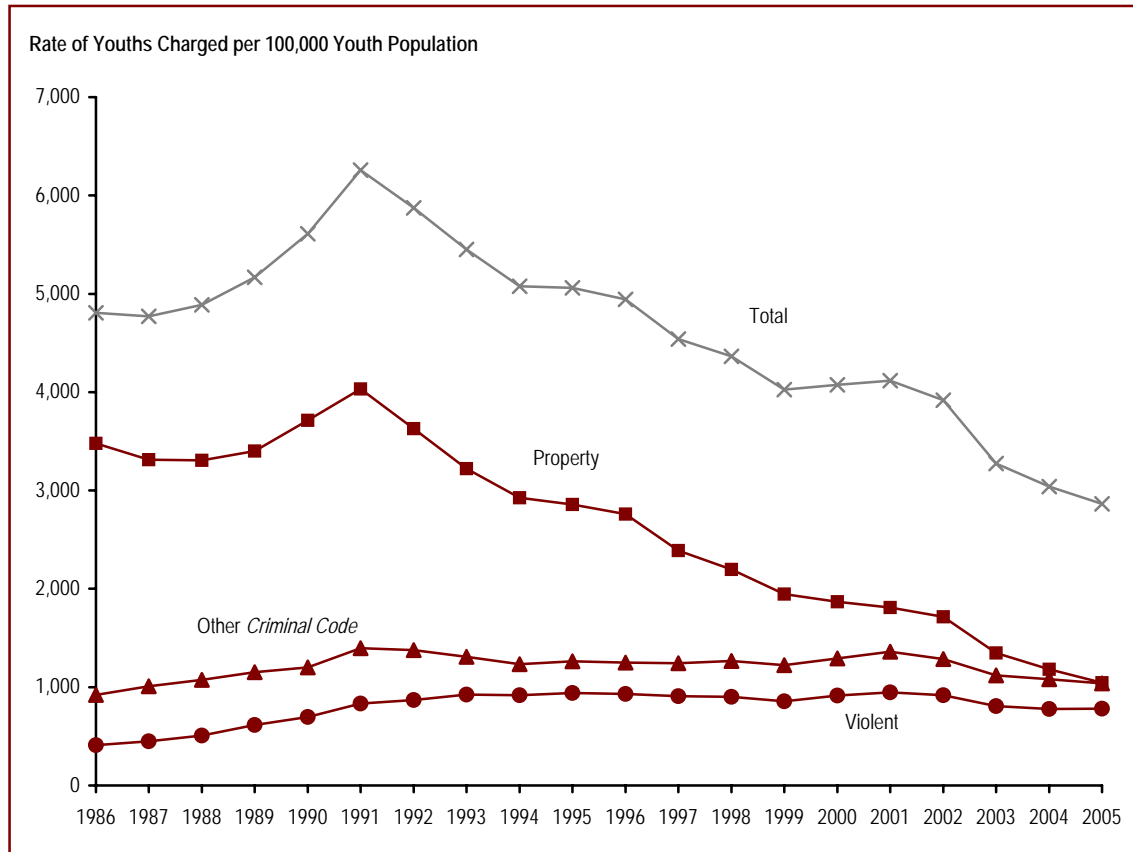
**Note:**

\*Data from the *2004-05 Adult Criminal Court Survey* were not available at the time of this report. Data have been estimated in this report to represent 100% survey coverage (from an estimated 90% actual coverage in 2001-02, 2002-03, and 2003-04 and 80% coverage in previous years), rounded to the nearest thousand.

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 PEAKED IN 1991

Figure A10



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

- The rate of youth\* charged has decreased since 1991. The decrease in the charge rate has occurred for both males and females.
- In 2003, there was a notable decreased in all major crime categories, in part attributable to the implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* in April 2003, which places greater emphasis on diversion. The reduction continued in 2005.

### Note:

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

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

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

In 2005, just under half (44%) of all youths charged with violent crimes were charged with assault level 1 (minor assault).

## THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED PEAKED IN 1991

Table A10

Year	Type of Offence											
	Violent			Property			Other <i>CCC</i>			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1986	156	649	409	1,172	5,669	3,478	283	1,526	920	1,612	7,844	4,807
1987	170	717	450	1,009	5,419	3,312	322	1,662	1,008	1,591	7,798	4,770
1988	209	794	509	1,112	5,395	3,306	353	1,760	1,074	1,674	7,949	4,889
1989	246	964	614	1,239	5,455	3,401	387	1,880	1,153	1,872	8,299	5,168
1990	299	1,071	696	1,396	5,906	3,712	381	1,980	1,202	2,076	8,957	5,610
1991	349	1,290	832	1,564	6,367	4,031	473	2,270	1,396	2,386	9,926	6,258
1992	384	1,329	869	1,522	5,622	3,629	504	2,199	1,375	2,409	9,150	5,874
1993	450	1,369	923	1,392	4,951	3,221	484	2,086	1,307	2,326	8,406	5,450
1994	426	1,383	918	1,244	4,514	2,924	442	1,984	1,234	2,112	7,882	5,077
1995	444	1,411	941	1,307	4,323	2,856	493	1,992	1,263	2,244	7,727	5,061
1996	452	1,387	932	1,257	4,186	2,761	522	1,939	1,250	2,231	7,512	4,943
1997	473	1,321	908	1,068	3,640	2,389	535	1,911	1,242	2,076	6,871	4,539
1998	473	1,307	902	999	3,332	2,198	568	1,925	1,266	2,041	6,564	4,365
1999	441	1,247	855	900	2,935	1,945	537	1,875	1,224	1,878	6,056	4,025
2000	476	1,331	915	892	2,795	1,869	567	1,976	1,291	1,935	6,101	4,075
2001	502	1,369	947	902	2,673	1,811	628	2,053	1,359	2,032	6,095	4,117
2002	505	1,313	919	891	2,495	1,714	595	1,939	1,284	1,991	5,746	3,917
2003	427	1,166	806	582	2,077	1,348	496	1,716	1,121	1,505	4,959	3,275
2004	420	1,121	779	499	1,831	1,181	496	1,638	1,081	1,415	4,590	3,041
2005	408	1,139	782	460	1,602	1,045	454	1,592	1,037	1,322	4,332	2,864

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

### Note:

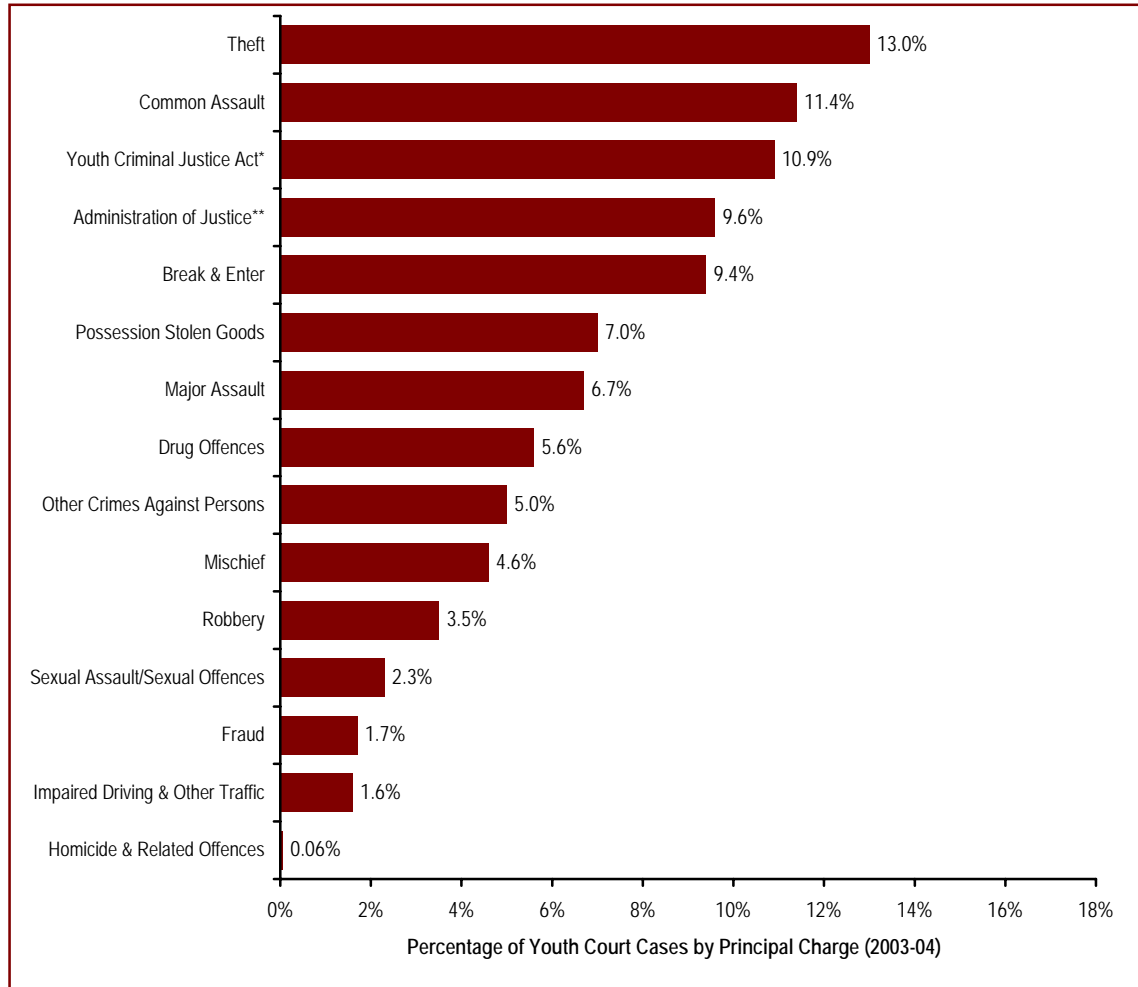
\*For criminal justice purposes, youth are defined under Canadian law as persons aged 12 to 17 years.

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

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

## THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Figure A11



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

- Theft is the most common case in youth court.
- Homicides and related offences account for 0.06% of all youth cases.
- Females account for 21.2% of all cases, but for 32.9% of common assaults (*Youth Court Survey*, Statistics Canada).

**Note:**

\**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*.

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

\*\*\*Data from the 2004-05 *Youth Court Survey* were not available at the time of this report.

## THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Table A11

Type of Case	Number of Youth Court Cases				
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
<b>Crimes Against the Person</b>	<b>23,971</b>	<b>24,284</b>	<b>24,028</b>	<b>24,001</b>	<b>21,818</b>
Common Assault	9,019	9,229	8,708	8,968	8,010
Major Assault	4,748	4,791	4,948	4,935	4,744
Robbery	3,032	2,714	2,789	2,932	2,500
Weapons / Firearms / Explosives	1,539	1,610	1,518	1,539	1,402
Sexual Assault / Sexual Offences	1,653	1,761	1,698	1,681	1,630
Homicide and Related Offences	51	38	31	44	42
Other Crimes Against the Person	3,929	4,141	4,336	3,902	3,490
<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>35,518</b>	<b>34,694</b>	<b>33,086</b>	<b>32,465</b>	<b>25,663</b>
Theft	13,667	13,611	13,103	12,913	9,172
Break and Enter	9,088	8,223	7,522	7,415	6,632
Possession of Stolen Goods	6,583	6,452	6,243	6,039	4,915
Mischief	3,994	4,213	4,128	4,247	3,258
Fraud	1,730	1,653	1,578	1,411	1,176
Other Crimes Against Property	456	542	512	440	510
<b>Administration of Justice</b>	<b>7,551</b>	<b>7,917</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>7,790</b>	<b>6,784</b>
Escape / Unlawfully at Large	1,382	1,340	1,249	1,153	921
Other Administration of Justice*	6,169	6,577	6,449	6,637	5,863
<b>Other Criminal Code</b>	<b>4,265</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>4,218</b>	<b>3,953</b>	<b>3,615</b>
Prostitution	74	44	24	25	29
Disturbing the Peace	449	419	424	384	275
Impaired Driving / Other CC traffic	1,238	1,166	1,211	1,225	1,121
Residual Criminal Code	2,504	2,433	2,559	2,319	2,190
<b>Other Federal Statutes</b>	<b>16,295</b>	<b>16,660</b>	<b>16,610</b>	<b>16,383</b>	<b>12,585</b>
Drug Possession	3,107	3,773	4,058	4,137	2,413
Drug Trafficking	1,849	1,994	2,000	1,770	1,518
Youth Criminal Justice Act**	11,217	10,766	10,414	10,325	7,692
Residual Federal Statutes	122	127	138	151	962
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,600</b>	<b>87,617</b>	<b>85,640</b>	<b>84,592</b>	<b>70,465</b>

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

**Note:**

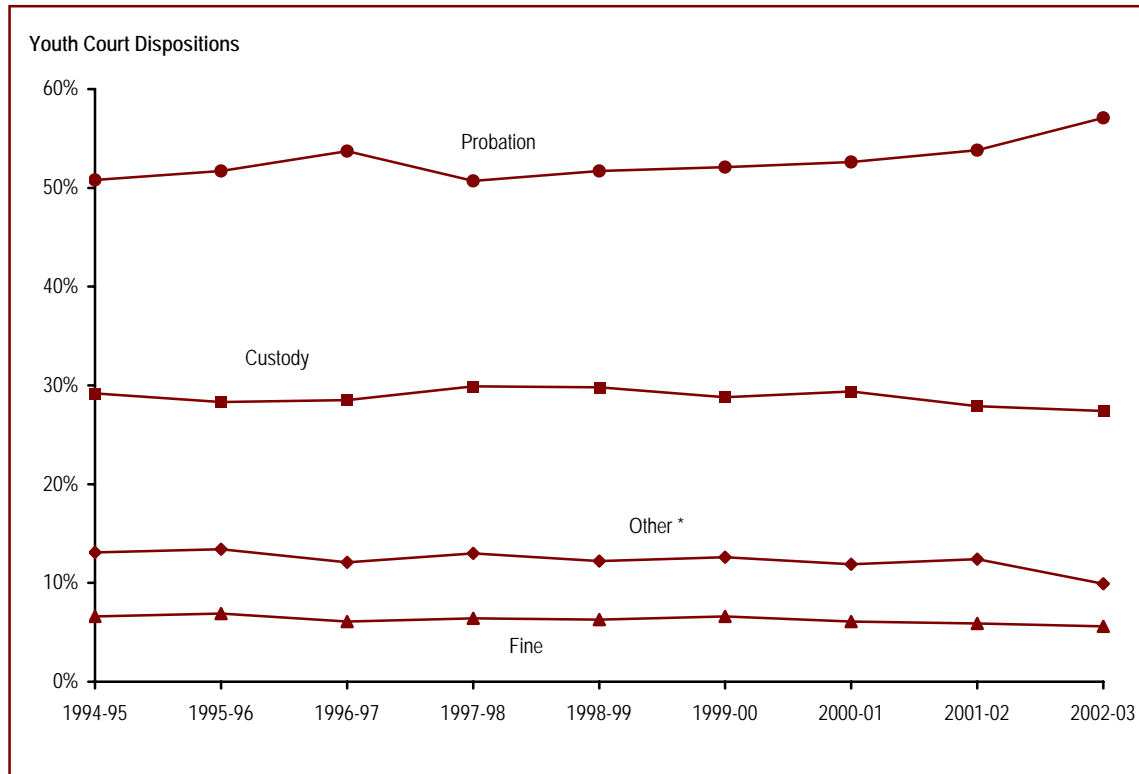
\*"Other Administration of Justice" includes the offences failure to appear, failure to comply, and breach of recognizance.

\*\* *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) 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*.

\*\*\*Data from the 2004-05 Youth Court Survey were not available at the time of this report.

## PROBATION IS THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT DISPOSITION

Figure A12



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

- Due to changes in sentences in accordance with the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA), comparable time series data are unavailable post 2002-03. However, prior to the implementation of the YCJA:
  - The use of probation for young offenders consistently accounted for over one-half of youth court dispositions from 1994-95 to 2002-03.
  - Female young offenders were more likely to receive a community disposition whereas males were more likely to receive a custody disposition.

### Note:

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

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

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

## PROBATION IS THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT DISPOSITION

Table A12

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

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

**Note:**

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

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Due to changes in sentences in accordance with the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, comparable time series data post 2002-03 are unavailable.



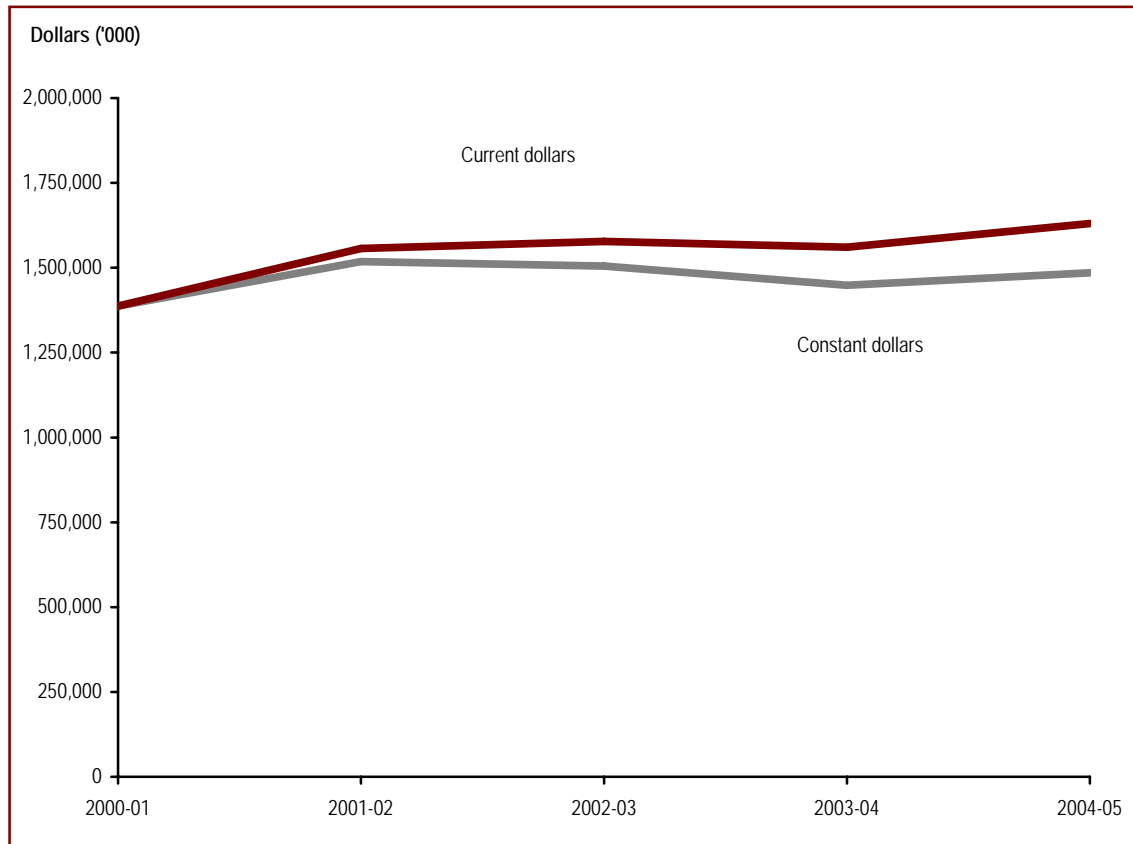
## Section B

### Corrections Administration



## FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS HAVE BEEN RELATIVELY STABLE

Figure B1



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

- In 2004-05, expenditures on federal corrections in Canada totaled about \$1.63 billion.
- Federal expenditures on corrections, in constant dollars, increased 7.1% from 2000-01 to 2004-05.
- The per capita cost adjusted for inflation was higher in 2004-05 than in 2000-01.
- Federal correctional expenditures represent less than 1% of the total federal government budget.
- Provincial/territorial expenditures totaled just over \$1.31 billion in 2004-05 (see *Adult Correctional Services Survey*, Statistics Canada).

**Note:**

Federal expenditures on corrections include the spending by the Correctional Service Canada (CSC), the National Parole Board (NPB) and the Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI). The expenditures for the CSC include both operating and capital costs. CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries). Constant dollars represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable. Changes in the Consumer Price Index were used to calculate constant dollars.

## FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS HAVE BEEN RELATIVELY STABLE

Table B1

Year	Current Dollars				Constant 2000 Dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
2000-01								
CSC	1,239,830	114,597	1,354,427	44.13	1,239,830	114,597	1,354,427	44.13
NPB	30,900	--	30,900	1.01	30,900	--	30,900	1.01
OCI	2,070	--	2,070	0.07	2,070	--	2,070	0.07
Total	1,272,800	114,597	1,387,397	45.02	1,272,800	114,597	1,387,397	45.02
2001-02								
CSC	1,390,096	130,137	1,520,233	49.01	1,355,463	126,895	1,482,358	47.79
NPB	34,500	--	34,500	1.11	33,640	--	33,640	1.08
OCI	2,516	--	2,516	0.08	2,453	--	2,453	0.08
Total	1,427,112	130,137	1,557,249	50.20	1,391,557	126,895	1,518,452	48.95
2002-03								
CSC	1,412,455	125,955	1,538,410	49.04	1,347,173	120,134	1,467,307	46.77
NPB	36,500	--	36,500	1.16	34,813	--	34,813	1.11
OCI	2,732	--	2,732	0.09	2,606	--	2,606	0.08
Total	1,451,687	125,955	1,577,642	50.29	1,384,592	120,134	1,504,726	47.96
2003-04								
CSC	1,411,746	110,530	1,522,276	48.07	1,310,165	102,577	1,412,742	44.61
NPB	35,700	--	35,700	1.13	33,131	--	33,131	1.05
OCI	2,431	--	2,431	0.08	2,256	--	2,256	0.07
Total	1,449,877	110,530	1,560,407	49.27	1,345,552	102,577	1,448,129	45.73
2004-05								
CSC	1,480,721	105,893	1,586,614	49.62	1,348,811	96,460	1,445,270	45.20
NPB	41,200	--	41,200	1.29	37,530	--	37,530	1.17
OCI	2,871	--	2,871	0.09	2,615	--	2,615	0.08
Total	1,524,792	105,893	1,630,685	51.00	1,388,956	96,460	1,485,415	46.46

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

**Note:**

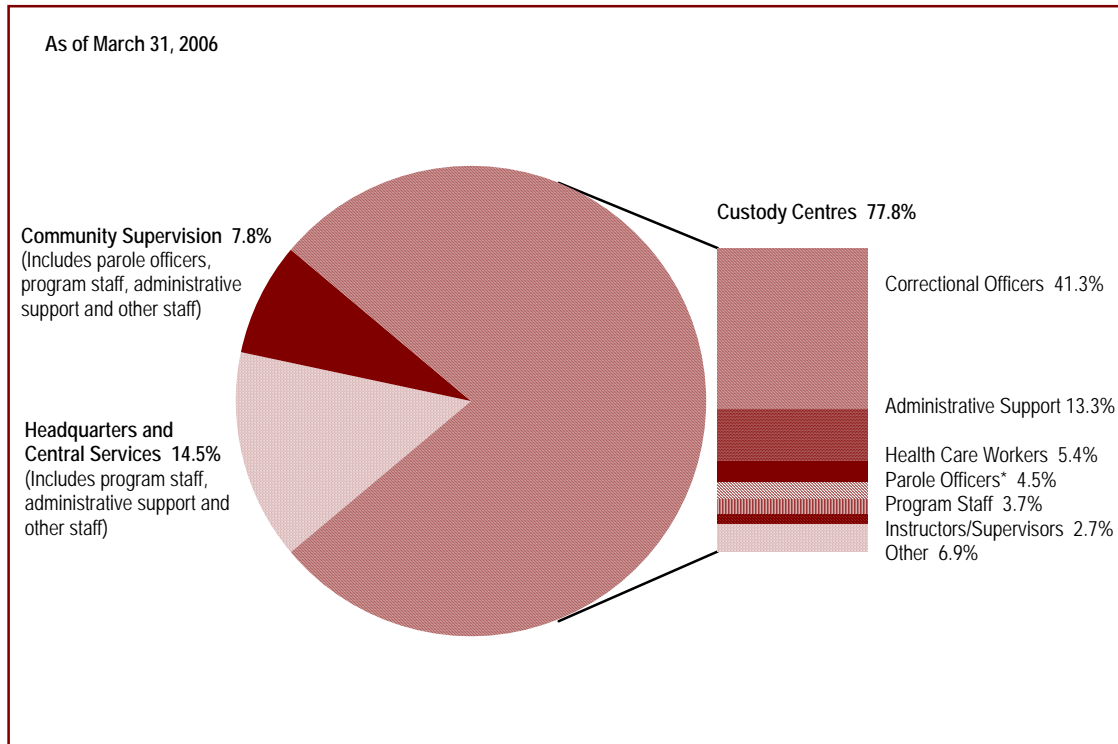
Due to rounding, constant dollar amounts may not add to "Total".

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 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 14,000.\*\*
- Approximately 78% of CSC staff work in institutions.
- Staff employed in community supervision account for 8% of the total.

**Note:**

\*These parole officers and parole supervisors 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 this year. These numbers represent active employees as of March 31, 2006.

## CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Table B2

Service Area	Number of Staff	Percent
<b>Headquarters and Central Services</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Administrative Support	1,699	11.8
Program Staff	120	0.8
Health Care Workers	111	0.8
Correctional Officers	28	0.2
Instructors/Supervisors	10	0.1
Other**	119	0.8
<b>Custody Centres</b>	<b>11,229</b>	<b>77.8</b>
Correctional Officers	5,965	41.3
Administrative Support	1,914	13.3
Health Care Workers	779	5.4
Parole Officers / Parole Supervisors*	648	4.5
Program Staff	534	3.7
Instructors/Supervisors	387	2.7
Other**	1,002	6.9
<b>Community Supervision</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Parole Officers / Parole Supervisors	581	4.0
Administrative Support	315	2.2
Program Staff	172	1.2
Health Care Workers	34	0.2
Correctional Officers	22	0.2
Other**	1	<0.1
<b>Total***</b>	<b>14,441</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

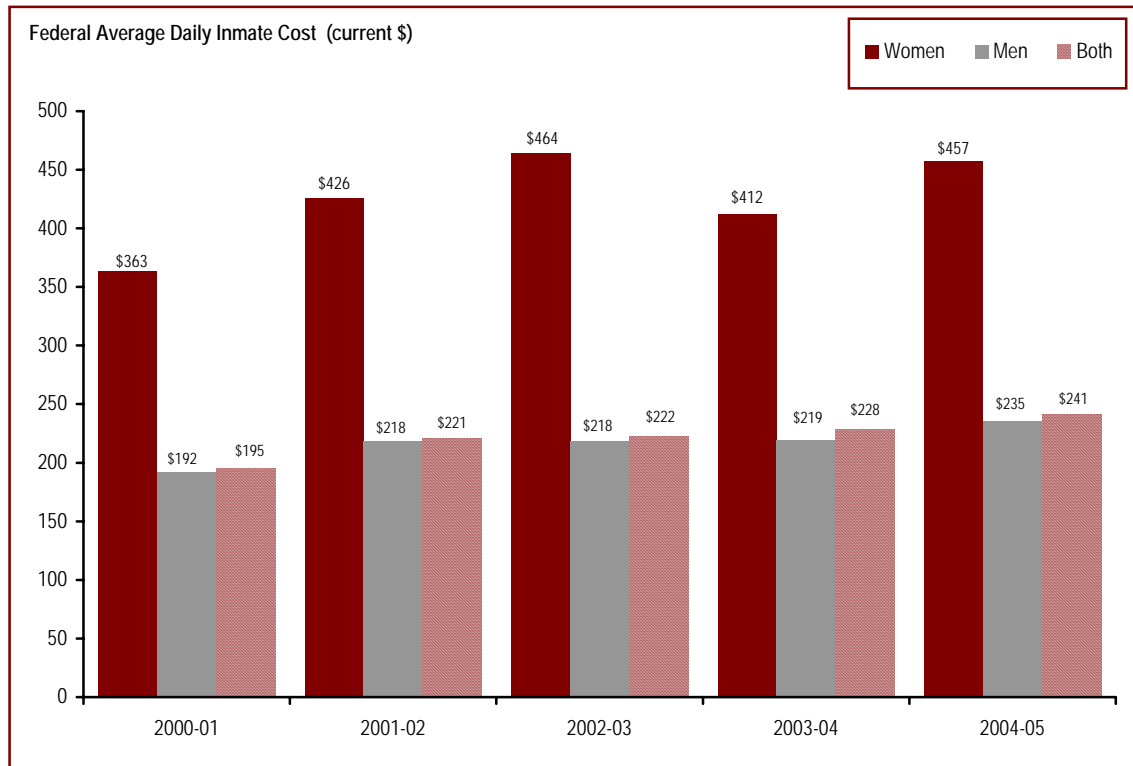
\*These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility of preparing offenders for release.

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

\*\*\*CSC has changed its definition of employee. Previously the total number of employees included casual employees, employees on leave without pay and suspended employees. These categories have been removed from the total as of this year. These numbers represent active employees as of March 31, 2006. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

## THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE IN A PENITENTIARY HAS INCREASED

Figure B3



Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal average daily inmate cost has increased from \$195 in 2000-01 to \$241 in 2004-05.
- In 2004-05, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate in a penitentiary was \$87,919 per year, up from \$71,125 per year in 2000-01. In 2004-05, the annual average cost of keeping a male inmate in a penitentiary was \$85,927 per year, whereas the annual average cost for maintaining a woman in a penitentiary was \$166,642.
- It costs substantially less to maintain an offender in the community than in a penitentiary (\$20,320 per year versus \$87,919 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 maintaining a woman in a penitentiary includes the cost of maximum security units for women co-located within institutions for men.

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## THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE IN A PENITENTIARY HAS INCREASED

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Table B3

Categories	Annual Average Costs per Offender (current \$)				
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
<b>Incarcerated Offenders</b>					
Maximum Security (males only)	98,904	108,277	110,213	110,223	113,591
Medium Security (males only)	63,931	71,894	69,716	71,640	75,661
Minimum Security (males only)	57,912	69,178	69,239	74,431	83,643
Women's Facilities	132,475	155,589	169,399	150,867	166,642
Exchange of Services Agreements	55,987	56,630	54,450	56,393	65,932
<b>Incarcerated Average</b>	<b>71,125</b>	<b>80,780</b>	<b>81,206</b>	<b>83,276</b>	<b>87,919</b>
<b>Offenders in the Community</b>	<b>16,804</b>	<b>18,678</b>	<b>20,478</b>	<b>20,698</b>	<b>20,320</b>
<b>Total Incarcerated and Community</b>	<b>56,171</b>	<b>62,115</b>	<b>64,464</b>	<b>65,991</b>	<b>68,216</b>

Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

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

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

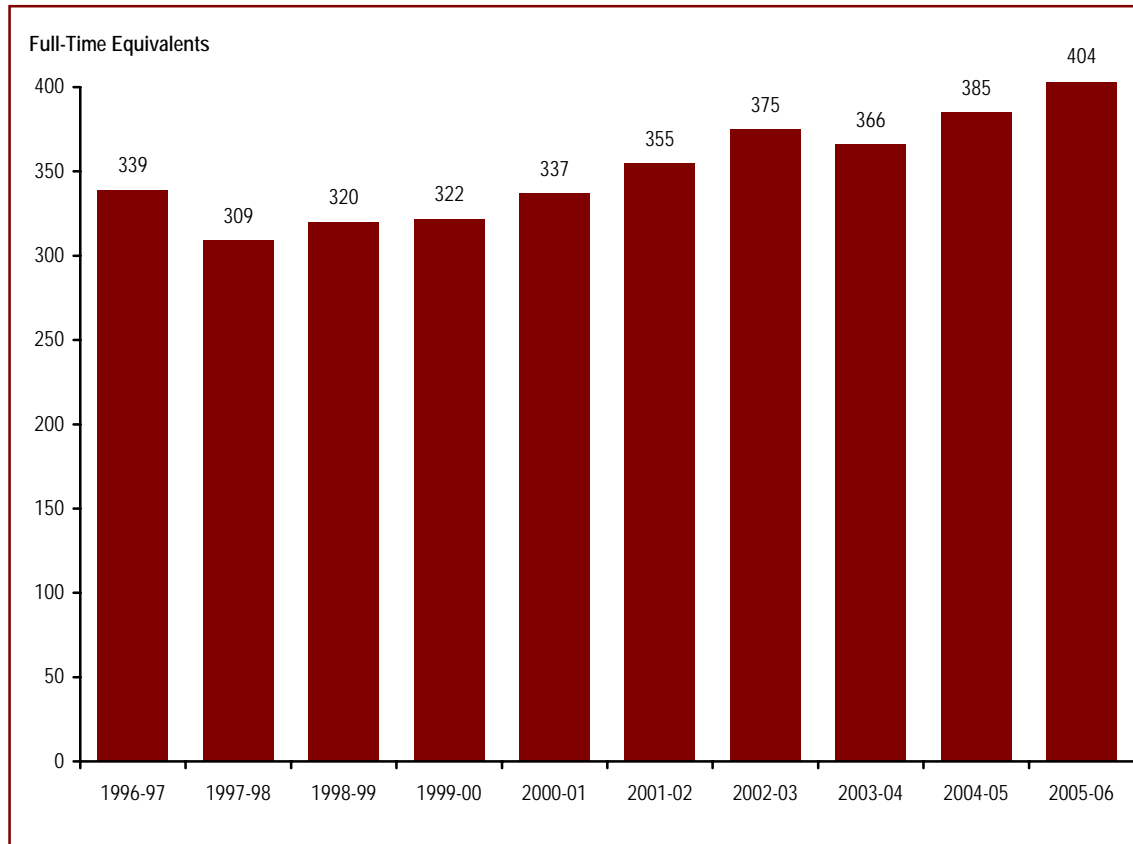


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## THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES

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Figure B4



Source: National Parole Board.

- The total number of full-time equivalents used by the National Parole Board increased since 1996-97.

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**Note:**

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

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## THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES

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Table B4

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Business Lines					
Conditional Release	240	289	264	296	305
Clemency and Pardons	35	34	28	40	65
Corporate Management	80	52	74	49	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>404</b>
Type of Employees					
Full-time Board Members	42	42	43	41	43
Part-time Board Members	14	14	13	15	18
Staff	299	319	310	329	343
<b>Total</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>404</b>

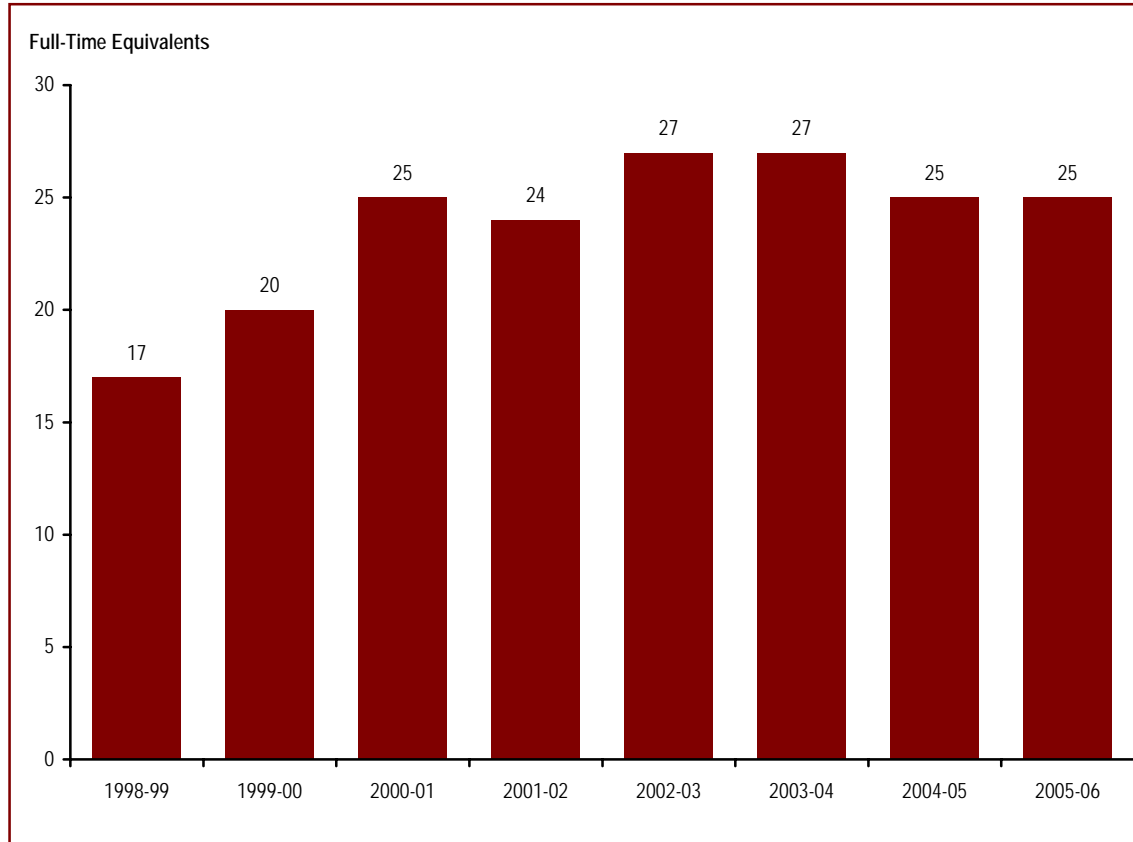
Source: National Parole Board.

**Note:**

Section 103 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* limits the National Parole Board 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 remained stable over the past two years.
- In 2005-06, close to 7,600 complaints 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.

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## THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

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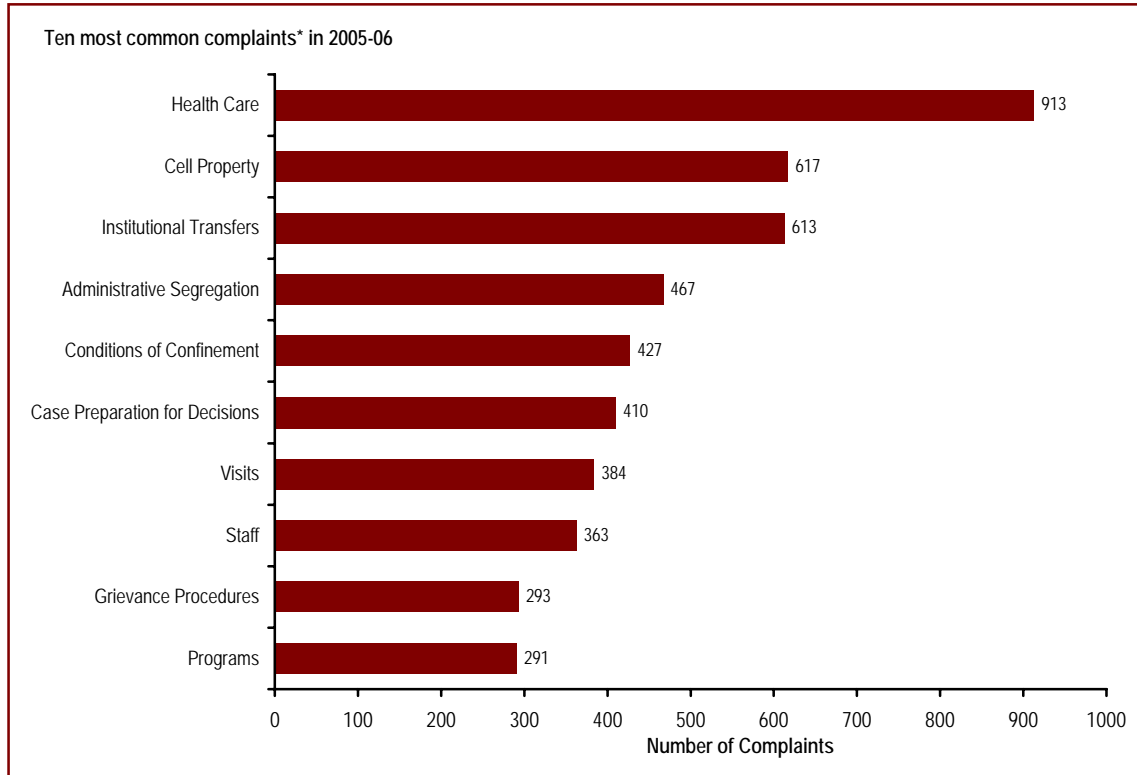
Table B5

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Type of Employees					
Senior Management	4	5	5	5	5
Investigative Services	13.5	15	16	14	14
Administrative Services	6	6	5	5	5
Legal Counsel/Advisor	0.5	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>

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 2005-06 Annual Report.

- There were 7,591 complaints received at the Office of the Correctional Investigator in 2005-06 that involved 3,413 federal offenders.
- Health care (12.9%), cell property (8.1%), and institutional transfers (8.1%) accounted for almost 30% of all complaints.

**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*				
	Year				
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	#	#	#	#	#
Health Care	987	845	750	891	913
Cell Property	371	429	472	567	617
Institutional Transfers	761	656	611	653	613
Administrative Segregation	394	393	379	468	467
Conditions of Confinement	228	304	354	330	427
Case Preparation for Decisions	731	310	295	348	410
Visits	506	455	475	467	384
Staff	427	377	430	429	363
Grievance Procedures	344	289	280	378	293
Programs	247	190	202	220	291
File Information	397	315	272	351	284
Financial Matters	168	183	185	261	275
Security Classification	209	156	174	183	227
Safety/Security of Offender	165	175	159	215	199
Telephone	169	152	165	211	195
Employment	130	145	120	104	149
Cell Placement	85	103	127	93	118
Request for Information	102	151	117	72	--
Other**	1,064	1,111	1,072	1,162	1,046
Outside OCI's Terms of Reference	312	249	253	293	320
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,797</b>	<b>6,988</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>7,696</b>	<b>7,591</b>

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.

\*\*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, Penitentiary Placement, Release Procedures, Search and Seizure, Sentence Administration/Calculation, Temporary Absence Decision, Urinalysis and Use of Force.

## Section C

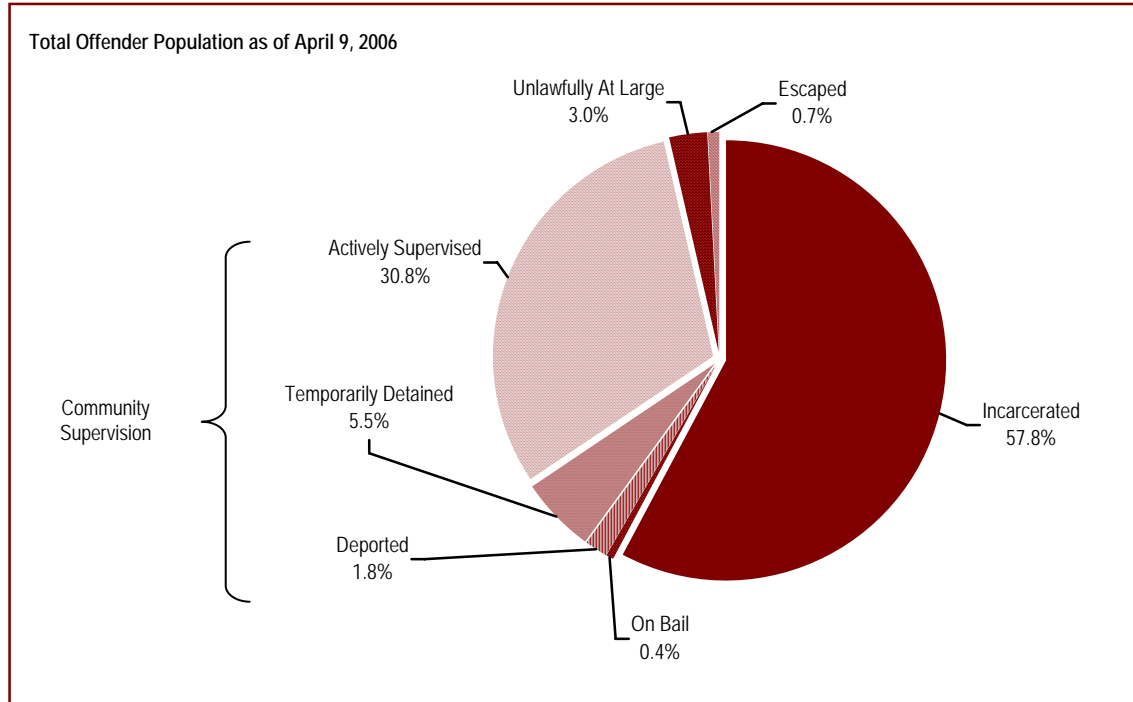
### Offender Population





## FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Figure C1



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

### Definitions:

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

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

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

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

**Community Supervision** includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, 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.

**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 issued by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

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

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

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## FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

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Table C1 (as of April 9, 2006)

Status	Federal Offenders	
	#	%
Incarcerated	12,671	57.8
On Bail	79	0.4
Actively Supervised	6,758	30.8
Day Parole	1,077	4.9
Full Parole	3,516	16.0
Statutory Release	2,062	9.4
Long Term Supervision Order	103	0.5
Temporarily Detained, while on:	1,210	5.5
Day Parole	204	0.9
Full Parole	200	0.9
Statutory Release	790	3.6
Long Term Supervision Order	16	0.1
Deported	397	1.8
Escaped	149	0.7
Unlawfully At Large	660	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

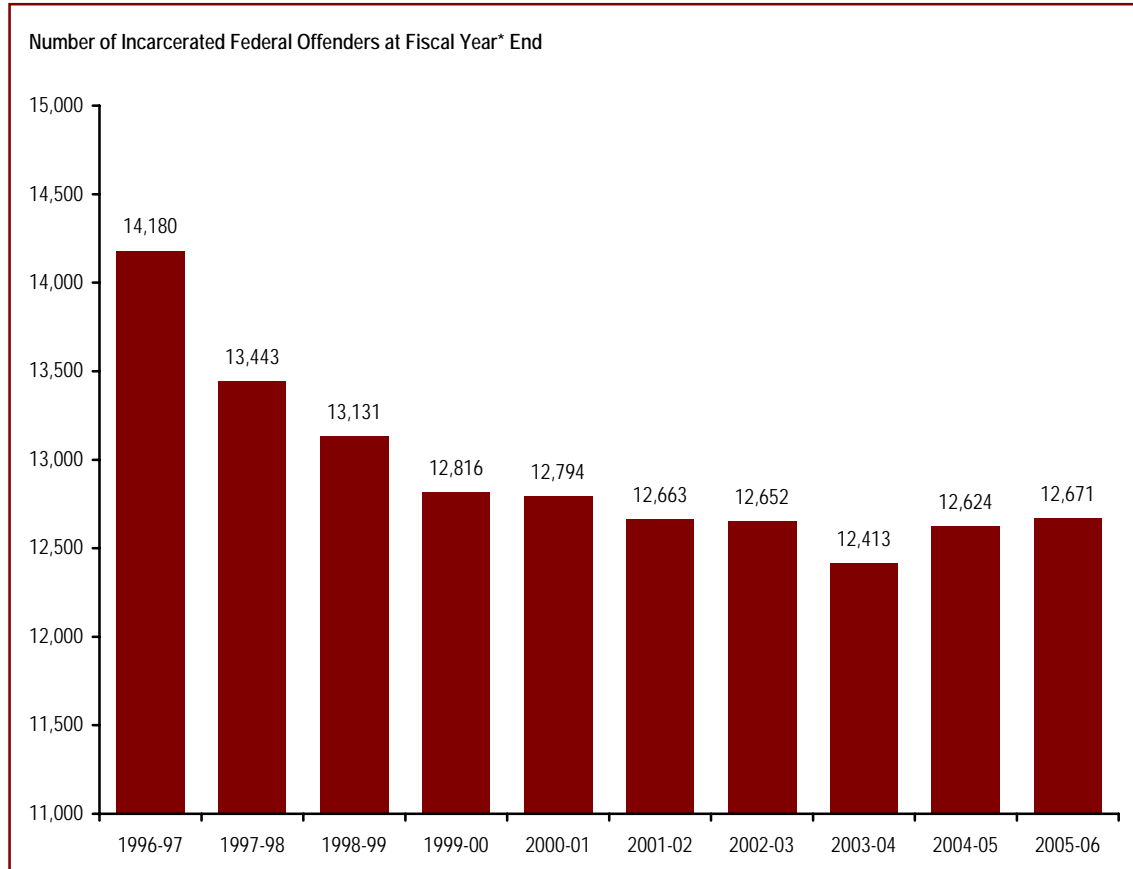
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**Note:**

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

## THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS INCREASED IN 2005-06

Figure C2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Following consecutive decreases in the federal incarcerated offender population from 1996-97 to 2003-04, there were small increases in each of the last two years.
- The provincial/territorial sentenced offender population in custody decreased from 1996-97 to 2004-05 while the remand population increased during this period.

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

## THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS INCREASED IN 2005-06

Table C2

Year	Incarcerated Offenders					Total
	Federal <sup>1</sup>	Provincial/Territorial <sup>2</sup>			Total	
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/Temporary Detention		
1996-97	14,180	13,878	5,734	249	19,861	34,041
1997-98	13,443	12,573	6,109	274	18,956	32,399
1998-99	13,131	12,478	6,472	271	19,221	32,352
1999-00	12,816	11,438	6,665	548	18,651	31,467
2000-01	12,794	10,806	7,428	432	18,666	31,460
2001-02	12,663	10,931	7,980	351	19,262	31,925
2002-03	12,652	10,621	8,728	337	19,686	32,338
2003-04	12,413	9,863	9,163	342	19,368	31,781
2004-05	12,624	9,830	9,640	346	19,816	32,440
2005-06	12,671	--	--	--	--	--

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

**Note:**

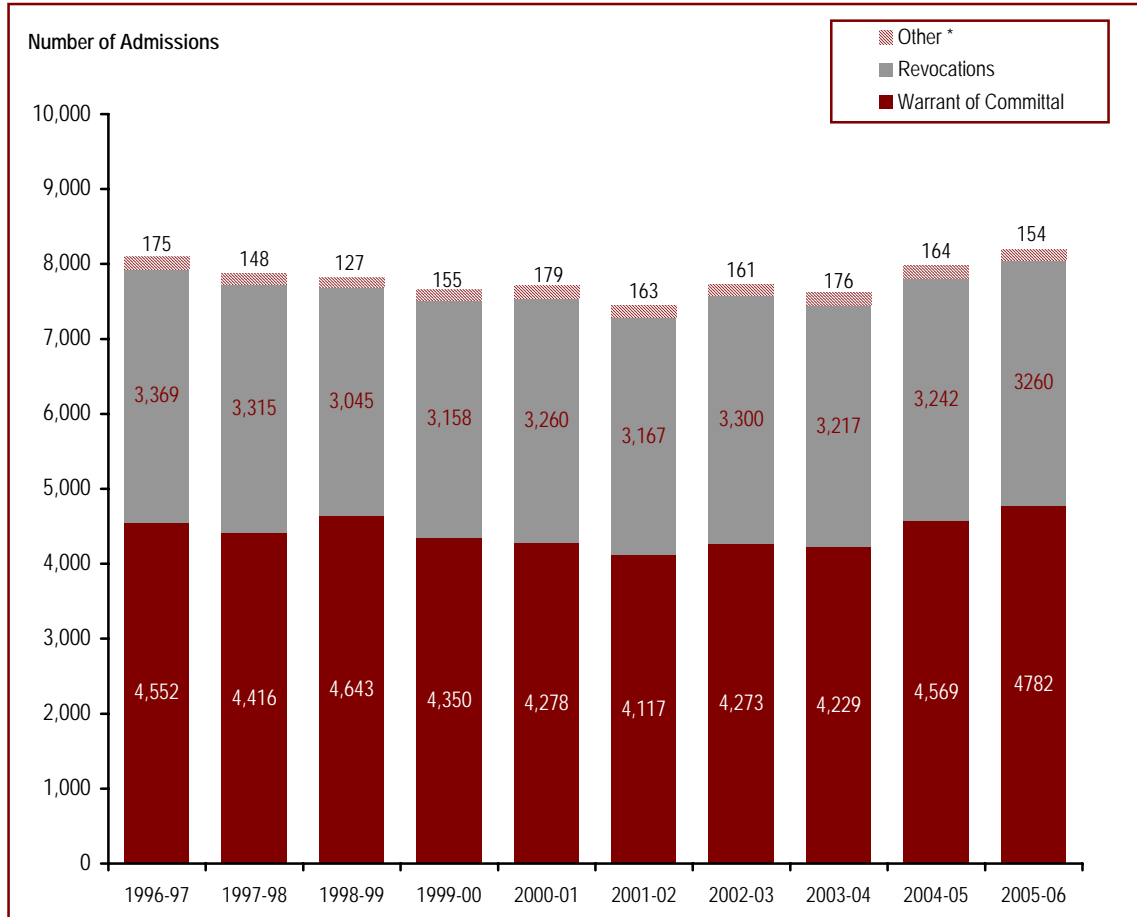
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

The figures for federal offenders reflect yearly snapshots as of the last day of each fiscal year. 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.

- The number of admissions has increased 4.6% and 2.8% in the last two years.
- Over the same time period, the number of warrant of committal admissions to federal jurisdiction increased 8.0% and 4.7% respectively.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrant of committal increased from 238 in 2004-05 to 276 in 2005-06.

### 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.

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## THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS INCREASED

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Table C3

Type of Admission	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Warrant of Committal</b>										
1 <sup>st</sup> Federal Sentence	189	2,762	175	2,831	202	2,724	218	3,037	241	3,156
All Others	13	1,153	29	1,238	35	1,268	20	1,294	35	1,350
Subtotal	202	3,915	204	4,069	237	3,992	238	4,331	276	4,506
Total	4,117		4,273		4,229		4,569		4,782	
<b>Revocations</b>										
Total	128	3,039	142	3,158	139	3,078	153	3,089	155	3,105
Total	3,167		3,300		3,217		3,242		3,260	
<b>Other*</b>										
Total	13	150	8	153	12	164	16	148	11	143
Total	163		161		176		164		154	
<b>Total Admissions</b>										
<b>343 7,104 354 7,380 388 7,234 407 7,568 442 7,754</b>										
<b>7,447 7,734 7,622 7,975 8,196</b>										

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

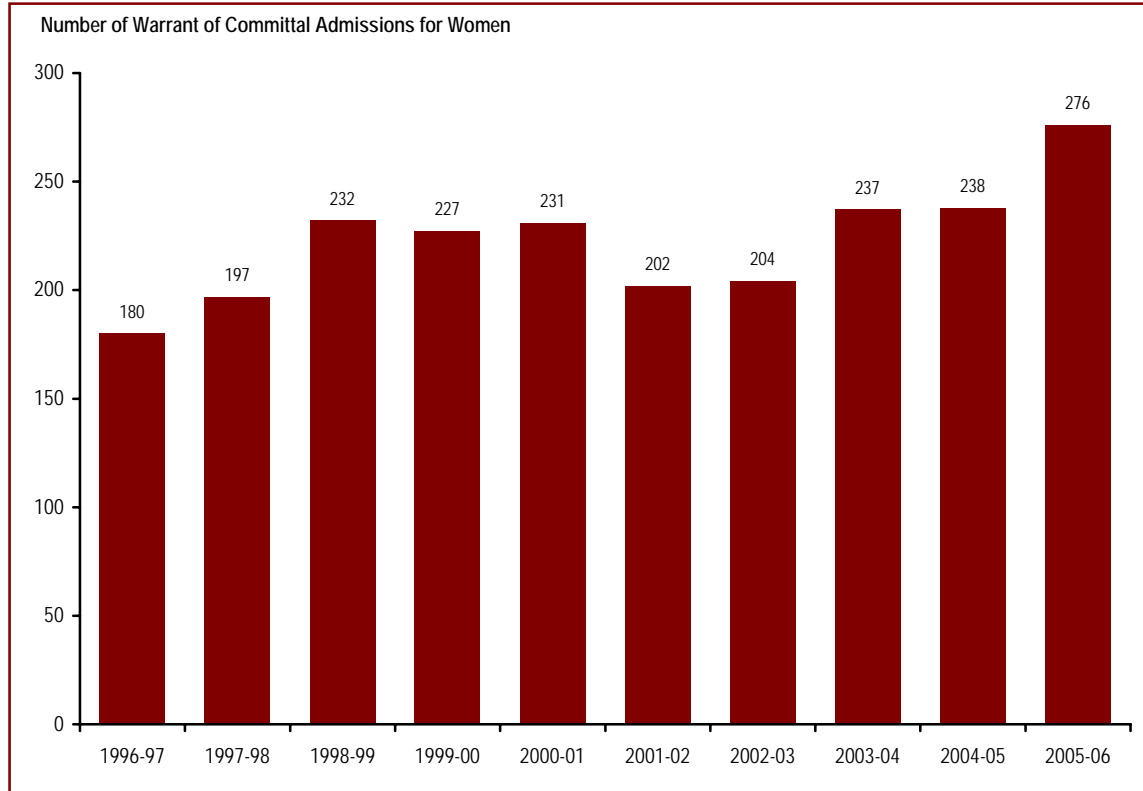
\*"Other" includes transfers from other jurisdictions through exchange of services, terminations, transfers from foreign countries, and admissions where a release is interrupted as a consequence of a new conviction.

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## THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION INCREASED IN 2005-06

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Figure C4



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of admissions increased 16.0% from 238 in 2004-05 to 276 in 2005-06.
- Overall, women continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of admissions (i.e., 5.8% in 2005-06).
- As of April 9, 2006, there were 408 women incarcerated in Canada under federal jurisdiction.

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**Note:**

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

**THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL  
JURISDICTION INCREASED IN 2005-06**

Table C4

Year	Warrant of Committal Admissions				Total
	Women		Men		
	#	%	#	%	
1996-97	180	4.0	4,372	96.0	4,552
1997-98	197	4.5	4,219	95.5	4,416
1998-99	232	5.0	4,411	95.0	4,643
1999-00	227	5.2	4,123	94.8	4,350
2000-01	231	5.4	4,047	94.6	4,278
2001-02	202	4.9	3,915	95.1	4,117
2002-03	204	4.8	4,069	95.2	4,273
2003-04	237	5.6	3,992	94.4	4,229
2004-05	238	5.2	4,331	94.8	4,569
2005-06	276	5.8	4,506	94.2	4,782

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

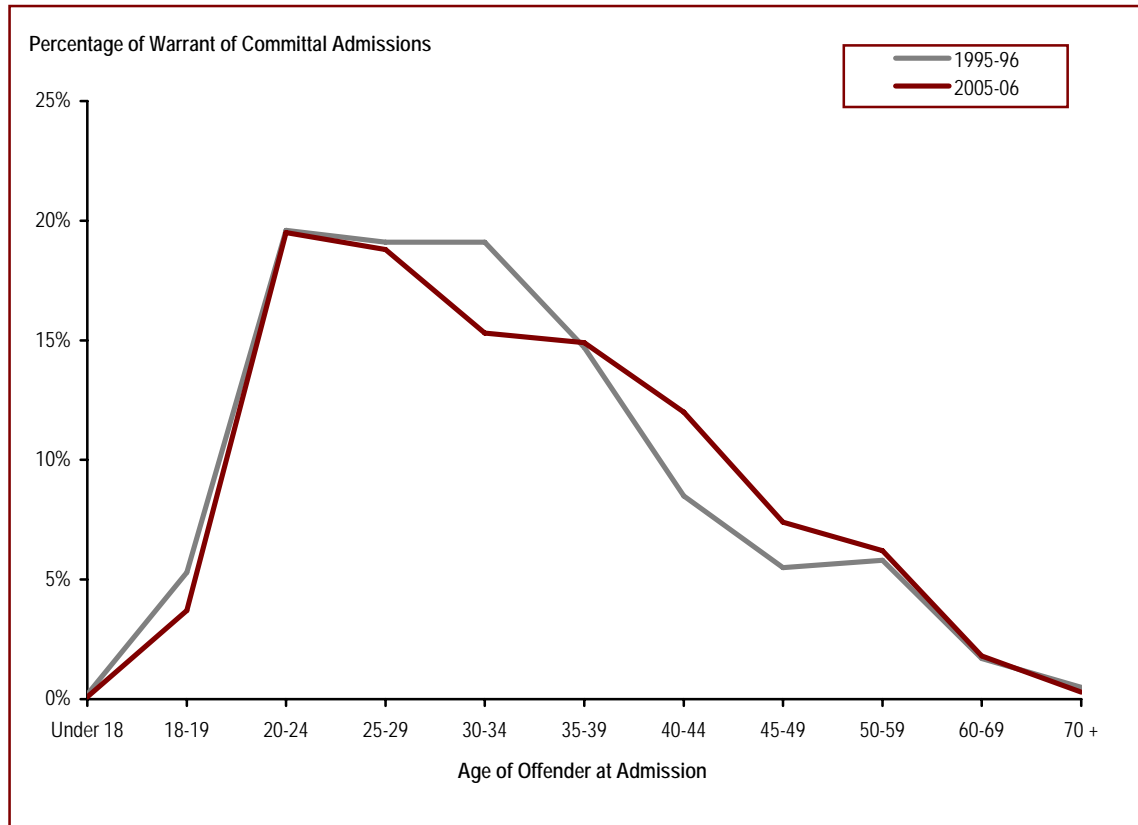
**Note:**

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 2005-06, 38.3% of offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 30.2% 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 31 in 1995-96 to 32 in 2005-06.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 40 and 49 at admission has increased from 612 (13.9%) in 1995-96 to 929 (19.4%) in 2005-06, whereas the number of offenders between the ages of 30 and 34 decreased from 839 (19.1%) in 1995-96 to 731 (15.3%) in 2005-06.

**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	1995-96						2005-06					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	2	1.4	5	0.1	7	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.1	6	0.1
18 and 19	5	3.4	229	5.4	234	5.3	3	1.1	176	3.9	179	3.7
20 to 24	28	18.9	832	19.6	860	19.6	50	18.1	883	19.6	933	19.5
25 to 29	30	20.3	809	19.1	839	19.1	67	24.3	831	18.4	898	18.8
30 to 34	21	14.2	818	19.3	839	19.1	41	14.9	690	15.3	731	15.3
35 to 39	23	15.5	623	14.7	646	14.7	50	18.1	662	14.7	712	14.9
40 to 44	24	16.2	348	8.2	372	8.5	36	13.0	537	11.9	573	12.0
45 to 49	10	6.8	230	5.4	240	5.5	16	5.8	340	7.5	356	7.4
50 to 59	5	3.4	250	5.9	255	5.8	11	4.0	286	6.3	297	6.2
60 to 69	0	0.0	76	1.8	76	1.7	2	0.7	82	1.8	84	1.8
70 and over	0	0.0	22	0.5	22	0.5	0	0.0	13	0.3	13	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>		<b>4,242</b>		<b>4,390</b>		<b>276</b>		<b>4,506</b>		<b>4,782</b>	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

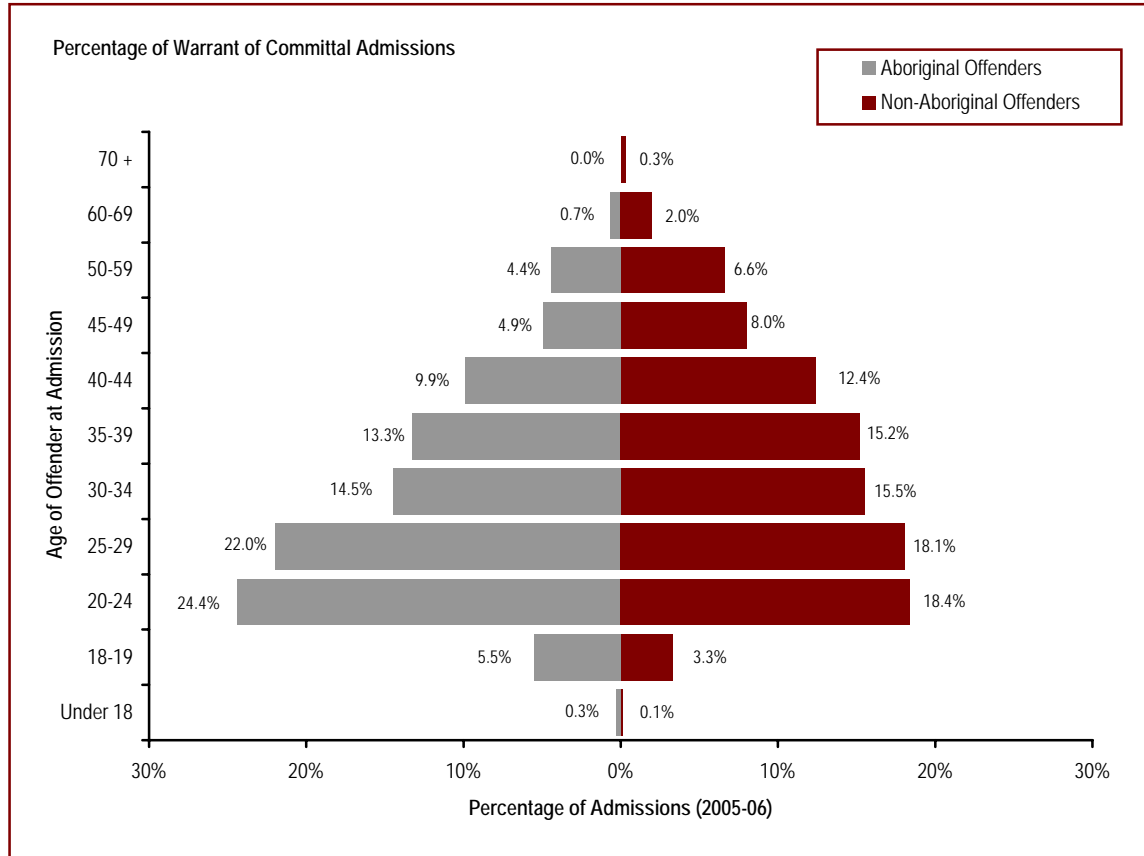
**Note:**

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

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

## THE AVERAGE AGE 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 2005-06, 52.2% of Aboriginal offenders were under the age of 30, compared to 39.9% 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	1995-96						2005-06					
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	4	0.6	3	0.1	7	0.2	3	0.3	3	0.1	6	0.1
18 and 19	51	7.3	183	5.0	234	5.3	48	5.5	131	3.3	179	3.7
20 to 24	182	25.9	678	18.4	860	19.6	212	24.4	721	18.4	933	19.5
25 to 29	143	20.4	696	18.9	839	19.1	191	22.0	707	18.1	898	18.8
30 to 34	137	19.5	702	19.0	839	19.1	126	14.5	605	15.5	731	15.3
35 to 39	87	12.4	559	15.2	646	14.7	116	13.3	596	15.2	712	14.9
40 to 44	45	6.4	327	8.9	372	8.5	86	9.9	487	12.4	573	12.0
45 to 49	25	3.6	215	5.8	240	5.5	43	4.9	313	8.0	356	7.4
50 to 59	21	3.0	234	6.3	255	5.8	38	4.4	259	6.6	297	6.2
60 to 69	7	1.0	69	1.9	76	1.7	6	0.7	78	2.0	84	1.8
70 and over	0	0.0	22	0.6	22	0.5	0	0.0	13	0.3	13	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>702</b>		<b>3,688</b>		<b>4,390</b>		<b>869</b>		<b>3,913</b>		<b>4,782</b>	

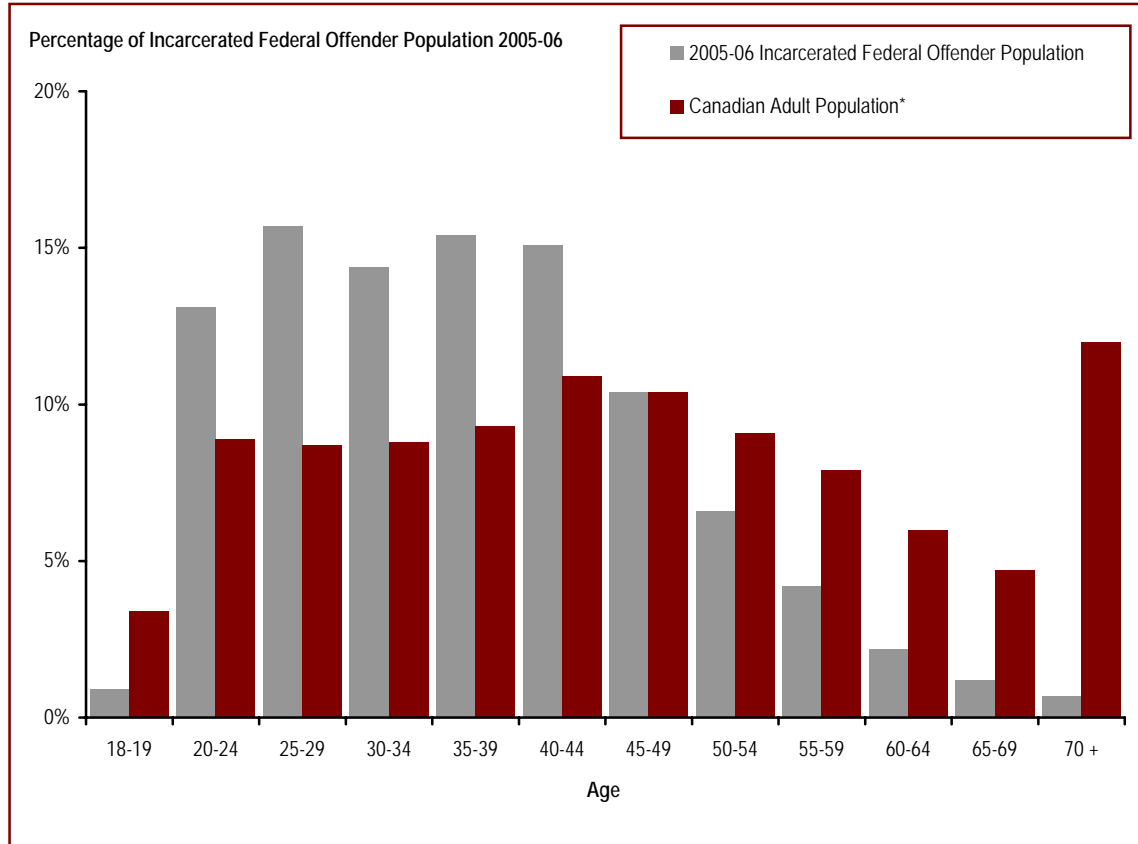
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

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

## 15% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Figure C7



Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

- In 2005-06, 59.6% of incarcerated offenders were under the age of 40 while 39.1% of the Canadian population was under the age of 40.
- In 2005-06, 14.9% of the incarcerated federal offender population was above the age of 50 while 39.7% of the Canadian population was above the age of 50.
- The community federal offender population was older than the incarcerated population; 26.4% of offenders in the community were over 50, compared to 14.9% of the incarcerated offenders in this age group.

**Note:**

\*Preliminary Postcensal Estimates, July 1, 2005; 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.

## 15% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Table C7

Age	Incarcerated		Community		Total		% of Canadian Adult Population*
	#	%	#	%	#	%	%
Under 18	6	<0.1	0	0.0	6	<0.1	-
18 and 19	115	0.9	17	0.2	132	0.6	3.4
20 to 24	1,660	13.1	685	8.2	2,345	11.1	8.9
25 to 29	1,984	15.7	1,059	12.7	3,043	14.5	8.7
30 to 34	1,828	14.4	999	11.9	2,827	13.4	8.8
35 to 39	1,955	15.4	1,194	14.3	3,149	15.0	9.3
40 to 44	1,909	15.1	1,216	14.5	3,125	14.9	10.9
45 to 49	1,317	10.4	980	11.7	2,297	10.9	10.4
50 to 54	836	6.6	768	9.2	1,604	7.6	9.1
55 to 59	536	4.2	589	7.0	1,125	5.3	7.9
60 to 64	284	2.2	401	4.8	685	3.3	6.0
65 to 69	152	1.2	236	2.8	388	1.8	4.7
70 and over	89	0.7	221	2.6	310	1.5	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,671</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,365</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,036</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

**Note:**

\*Preliminary Postcensal Estimates, July 1, 2005; Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

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

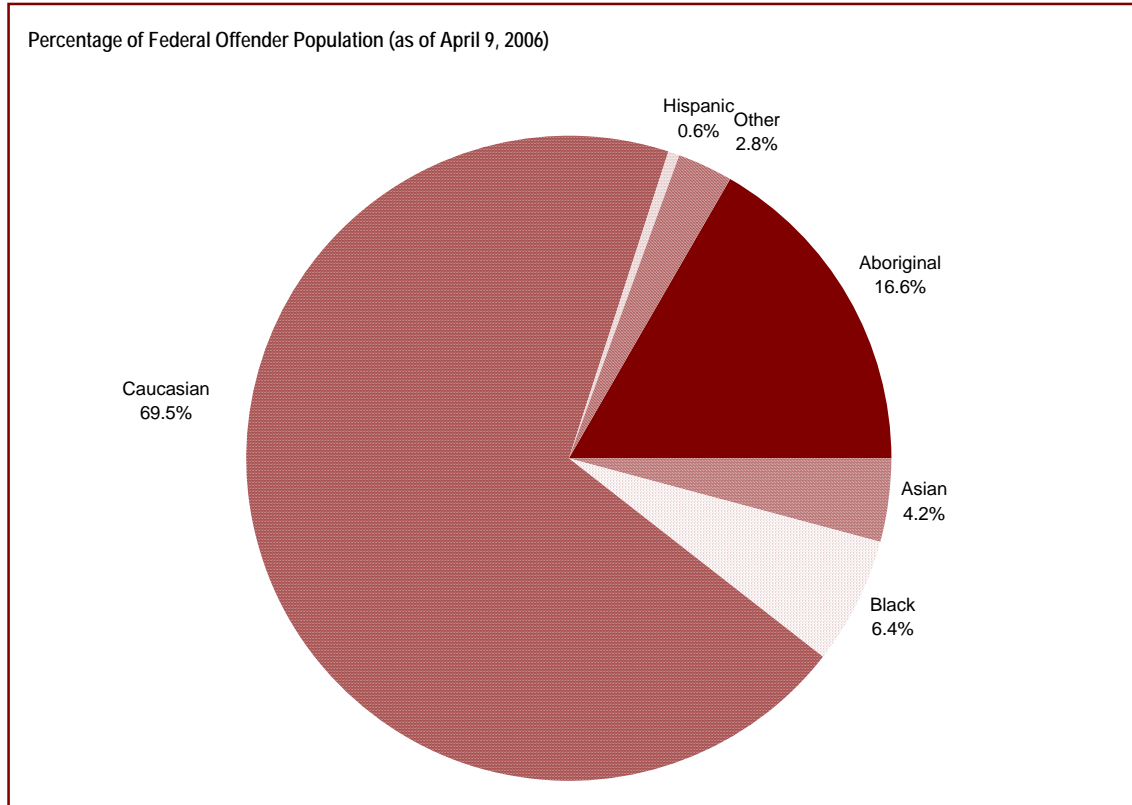
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 9, 2006.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

## 70% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Figure C8



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population is diverse; however, 69.5% of offenders identify themselves as Caucasian.
- These proportions have changed little since 2001-02.

**Note:**

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

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

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

## 70% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Table C8

	Offender Population			
	2001-02		2005-06	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Aboriginal</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>3,636</b>	<b>16.6</b>
Inuit	130	0.6	136	0.6
Métis	949	4.3	1,008	4.6
North American Indian	2,286	10.3	2,492	11.4
<b>Asian</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Arab/West Asian	145	0.7	131	0.6
Asiatic	317	1.4	177	0.8
Chinese	87	0.4	111	0.5
East Indian	77	0.3	42	0.2
Filipino	50	0.2	36	0.2
Japanese	4	<0.1	5	<0.1
Korean	10	<0.1	17	0.1
South East Asian	174	0.8	264	1.2
South Asian	111	0.5	127	0.6
<b>Black</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>15,690</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>15,233</b>	<b>69.5</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Hispanic	69	0.3	26	0.1
Latin American	68	0.3	112	0.5
<b>Other/Unknown</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,151</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

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

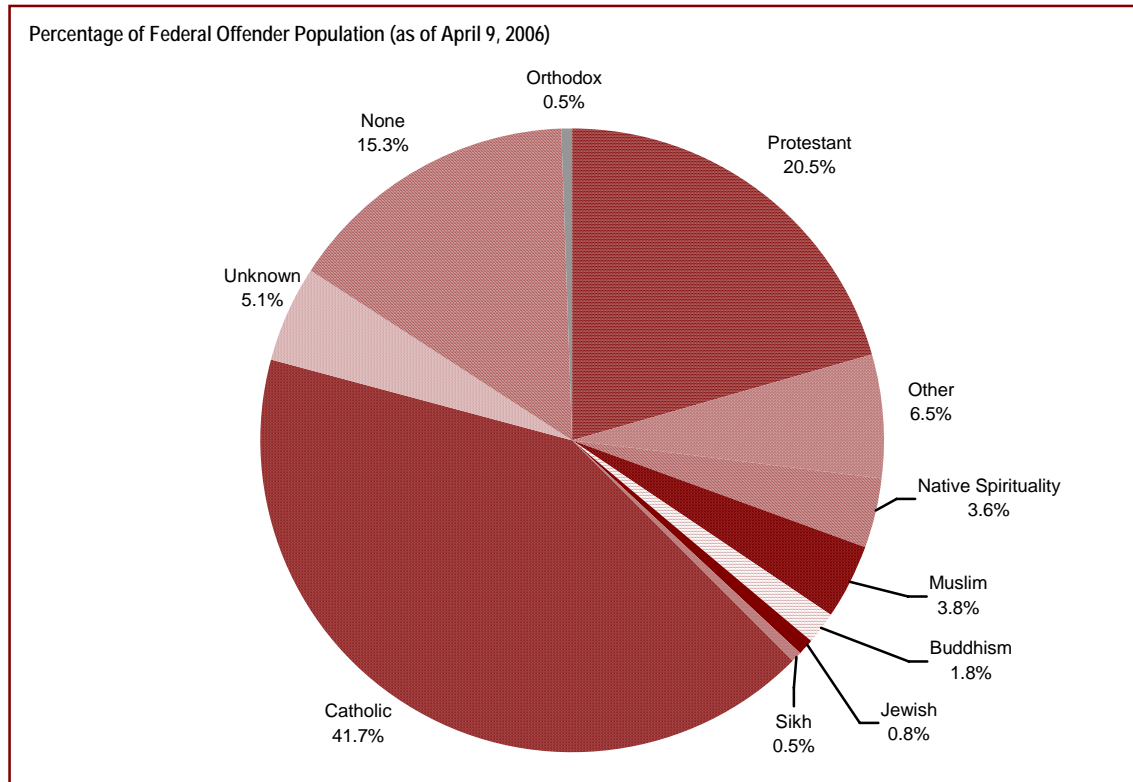
The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.



## THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Figure C9



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The religious identification of the current federal offender population is diverse. The two most frequently declared religions are Catholic (41.7%), and Protestant (20.5%).
- Religious identification is unknown for 5% of offenders, whereas 15% stated they have no religion.
- The pattern of religious identification has been relatively stable since 2001-02.

### 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, Hutterite, Lutheran, Mennonite, Moravian, Native Spirit Protestant, Pentecostal, 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, Jehovah's Witness, Mormon, Rastafarian, Scientology, Siddha Yoga, Taoism, Pagan, Sufiism, 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, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. 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.

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## THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

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Table C9

	Total Offender Population			
	2001-02		2005-06	
	#	%	#	%
Catholic	10,095	45.6	9,146	41.7
Protestant	4,801	21.7	4,485	20.5
Muslim	660	3.0	825	3.8
Native Spirituality	571	2.6	786	3.6
Buddhist	350	1.6	388	1.8
Jewish	159	0.7	166	0.8
Orthodox	117	0.5	108	0.5
Sikh	83	0.4	118	0.5
Other	1,487	6.7	1,432	6.5
None	2,595	11.7	3,352	15.3
Unknown	1,212	5.4	1,118	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,130</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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**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.

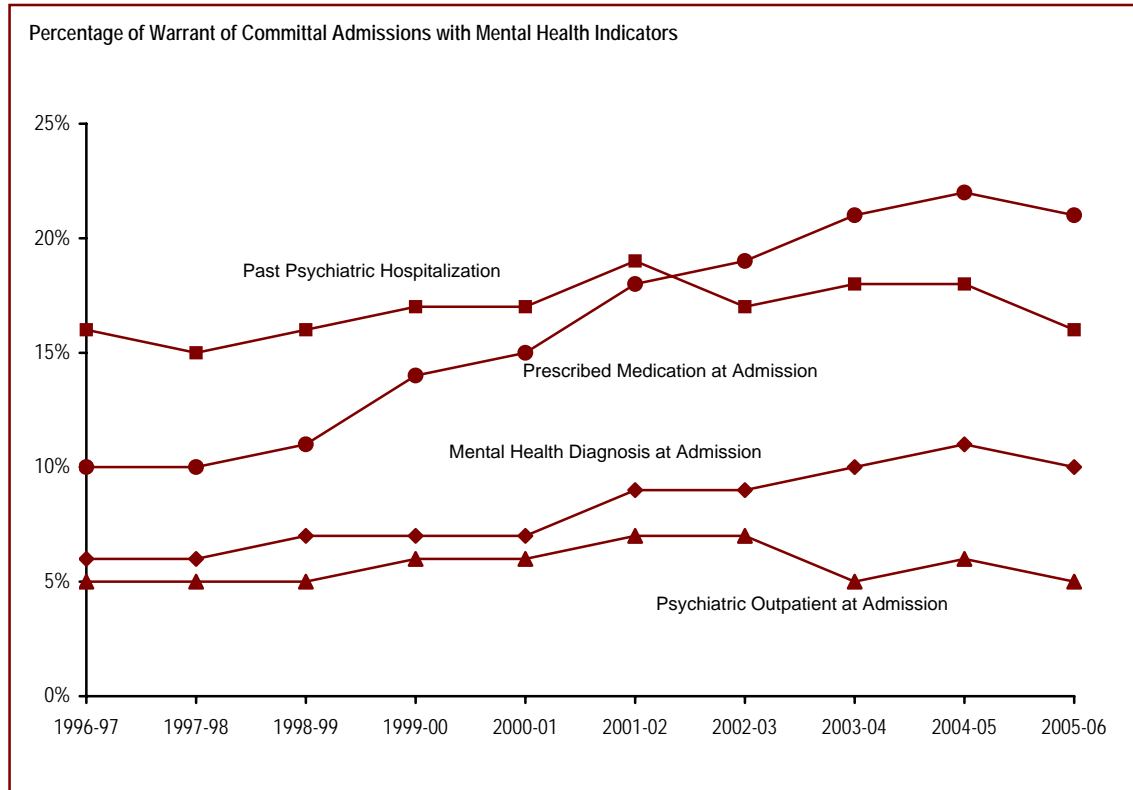
The data reflect the total offender population, which includes federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence) and federal offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community 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 100.0.

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

Figure C10



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The percentage of offenders committed to federal jurisdiction with a mental health diagnosis at time of admission is increasing.
- In 2005-06, 10% of offenders committed to federal jurisdiction had a mental health diagnosis at time of admission and 5% were receiving outpatient services prior to admission.
- In 2005-06, 31% of female offenders compared to 15% of male offenders had previously been hospitalized for psychiatric reasons.
- The percentage of federally incarcerated offenders prescribed medication for psychiatric concerns at admission has more than doubled from 10% in 1996-97 to 21% in 2005-06.
- Female offenders are twice as likely as male offenders to have a mental health diagnosis or to be prescribed medication for mental health concerns at time of admission.

**Note:**

Data are from the Correctional Service of Canada's Offender Intake Assessment process, where all new admissions are screened at intake.

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

Table C10 (2005-06)

Mental Health Indicator At Time of Admission	Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Diagnosis	37	15	301	9	338	10
Prescribed Psychiatric Medication	100	40	629	19	729	21
Past Psychiatric Hospitalization	75	31	484	15	559	16
Psychiatric Outpatient	29	12	166	5	195	5

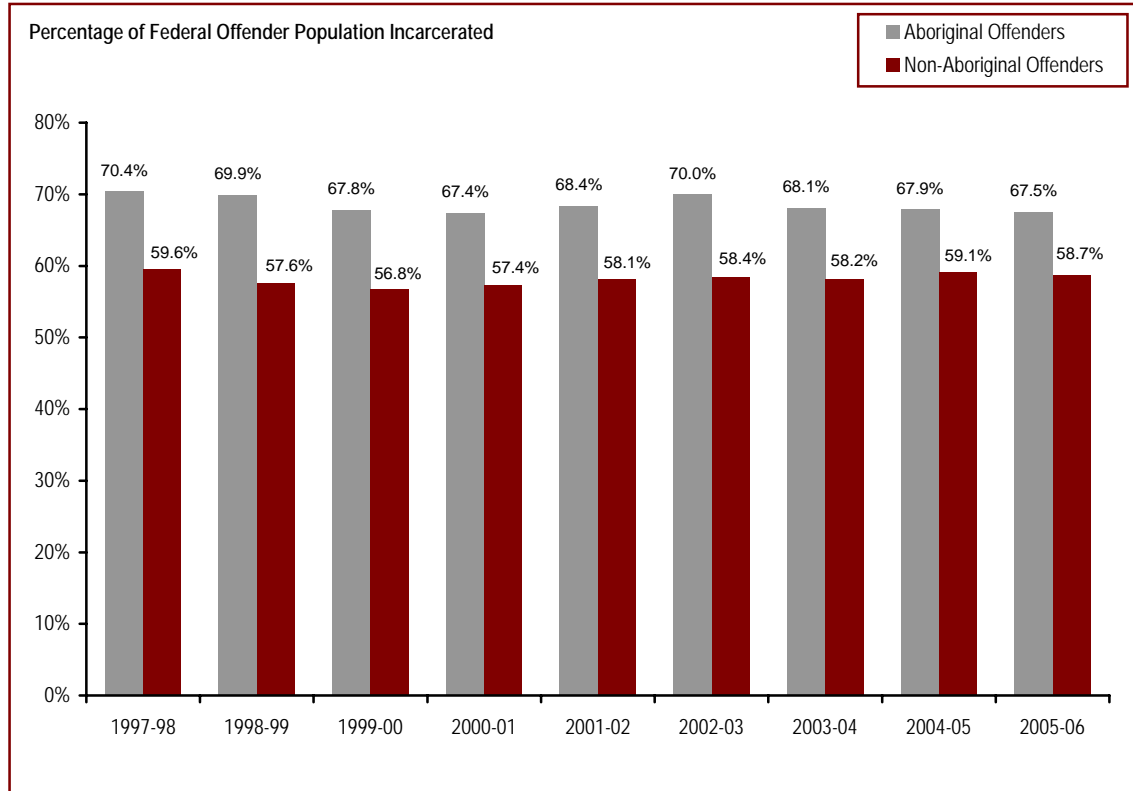
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

Data are from the Correctional Service of Canada's Offender Intake Assessment process, where all new admissions are screened at intake.

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

Figure C11



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of March 31, 2006, the proportion of offenders incarcerated was about 9% greater for Aboriginal offenders (67.5%) than for non-Aboriginal offenders (58.7%).
- Aboriginal women represent 31.4% of all incarcerated women while Aboriginal men represent 18.3% of incarcerated men.
- In 2005-06, Aboriginal offenders represented 16.7% of the total federal offender population while Aboriginal adults represent 2.7% of the Canadian adult population\*.
- Aboriginal offenders accounted for 18.7% of the incarcerated population and 13.6% of the community population in 2005-06.

**Note:**

\*2001 Census, Statistics Canada.

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

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

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

Table C11

		Incarcerated		Community		Total
Men		#	%	#	%	
2002-03	Aboriginal	2,209	70.6	920	29.4	3,129
	Non-Aboriginal	10,087	59.1	6,991	40.9	17,078
	Total	12,296	60.9	7,911	39.1	20,207
2003-04	Aboriginal	2,193	68.5	1,009	31.5	3,202
	Non-Aboriginal	9,841	58.8	6,897	41.2	16,738
	Total	12,034	60.4	7,906	39.6	19,940
2004-05	Aboriginal	2,196	68.8	994	31.2	3,190
	Non-Aboriginal	10,060	59.9	6,735	40.1	16,795
	Total	12,256	61.3	7,729	38.7	19,985
2005-06	Aboriginal	2,245	68.3	1,041	31.7	3,286
	Non-Aboriginal	10,018	59.5	6,824	40.5	16,842
	Total	12,263	60.9	7,865	39.1	20,128
<b>Women</b>						
2002-03	Aboriginal	104	59.1	72	40.9	176
	Non-Aboriginal	252	39.4	388	60.6	640
	Total	356	43.6	460	56.4	816
2003-04	Aboriginal	108	60.3	71	39.7	179
	Non-Aboriginal	271	42.8	362	57.2	633
	Total	379	46.7	433	53.3	812
2004-05	Aboriginal	100	52.4	91	47.6	191
	Non-Aboriginal	268	40.2	398	59.8	666
	Total	368	42.9	489	57.1	857
2005-06	Aboriginal	128	56.1	100	43.9	228
	Non-Aboriginal	280	41.2	400	58.8	680
	Total	408	44.9	500	55.1	908

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

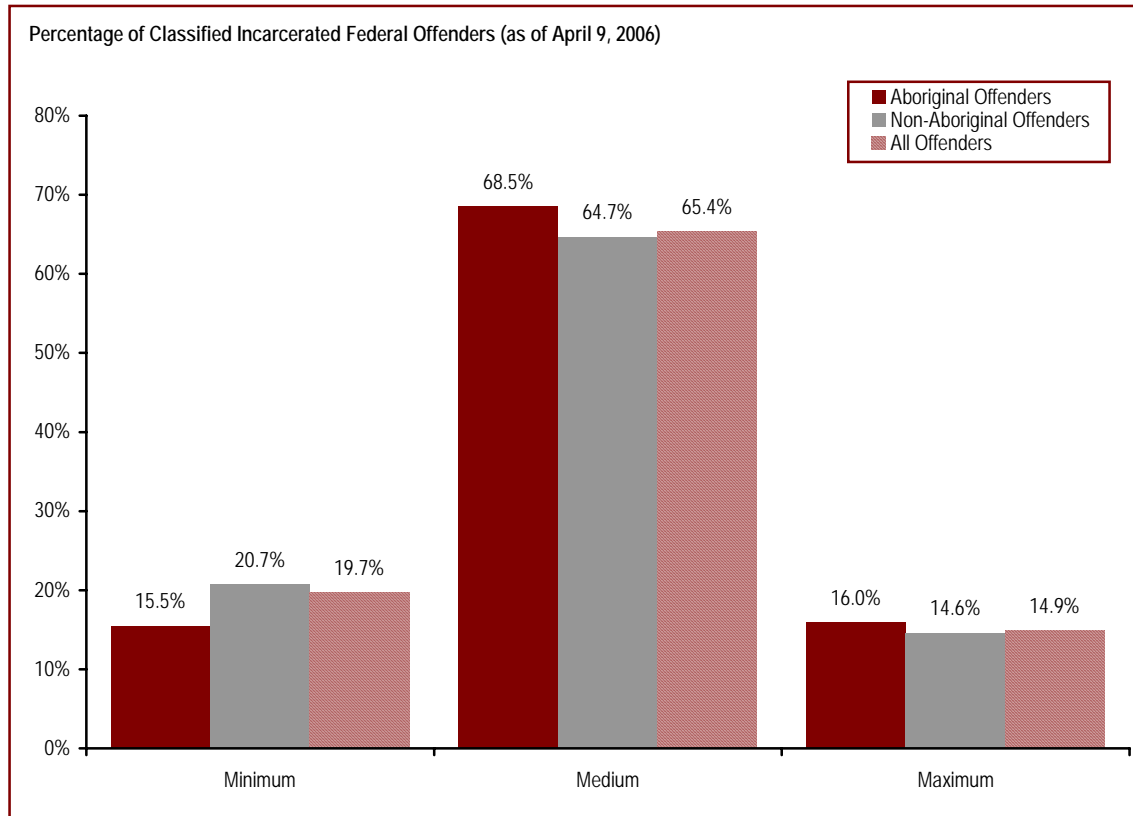
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

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

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

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

Figure C12



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Approximately two-thirds (65.4%) of federal offenders are classified as medium security risk.
- Compared to non-Aboriginal offenders, a lower percentage of Aboriginal offenders are classified as minimum security risk (15.5% vs. 20.7%) and a higher percentage are classified as medium (68.5% vs. 64.7%) and maximum (16.0% vs. 14.6%) security risk.

**Note:**

The data represent the offender security level decision, as of April 9, 2006.

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

Table C12

Security Risk Level	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	350	15.5	1,980	20.7	2,330	19.7
Medium	1,547	68.5	6,180	64.7	7,727	65.4
Maximum	361	16.0	1,396	14.6	1,757	14.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,258</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,556</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,814</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not yet determined*	115		742		857	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,373</b>		<b>10,298</b>		<b>12,671</b>	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

\*The "not yet determined" category includes offenders who have not yet been classified.

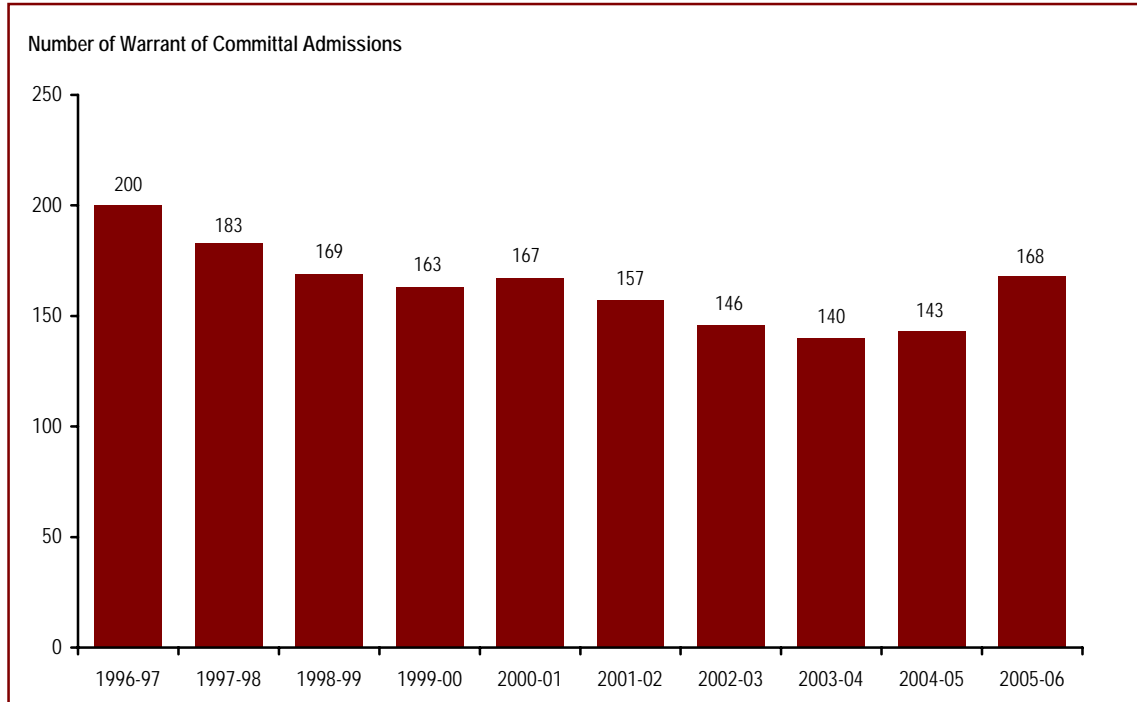
The data represent the offender security level decision, as of April 9, 2006.

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 2005-06

Figure C13



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 2004-05 to 2005-06, the number of admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life/indeterminate\* sentence increased by 17.5%. Notwithstanding this increase, the number of admissions with life/indeterminate sentences was 16% lower in 2005-06 than it was in 1996-97 as the number of admissions with a life/indeterminate sentence had been gradually declining.
- As of April 9, 2006, there were a total of 2,857 offenders incarcerated with a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these, 2,786 (97.5%) were men and 71 (2.5%) were women; 506 (17.7%) were Aboriginal and 2,351 (82.3%) were non-Aboriginal.
- As of April 9, 2006, 22% of the total federal population was serving a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these offenders, 62% were incarcerated and 38% were being 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 2005-06

Table C13

Year	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
1996-97	2	31	33	9	158	167	11	189	200
1997-98	0	33	33	5	145	150	5	178	183
1998-99	2	39	41	3	125	128	5	164	169
1999-00	4	26	30	4	129	133	8	155	163
2000-01	2	30	32	8	127	135	10	157	167
2001-02	1	29	30	5	122	127	6	151	157
2002-03	0	30	30	4	112	116	4	142	146
2003-04	0	16	16	2	122	124	2	138	140
2004-05	1	19	20	5	118	123	6	137	143
2005-06	3	36	36	9	120	129	12	156	168

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

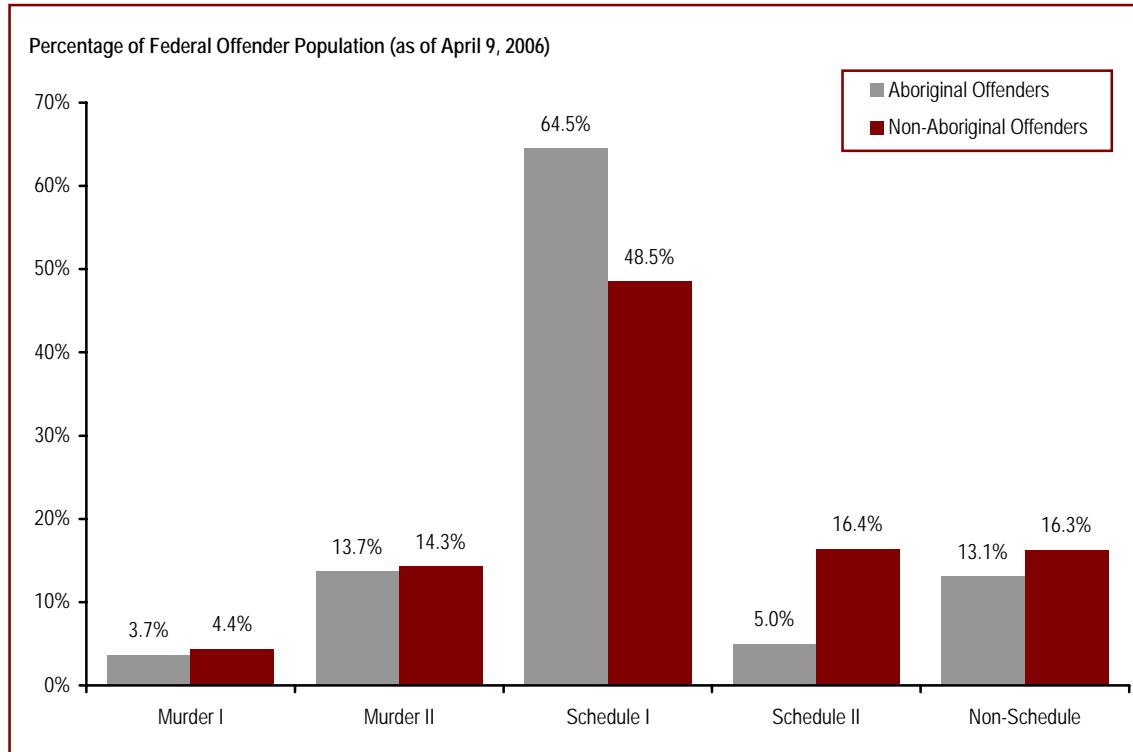
**Note:**

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

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

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

Figure C14



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 9, 2006, a greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence (81.8% versus 67.2%, respectively).
- 76.0% of Aboriginal women offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 48.1% of non-Aboriginal women offenders.
- Of those offenders serving a sentence for Murder, 3.7% were women and 15.6% were Aboriginal.
- A greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence (64.5% versus 48.5%, respectively).
- 5.0% of Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 16.4% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- 28.8% of women were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 13.9% for men.

**Note:**

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

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

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

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

## 70% 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	2	131	133	23	776	799	25	907	932
Percent	0.8	3.9	3.7	3.2	4.4	4.4	2.6	4.3	4.3
Murder II	28	469	497	96	2,522	2,618	124	2,991	3,115
Percent	11.7	13.8	13.7	13.4	14.4	14.3	12.9	14.3	14.2
Schedule I	159	2,187	2,346	223	8,655	8,878	382	10,842	11,224
Percent	66.3	64.4	64.5	31.0	49.3	48.5	39.8	51.7	51.2
Schedule II	36	146	182	240	2,767	3,007	276	2,913	3,189
Percent	15.0	4.3	5.0	33.4	15.7	16.4	28.8	13.9	14.5
Non-Schedule	15	463	478	137	2,849	2,986	152	3,312	3,464
Percent	6.3	13.6	13.1	19.1	16.2	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.8
	<b>240</b>	<b>3,396</b>		<b>719</b>	<b>17,569</b>		<b>959</b>	<b>20,965</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,636</b>			<b>18,288</b>			<b>21,924</b>		

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

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

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

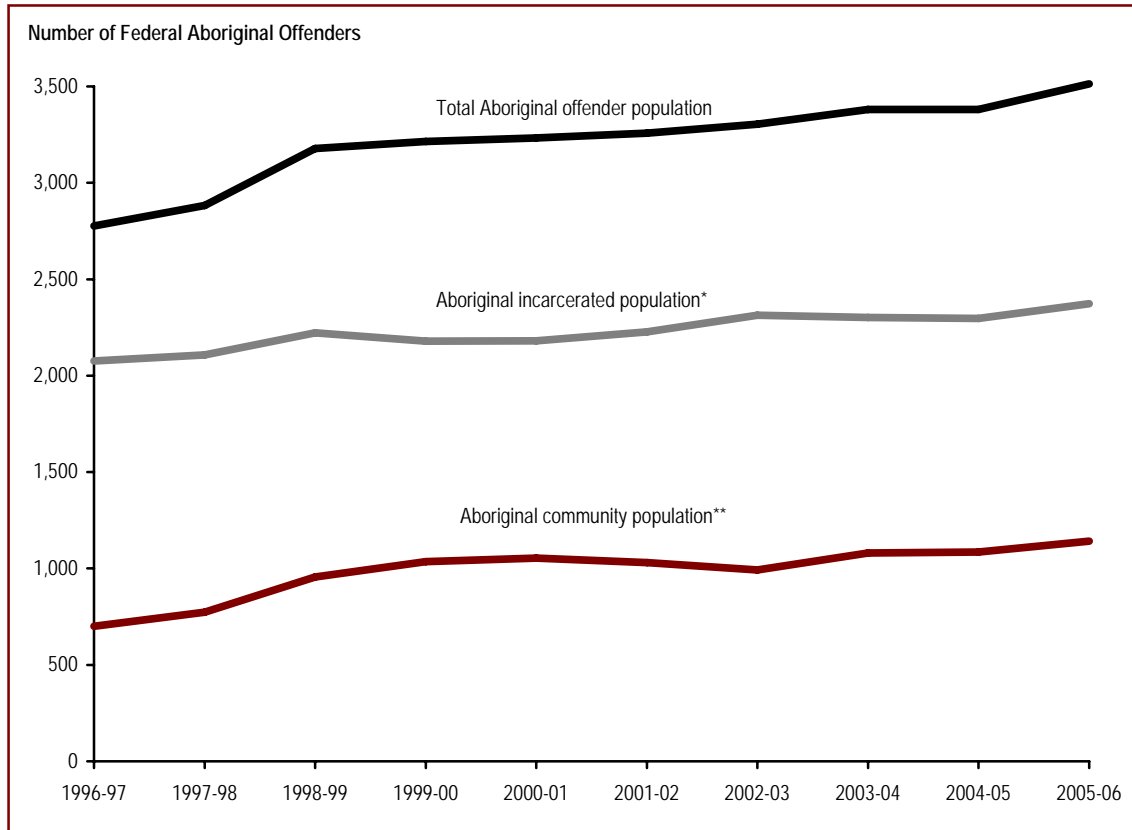
Schedule II comprises serious drug offences or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

The data reflect the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, 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 9, 2006.

## THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Figure C15



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 1996-97 to 2005-06, the Aboriginal population under federal jurisdiction increased by 26.6%.
- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal women increased steadily from 62 in 1996-97 to 128 in 2005-06, an increase of 106.5% in the last ten years. The increase for incarcerated Aboriginal men was 11.5% for the same period, increasing from 2,014 to 2,245.
- The number of Aboriginal offenders on community supervision increased from 1996-97 to 2005-06, an increase of 63.0% in the last ten years, from 700 to 1,141. The Aboriginal community population accounted for 13.6% of the total community population in 2005-06.

**Note:**

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

\*\*Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, 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 IS INCREASING

Table C15

Aboriginal Offenders		Year				
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
<b>Incarcerated</b>						
Atlantic Region	Men	79	90	86	83	75
	Women	5	5	6	3	9
Quebec Region	Men	194	212	202	184	201
	Women	5	6	5	3	3
Ontario Region	Men	297	304	289	290	296
	Women	6	14	11	11	12
Prairie Region	Men	1,175	1,212	1,202	1,213	1,268
	Women	71	64	66	69	85
Pacific Region	Men	384	391	414	426	405
	Women	11	15	20	14	19
National Total	Men	2,129	2,209	2,193	2,196	2,245
	Women	98	104	108	100	128
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>2,373</b>
<b>Community</b>						
Atlantic Region	Men	28	24	27	31	33
	Women	3	2	1	5	8
Quebec Region	Men	59	57	84	67	82
	Women	0	0	2	2	3
Ontario Region	Men	103	104	117	112	109
	Women	11	10	10	10	9
Prairie Region	Men	578	551	573	598	605
	Women	58	54	48	57	66
Pacific Region	Men	184	184	208	186	212
	Women	6	6	10	17	14
National Total	Men	952	920	1,009	994	1,041
	Women	78	72	71	91	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>1,141</b>
<b>Total Incarcerated &amp; Community</b>		<b>3,257</b>	<b>3,305</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>3,514</b>

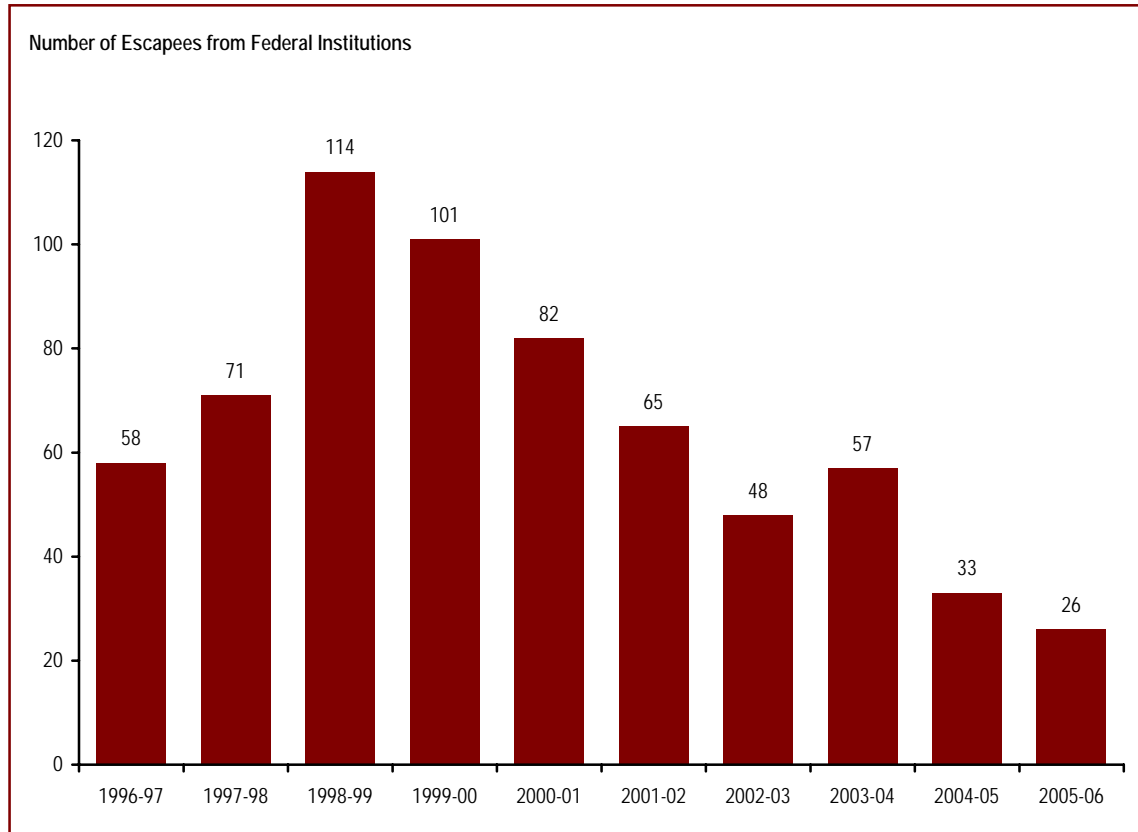
Source: Correctional Service of Canada

**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 NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS DECREASED

Figure C16



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2005-06, there were 23 escape incidents involving a total of 26 inmates. Of these 26 escapees, 24 had been recaptured as of April 1, 2006.
- In 2005-06, all the escapees were from minimum security facilities.
- Inmates who escaped from federal institutions in 2005-06 represented less than 0.2% of the inmate population.

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## THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS DECREASED

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Table C16

Type of Escapes	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Escapes from Multi-level Institutions	2	0	2	1	0
Number of Escapees	3	0	2	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	3	0	1	1	0
Number of Escapees	6	0	1	1	0
Escapes from Minimum Security Level Institutions	47	43	48	30	23
Number of Escapees	56	48	54	31	26
<b>Total Number of Escape Incidents</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Total Number of Escapees</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>

Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

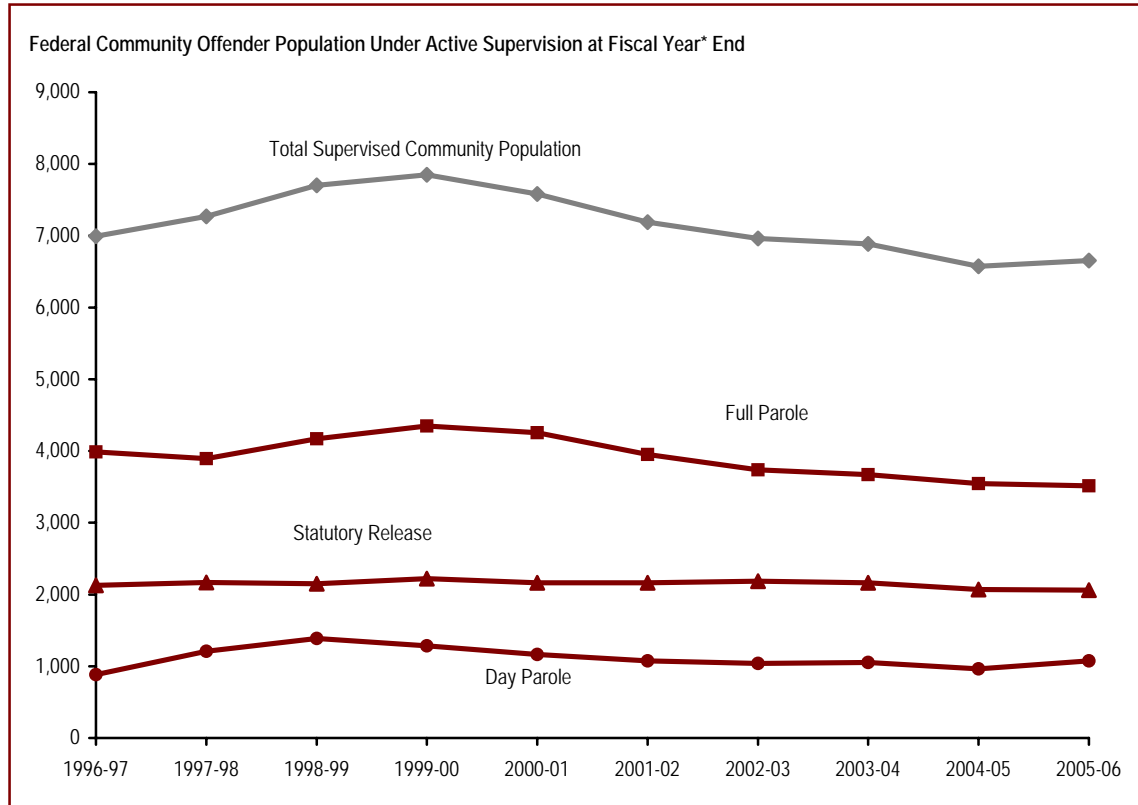
The data represent the number of escape incidents from federal facilities during each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

An escape incident can involve more than one offender.



## THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY HAS DECREASED

Figure C17



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- After decreases in the federal offender population in the community under active supervision\*\* from 1999-00 to 2004-05, there was a 1.2% increase in 2005-06.
- In 2005-06, there were 6,231 men and 424 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, offenders paroled for deportation or offenders unlawfully at large.

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

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

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

## THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY HAS DECREASED

Table C17

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

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

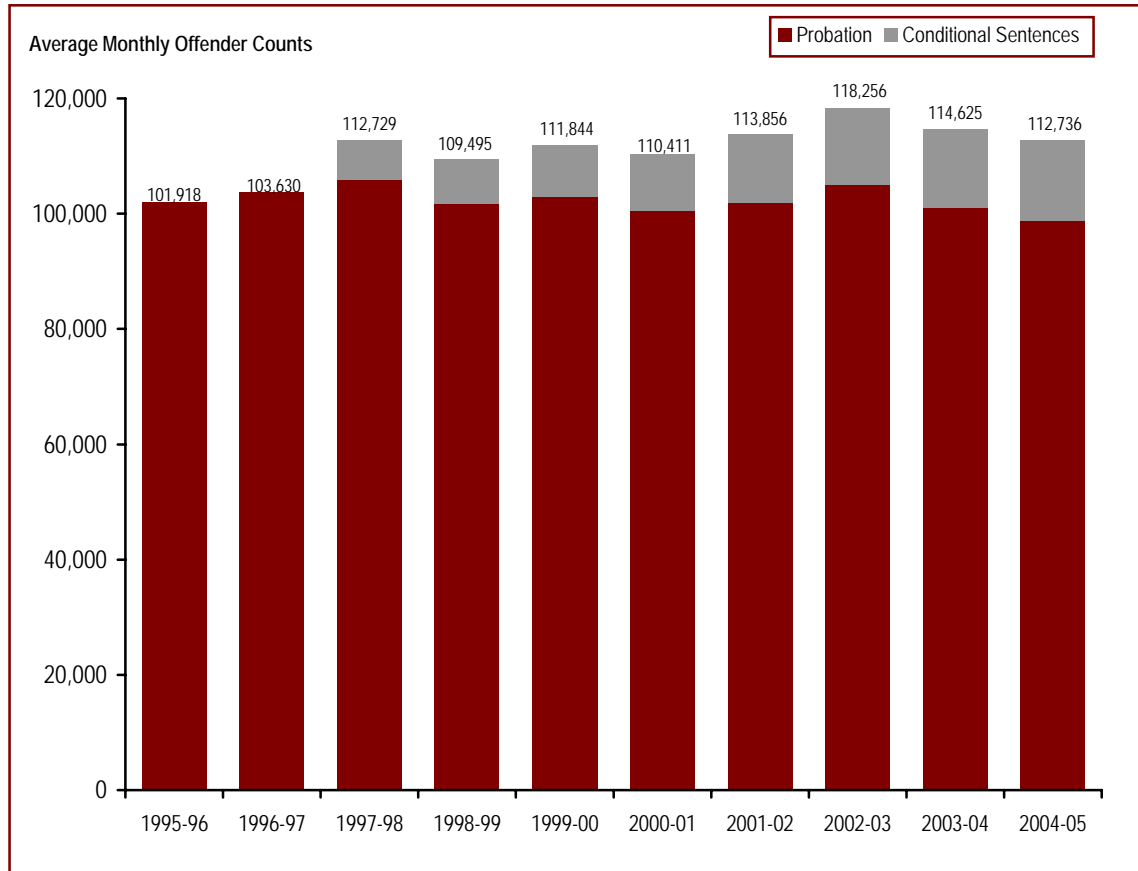
\*Percent change is measured from the previous year.

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, offenders paroled for deportation or offenders unlawfully at large.

## CONDITIONAL SENTENCES HAVE INCREASED THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

Figure C18



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

- Since the introduction of the conditional sentence as a sentencing option in September 1996, the number of offenders serving a conditional sentence has increased steadily.
- In 2004-05, the total number of offenders on probation was 98,805.
- Probation counts have fluctuated over the past decade.

### Note:

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

Probation count data are not available for Nunavut in 1999-00, 2000-01, 2002-03 and 2003-04 and for New Brunswick in 2000-01. Data are not available from the Northwest Territories for all years except 2002-03.

--Data reporting conditional sentences begins in 1997-98 as this was the first full year for which data were available. For 1998-99 and 1999-00, figures are not available for Prince Edward Island. For 1997-98 to 2000-01, figures are not available for New Brunswick. For 1997-98 to 2004-05, figures are not available for the Northwest Territories. For 1999-00, 2000-01, 2002-03 and 2003-04 figures are not available for Nunavut.

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## CONDITIONAL SENTENCES HAVE INCREASED THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

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Table C18

Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Conditional Sentence	Total
1995-96	101,918	--	101,918
1996-97	103,630	--	103,630
1997-98	105,861	6,868	112,729
1998-99	101,868	7,627	109,495
1999-00	102,860	8,984	111,844
2000-01	100,526	9,885	110,411
2001-02	101,915	11,941	113,856
2002-03	105,062	13,193	118,256
2003-04	100,993	13,632	114,625
2004-05	98,805	13,931	112,736

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

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**Note:**

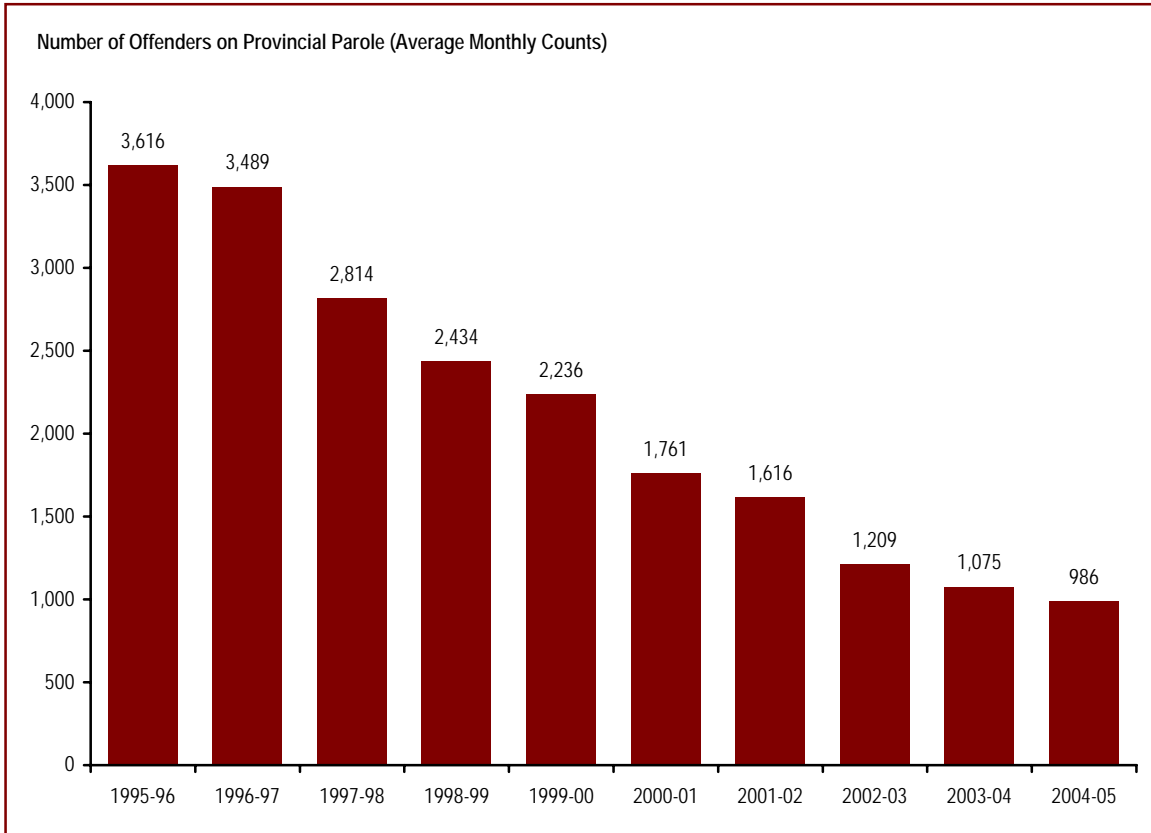
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Probation count data are not available for Nunavut in 1999-00, 2000-01, 2002-03 and 2003-04 and for New Brunswick in 2000-01. Data are not available from the Northwest Territories for all years except 2002-03.

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## THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECLINED

Figure C19



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

- The number of offenders on provincial parole decreased from 1995-96 to 2004-05.
- The greatest decline of offenders on provincial parole has occurred in Ontario and Quebec.

**Note:**

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

## THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECLINED

Table C19

Year	Average Monthly Counts on Provincial Parole						Percent Change
	Provincial Boards				National Parole Board*	Total	
	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Total			
1995-96	1,918	1,011	283	3,212	404	3,616	--
1996-97	1,808	744	594	3,146	343	3,489	-3.5
1997-98	1,640	621	246	2,507	307	2,814	-19.3
1998-99	1,334	574	239	2,147	287	2,434	-13.5
1999-00	1,291	406	203	1,900	336	2,236	-8.1
2000-01	903	322	249	1,474	287	1,761	-21.2
2001-02	846	276	265	1,387	229	1,616	-8.2
2002-03	581	210	223	1,014	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

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

**Note:**

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

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

## Section D

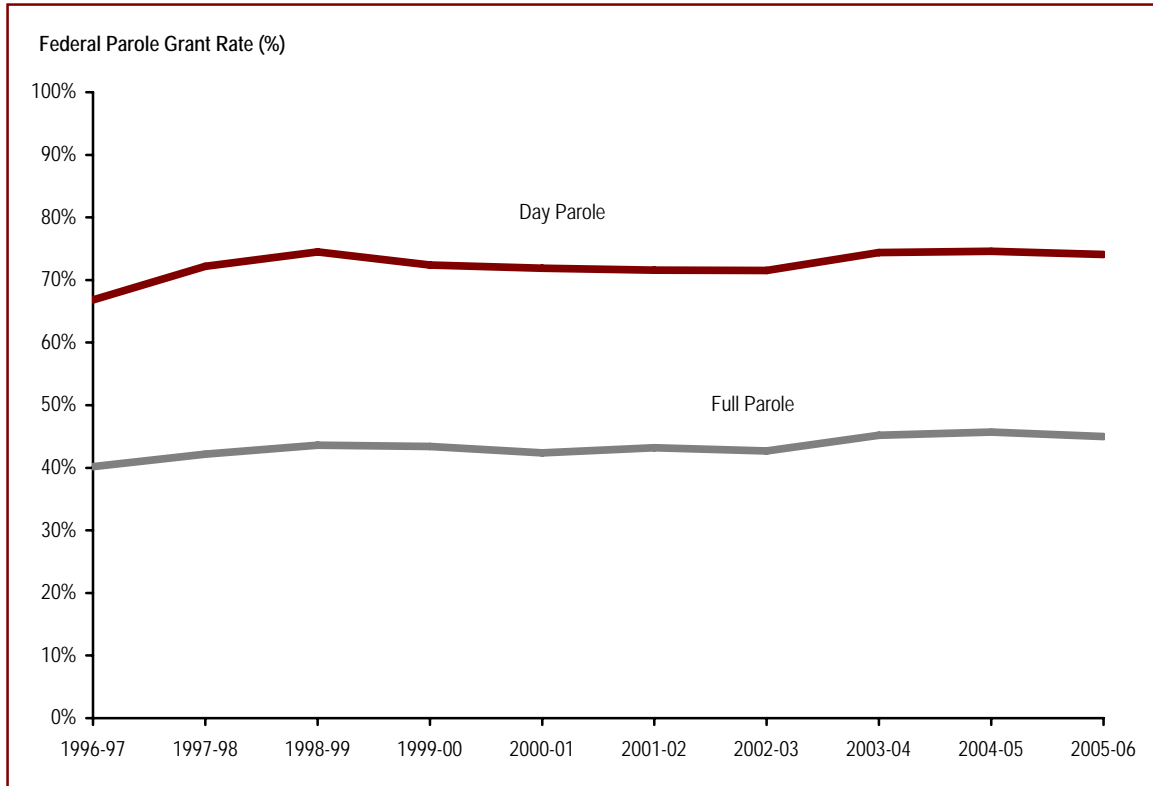
### Conditional Release





## THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE IS RELATIVELY STABLE

Figure D1



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2005-06, the grant rates for day parole and full parole were 74.1% and 45.0%, respectively.
- The grant rates for day parole and full parole increased from 1996-97 to 1998-99 and have since remained relatively stable.
- Federal day parole and full parole grant rates are higher for female offenders than for male offenders.

**Note:**

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

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

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 National Parole Board in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

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

## THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE IS RELATIVELY STABLE

Table D1

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate (%)		
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Total
Day Parole	1996-97	106	2,590	15	1,327	87.6	66.1	66.8
	1997-98	176	3,469	29	1,371	85.9	71.7	72.2
	1998-99	218	3,583	27	1,273	89.0	73.8	74.5
	1999-00	229	3,611	38	1,428	85.8	71.7	72.4
	2000-01	224	3,236	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	2,829	24	1,181	89.1	70.5	71.5
	2003-04	213	2,908	25	1,047	89.5	73.5	74.4
	2004-05	258	2,819	24	1,026	91.5	73.3	74.6
	2005-06	247	2,958	33	1,089	88.2	73.1	74.1
Full Parole	1996-97	111	1,633	32	2,561	77.6	38.9	40.2
	1997-98	120	1,860	69	2,642	63.5	41.3	42.2
	1998-99	154	1,962	71	2,663	68.4	42.4	43.6
	1999-00	195	1,974	84	2,739	69.9	41.9	43.4
	2000-01	173	1,641	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	1,393	57	1,967	66.3	41.5	42.7
	2003-04	155	1,449	48	1,897	76.4	43.3	45.2
	2004-05	155	1,376	72	1,750	68.3	44.0	45.7
	2005-06	168	1,488	67	1,957	71.5	43.2	45.0

Source: National Parole Board.

### Note:

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

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

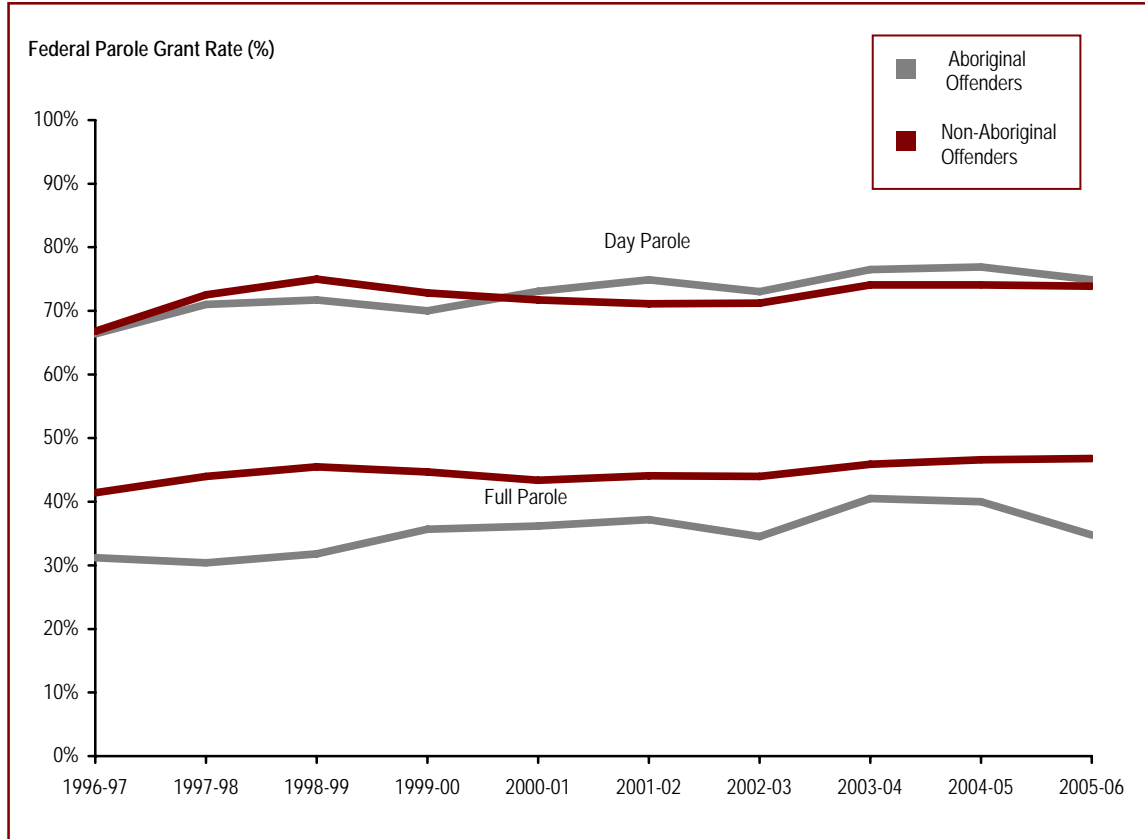
Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

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

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

## THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS HAS INCREASED IN THE LAST DECADE

Figure D2



Source: National Parole Board.

- The day parole grant rate for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders decreased in 2005-06. The rate was 1.0% higher for Aboriginal offenders than that of non-Aboriginal offenders in 2005-06.
- The full parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders decreased 5.2% in 2005-06 to 34.8% from 40% in 2004-05. In 2005-06, the rate was 12.0% lower than that for non-Aboriginal offenders.

### Note:

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

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

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 National Parole Board in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

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

## THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS HAS INCREASED IN THE LAST DECADE

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	1996-97	308	156	66.4	2,388	1,186	66.8	4,038
	1997-98	499	204	71.0	3,146	1,196	72.5	5,045
	1998-99	529	209	71.7	3,272	1,091	75.0	5,101
	1999-00	526	225	70.0	3,314	1,241	72.8	5,306
	2000-01	518	191	73.1	2,942	1,161	71.7	4,812
	2001-02	469	157	74.9	2,701	1,100	71.1	4,427
	2002-03	474	175	73.0	2,551	1,030	71.2	4,230
	2003-04	496	152	76.5	2,626	920	74.1	4,194
	2004-05	487	146	76.9	2,590	904	74.1	4,127
	2005-06	567	190	74.9	2,638	932	73.9	4,327
Full Parole	1996-97	159	350	31.2	1,585	2,243	41.4	4,337
	1997-98	186	425	30.4	1,794	2,286	44.0	4,691
	1998-99	208	446	31.8	1,908	2,288	45.5	4,850
	1999-00	244	439	35.7	1,925	2,384	44.7	4,992
	2000-01	204	360	36.2	1,610	2,104	43.4	4,278
	2001-02	182	307	37.2	1,478	1,874	44.1	3,841
	2002-03	169	321	34.5	1,336	1,703	44.0	3,529
	2003-04	193	284	40.5	1,412	1,662	45.9	3,551
	2004-05	188	282	40.0	1,343	1,540	46.6	3,353
	2005-06	194	364	34.8	1,462	1,660	46.8	3,680

Source: National Parole Board.

### Note:

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

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

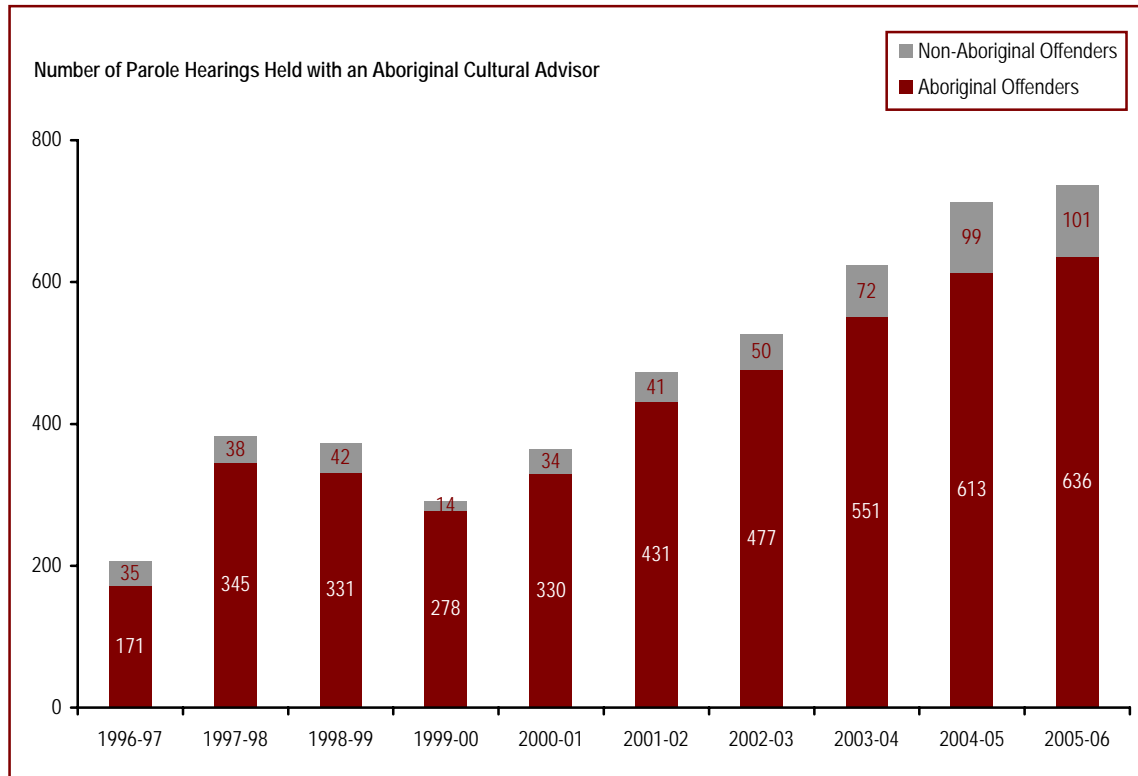
Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

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

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

## FEDERAL PAROLE HEARINGS INVOLVING AN ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR ARE INCREASING

Figure D3



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2005-06, almost half (47.5%) of all hearings for Aboriginal offenders were held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, an increase from 15.2% in 1996-97.
- In 2005-06, hearings held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor for non-Aboriginal offenders accounted for 13.7% of all hearings with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor.

### Note:

The presence of an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor is an alternative approach to the traditional parole hearing, which was introduced by the National Parole Board 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 ARE INCREASING

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	
	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%
1996-97	1,123	171	15.2	5,676	35	0.6	6,799	206	3.0
1997-98	1,184	345	29.1	5,655	38	0.7	6,839	383	5.6
1998-99	1,137	331	29.1	5,554	42	0.8	6,691	373	5.6
1999-00	1,235	278	22.5	5,596	14	0.3	6,831	292	4.3
2000-01	1,121	330	29.4	5,270	34	0.6	6,391	364	5.7
2001-02	1,089	431	39.6	4,785	41	0.9	5,874	472	8.0
2002-03	1,156	477	41.3	5,036	50	1.0	6,192	527	8.5
2003-04	1,209	551	45.6	5,111	72	1.4	6,320	623	9.9
2004-05	1,280	613	47.9	5,083	99	1.9	6,363	712	11.2
2005-06	1,339	636	47.5	5,231	101	1.9	6,570	737	11.2

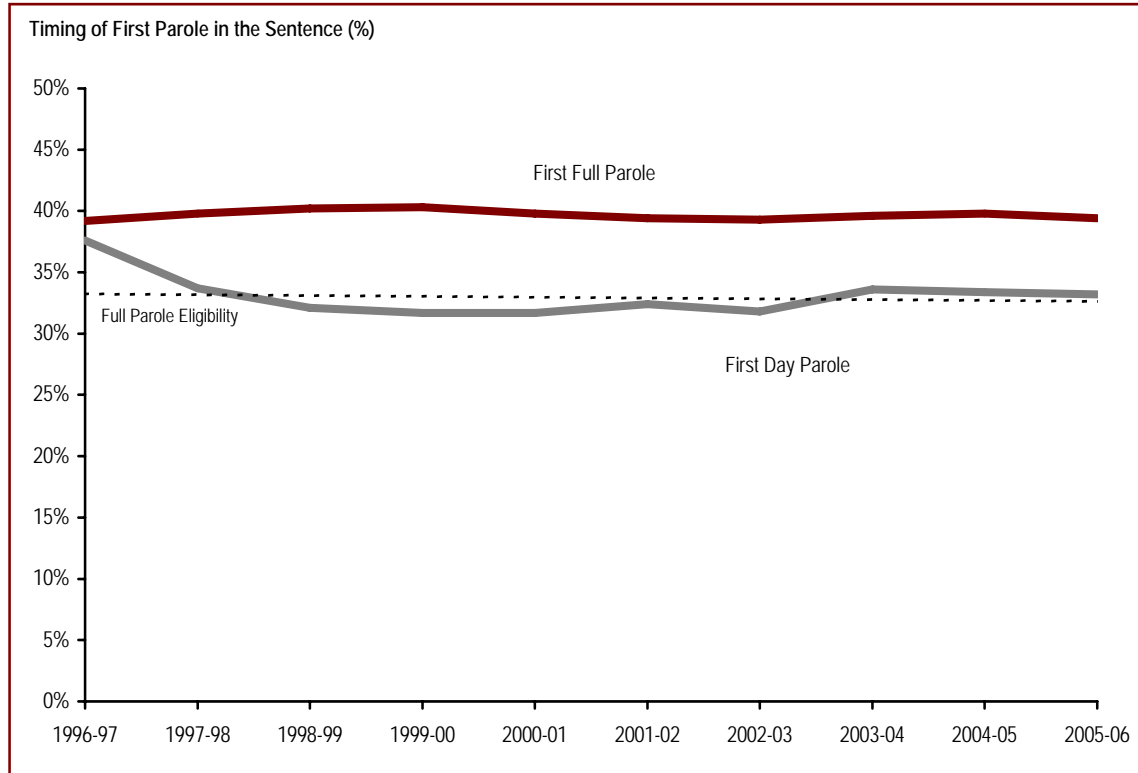
Source: National Parole Board.

**Note:**

The presence of an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor is an alternative approach to the traditional parole hearing, which was introduced by the National Parole Board 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: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of time served until first full parole was 39.4% in 2005-06. The percentage of time served until first full parole has fluctuated very little since 1996-97.
- In 2005-06, women served an average of 3.1% less of their sentences before first federal full parole and 4.5% less before first federal day parole than men (36.7% compared to 39.8% and 29.1% compared to 33.6%, respectively).

### Note:

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

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

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility 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 Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Percentage of sentence served						
1996-97	27.5	38.3	37.6	35.8	39.5	39.2
1997-98	27.9	34.1	33.7	36.1	40.1	39.8
1998-99	26.2	32.5	32.1	39.2	40.3	40.2
1999-00	24.8	32.2	31.7	37.8	40.6	40.3
2000-01	27.4	32.1	31.7	37.6	40.0	39.8
2001-02	28.1	32.7	32.4	37.1	39.7	39.4
2002-03	27.2	32.2	31.8	37.8	39.4	39.3
2003-04	28.1	34.0	33.6	37.6	39.9	39.6
2004-05	29.4	33.8	33.4	37.2	40.0	39.8
2005-06	29.1	33.6	33.2	36.7	39.8	39.4

Source: National Parole Board.

**Note:**

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

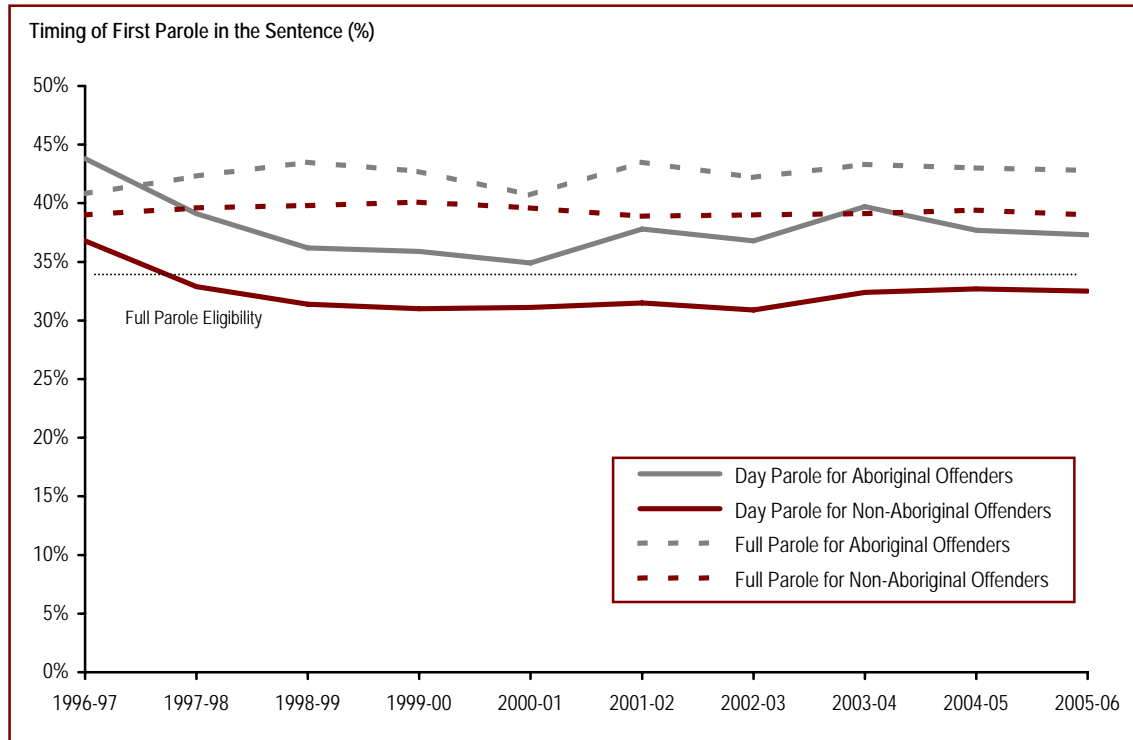
These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

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



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

Figure D5



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2005-06, the percentage of time served until full parole was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than for Aboriginal offenders (39.0% versus 42.8%, respectively).
- In 2005-06, the percentage of time served until first day parole was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than it was for Aboriginal offenders (32.5% versus 37.3%, respectively).
- Of the 142 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal full parole in 2005-06, 43.0% of them were released on accelerated full parole compared to 66.9% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Of the 288 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal day parole in 2005-06, 30.6% of them were released on accelerated day parole compared to 49.8% 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 Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total
Percentage of sentence served						
1996-97	43.8	36.8	37.6	40.8	39.0	39.2
1997-98	39.1	32.9	33.7	42.3	39.6	39.8
1998-99	36.2	31.4	32.1	43.5	39.8	40.2
1999-00	35.9	31.0	31.7	42.7	40.1	40.3
2000-01	34.9	31.1	31.7	40.7	39.6	39.8
2001-02	37.8	31.5	32.4	43.5	38.9	39.4
2002-03	36.8	30.9	31.8	42.2	39.0	39.3
2003-04	39.7	32.4	33.6	43.3	39.1	39.6
2004-05	37.7	32.7	33.4	43.0	39.4	39.8
2005-06	37.3	32.5	33.2	42.8	39.0	39.4

Source: National Parole Board.

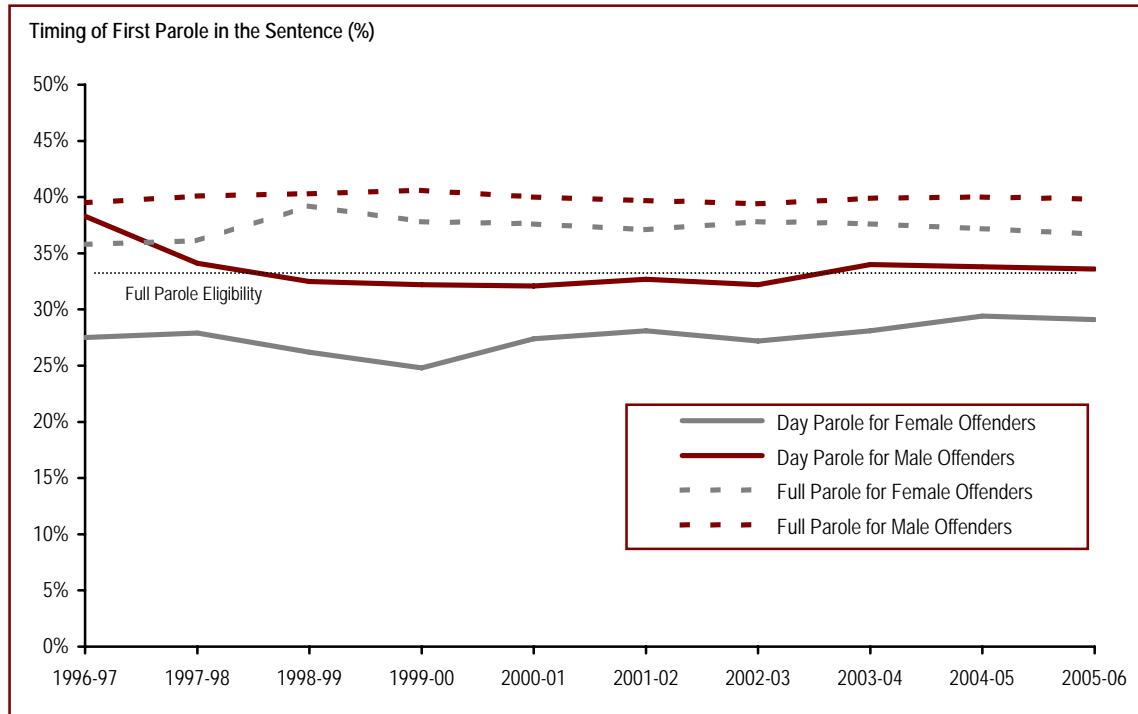
### Note:

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

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

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

Figure D6



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2005-06, men served more of their sentences than women prior to beginning their first full parole supervision period (39.8% compared to 36.7%).
- In 2005-06, the percentage of time served until first day parole was less for female offenders than it was for male offenders (29.1% versus 33.6%, respectively).
- Of the 1,403 female offenders released on first federal full parole since 1995-96, 64.1% of them were released on accelerated full parole compared to 55.9% of the 15,448 male offenders released on first federal full parole.
- Since the first full year of accelerated day parole in 1997-98, female offenders were released on accelerated day parole more often than the male offenders (58.4% versus 42.4%, respectively).

### Note:

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

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

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

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

Table D6

Year	Type of Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	Percentage of sentence served					
1996-97	27.5	38.3	37.6	35.8	39.5	39.2
1997-98	27.9	34.1	33.7	36.1	40.1	39.8
1998-99	26.2	32.5	32.1	39.2	40.3	40.2
1999-00	24.8	32.2	31.7	37.8	40.6	40.3
2000-01	27.4	32.1	31.7	37.6	40.0	39.8
2001-02	28.1	32.7	32.4	37.1	39.7	39.4
2002-03	27.2	32.2	31.8	37.8	39.4	39.3
2003-04	28.1	34.0	33.6	37.6	39.9	39.6
2004-05	29.4	33.8	33.4	37.2	40.0	39.8
2005-06	29.1	33.6	33.2	36.7	39.8	39.4

Source: National Parole Board.

**Note:**

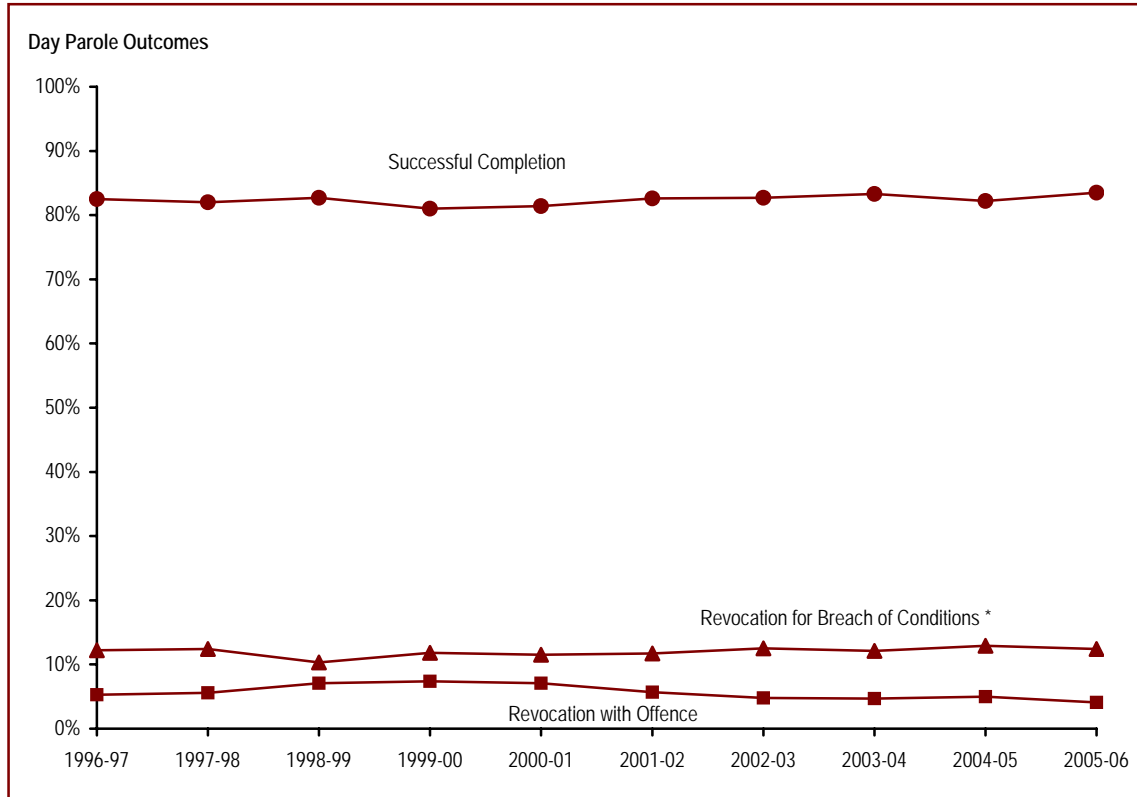
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

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

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

## A LARGE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D7



Source: National Parole Board.

- Since 1996-97, 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 2,950 in 2005-06.
- In 2005-06, 3.6% of day paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.5% with a violent offence.
- In 2005-06, the percentage of successful day paroles was higher for men than for women (83.7% versus 82.0%, 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.

## A LARGE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D7

Federal Day Parole Outcomes	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	1,930	82.6	1,810	82.5	1,790	83.5	1,875	82.9	1,730	83.1
Accelerated	747	82.5	714	83.0	716	82.8	673	80.4	734	84.5
Total	2,677	82.6	2,524	82.7	2,506	83.3	2,548	82.2	2,464	83.5
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	283	12.1	297	13.5	269	12.5	297	13.1	287	13.8
Accelerated	96	10.6	85	9.9	96	11.1	102	12.2	79	9.1
Total	379	11.7	382	12.5	365	12.1	399	12.9	366	12.4
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	94	4.1	67	3.1	68	3.2	75	3.3	52	2.5
Accelerated	58	6.4	58	6.7	51	5.9	57	6.8	54	6.2
Total	153	4.7	125	4.1	119	4.0	132	4.3	106	3.6
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	28	1.2	19	0.9	18	0.8	15	0.7	12	0.6
Accelerated	4	0.4	3	0.4	2	0.2	5	0.6	2	0.2
Total	32	1.0	22	0.7	20	0.7	20	0.7	14	0.5
<b>Total</b>										
Regular	2,336	72.1	2,193	71.8	2,145	71.3	2,262	73.0	2,081	70.5
Accelerated	905	27.9	860	28.2	865	28.7	837	27.0	869	29.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,241</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: National Parole Board.

### Note:

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

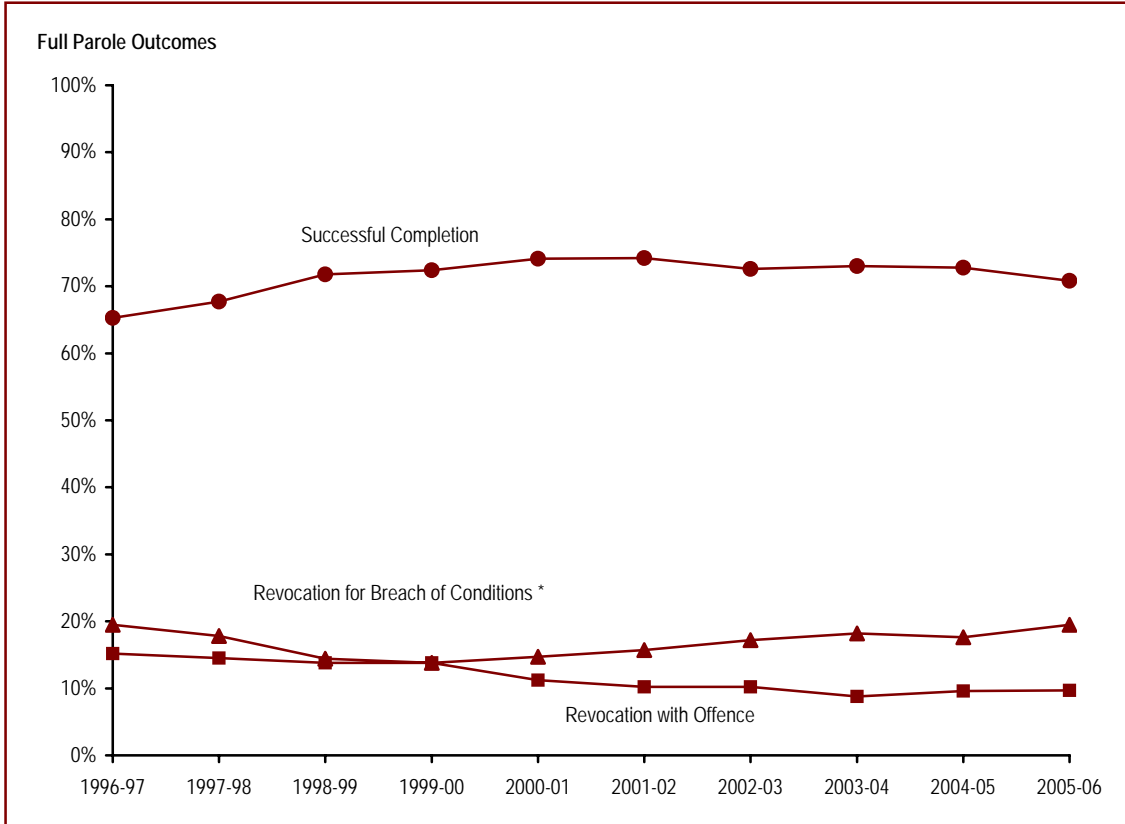
\*\*Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

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 National Parole Board.

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

## THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D8



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of full paroles that were completed successfully has declined since 2003-04.
- In 2005-06, 8.7% of full paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 1.0% with a violent offence.
- In 2005-06, the percentage of successful full paroles was higher for women (77.7%) than men (70.2%).
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the number of federal full paroles completed was 1,381 in 2005-06.

**Note:**

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

A full parolee 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*	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Successful Completion</b>										
Regular	629	77.7	525	75.5	490	79.3	436	75.6	435	77.5
Accelerated	696	71.2	638	70.3	557	68.3	614	71.0	543	66.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>70.8</b>
<b>Revocation for Breach of Conditions**</b>										
Regular	109	13.5	101	14.5	83	13.4	91	15.8	93	16.6
Accelerated	171	17.5	174	19.2	178	21.8	163	18.8	176	21.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>19.5</b>
<b>Revocation with Non-Violent Offence</b>										
Regular	50	6.2	52	7.5	34	5.5	36	6.2	25	4.5
Accelerated	103	10.5	89	9.8	75	9.2	81	9.4	95	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Revocation with Violent Offence***</b>										
Regular	22	2.7	17	2.5	11	1.8	14	2.4	8	1.4
Accelerated	7	0.7	6	0.7	6	0.7	7	0.8	6	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Total</b>										
Regular	810	45.3	695	43.4	618	43.1	577	40.0	561	40.6
Accelerated	977	54.7	907	56.6	816	56.9	865	60.0	820	59.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: National Parole Board.

**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.

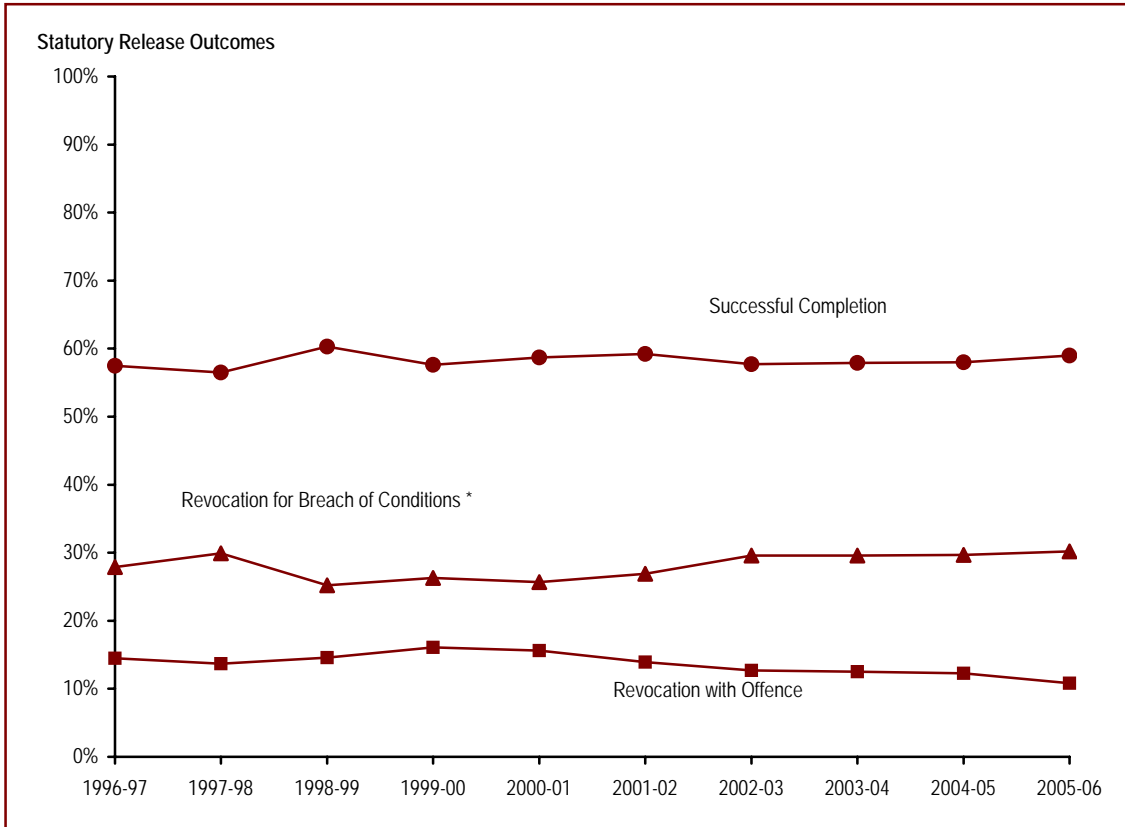
\*\*\*Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

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



## THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D9



Source: National Parole Board.

- Over the past ten years, the percentage of statutory releases that were completed successfully ranged from 56.5% to 60.3%.
- In 2005-06, 8.8% of statutory releases ended with a non-violent offence and 2.0% with a violent offence.
- In 2005-06, the percentage of successful statutory releases was higher for women than men (63.1% and 58.9% 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	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion	3,022	59.2	3,142	57.7	3,120	57.9	3,137	58.0	3,201	59.0
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*	1,372	26.9	1,612	29.6	1,596	29.6	1,608	29.7	1,639	30.2
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence	560	11.0	543	10.0	523	9.7	528	9.8	476	8.8
Revocation with Violent Offence**	149	2.9	148	2.7	148	2.8	133	2.5	108	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,103</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,445</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,387</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,406</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,424</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: National Parole Board.

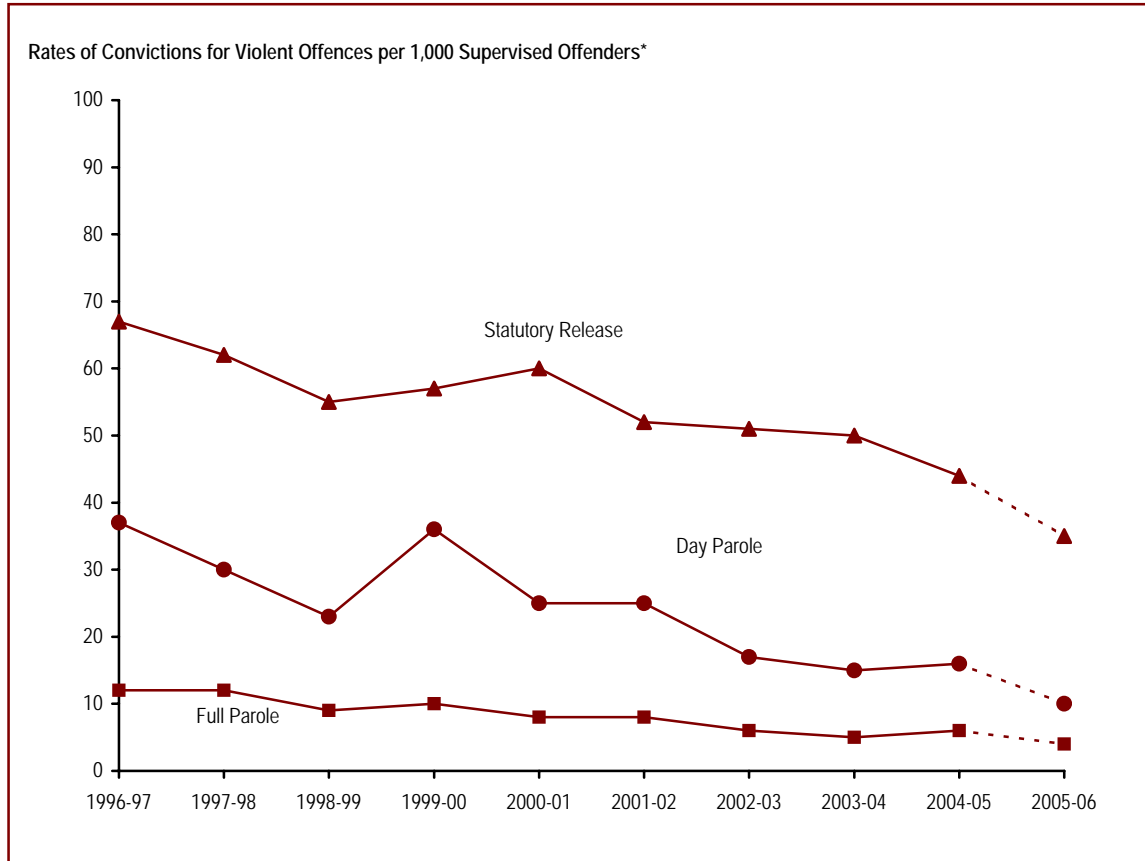
**Note:**

\*\*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.

## SUPERVISED OFFENDERS ARE BEING CONVICTED OF FEWER VIOLENT OFFENCES

Figure D10



Source: National Parole Board.

- The rate of reconviction for violent offences\*\* while under community supervision has declined since 1996-97.
- 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 2004-05 and 2005-06 is intended to signify that due to delays in the court process, these numbers underrepresent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end.

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## SUPERVISED OFFENDERS ARE BEING CONVICTED OF FEWER VIOLENT OFFENCES

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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
1996-97	38	53	159	250	37	12	67
1997-98	37	48	156	241	30	12	62
1998-99	35	37	138	210	23	9	55
1999-00	57	44	159	260	36	10	57
2000-01	35	37	167	239	25	8	60
2001-02	32	33	149	214	25	8	52
2002-03	22	26	148	196	17	6	51
2003-04	20	21	148	189	15	5	50
2004-05	20	25	133	178	16	6	44
2005-06**	14	17	108	139	10	4	35

Source: National Parole Board.

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**Note:**

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

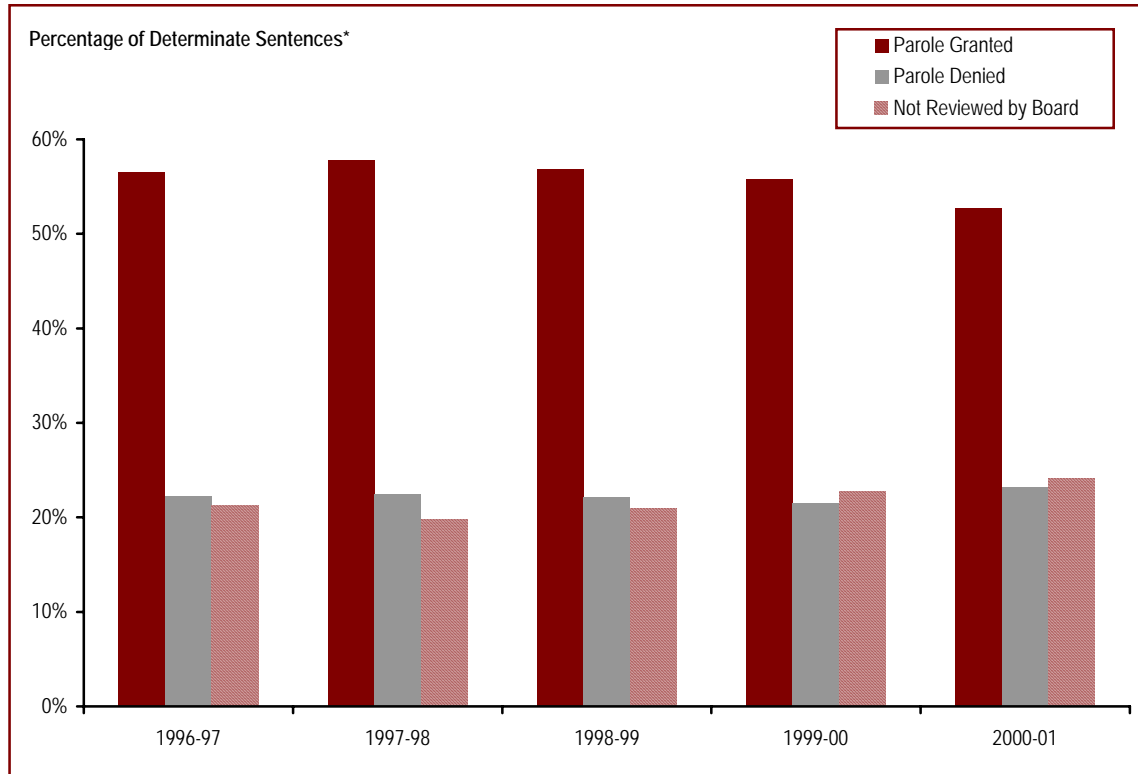
\*\*Due to delays in the court processes, the numbers under-represent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end.

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 21% OF OFFENDERS SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES WERE NOT REVIEWED FOR PAROLE

Figure D11



Source: National Parole Board.

- For offenders commencing determinate sentences between April 1, 1996 and March 31, 2001 and completed their sentences by March 31, 2006
  - 21.7% did not appear before the National Parole Board for a decision during their sentence as they waived their parole review, postponed it until after statutory release, or withdrew their parole applications.
  - 22.3% appeared before the parole board and were denied parole throughout their sentence.
  - 56.0% 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, 2006.

**OVER 21% OF OFFENDERS SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES  
WERE NOT REVIEWED FOR PAROLE**

Table D11

	Year That Determinate Sentence Commenced									
	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Reviewed by Board</b>	2,964	78.7	3,000	80.2	3,027	79.1	2,684	77.2	2,483	75.9
Parole Granted	2,129	56.5	2,160	57.8	2,180	56.9	1,938	55.8	1,724	52.7
Parole Denied	835	22.2	840	22.5	847	22.1	746	21.5	759	23.2
<b>Not Reviewed by Board*</b>	803	21.3	739	19.8	802	20.9	791	22.8	787	24.1
<b>Total Sentences</b>	<b>3,767</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,739</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,475</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,270</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: National Parole Board.

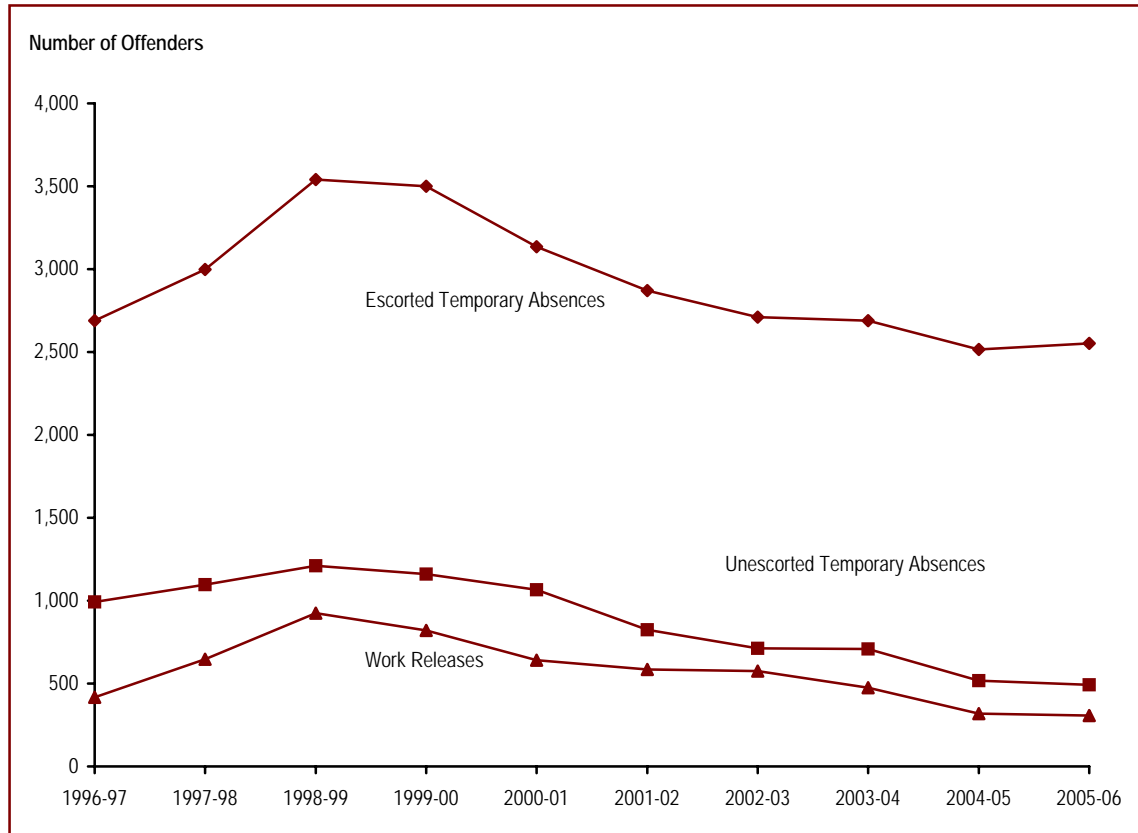
**Note:**

\*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, 2006.

## THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS DECREASED SINCE 1998-1999

Figure D12



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of offenders receiving escorted and unescorted temporary absences has decreased since peaking in 1998-99.
- The number of offenders receiving work releases peaked in 1998-99 and has decreased 66.8% since that time.
- 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 structure 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.

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**THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS  
DECREASED SINCE 1998-1999**

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Table D12

Year	Temporary Absences				Work Releases	
	Escorted		Unescorted		# of Offenders	# of Releases
	# of Offenders	# of Permits	# of Offenders	# of Permits		
1996-97	2,690	24,587	992	5,144	417	950
1997-98	2,998	30,794	1,097	5,711	646	1,689
1998-99	3,540	36,620	1,210	6,736	925	2,698
1999-00	3,500	40,590	1,160	7,356	821	2,135
2000-01	3,135	34,151	1,066	6,559	641	1,717
2001-02	2,871	30,002	824	5,126	585	1,326
2002-03	2,710	34,085	713	4,869	576	1,300
2003-04	2,689	38,052	709	4,090	474	1,011
2004-05	2,515	35,239	517	3,575	318	741
2005-06	2,553	36,884	492	3,012	307	871

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 structure 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.

The data depict the number of offenders who received at least one temporary absence permit (excluding those for medical purposes) or at least one work release. Because an offender may be granted more than one temporary absence permit or work release over a period of time, the total number of permits and work releases received during that time period is also provided.



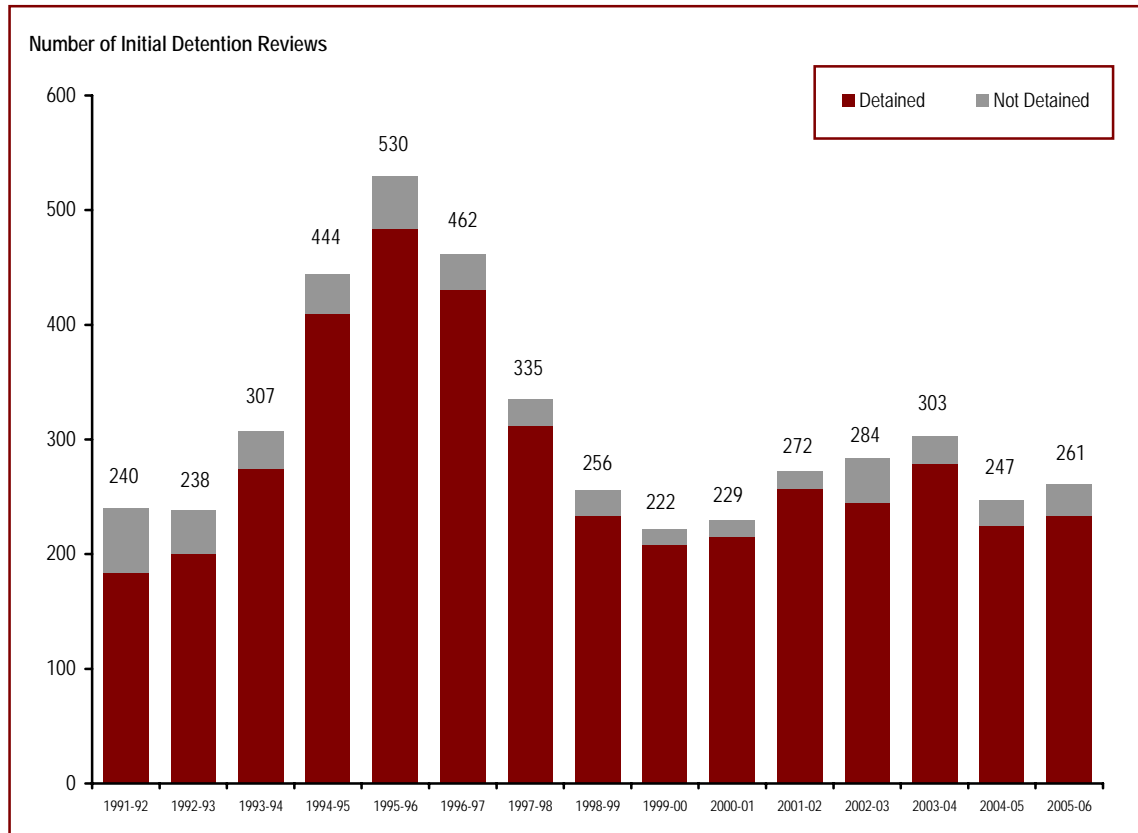
## Section E

### Statistics on Special Applications of Criminal Justice



## THE NUMBER OF DETENTION REVIEWS HAS FLUCUATED OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Figure E1



Source: National Parole Board.

- 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 4,630 initial detention reviews since 1991-92, 90.5% have resulted in a decision to detain.
- In the last five years, 20 women have been referred for detention and 14 were detained.
- In 2005-06, Aboriginal offenders accounted for 18.5% of incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences while they accounted for 31.4% of offenders referred for detention and 30.5% of offenders detained.

**Note:**

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

## THE NUMBER OF DETENTION REVIEWS HAS FLUCUATED OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Table E1

Year	Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews											Total
	Detained				Statutory Release				Total		Total	
	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.		
1991-92	40	144	184	76.7	14	42	56	23.3	54	186	240	
1992-93	53	147	200	84.0	12	26	38	16.0	65	173	238	
1993-94	76	198	274	89.3	8	25	33	10.7	84	223	307	
1994-95	96	314	410	92.3	8	26	34	7.7	104	340	444	
1995-96	143	341	484	91.3	13	33	46	8.7	156	374	530	
1996-97	106	325	431	93.3	10	21	31	6.7	116	346	462	
1997-98	78	234	312	93.1	9	14	23	6.9	87	248	335	
1998-99	80	154	234	91.4	3	19	22	8.6	83	173	256	
1999-00	80	128	208	93.7	3	11	14	6.3	83	139	222	
2000-01	68	147	215	93.9	6	8	14	6.1	74	155	229	
2001-02	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	69	156	225	91.1	6	16	22	8.9	75	172	247	
2005-06	71	162	233	89.3	11	17	28	10.7	82	179	261	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>3,321</b>	<b>4,630</b>	

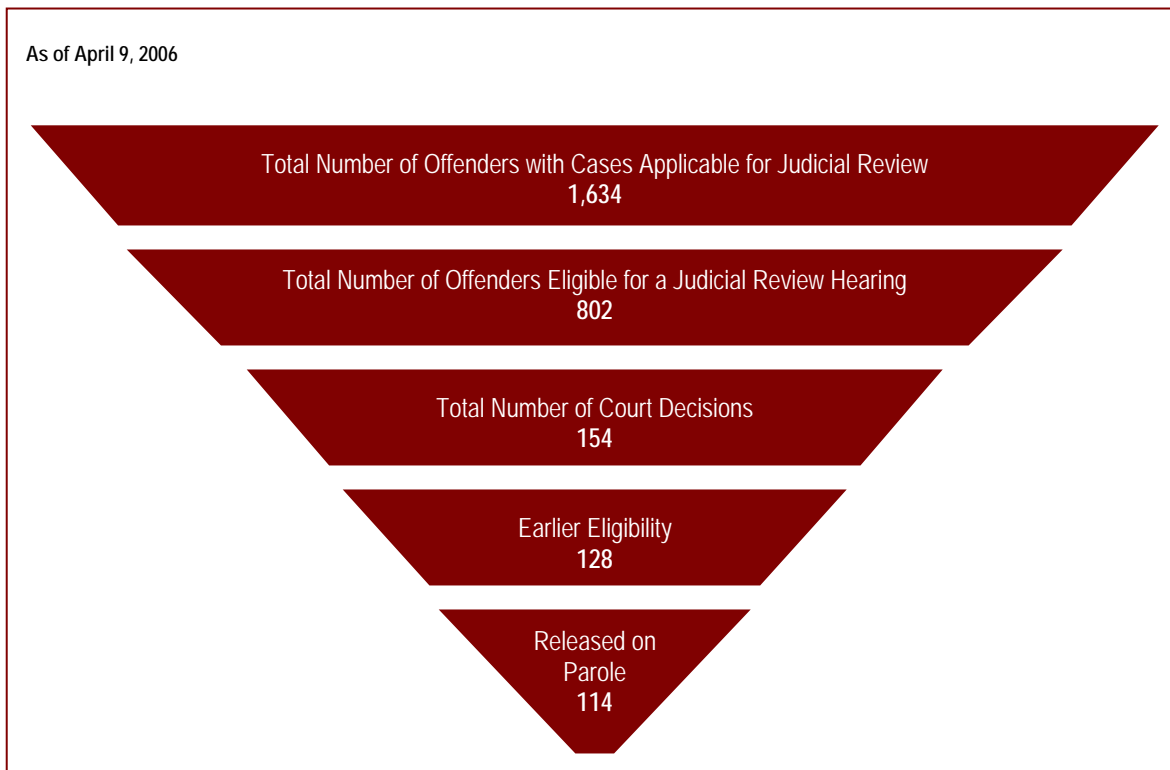
Source: National Parole Board.

**Note:**

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

## 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 154 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 83.1% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period that must be served before parole eligibility.
- Of offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review, 19.2% have had decisions rendered by the courts.
- Of the 128 offenders who have had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 125 have reached their revised eligibility date. Of these offenders, 114 have been released on parole, and 85 are currently being actively supervised in the community\*.
- A higher percentage of second degree (87%) than first degree (82%) murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

### Note:

\*Of the 114 offenders who have been released on parole, 16 offenders have been returned to custody, nine offenders are deceased, two are unlawfully at large and two offenders have been deported.

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

## 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 <sup>st</sup> degree murder	2 <sup>nd</sup> degree murder	1 <sup>st</sup> degree murder	2 <sup>nd</sup> degree murder	1 <sup>st</sup> degree murder	2 <sup>nd</sup> 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	49	15	3	2	52	17
Ontario	18	0	9	1	27	1
Manitoba	6	3	1	0	7	3
Saskatchewan	6	0	2	0	8	0
Alberta	16	0	4	0	20	0
British Columbia	12	1	3	0	15	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>		<b>26</b>		<b>154</b>	

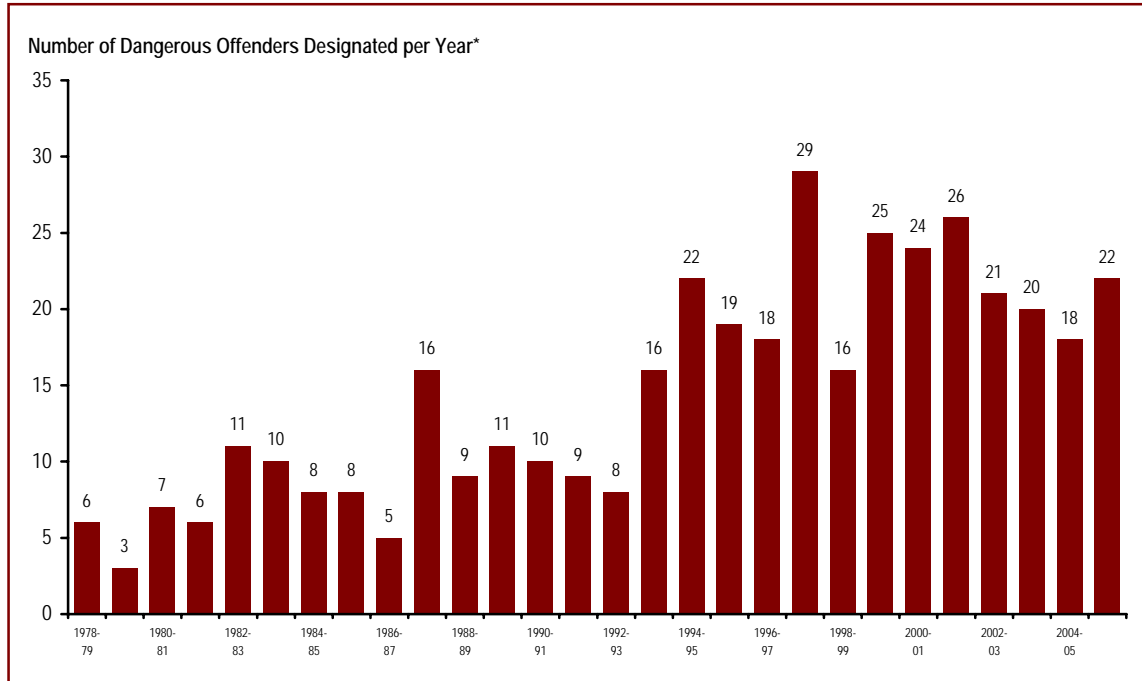
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

These numbers represent total decisions as of April 9, 2006.  
Judicial reviews are conducted in the province where the conviction took place.

## THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS INCREASED IN 2005

Figure E3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 9, 2006, there have been 403 offenders designated since 1978.
- Approximately 81% of all Dangerous Offenders (DOs) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- As of April 9, 2006, there were 352 active DOs. Of these, 334 were incarcerated (representing approximately 2.6% of the total federal inmate population), one has been deported and 17 were being supervised in the community.
- Of the 352 DOs, 6 offenders have determinate sentences, whereas 346 have indeterminate sentences.
- There are currently no female offenders with a Dangerous Offender designation.
- Aboriginal offenders account for 21.0% of DOs and 16.6% of the total federal offender population.

### Note:

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

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

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 42 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and 6 Habitual Offenders.

## THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS INCREASED IN 2005

Table E3

Province or Territory of Designation	All Designations (# designated since 1978)	Active Dangerous Offenders		Total
		# of Indeterminate Offenders	# of Determinate Offenders	
Newfoundland & Labrador	11	9	0	9
Nova Scotia	14	13	0	13
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	6	5	0	5
Quebec	38	37	0	37
Ontario	168	142	2	144
Manitoba	10	9	0	9
Saskatchewan	29	23	2	25
Alberta	31	24	0	24
British Columbia	90	78	2	80
Yukon	1	1	0	1
Northwest Territories	5	5	0	5
Nunavut	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>352</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

Numbers presented are as of April 9, 2006.

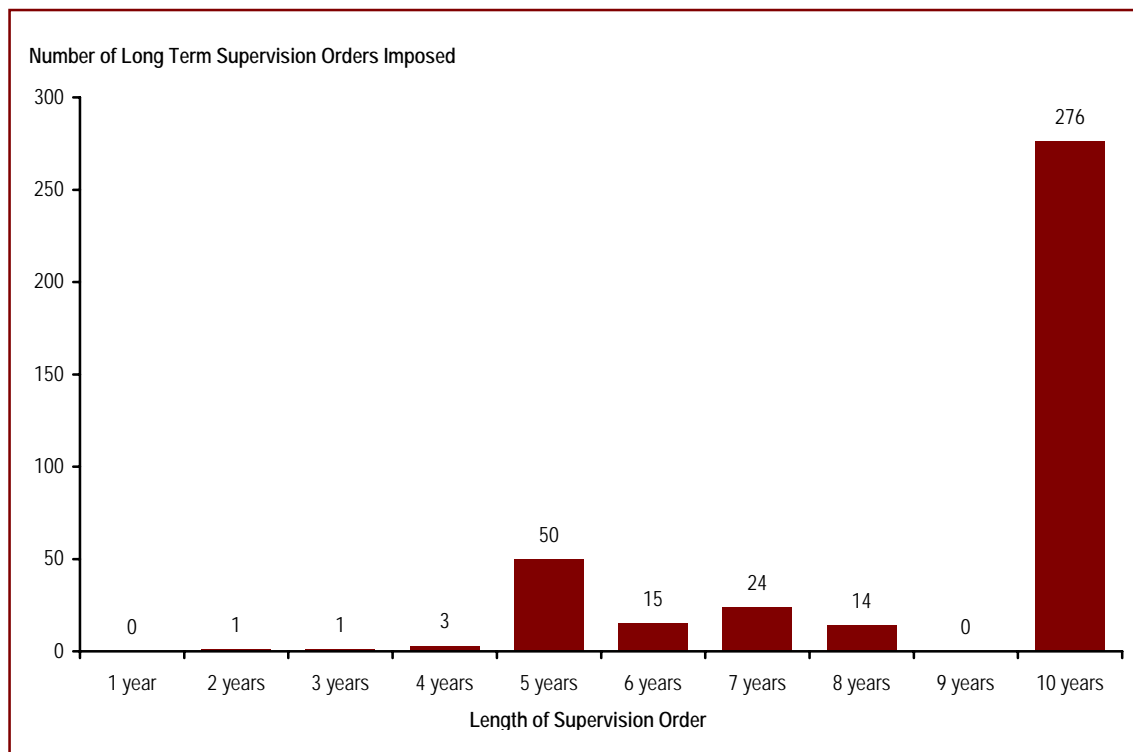
The number of Dangerous Offenders declared per year does not include overturned decisions.

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 9, 2006, the courts have imposed 384 long term supervision orders. Of these, 71.9% were for a period of 10 years.
- There are currently 370 offenders with long term supervision orders, and of these, 280 (75.7%) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There are four women with long term supervision orders.
- There are currently 120 offenders being supervised in the community on their long term supervision order. This includes 16 offenders temporarily detained, one offender who has been deported and two 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.

Ten offenders under these provisions have died, one offender has completed his long term supervision period and one has been declared a Dangerous Offender.

## 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	1	0	3	1	5
Nova Scotia	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	8	11	6	1	4	0	11
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	2
New Brunswick	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	5	3	1	1	0	5
Quebec	0	1	0	23	6	9	1	63	103	53	5	33	9	100
Ontario	0	0	1	5	2	9	4	78	99	49	3	34	5	91
Manitoba	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	14	19	11	0	7	1	19
Saskatchewan	1	0	1	5	5	0	5	16	33	21	3	6	3	33
Alberta	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	26	32	15	2	13	1	31
British Columbia	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	57	66	38	7	17	2	64
Yukon	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	1	1	0	2	4
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	3
Nunavut	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>370</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

\*This category includes offenders whose current status is either supervised on day parole, full parole or statutory release.

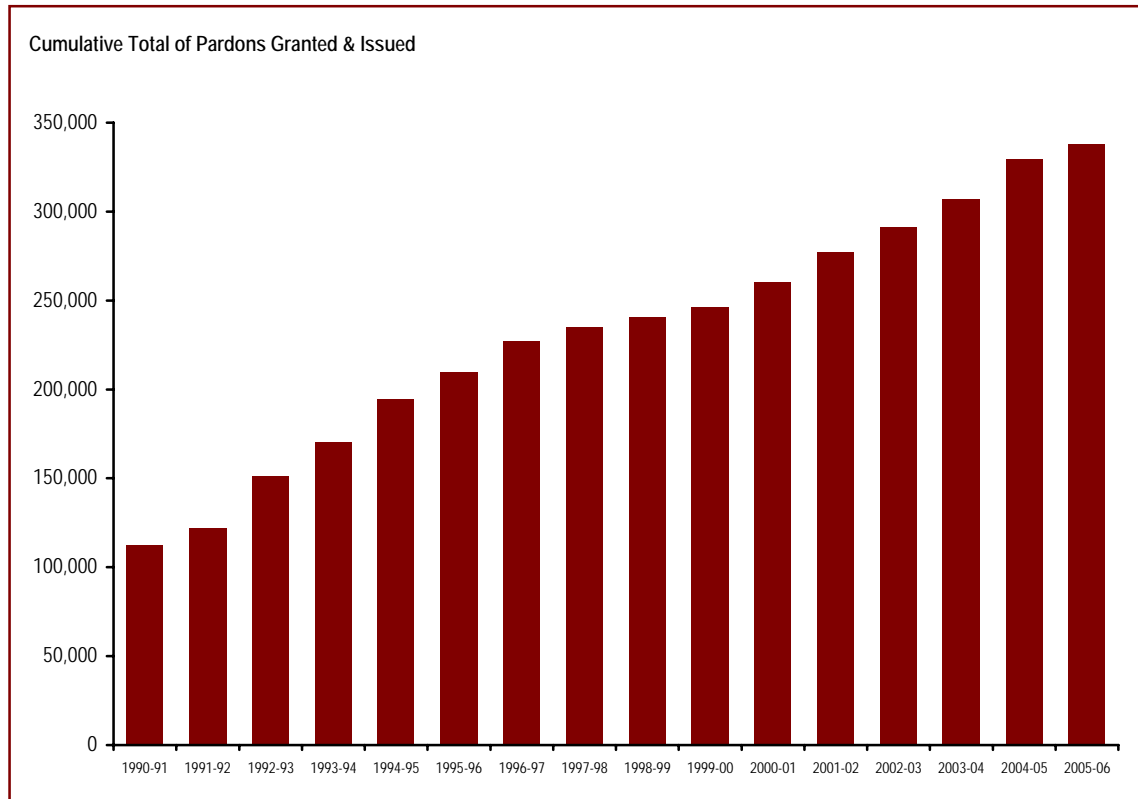
\*\*This category includes offenders convicted of a new offence while on the supervision portion of an LTSO. When this occurs, the LTSO supervision period is interrupted until the offender has served the new sentence to its warrant expiry date. At that time, the LTSO supervision period resumes where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

These numbers are as of April 9, 2006.

Ten offenders under these provisions have died, one offender has completed his long term supervision period and one has been declared a Dangerous Offender.

## THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS INCREASED

Figure E5



Source: National Parole Board.

- The National Parole Board received 27,946 pardon applications in 2005-06.
- About 98% of the applications for pardons that were processed last year were granted.
- The number of pardon applications processed decreased in 2005-06.
- Over three million (3,282,193) Canadians have a criminal record\* but less than 10% of people convicted have received a pardon. Since 1970, when the pardon process began, 337,883 pardons have been granted or issued.

**Note:**

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

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 INCREASED

Table E5

Type of Decision	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Granted	10,725	7,204	8,761	17,800	3,951
Issued	5,920	7,232	6,832	4,745	4,402
Denied	409	286	265	375	196
<b>Total Granted/Issued/Denied</b>	<b>17,054</b>	<b>14,722</b>	<b>15,858</b>	<b>22,920</b>	<b>8,549</b>
Percentage Granted/Issued	97.6	98.1	98.3	98.4	97.7
Revocations*	20	369	534	225	79
Cessations	443	533	780	332	377
<b>Total Revocations/Cessations</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>456</b>
Cumulative Granted/Issued**	276,956	291,392	306,985	329,530	337,883
Cumulative Revocations/Cessations**	8,378	9,280	10,594	11,151	11,607

Source: National Parole Board.

**Note:**

\*Revocations in 2002-03 and 2003-04 were higher than usual due to resource re-allocation to deal with a backlog which had occurred in the previous two years.

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

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## QUESTIONNAIRE

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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*?

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2. How did you become aware of it?

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

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

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

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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?

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7. Any further comments?

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Please return completed questionnaires to:

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Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada  
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**For further information, please visit:**

Correctional Service Canada: [www.csc-scc.gc.ca](http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca)

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada: [www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)

National Parole Board: [www.npb-cnlc.gc.ca](http://www.npb-cnlc.gc.ca)

Office of the Correctional Investigator: [www.oci-bec.gc.ca](http://www.oci-bec.gc.ca)

Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada: [www.publicsafety.gc.ca](http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca)