

# Interesting Information on Federal Corrections

The following information was obtained from documents found on the Corrections Canada website:

[http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/home\\_e.shtml](http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/home_e.shtml)

## What were the total expenditures of the Correctional Service of Canada in 2002-2003?

The total expenditures for the Correctional Service of Canada in 2002-2003 were \$1,540.2 million (that's 1.54 BILLION Dollars).

<b>Annual Average Costs per Offender - \$ Current</b>						
		<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1997-98</b>
Maximum - Men		108,277	98,904	96,740	87,135	77,556
Women		155,589	132,475	115,465	113,610	109,870
Medium		71,894	63,931	60,673	52,688	47,370
Minimums/ Farms		69,178	57,912	53,634	46,988	45,359
CCC		41,583	33,799	29,921	29,522	26,366
<b>Average Institutional Cost</b>		<b>80,373</b>	<b>70,343</b>	<b>66,384</b>	<b>59,550</b>	<b>53,802</b>
Parole		17,520	15,903	14,534	13,114	12,021

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The annual average cost per incarcerated offender increased by an average of 9.52% since 1997-98 (in current year dollars). The increase in expenditures is due to collective agreements and increases to contributions to Employee Benefit Plans and increases in prices paid (inflation) for basic goods and services.

### **How are correctional facilities classified and how many of each are there in CSC's five regions?**

Penitentiaries are operated as maximum, medium, minimum or multi-level security facilities. The regional distribution is as follows:

<b>Security Level</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>	<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Prairies</b>	<b>Pacific</b>	<b>Total</b>
Maximum	1	3	2	1	1	8
Medium	2	5	5	4	4	20
Minimum	1	3	4	7	2	17
Multi-level	1	1	2	3	1	8
Community Correctional Centres	4	6	3	3	1	17
<b>Total per region</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>70</b>

#### Information about Offenders

### **How was the inmate population classified, according to security level, as of April 29, 2001?**

<b>Security</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Women*</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Aboriginals</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	1,709	14	32	9	360	16
<b>Medium</b>	7,426	59	144	40	1,348	62

<b>Minimum</b>	2,580	21	160	44	375	17
<b>Not yet classified</b>	715	6	24	7	111	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,430</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Does not include 25 federal women offenders serving sentences in provincial institutions who are classified according to provincial policies and procedures.

Each inmate is assessed at the start of the sentence to determine the risk he or she poses to the public, and to the security of the institution, staff, inmates and to themselves. The inmate's security level is reviewed throughout the sentence and can change over time.

### What was the number of federal inmates on April 29, 2001?

Men	12,430	97%
<i>Aboriginals</i>	<i>2,104</i>	<i>16%</i>
Women	385	3%
<i>Aboriginals</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>1%</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,815</b>	<b>100%</b>

This includes all federal inmates in federal or provincial institutions.

### What was the total number of admissions in 2000-2001?

Offenders enter a federal penitentiary for the first time on a Warrant of Committal following sentence by a Court, or by way of an international transfer. They may also return to the penitentiary during their sentence if their conditional release is revoked by the National Parole Board for the commission of a new offence or for a breach of a condition of their release.

In 2000-2001, the admissions included:

Men	7,310
<i>Aboriginals</i>	<i>1,300</i>
Women	390

*Aboriginals*

83

**Total**

**7,700**

**What was the profile of the inmate population in 2000-2001?**

<b>Men</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>12,430</b>	
Age 20 to 34	5,839	47
Serving a first penitentiary sentence	7,767	62
<b>Length of sentence</b>		
Under three years	2,416	19
Three to under six years	3,825	31
Six to under ten years	1,895	15
Ten years or more	1,651	13
Life or indeterminate	2,643	21
<b>Offence</b>		
Murder - first degree	647	5
Murder - second degree	1,598	13
Schedule I (excluding sexual offences)	7,363	59
Schedule I (sexual offences)	1,952	16
Schedule II (drugs)	1,083	9

Non-scheduled (non-violent)	1,739	14
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Note: Individuals could appear in more than one category.

<b>Women</b>	<b>Num ber</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>385</b>	
Age 20 to 34	215	56
Serving a first penitentiary sentence	316	82
<b>Length of sentence</b>		
Under three years	140	36
Three to under six years	105	27
Six to under ten years	47	12
Ten years or more	20	5
Life or indeterminate	73	19
<b>Offence</b>		
Murder - first degree	15	4
Murder - second degree	56	15
Schedule I (excluding sexual offences)	168	44
Schedule I (sexual offences)	9	2
Schedule II (drugs)	92	24

Non-scheduled (non-violent)

54 14

Note: Individuals could appear in more than one category.

### **What proportion of the federal offender population is Aboriginal?**

Aboriginal people represent approximately 15% of the federal offender population but only about 3% of the general population in Canada. The proportion of Aboriginal people (both men and women) is greater (17.2%) in penitentiary than under supervision in the community (11.7%).

In 2000-2001, 23% women and 18% of men incarcerated in federal institutions were Aboriginal.

### **What was the profile of the Aboriginal inmate population in in 2000-2001?**

	<b>Number of Men 2,104</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number of Women 90</b>	<b>%</b>
Age 20 to 34	1,212	58	59	66
Serving a first penitentiary sentence	1,194	57	65	72
<b>Length of sentence</b>				
Under three years	440	21	35	39
Three to six years	693	33	20	22
Six to ten years	352	17	15	17
Ten years or more	198	9	6	7
Life or indeterminate	421	20	14	16
<b>Offence</b>				
Murder - first degree	83	4	1	1

Murder - second degree	268	13	12	13
Schedule I (excluding sexual offences)	1,410	67	50	56
Schedule I (sexual offences)	435	21	1	1
Schedule II (drugs)	83	4	20	22
Non-scheduled (non-violent)	260	12	7	18

Note: Individuals could appear in more than one category.

### **In 2000-2001, how many decisions were made by the National Parole Board to grant, and how many to deny, day parole?**

	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Aboriginals</b>
<b>Granted</b>	3,235 (71%)	224 (89%)	511 (74%)
<b>Denied</b>	1,327 (29%)	27 (11%)	178 (26%)

### **What were the outcomes of the day parole releases?**

#### **Men**

From April 2000 to March 2001, 3,270 day parole supervision periods were completed:

in 2,706 cases (83%), the offenders successfully completed their term of supervision;

in 390 cases (12%), day parole was revoked for violation of conditions;

in 174 cases (5%), day parole was revoked for commission of a new offence, of which 149 cases were non-violent.

#### **Women**

From April 2000 to March 2001, 237 day parole supervision periods were completed:

in 194 cases (82%), the offenders successfully completed their term of supervision;

in 33 cases (14%), day parole was revoked for violation of conditions;

in 10 cases (4%), day parole was revoked for commission of a new offence, all of which were non-violent.

### **Aboriginal men**

From April 2000 to March 2001, 453 day parole supervision periods were completed:

in 370 cases (82%), the offenders successfully completed their term of supervision;

in 57 cases (13%), day parole was revoked for violation of conditions;

in 26 cases (6%), day parole was revoked for commission of a new offence, of which 22 cases were non-violent.

### **Aboriginal women**

From April 2000 to March 2001, 58 day parole supervision periods were completed:

in 47 cases (81%), the offenders successfully completed their term of supervision;

in 7 cases (12%), day parole was revoked for violation of conditions;

in 4 cases (7%), day parole was revoked for commission of a new offence, all of which were non-violent.

## **What is a pardon?**

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 after three years from the completion of the sentence and a person convicted of an indictable offence may apply after five years.

## **How many pardons were granted in 2000-2001?**

Applications granted	14,195
Applications denied	84

## **ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS**

Aboriginal people come into contact with Canada's correctional systems in numbers hugely disproportionate to their representation in the general population. While representing 2.8 per cent of Canada's population, self-identified Aboriginal people represent approximately 17 per cent of

the federal offender population.

Another way to look at this problem is to compare incarceration rates. At 123 per 100,000, Canada has one of the highest incarceration rates among developed countries. But adult Aboriginal people are incarcerated more than 6 times the national rate. In Saskatchewan, the adult Aboriginal incarceration rate is over 1,600 per 100,000, compared to 48 per 100,000 for adult non-Aboriginals. And to compound the problem, the current Aboriginal "baby-boom" will cause the number of Aboriginal offenders to rise dramatically over the next decade.

### ***Breakdown of Provincial Aboriginal Offenders***

<b>Province</b>	<b>Total # of Offenders</b>	<b>% of total Population that is of Aboriginal Descent</b>	<b>Total # of Provincial Offenders that are of Aboriginal Descent</b>
<b>Newfoundland</b>	1,199	6%	72
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	803	NIL	NIL
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	1,964	5%	98
<b>New Brunswick</b>	2,273	5%	114
<b>Quebec</b>	21,735	2%	435
<b>Ontario</b>	32,815	10%	328
<b>Manitoba</b>	1,393	59%	822
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	3,850	76%	2,926
<b>Alberta</b>	15,491	38%	5,887
<b>British Columbia</b>	9,628	20%	1,926
<b>Yukon</b>	300	NIL	NIL

<b>Northwest Territories</b>	1,594	49%	781
<b><i>Total incarcerated population</i></b>	<b>93,045</b>		<b>13,389</b>