

Richter, Connie AG:EX

From: Lee, Sheri AG:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 27, 2011 4:27 PM
To: Nelson, Jacquelyn M AG:EX; Loukidelis, David AG:EX
Cc: Richter, Connie AG:EX
Subject: RE: Federal-Provincial Priorities

David, here are the FPT priorities that Jacquie and I compiled:

The following are examples of major federal-provincial criminal justice issues BC is pursuing in the coming year:

NOT RESPONSIVE

2. Bill C-10 (Omnibus Crime Bill) – Minister Shirley Bond was recently quoted in the Vancouver Sun about the new omnibus bill, C-10:

British Columbia Solicitor-General Shirley Bond said her province strongly supports the federal government's goal of safer streets and cracking down on crime, but she's bracing for a trickledown financial effect as a result of tougher sentencing provisions and the elimination of house arrest. "If they change, there is obviously a downstream impact and that's exactly what we'll be looking at," Bond said. "The question is how much it's going to impact us."

S. 13; S. 16

NOT RESPONSIVE

Please let me know if you need anything more.

Sherri

From: Nelson, Jacquelyn M AG:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 27, 2011 1:42 PM
To: Loukidelis, David AG:EX; Lee, Sherri AG:EX
Cc: Richter, Connie AG:EX
Subject: RE: Federal-Provincial Priorities

OK - s. 22 Sherri Lee will take the lead on this. We'll discuss what should go in the e-mail before I leave today.
Jacquie

From: Loukidelis, David AG:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 27, 2011 1:24 PM
To: Nelson, Jacquelyn M AG:EX
Cc: Richter, Connie AG:EX
Subject: Fw: Federal-Provincial Priorities

Jacquie, please put together an email from me to her asap on BC's position -- noting AG's already been out there -- on the crime Bill, and on other FPT issues for this coming year. Thanks!

David Loukidelis QC
Deputy Attorney General
Ministry of Attorney General

From: Maranda, Pierrette IGRS:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 27, 2011 01:15 PM
To: Loukidelis, David AG:EX
Subject: Federal-Provincial Priorities

David:

Pierrette

Richter, Connie AG:EX


From: Richter, Connie AG:EX
Sent: Friday, September 30, 2011 10:13 AM
To: Kerr, Carleen AG:EX; Tupper, Chris AG:EX; Matheson, Carissa AG:EX; Dawson, Gail C AG:EX; Hughes, Candice AG:EX
Subject: BN re Crime Bill Analysis (CLIFF 387262)
Attachments: 387262 - Bill C-10.pdf

Good morning,

The attached BN is for the Minister's information.

If the Minister would like a briefing to discuss this issue please advise.

Thank you,

Connie Richter | Executive Coordinator
Deputy Attorney General's Office | Ministry of Attorney General
11th Floor, 1001 Douglas Street | Victoria BC V8W 9J7
 250 387-1578

 Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail or its attachments.

**MINISTRY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
JUSTICE SERVICES BRANCH
BRIEFING NOTE**

TOPIC: Federal Omnibus Bill - *The Safe Streets and Communities Act* (Bill C-10)

PURPOSE OF NOTE:

ONLY FOR INFORMATION OF: Attorney General

MEETING REQUIRED: Yes (at Minister's request)

ISSUE:

Bill C-10 was tabled in Parliament September 20, 2011. The lengthy, complicated piece of legislation reintroduces nine Bills that did not pass in the last Parliament, including:

- increased or imposed mandatory minimum penalties for sex offences against children;
- mandatory minimum penalties for drug crimes;
- amendments to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*;
- further restrictions on the use of conditional sentences for serious offences;
- allowing victims of terrorism to sue perpetrators of terrorism;
- establishing the right of a victim to make a statement at parole hearings and providing victims with information about offender transfers and participation in correctional programming;
- creating "record suspensions" to replace "pardons", which have longer ineligibility periods and make some offenders ineligible;
- modifying the list of factors that the federal Minister of Public Safety may consider in deciding whether to consent to the transfer of a Canadian offender convicted abroad; and
- allowing Immigration Officers to refuse to authorize foreign nationals to work in Canada in cases where they may be at risk of exploitation.

While provinces and territories were expecting the Omnibus Bill, they were not involved in developing it and needed to review it carefully to determine what changes have been made since previous versions of the bill had been introduced.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/RECOMMENDATION:

1. General

S. 13; S. 16

This document provides analysis on the 6 components of C-10 that have the most significant impact on British Columbia.

2. *Youth Criminal Justice Reform*

- Among other things, Bill C-10:
 - Highlights the protection of society as a fundamental principle of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA).
 - Amends pre-trial detention rules to permit judges to detain youth who pose a risk to public safety.
 - Strengthens sentencing provisions for violent and repeat offenders.
 - Ensures that adult sentences are considered for serious violent offences.

S. 13; S. 16

Recommended response:

S. 13; S. 16

3. *Restrictions on Conditional Sentences*

S. 13; S. 16

Recommended responses:

S. 13; S. 16

4. *Mandatory Minimum Sentences for Drug Offences*

- The mandatory minimum penalties for drug offences proposed in C-10 depend on the offence, the type of drug, the amount of the drug and the factors associated with the offence.
- The offences affected are:
 - possession for the purpose of trafficking or for exporting
 - trafficking
 - importing/exporting
 - importing/exporting for the purpose of trafficking
 - production and production for the purpose of trafficking

S. 13; S. 16

- The Bill offers an option for avoiding mandatory minimum sentences: attendance at a drug treatment court program. One such program is available in BC.

S. 13; S. 16

- Offenders who are eligible and choose to attend Drug Treatment Court in Vancouver are exempt from mandatory minimum sentences, while others in BC do not have access to the same option.

- C-10 also indicates that courts can delay sentencing while a convicted offender attends a treatment program (other than Drug Treatment Court). In those cases, a minimum sentence is not required.

S. 13; S. 16

Recommended responses:

S. 13; S. 16

5. *Sexual Offences Against Children*

- C-10 increases or imposes mandatory minimum penalties, and increases maximum penalties for certain sexual offences with respect to children.
- C-10 creates offences of making sexually explicit material available to a child and of agreeing or arranging to commit a sexual offence against a child.
- The mandatory minimum sentence for Internet luring has been set at 90 days (summary) and 1 year (indictment). Previously, sentences for luring were quite low, and it was not uncommon for offenders to be given conditional discharges.
- C-10 also adds a number of sexual offences against children as designated offences to be considered in applications by Crown for Dangerous Offender or Long Term offender designations.

Recommended responses:

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- S. 13; S. 16

6. *Protection of Vulnerable Foreign Nationals*

- Bill C-10 permits immigration officers, with the agreement of a second officer, to deny a work permit to foreign nationals who, in the view of the officers, may be vulnerable to humiliating and degrading treatment or sexual exploitation.

- S. 13; S. 16

Recommended responses:

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- S. 13; S. 16

BACKGROUND:

1. *General*

- While Bill C-10 contains material from previously tabled federal proposals for reform, some changes have occurred.
- None of these proposals (with the minor exception of adult to adult procuring) were developed in collaboration with provinces and territories.
- There is inherent complexity in moving to implement C-10, which contains so many different areas of reform. It may be that some reforms can be implemented quickly and others may take more time and require more activity to prepare for implementation. An inter-ministry working group has been formed to develop a plan for implementation in BC.

2. *Youth Justice Reform*

- BC strongly supports the general philosophy and principles underlying the YCJA, including the emphasis on rehabilitation and use of community-based alternatives to custody. BC

S. 13; S. 16

- For highlights of the youth justice reforms in Bill C-10, see *Appendix 1*.

3. *Restriction of Conditional Sentences*

- A conditional sentence order (CSO) is a sentence to custody but is served outside a correctional facility. It is sometimes called 'house arrest'.
- CSOs may only be given when the court determines that the offence would justify a custodial sentence.
- In response to public concern about judicial discretion in using CSOs, the federal government, in 2006, introduced legislation that would severely restrict the use of CSOs to any offence committed under a section of the *Criminal Code* that carried a high maximum penalty.

S. 13; S. 16

- C-16 was introduced in the previous session to further restrict the use of CSOs. These restrictions were largely based on the level of penalty available. C-10 re-introduces these proposals, with very few changes.

4. *Mandatory Minimum Sentences for Drug Offences*

- S. 13; S. 16

However, there is a body of research, including research published by the Department of Justice, which concludes that the use of mandatory minimum sentences does not have a beneficial impact.¹

- Apparently recognizing this issue, Bill C-10 does contain a commitment to do a cost-benefit analysis of the impact of mandatory minimums on the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA) in 5 years.

- S. 13; S. 16

the court is not required to impose the minimum punishment if the person who is convicted of a drug offence participates in a designated drug treatment court program.

- Currently, some potential clients of the Vancouver Drug Treatment Court, who anticipate receiving a short sentence to custody, choose to serve their time in custody rather than undergo treatment. S. 13; S. 16

¹ Gabor, Thomas and Nicole Crutcher (2002) Mandatory Minimum Penalties: Their Effects on Crime, Sentencing Disparities, and Justice System Expenditures. Justice Canada, Research and Statistics Division.

S. 13; S. 16

- For details about the new penalties, see *Appendix 3*.

5. *Sexual Offences Against Children*

- The previous Bill C-54 contained a number of changes to address sexual offences against children.
- BC contributed to the development of a new offence of adult-to-adult procuring of children for a sexual purpose. We have also supported a minimum sentence for the offence of luring a child over the Internet for sexual purposes.
- Adult to adult procuring is not currently covered in the *Criminal Code*. This offence involves adults communicating with each other to offer and receive sexual contact with a child. For example, there have been cases of fathers offering their child to another man for the purpose of sex, with no money requested or paid.
- Internet luring was introduced as an offence in 2002. Since that time, relatively few child luring cases have been processed by the courts and most cases of luring included other sexual charges.
- Many of the cases involving luring did not result in a custodial sentence.²
- A review of luring cases in BC in 2010 supported the national findings of low sentences for Internet luring.
- As a result, BC asked that a minimum sentence be specified for the luring offence.
- C-10 proposes a new minimum sentence for Internet luring of 90 days on summary conviction and one year on indictment.
- C-10 also includes new or increased minimum sentences for other sexual offences against youth.
- For example, the minimum sentences for sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation are currently 14 days on summary conviction and 45 days on indictment. These will be increased to 90 days (summary) and 1 year (indictment). Incest does not currently carry a minimum sentence; C-10 would impose a minimum of 5 years if a person under 16 is involved.

S. 13; S. 16

- C-10 also adds new offences into the section of designated offences that can be considered in applications by Crown for Dangerous Offender or Long Term Offender designations. These additions focus on sexual offences against children, such as prostituting or living off the avails of children under 18 and making sexually explicit material available to children.

6. *Protection of Vulnerable Foreign Nationals*

- Bill C-10 amends the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, specifying that an immigration officer, with agreement of a second immigration officer, shall refuse to authorize a foreign national to work in Canada if, in the officer's opinion, the foreign national is at risk of being subjected to humiliating or degrading treatment, including sexual exploitation.
- One of the categories of 'humiliating and degrading treatment or sexual exploitation' includes exotic dancers.

S. 13; S. 16

², Child luring through the Internet, CCJS *Juristat*, March 2009.

- BC recognizes the seriousness of sex trafficking and forced labour trafficking. We continue to focus on protecting trafficked persons; prosecuting the perpetrators of trafficking; and preventing trafficking of persons.
- BC has argued for a national plan to address trafficking and recommends an approach based on the *U.N. Human Trafficking Protocol* that emphasizes coordinated action in 4 areas: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnerships to effectively prevent and combat human trafficking.

Other Elements of Bill C-10

The following provisions in Bill C-10 are primarily federal issues and we do not yet have information on the potential impact to BC.

Eliminating Pardons for Serious Crimes

- Bill C-10 amends the *Criminal Records Act* by creating "record suspensions" which replace "pardons". Record suspensions are more restrictive in that they generally have longer ineligibility periods and are not available to certain offenders.
- For an offence that is prosecuted by indictment, the Parole Board of Canada may order a record suspension after a waiting period of ten years (the previous waiting period for a pardon was 5 or 10 years depending on the offence).
- For a summary conviction offence, the Parole Board may order a record suspension after a period of 5 years (the previous waiting period for a pardon was 3 years).

Increasing Offender Accountability

- Bill C-10 establishes the right of a victim to make a statement at parole hearings
- Bill C-10 expands the information that may be disclosed to victims, such as reasons for offender transfers and information about the offender's participation in correctional programming.

Adding Criteria for the International Transfer of Canadian Offenders Back to Canada

- Bill C-10 modifies the list of factors that the federal Minister of Public Safety may consider in deciding whether to consent to the transfer of a Canadian offender convicted abroad.
- Bill C-10 amends the purpose of the International Transfer of Offenders Act to include "enhance public safety".

Supporting Victims of Terrorism

- Bill C-10 establishes a cause of action that allows victims of terrorism to sue perpetrators of terrorism and their supporters.
- Given the infrequency of terrorism convictions, it is difficult to predict the impact of this legislation.

PREPARED BY:

Jacquelyn Nelson	250 387-5004
Art Hargrove	250 356-7102
Sherri Lee	250 953-4261

In consultation with:

Ministry of Children and Family Development
PSSG:
BC Corrections
Community Safety and Crime Prevention
Police Services

Approved by: Jay Chalke, QC
Assistant Deputy Minister

Date: 30 September 2011

Approved by:



David Loukidellis QC
Deputy Attorney General

Date: September 30, 2011

Appendix 1

Bill C-10 – Part 4 Amendments to the Youth Criminal Justice Act Highlights & Concerns³

Definitions

- The definition of “presumptive offence” is eliminated and, where applicable, the specific offences are included in the text of the Act.
- The definition of “serious violent offence” is changed to simply include murder, manslaughter, attempt murder and aggravated sexual assault (i.e. previous “presumptive offences”).
- There is a new definition for “serious offence” (indictable offence for which an adult could be sentenced to imprisonment for 5 years or more).
- There is a new definition for “violent offence”, which broadens the previous interpretation by the SCC in R v CD. The definition includes offences where a young person causes, attempts to cause, or threatens to cause bodily harm, as well as offences which endanger life or safety by creating a substantial likelihood of causing bodily harm.
(*This expanded definition would include offences previously excluded as a result of SCC decisions, such as arson and dangerous driving where no-one was actually harmed.*)

Principles

- The declaration of principle (s. 3) is amended, identifying protection of the public as a primary goal, and emphasizing proportionate accountability.
(*This is consistent with recommendations of the Nunn Commission.*)
- A principle of diminished moral blameworthiness or culpability is added.
(*This appears to be based on the SCC ruling in R v DB, which referred to this principle.*)
- The sentencing principles (s. 38) are amended so that a sentence may have the objectives of denunciation and specific (not general) deterrence, but these are still subject to the principle of proportionality and the youth’s degree of responsibility.

Pre-trial Detention

- The criteria for pre-trial detention are completely separate from those in the Criminal Code and from the criteria for custody sentences.
- A youth may only be detained in custody if charged with a serious offence (see definition above) or if they have a “history that indicates a pattern of either outstanding charges or findings of guilt”. In addition, there must be a substantial likelihood that the youth will not appear in court or will commit another serious offence, or (in the case of a “serious offence”) there are exceptional circumstances to warrant detention to maintain confidence in the justice system, and no conditions of release would satisfactorily address those risks/concerns.

³ This appendix was prepared by Amie Kimmitt, Youth Justice Consultant, MCFD

Youth Sentences

- The criteria for custody are amended to include a pattern of extrajudicial sanctions (i.e. as well as a pattern of findings of guilt).

Adult Sentences

- Consistent with the Supreme Court of Canada decision R v DB (2008) there is no longer a presumption of an adult sentence for youth found guilty of murder, manslaughter, aggravated sexual assault, or a third serious violent offence. This leads to a number of related amendments, some technical and some substantive.
- Crown are required to consider seeking an adult sentence if a youth is charged with a serious violent offence, and to advise the court if a decision is made not to seek an adult sentence.
S. 13; S. 16
- An entirely new test for an adult sentence is created. The court shall impose an adult sentence if *satisfied that the presumption of diminished moral blameworthiness or culpability is rebutted and a youth sentence would not be of sufficient length to hold the youth accountable.*
- Youth who receive an adult sentence but who are still under the age of 18 would always be placed in a youth facility.

Publication and Records

- In every case where a young person has been found guilty of a violent offence, the court will be required to decide if it is appropriate to lift the ban on publication of identity, which order may be made if the court determines that the young person poses a significant risk of committing another violent offence, and lifting the ban is necessary to protect the public against that risk.

S. 13; S. 16

- There is a new requirement that police maintain records whenever extrajudicial measures are used.

Related Amendments

- The Bill includes proposed amendments to the definition of sentence in both the *Prisons and Reformatories Act* and the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*. These amendments clarify that, for the purpose of determining release dates, remission and parole eligibility calculations are to be based on the entire youth custody and supervision sentence, not just the custodial portion.

(This will address the JP decisions which currently result in earlier release dates for youth serving youth sentences in adult facilities.)

Appendix 2

**FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL MEETING OF
MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR JUSTICE**

**Vancouver, British Columbia
October 14-15, 2010**

S. 13; S. 16

Pages 17 through 18 redacted for the following reasons:

S. 13; S. 16

S. 13; S. 16

Prepared by:
Telephone:
Date:

Jacquelyn Nelson
250 387-5004
October 4, 2010

Appendix 3

Bill C-10 – Part 2 Amendments to the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act

Highlights

New mandatory minimum penalties for drug offences are proposed in C-10. These minimums can be imposed depending on the:

- offence
- type of drug
- amount of the drug and
- factors associated with the offence.

The offences affected are:

- possession for the purpose of trafficking
- trafficking
- possession for the purpose of exporting
- importing/exporting
- importing/exporting for the purpose of trafficking
- production and production for the purpose of trafficking

Type of drug: The changes focus on Schedule I drugs (e.g., cocaine, heroin) and Schedule II drugs (cannabis resin and marijuana).

Amount of drug: The minimum sentences can be applied if the amount is less than that stated in the Act. For example:

- less than a kg for a Schedule I drug for importing/exporting carries a lower minimum than over 1 kg of the drug
- minimum penalty for producing 6 – 200 marijuana plants is less than that for producing 210 – 500 plants.

(The threshold amount varies depending on the offence.)

Factors associated with the offence: Aggravating factors can determine whether a minimum is imposed and, if so, what the level of minimum is. The factors include:

- For the purpose of organized crime
- Use of violence
- Use of weapon
- Repeat offender
- Abusing a position of authority or abusing access to a restricted area

(Trafficking a Schedule I or II drug in a specified amount with these factors can result in a minimum sentence of one year and maximum of life.)

For some trafficking offences, the following health and safety factors are also considered:

- In or near a school or school grounds
- In prison
- Use of services of or selling to a person under 18

(Trafficking when these factors apply will result in a 2 year minimum sentence.)

For production offences, the following factors are considered:

- Use of real property belonging to a third party
- Security, health or safety hazard to children under 18
- Public safety hazard in residential area
- Setting of trap or device that could cause bodily harm

As an example of how these factors work together, production of cannabis varies with amount produced:

- IF the number of plants produced is more than five and fewer than 201 and the production is for the purpose of trafficking...6 MONTHS
- IF the number of plants produced is more than five and fewer than 201, the production is for the purpose of trafficking, and any of the health and safety factors also apply...9 MONTHS
- IF the number of plants produced is more than 200 and fewer than 501, ...1 YEAR
- IF the number of plants produced is more than 500, ..2 YEARS
- IF the number of plants produced is more than 500 and any of the health and safety factors apply, .. 3 YEARS

The minimum penalty for Schedule I and II offences also depend on the other aggravating factors identified. For example, the minimum penalty for trafficking in heroin is 1 year if the offence benefitted organized crime, but 2 years if it involved youth. (See attached table from the C-10 Backgrounder for further details.)

Costs of the new mandatory minimum sentences:

Effectiveness of the new mandatory minimum sentences:

However, there is a body of research, including research by the Department of Justice, which concludes that the use of mandatory minimum sentences do not have a beneficial impact. Apparently recognizing this issue, Clause 42(9) of C-10 states that: "a comprehensive review of the CDSA, including a cost-benefit analysis of mandatory minimum sentences, shall be undertaken by any committee of the Senate, of the House of Commons or of both Houses of Parliament that may be designated or established for that purpose." This study will be done within 5 years of the provisions coming in to force, and a report will be made to Parliament with any suggested changes within a year after the study.

Exemption from mandatory minimum sentences:

The sentencing provisions of the CDSA are amended such that the court is not required to impose the minimum punishment if the person who is convicted of a drug offence participates in an approved drug treatment court program or attends a treatment program.

In British Columbia, there is one drug treatment court, the Drug Treatment Court of Vancouver (DTCV). Persons charged under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* or under the

Criminal Code of Canada, and who were motivated by addiction when they committed their crimes, are potentially eligible for DTCV. DTCV provides the following services to a maximum of 120 clients in a given period: a) addiction counselors for one to one and group counseling and assistance; b) assistance with regards to residential treatment programs; c) an addictions nurse and a doctor for prescribing methadone; d) a financial assistance worker for helping solve welfare problems; e) probation officers/case managers for assisting with housing and overseeing progress in the program; f) addictions support workers; and g) meals and transportation.

Currently, some potential clients, who anticipate receiving a short sentence to custody, choose to serve their time in custody rather than undergo treatment.

S. 13; S. 16

Attachment: *Backgrounder on new drug penalties under C-10*

Appendix B(1)

Proposed New Mandatory Minimum Penalties for Serious Drug Offences Schedule 1 drugs (cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, etc.)

MANDATORY MINIMUM PENALTY					NOTES
OFFENCE		w/ Aggravating Factor List A ¹	w/ Aggravating Factor List B ²	w/ Health and Safety Factors ³	
Production	2 YEARS	n/a	n/a	3 YEARS	
Trafficking		1 YEAR	2 YEARS	n/a	
Possession for the Purpose of Trafficking		1 YEAR	2 YEARS	n/a	
Importing Exporting	1 YEAR				Offence is committed for the purpose of trafficking
	2 YEARS (if more than 1 kg of Schedule 1 substances)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Possession For the Purpose of Exporting	1 YEAR				Offence is committed for the purpose of trafficking
	2 YEARS (if more than 1 kg of Schedule 1 substances)	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Appendix B(2)
Proposed New Mandatory Minimum Penalties for Serious Drug Offences Schedule II
drugs (cannabis and marijuana)

OFFENCE	MANDATORY MINIMUM PENALTY			NOTES
	w/ Aggravating Factor List A ¹	w/ Aggravating Factor List B ²	w/ Health and Safety Factors ³	
Trafficking	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	n/a	Offence would have to involve more than 3 kg of cannabis marijuana or cannabis resin
Possession for the Purpose of Trafficking	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	n/a	Offence would have to involve more than 3 kg of cannabis marijuana or cannabis resin
Importing Exporting	¹ YEAR	n/a	n/a	Offence is committed for the purpose of trafficking
Possession for the Purpose of Exporting	¹ YEAR	n/a	n/a	Offence is committed for the purpose of trafficking
Production 6 - 200 plants	6 MOS	n/a	9 MOS	Offence is committed for the purpose of trafficking. Maximum sentence will be increased to 14 years imprisonment
Production 201 – 500 plants	¹ YEAR	n/a	18 MOS	Maximum sentence will be increased to 14 years imprisonment
Production more than 500 plants	² YEARS	n/a	3 YEARS	Maximum penalty will be increased to 14 years imprisonment
Production oil or resin	¹ YEAR	n/a	18 MOS	Offence is committed for the purpose of trafficking

¹ Aggravating Factors List A

The aggravating factors include offences committed:

- for the benefit of organized crime;
- involving use or threat of violence;
- involved use or threat of use of weapons;
- by someone who was previously convicted of a designated drug offence or had served a term of imprisonment for a designated substance offence in the previous 10 years; and,

- through the abuse of authority or position or by abusing access to restricted area to commit the offence of importation/exportation and possession to export.

² Aggravating Factors List B

The aggravating factors include offences committed:

- in a prison;
- in or near a school, in or near an area normally frequented by youth or in the presence of youth;
- in concert with a youth; and
- in relation to a youth (e.g. selling to a youth).

³ Health and Safety Factors

- the accused used real property that belongs to a third party to commit the offence;
- the production constituted a potential security, health or safety hazard to children who were in the location where the offence was committed or in the immediate area;
- the production constituted a potential public safety hazard in a residential area; and
- the accused placed or set a trap.

**MINISTRY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
COURT SERVICES BRANCH
BRIEFING NOTE**

DATE: August 24, 2011

TOPIC: Bill C-2: *Fair and Efficient Criminal Trials Act, Federal Legislation*

KEY POINTS:

- On October 24, 2011 final provisions of this federal bill will come into force. These provisions allow for the swearing of up to 14 jurors.
 - There are currently only three courtrooms in the province that have been designed to accommodate 14 jurors. Two are in Vancouver and one in New Westminster. These courtrooms are also high security and can accommodate multiple counsel and multiple accused.
 - Court Services Branch (CSB) is working with Management Services Branch (MSB) to survey Supreme Court courtrooms and jury facilities across the province
- S. 13; S. 16
- The facility changes associated with this legislative change will be managed by the Ministry Facilities Services Division within Management Services Branch and Corporate Planning with Court Services Branch.
 - On August 15, 2011, a number of other provisions from Bill C-2 came into force.
 - This Bill makes changes to the *Criminal Code* to:
 - Allow a judge to be appointed a case management judge;
 - Allow the judge to order joint hearings;
 - Provide for the delayed enforcement of a severance order;
 - Allow for decisions on certain preliminary issues to stand when a mistrial has been declared and a new trial ordered;
 - Simplify the process for correcting technical defects in direct indictments;
 - Maintain existing bail/detention orders where direct indictment is preferred; and,
 - Introduce measures to improve the protection of identity of jurors.
 - The impacts of these changes on CSB staff are relatively low as most of the introduced processes are already available within current CSB work practices.

BACKGROUND:

The Act is a response to public criticism of previous handling of mega trials, including recently in Quebec where a judge dismissed drug charges against a number of motorbike gang members due to trial delays. It is also part of the Federal government's response to the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into the investigation of the Bombing of Air India Flight 182.

STATUS:

- Largely Implemented with the remaining provision to come into force October 24, 2011.

PREPARED BY: Carly Macoun, Senior Policy and Legislation Analyst: 250 356 9658.

Pages 28 through 29 redacted for the following reasons:

NOT RESPONSIVE

**MINISTRY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
COURT SERVICES BRANCH
BRIEFING NOTE**

August 24, 2011

TOPIC:

Federal government legislative amendments - Impact on Court Service Branch

KEY POINTS:

During the election campaign the Conservative Party promised, if elected, to pass an omnibus crime bill within the government's first 100 sitting days.

The omnibus bill could include as many as a dozen bills which have not been passed due to the number of federal elections over the last few years.

The changes coming from the omnibus criminal legislation will require significant Court Services Branch resources to implement the changes.

The House of Commons will recommence sitting on September 19, 2011.

BACKGROUND:

The federal government has committed to passing an omnibus crime bill in the first 100 sitting days.

The promised changes to the *Criminal Code of Canada* and other legislation include: mandatory minimum sentences for drug crimes, ending house arrest for serious crimes, eliminating pardons for serious crimes, creating new offences for child sexual predators, new provisions for young offenders to be sentenced as adults, lifting publication bans for some young offenders and trial efficiency measures to streamline complex trials.

Each of the changes will require staff resources to work with our stakeholders (including Criminal Justice Branch, Corrections, Legal Services, Police Services and Victim Services) and the judiciary to implement the required changes. Additionally, work will be required to amend Court Services policies and procedure manuals, integrated changes into electronic systems and develop and deliver training for staff. As required staff resources may need to be redirected, temporarily, from other projects.

From past experience, we are assuming that timelines for implementation will be limited.

STATUS:

Currently monitoring of federal government legislative activity and liaising with stakeholders.

PREPARED BY:

Janet Donald
Senior Policy Analyst

IMPACTS TO COURT SERVICES OF BILL C-10
FIRST READING SEPTEMBER 20, 2011 -- currently at committee

SECTION OF BILL	ACT BEING AMENDED	AMENDMENT	PRIMARY IMPACT TO	JUSTIN IMPACT	STAFFING IMPACT	OTHER IMPACTS
PART 1 <i>Justice of Victims of Terrorism Act</i>	<i>State Immunity Act</i>	Courts may hear claims of persons who have suffered loss or damage in or outside Canada	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	none	none	
PART 2 Sentencing	<i>Criminal Code</i>	Minimum sentences are increasing for <u>numerous</u> sexual and drug offences sections 151, 152, 153, 155, 160, 161, 163.1(2), 163.1(3), 163.1(4), 163.1(4.1) 170 (a and b), 171.1, 172.1, 172.2 (new), 173(1), 173(2), 271, 272.2(a.2), 273.2(a.2),	Corrections/Crown	Crown will add new codes and precedents to JUSTIN	Short term CSB staff to be informed of changes, S. 13; S. 16	

IMPACTS TO COURT SERVICES OF BILL C-10
FIRST READING SEPTEMBER 20, 2011 -- currently at committee

<i>Sentencing</i>	<i>Criminal Code</i>	changes in provisions of conditional sentences -- additions to 742.1 removing options for sentences to be served in community on any offence that: has a minimum term of imprisonment, is a terrorism offence, is an indictment with max of 10 yrs or more, or specific sections 144, 264, 271 etc	Corrections/Crown	Crown will inform Crown counsels on new provisions	Short term CSB staff to be informed of changes i S. 13; S. 16 i	
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IMPACTS TO COURT SERVICES OF BILL C-10
FIRST READING SEPTEMBER 20, 2011 -- currently at committee

Sentencing	Criminal Code	<p>Wording change 810.1 (3.02)(a) prohibit the defendant from <u>having any contact — including communicating by any means —</u> with a person under the age of 16 years, <u>unless the defendant does so under the supervision of a person whom the judge considers appropriate;</u></p> <p><u>(a.1) prohibit the defendant from using the Internet or other digital network, unless the defendant does so in accordance with conditions set by the judge;</u></p>		JUSTIN change to wording of condition	Inform staff of amended condition	
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IMPACTS TO COURT SERVICES OF BILL C-10
FIRST READING SEPTEMBER 20, 2011 -- currently at committee

<i>Sentencing</i>	<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	Minimum sentences for drug offences -- provisions of one year, if benefit of criminal organization, used threats, weapons, convicted or imprisoned for designated substance within last 10 years. Minimum sentence 2 years if near school or other public place frequented by under 18 yrs, in prison or grounds, used services of person under 18 yrs. Type of drug and minimum and maximum terms identified	Corrections/Federal Crown	Federal Crown have been invited to participate in implementation working group.	Short term CSB staff to be informed of changes S. 13; S. 16	
<i>Sentencing</i>	<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	Court may delay sentencing to allow an offender to participate in a drug treatment court program or a drug treatment program. court is then not required to impose minimum sentence	Health - drug treatment programs		S. 13; S. 16 CSB staff to be informed of changes.	

IMPACTS TO COURT SERVICES OF BILL C-10
FIRST READING SEPTEMBER 20, 2011 -- currently at committee

<i>Sentencing</i>	<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	Many additions to schedule of what is included in controlled substance	Corrections/Crown		Short term CSB staff to be informed of changes, S. 13 ; S. 16	
PART 3 <i>Post Sentencing</i>	<i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i>	Broader definition of victim to include anyone who is responsible for the care and support	Corrections	None	None	
	<i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i>	new section on requirement of plans to be developed for offenders	Corrections	None	None	
	<i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i>	New section on notification of victims of name and location of prison, if person transferred	Corrections	None	None	
	<i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i>	A number of changes regarding administrative segregation and conditions, operation of the parole board	Corrections	None	None	
	<i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i>	A number of changes to the eligibility for and suspension of parole	Corrections	None	None	

IMPACTS TO COURT SERVICES OF BILL C-10
FIRST READING SEPTEMBER 20, 2011 -- currently at committee

	<i>Criminal Records Act</i>	Pardon is changed to "Record Suspension"; changes to eligibility requirements for application for a Record Suspension.	National Parole Board	Changes in JUSTIN from Pardon to Record Suspension	CSB could see an increase in applications for pardons before the Bill comes into force.	
	<i>International Transfer of Offenders Act</i>	Minister provided more discretion on whether to permit the transfer of a Canadian offender.		None	None	

IMPACTS TO COURT SERVICES OF BILL C-10
FIRST READING SEPTEMBER 20, 2011 -- currently at committee

PART 4 YOUTH CRIMINAL JUSTICE	<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act - definitions</i>	New definitions: ' Serious violent offence' -- limited to 4 offences: murder, manslaughter, attempt murder and aggravated sexual assault. 'Serious offence' -- an indictable offence under an Act of Parliament for which the maximum punishment is imprisonment for 5 years or more. Violent offence -- means ' (a)an offence committed by a young person that includes an element of causing bodily harm (b) an attempt or threat to commit an offence referred to in paragraph (a) or (c) an offence in the commission of which a young person endangers the life or safety of another person by creating the substantial likelihood of causing bodily harm.		any changes to JUSTIN???		
	<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act - principles</i>	Principles changed to emphasize more accountability, protection of the public, less emphasis on rehabilitation				

IMPACTS TO COURT SERVICES OF BILL C-10
FIRST READING SEPTEMBER 20, 2011 -- currently at committee

	<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	Reasons provided for detaining young person in custody -- charged with serious offence, if they have a history that indicates a pattern or either outstanding charges or findings of guilt. As well as - on a balance of probabilities the young person will not appear, is necessary for protection of public, other exceptional circumstance	Crown/police/youth probation officers	None	Short term CSB staff to be informed of changes.	
	<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act - sentencing principle</i>	additional subsections added to sentencing principles: denounce unlawful conduct and deter young person		None	none	
	<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	additional considerations to youth sentences includes 'a pattern of extra judicial sanctions' as a factor		None	None	
	<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	the crown must consider and advise the court if the offence is a serious violent offence and they are not seeking an adult sentence	Crown/youth probation officers			

IMPACTS TO COURT SERVICES OF BILL C-10
FIRST READING SEPTEMBER 20, 2011 -- currently at committee

	<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	test for adult sentence amended - if young person guilty of an offence for which an adult is liable to imprisonment for a term of more than 2 years and/or a serious violent offence ...	Crown/youth probation officers	none	Inform staff	
	<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	In every case where a youth has been found guilty of a violent offence the court shall decide whether to let the ban on publication.	Crown/youth probation officers/court Services		Short term CSB staff to be informed of changes, S. 13; S. 16 S. 13; S. 16	
	<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	Police shall keep a record of extra judicial measures	police services	None	None	
	<i>Prison and Reformatories Act and Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i>	amendments to the definition of sentence clarify that, for the purpose of determining release dates, remission and parole eligibility calculations are to be based on the entire youth custody and supervision sentence, not just the custodial portion.	Corrections/youth justice	None	None	

IMPACTS TO COURT SERVICES OF BILL C-10
FIRST READING SEPTEMBER 20, 2011 -- currently at committee

PART 5 IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE PROTECTION ACT	<i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i>	Various amendments specifying authorization rules for foreign nationals to work or study in Canada		None	None	
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Federal Legislative Agenda (2010)

2010-05-11

Bill #	Common Title	Status	CSB Impacts
C-22	An Act respecting the mandatory reporting of Internet child pornography by persons who provide an Internet service (Protecting Children from Online Sexual Exploitation Act)	First Reading in the House of Commons (May 6, 2010)	
C-21	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (sentencing for fraud) (Standing up for Victims of White Collar Crime Act)	First Reading in the House of Commons (May 3, 2010)	
C-17	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (investigative hearing and recognizance with conditions) (Combating Terrorism Act)	First Reading in the House of Commons (April 23, 2010)	
C-16	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Ending House Arrest for Property and Other Serious Crimes by Serious and Violent Offenders Act)	Second Reading in the House of Commons and Referred to Committee (May 6, 2010)	
C-5	An Act to amend the International Transfer of Offenders Act (Keeping Canadians Safe (International Transfer of Offenders) Act)	First Reading in the House of Commons (March 18, 2010)	
C-4	An Act to amend the Youth Criminal Justice Act and to make consequential and related amendments to other Acts (Sébastien's Law (Protecting the Public from Violent Young Offenders))	Second Reading in the House of Commons and Referred to Committee (May 3, 2010)	

Bill #	Common Title	Status	CSB Impacts
S-2	An Act to amend the Criminal Code and other Acts (Protecting Victims From Sex Offenders Act)	Committee Report tabled in the Senate (May 6, 2010)	SOIRA Order to be amended and to be produced in JUSTIN. Currently Crown prepares it. This is one order which cannot be viewable and cannot be flagged (Code cannot hint to what kind of order it is). Implications for rules of digital document repository. Procedures will be simpler for CSB then current procedures.
S-6	An Act to amend the Criminal Code and another Act (Serious Time for the Most Serious Crime Act)	Second Reading in the Senate and Referred to Committee (May 5, 2010)	
S-7	An Act to deter terrorism and to amend the State Immunity Act (Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act)	First Reading in the Senate (April 21, 2010)	
S-9	An Act to amend the Criminal Code (auto theft and trafficking in property obtained	First Reading in the Senate (May 4, 2010)	

Bill #	Common Title	Status	CSB Impacts
	by crime) (Tackling Auto Theft and Property Crime Act)		
S-10	An Act to amend the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act and to make related and consequential amendments to other Acts (Penalties for Organized Drug Crime Act)		

**CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT
CHILD VICTIMS ONLY
MEAN, MEDIAN AND RANGE
APPEARANCES**

DAYS ELAPSED TO DISPOSITION, SWORN TO CONCLUSION

Data Source: JUSTIN
Report Created: November 10, 2011

TOTAL GUILTY

Calendar Year	Total Persons	Appearances				Days to Disposition			
		Average Appearances	Median Appearances	Min Appearances	Max Appearances	Average Days Elapsed	Median Days Elapsed	Min Days	Max Days
2008	170	15.0	13.0	1	57	298.9	179.0	1	2,297
2009	159	14.0	13.0	1	55	254.6	173.0	1	1,745
2010	193	15.1	12.0	1	107	370.5	244.0	1	2,457
2011	231	12.5	10.0	1	47	347.1	247.0	1	1,720

PLEAD GUILTY

Calendar Year	Total Persons	Appearances				Days to Disposition			
		Average Appearances	Median Appearances	Min Appearances	Max Appearances	Average Days Elapsed	Median Days Elapsed	Min Days	Max Days
2008	144	14.1	12.0	1	57	272.2	156.0	1	2,297
2009	140	14.0	13.0	1	55	247.4	164.5	1	1,745
2010	183	14.3	12.0	1	78	355.5	244.0	1	1,589
2011	201	12.2	10.0	1	47	321.2	210.0	1	1,720

JAIL

SENTENCE

Calendar Year	Total Persons	Appearances				Days to Disposition			
		Average Appearances	Median Appearances	Min Appearances	Max Appearances	Average Days Elapsed	Median Days Elapsed	Min Days	Max Days
2008	80	14.4	14.0	1	46	272.7	161.0	1	2,297
2009	74	15.7	14.0	1	55	260.9	171.5	1	1,745
2010	112	17.6	14.5	1	107	405.5	293.0	1	2,457
2011	111	14.4	12.0	1	45	413.6	287.0	1	2,162

JAIL

SENTENCE LESS THAN 90 DAYS

Calendar Year	Total Persons	Appearances				Days to Disposition			
		Average Appearances	Median Appearances	Min Appearances	Max Appearances	Average Days Elapsed	Median Days Elapsed	Min Days	Max Days
2008	39	13.3	11.0	2	45	260.9	134.0	1	2,297
2009	44	15.1	14.0	1	42	250.0	185.0	1	1,745
2010	52	15.0	13.0	1	34	394.2	224.5	1	1,542
2011	48	12.0	10.5	1	30	278.9	186.5	1	1,051

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Page 45 redacted for the following reason:

S. 13; S. 16

Calendar Year	Appearances					Days to Disposition			
	Total Persons	Average Appearances	Median Appearances	Min Appearances	Max Appearances	Average Days Elapsed	Median Days Elapsed	Min Days	Max Days
2008	33	18.8	16.0	6	56	447.3	358.0	25	1,095
2009	31	14.0	13.0	4	37	332.8	204.0	15	1,167
2010	24	11.3	9.0	3	32	391.7	261.5	12	1,589
2011	39	14.5	11.0	4	34	580.1	475.0	29	1,927

BILL C-10
CHANGES TO CONDITIONAL SENTENCE
MEAN, MEDIAN AND RANGE
APPEARANCES

DAYS ELAPSED TO DISPOSITION, SWORN TO CONCLUSION

Data Source: JUSTIN
 Report Created: November 14, 2011

**TOTAL
 CONDITIONAL
 SENTENCE**

Calendar Year	Total Persons Conditional Sentence	Appearances				Days to Disposition			
		Average Appearances	Median Appearances	Min Appearances	Max Appearances	Average Days Elapsed	Median Days Elapsed	Min Days	Max Days
2008	86	19.8	18.0	2	46	732.2	717.0	1	1,689
2009	63	19.3	17.0	7	38	778.1	665.0	86	3,139
2010	74	21.9	20.0	6	58	841.3	799.5	55	3,250
2011	69	20.7	18.0	3	59	854.1	682.0	48	2,329

PLEAD GUILTY

Calendar Year	Total Persons Conditional Sentence	Appearances				Days to Disposition			
		Average Appearances	Median Appearances	Min Appearances	Max Appearances	Average Days Elapsed	Median Days Elapsed	Min Days	Max Days
2008	70	18.3	16.0	2	46	678.6	646.5	1	1,504
2009	49	17.4	16.0	7	38	766.7	658.0	86	3,139
2010	72	22.0	20.5	6	58	853.2	804.0	55	3,250
2011	46	17.3	17.0	3	30	738.3	629.0	91	1,820

S. 13; S. 16,

*Summary Analysis of
The Safe Streets and Communities Act (Bill C-10)
(includes recommended BC positions)*

November 14, 2011

A. BACKGROUND

- Bill C-10 received first reading in the House of Commons on September 20, 2011 and second reading on September 28, 2011.
- It is an omnibus Bill—it incorporates a number of Bills that had been introduced in the years before the last federal election.
- Significant changes to the components of the Bill have been made since the original Bills were tabled.
- The federal government has announced that it will secure passage of the Bill within 100 days.
- The Bill's reforms fall into nine main areas:
 - amendments to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*;
 - further restrictions on the use of conditional sentences for serious offences;
 - increased or newly imposed mandatory minimum penalties for sex offences against children;
 - mandatory minimum penalties for drug crimes;
 - measures to prevent vulnerable foreign nationals from being exploited.
 - allowing victims of terrorism to sue perpetrators of terrorism;
 - establishing the right of a victim to make a statement at parole hearings and providing victims with information about offender transfers and participation in correctional programming;
 - creating "record suspensions" to replace "pardons", which have longer ineligibility periods and make some offenders ineligible; and
 - modifying the list of factors that the federal Minister of Public Safety may consider in deciding whether to consent to the transfer of a Canadian offender convicted abroad.

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B. KEY POINTS

1. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ABOUT COST IMPLICATIONS OF C-10

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- S. 13; S. 16
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- Cost analysis will be a necessarily imprecise affair, with ranges of likely costs only. The criminal justice system is a human system and predicting human behaviour, on the part of accused, defence counsel, Crown counsel and judges is fraught with challenges.
- Nonetheless, further best efforts analysis of the cost implications is underway and will be available in the very near future.
- S. 13

2. YOUTH CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

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- S. 13; S. 16

Current C-10 reforms to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* include:

- The protection of society as a fundamental principle of the Act.
- More power for judges to detain youths before trial if they are charged with a serious offence (any indictable offence for which an adult could be sentenced to 5 years or more) and if they show a pattern of outstanding charges or findings of guilt. Pre-trial detention is also available if the youth is unlikely to appear in court or detention is necessary to address public safety.

- Judges must consider adult sentences for serious violent offences: murder, manslaughter, attempt murder and aggravated sexual assault.
- A new test for an adult sentence. The court can impose an adult sentence if satisfied that the YCJA's presumption of diminished moral culpability is rebutted and that a youth sentence would not be sufficient to hold the youth accountable. (The previous test in C-4 would have made it virtually impossible to obtain an adult sentence.)
- Judges must consider in *all* cases of violent offences whether the usual ban on publication of the identity of the youth should be lifted. (Violent offences include those in which a young person threatens or causes or attempts to cause bodily harm, as well as offences that endanger life or safety by creating a risk of bodily harm.)
- The objective of this measure is to ensure that the community is aware of youth who pose these risks. However, the YCJA already provides measures for letting specified persons know about the youth's offence (for example, to prevent a young sex offender having contact with children). BC is not aware of any evidence that these measures have been ineffective.

S. 13; S. 16

Recommended position on YCJA amendments:

S. 13; S. 16

RESTRICTIONS ON CONDITIONAL SENTENCE ORDERS (CSOs)

- A CSO is a sentence to custody served outside a correctional facility, known as 'house arrest'. A CSO can only be given when the offence would justify a custodial sentence of less than two years. They are not available if there is a mandatory minimum sentence for the offence.

S. 13; S. 16

S. 13; S. 16

- C-10 further restricts the use of CSOs by specifying new offences for which they are not available. Examples include s. 349 (being unlawfully in a dwelling house), s. 334(a), theft over \$5000, s. 333.1 (motor vehicle theft), and s. 264 (criminal harassment).

Recommended position on restriction of CSOs:

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- S. 13; S. 16

3. SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN

- While most sexual offences against children already carry a mandatory minimum sentence, C-10 increases these minimums. It also adds new mandatory minimums for some offences, such as luring a child.
- Invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation will go from 14 days (summary conviction proceedings) and 45 days (indictment), to 90 days (summary) and one year (indictment).

Recommended position on sexual offences against children amendments:

- BC has long supported a mandatory minimum sentence for internet luring, as frequently offenders who are found guilty have been given very low penalties, such as a conditional discharge. BC therefore supports this aspect of C-10.

S. 13; S. 16

4. DRUG OFFENCES

- C-10 amends the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* to create new mandatory minimum sentences for criminal activities involving trafficking of drugs.
 - Whether a mandatory minimum sentence applies will depend on whether, as examples:
 - A youth is involved (e.g., the offence is done in concert with a youth, in relation to a youth such as selling to a youth, or in or near a school or where youth normally are present);
 - The activity was for the benefit of a criminal organization;
 - Violence was used or threatened in the commission of the act or weapons were used or threatened;
 - The activity posed a safety hazard to a residential community or to children in the location where the offence occurred;
 - The activity used real property that belongs to a third party.
 - Examples: minimum penalties for Schedule I drugs (such as heroin, cocaine and amphetamines):
 - Production: 2 years to 3 years, depending on factors present;
 - Importing or exporting for purpose of trafficking: less than a kg: 1 year; more than 1 kg: 2 years.
 - Examples of minimum penalties for Schedule II drugs (cannabis, both marijuana and resin):
 - Possession for purpose of trafficking: 1 or 2 years, depending on factors present and if more than 3 kg marijuana or resin
 - Import or export for purpose of trafficking: 1 year
 - Production of 6 to 20 plants for purpose of trafficking: 6 months to 9 months if health/safety factors apply
 - Production of oil or resin for purpose of trafficking: 1 year to 18 months if health and safety factors apply.
 - 'Trafficking' does not require evidence of selling; it can include sharing for free with a small number of friends.
 - Drug crimes are prosecuted by federal prosecutors.
- (Most of the minimums are less than 2 years, which means provincial incarceration, not federal.)

Recommended position on drug offence amendments:

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S. 13; S. 16

5. PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE FOREIGN NATIONALS

- C-10 will authorize the federal minister of Citizenship, Immigration, and Multiculturalism, who has discretionary authority to permit foreign nationals to enter Canada, to issue rules to immigration officers allowing them to deny work permits based on public policy considerations.
- The rules must "prescribe public policy considerations that aim to protect foreign nationals from humiliating or degrading treatment, including sexual exploitation."
- The potential impact of this is not known.

Recommended position on vulnerable foreign nationals:

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- S. 13; S. 16

6. ELIMINATING PARDONS FOR SERIOUS CRIMES

- C-10 amends the *Criminal Records Act* by creating "record suspensions" to replace "pardons". Record suspensions are more restrictive in that they generally have longer eligibility periods between conviction and suspension and are not available to certain offenders.
- For an offence that is prosecuted by indictment, the Parole Board of Canada may order a record suspension after a waiting period of ten years (the previous waiting period for a pardon was 5 or 10 years depending on the offence).
- For a summary conviction offence, the Parole Board may order a record suspension after a period of 5 years (the previous waiting period for a pardon was 3 years).

Recommended position on pardon changes:

- This is consistent with other sections of C-10,
- S. 13; S. 16

7. INCREASING OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY

- C-10 establishes the right of a victim to make a statement at parole hearings

- C-10 expands the information about incarcerated offenders that may be disclosed to victims, such as reasons for offender transfers and information about the offender's participation in correctional programming.

Recommended position on victims' rights changes:

- BC supports additional rights for victims at parole hearings and the right of victims to receive more information about offenders. This could increase victim safety and would support victims more generally.
- S. 13; S. 16
- S. 13; S. 16

8. TRANSFER OF CANADIAN OFFENDERS BACK TO CANADA

- C-10 modifies the list of factors that the federal Minister of Public Safety may consider in deciding whether to consent to the transfer of a Canadian offender convicted abroad back to Canada, to serve the sentence here.
- It amends the purpose of the *International Transfer of Offenders Act* to require consideration of whether the transfer back to Canada would, among other factors, "enhance public safety".

Recommended position on transfer of offenders:

- This is a federal matter. S. 13; S. 9
- S. 13; S. 16

9. SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF TERRORISM

- This part of C-10, which amends the *Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act*, is intended to impair the functioning of terrorist groups and deter terrorism.
- It establishes a cause of action that allows victims of terrorism to sue perpetrators of terrorism and their supporters.
- It removes immunity for foreign states in Canadian courts in respect of such actions.

Recommended position on terrorism changes:

- S. 13; S. 16

SUMMARY OF BILL C-10 (FROM THE BILL ITSELF)

SUMMARY

Part 1 of this enactment creates, in order to deter terrorism, a cause of action that allows victims of terrorism to sue perpetrators of terrorism and their supporters. It also amends the *State Immunity Act* to prevent a listed foreign state from claiming immunity from the jurisdiction of Canadian courts in respect of actions that relate to its support of terrorism.

Part 2 amends the *Criminal Code* to:

- (a) increase or impose mandatory minimum penalties, and increase maximum penalties, for certain sexual offences with respect to children;
- (b) create offences of making sexually explicit material available to a child and of agreeing or arranging to commit a sexual offence against a child;
- (c) expand the list of specified conditions that may be added to prohibition and recognizance orders to include prohibitions concerning contact with a person under the age of 16 and use of the Internet or any other digital network;
- (d) expand the list of enumerated offences that may give rise to such orders and prohibitions; and
- (e) eliminate the reference, in section 742.1, to serious personal injury offences and to restrict the availability of conditional sentences for all offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment is 14 years or life and for specified offences, prosecuted by way of indictment, for which the maximum term of imprisonment is 10 years.

It also amends the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* to provide for minimum penalties for serious drug offences, to increase the maximum penalty for cannabis (marijuana) production and to reschedule certain substances from Schedule III to that Act to Schedule I.

Part 3 amends the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* to:

- (a) clarify that the protection of society is the paramount consideration for the Correctional Service of Canada in the corrections process and for the National Parole Board and the provincial parole boards in the determination of all cases;
- (b) establish the right of a victim to make a statement at parole hearings and permit the disclosure to a victim of certain information about the offender;
- (c) provide for the automatic suspension of the parole or statutory release of offenders who receive a new custodial sentence and require the National Parole Board to review their case within a prescribed period; and
- (d) rename the National Parole Board as the Parole Board of Canada.

It also amends the *Criminal Records Act* to substitute the term "record suspension" for the term "pardon". It extends the ineligibility periods for applications for a record suspension and makes certain offences ineligible for a record suspension. It also requires the National Parole Board to submit an annual report that includes the number of applications for record suspensions and the number of record suspensions ordered.

Lastly, it amends the *International Transfer of Offenders Act* to provide that one of the purposes of that Act is to enhance public safety and to modify the list of factors that the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness may consider in deciding whether to consent to the transfer of a Canadian offender.

Part 4 amends the sentencing and general principles of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, as well as its provisions relating to judicial interim release, adult and youth sentences, publication

bans, and placement in youth custody facilities. It defines the terms "violent offence" and "serious offence", amends the definition "serious violent offence" and repeals the definition "presumptive offence". It also requires police forces to keep records of extrajudicial measures used to deal with young persons.

Part 5 amends the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* to allow officers to refuse to authorize foreign nationals to work in Canada in cases where to give authorization would be contrary to public policy considerations that are specified in instructions given by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

The enactment also makes related and consequential amendments to other Acts.

Pages 57 through 61 redacted for the following reasons:

s. 13; s. 16

Analysis of Costs Associated with Implementation of C-10

On September 20, the federal government introduced a crime omnibus bill, *The Safe Streets and Communities Act* (Bill C- 10). The major components of C-10 are:

- increased or imposed mandatory minimum penalties for sex offences against children;
- mandatory minimum penalties for drug crimes;
- amendments to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*;
- further restrictions on the use of conditional sentences for serious offences;
- allowing victims of terrorism to sue perpetrators of terrorism;
- establishing the right of a victim to make a statement at parole hearings and providing victims with information about offender transfers and participation in correctional programming;
- creating “record suspensions” to replace “pardons”, which have longer ineligibility periods and make some offenders ineligible;
- modifying the list of factors that the federal Minister of Public Safety may consider in deciding whether to consent to the transfer of a Canadian offender convicted abroad; and
- allowing Immigration Officers to refuse to authorize foreign nationals to work in Canada in cases where they may be at risk of exploitation.

Predicted Costs to Date

S. 13; S. 16

Implementation Dates:

The federal government has indicated that they wish to pass C-10 within 100 sitting days of Parliament, and will set implementation dates almost immediately after Royal Assent. ¹⁶ ¹⁵ ¹⁴ ¹³ ¹² ¹¹ ¹⁰ ⁹ ⁸ ⁷ ⁶ ⁵ ⁴ ³ ² ¹

S. 13; S. 16

NO TEXT IN THIS SPACE

Page 64 redacted for the following reason:

S. 13; S. 16

Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2008-2009 – Reference Tables

Prepared by the Correctional Services Program from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Table of contents

National overview

Summary Table 1. Average offender caseload and total admissions to federal and provincial/territorial corrections, by type of sentence, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009.....	
Summary Table 2. Admissions to provincial/territorial and federal custody, by selected characteristics, 2008/2009.....	
Summary Table 3. Provincial/territorial community intakes and federal community releases, 2008/2009.....	
Summary Table 4. Average counts of offenders in provincial/territorial and federal custody, 2008/2009	
Summary Table 5. Average counts of offenders in the community, 2008/2009	
Summary Table 6. Provincial/territorial and federal adult corrections operational expenditures, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009	
Summary Table 7. Personnel in provincial/territorial and federal jurisdictions, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009	

Provincial/territorial tables

Table 1. Provincial/territorial correctional facilities in operation at year-end, by security level and capacity, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009.....	
Table 2. Personnel, by selected categories, 2008/2009.....	
Table 3. Total operating expenditures, by provincial/territorial government agencies responsible for adult corrections, by major function, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009.....	
Table 4. Average daily cost of offenders in provincial/territorial custody, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 5. Average daily count of offenders in provincial/territorial custody 'on-register and actual-in', by inmate status, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 6. Total number of admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by inmate status, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 7. Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by major offence, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 8. Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by length of aggregate sentence, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 9. Age of inmates on admission to a provincial/territorial facility, by status on admission, 2008/2009	
Table 10. Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by selected inmate characteristics, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	

Table of contents - continued

Provincial/territorial tables - continued

Table 11. Sentenced and remand releases from provincial/territorial custody, by length of time served, 2008/2009	
Table 12. Inmates unlawfully at large from provincial/territorial facilities, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 13. Average offender count, community supervision, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 14. Number of intakes to community supervision, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 15. Probation order length, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 16. Number of admissions to probation, by major offence, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 17. Age of offenders on admission to probation, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 18. Probation admissions, by selected offender characteristics, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 19. Provincial/territorial offender deaths, by cause of death, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 20. Provincial parole board statistics, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	

Federal tables

Table 21. Federal facilities in operation at year-end, by security level and capacity, 2008/2009	
Table 22. Total federal expenditures, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 23. Total federal operating expenditures, by major service area (in current dollars), 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 24. Correctional Service of Canada staffing data, by major service area, 2008/2009	
Table 25. Average daily cost per federal inmate, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 26. Full time equivalents utilized by the National Parole Board, 2008/2009	
Table 27. Average population of inmates held in federal custody, by region, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 28. Admissions to federal facilities, by type of admission, by region, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 29. Warrant of committal admissions to federal facilities, by length of aggregate sentence on admission, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 30. Warrant of committal admissions to federal facilities, by selected major offence, by region, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 31. Warrant of committal admissions to federal facilities, by selected offender characteristics, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 32. Age of offenders admitted to a federal facility under a warrant of committal, by region, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	

Table of contents - continued

Federal tables - continued

Table 33. Deaths of federal offenders, by cause of death, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009.....	
Table 34. Escapees from federal facilities, by type of escape, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 35. Release of inmates from federal facilities, by type of release, by region, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 36. Correctional Service of Canada - Escorted and unescorted temporary absences, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 37. Average monthly count – Federal and provincial/territorial population supervised by Correctional Service of Canada, by region, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009.....	
Table 38. Grant rate, by type of release by the National Parole Board, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009.....	
Table 39. Federal outcomes for offenders released by the National Parole Board, by type of conditional release, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 40. Provincial/territorial outcomes for offenders released by the National Parole Board, by type of conditional release, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009.....	
Table 41. National Parole Board – Residency conditions on statutory release, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	
Table 42. National Parole Board – Residency conditions on federal full parole, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009	

Appendices

Appendix A. Overview of the Adult correctional services	
Appendix B. Population estimates, by sex, as at July 1 st , 2008.....	
Appendix C. Age distribution of the adult population, by sex, as at July 1 st , 2008	
Appendix D. Provincial/territorial custodial facilities in operation at year-end, by province/territory, 2008/2009.	
Appendix E. Federal custodial facilities in operation at year-end, by province, 2008/2009	
Appendix F. Methodology	
Appendix G. Glossary of terms	

Symbols

The following symbols are used in the tables:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 ^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^p	preliminary
^r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i>
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

National overview

Summary Table 1. Average offender caseload and total admissions to federal and provincial/territorial corrections, by type of sentence, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

	Average counts ¹			Admissions		
	Provincial/ territorial ²	Federal	Total	Provincial/ territorial ^{3,4}	Federal	Total
Custodial^{5,6}						
2004/2005	19,820 'r	12,301	32,122	204,011 'r	7,959	211,970 'r
2005/2006	20,829 'r	12,582	33,410	237,718 'r	8,260	245,978 'r
2006/2007	22,413 'r	12,935	35,348 'r	245,630 'r	8,622 'r	254,252 'r
2007/2008	23,026	13,304	36,330	253,705 'r	8,594 'r	262,299 'r
2008/2009	23,858	13,343	37,201	253,744	8,323	262,067
Community⁷						
2004/2005	113,458 'r	6,955	120,413 'r	101,205	7,338	108,543
2005/2006	113,141 'r	6,797	119,938 'r	103,729 'r	7,672	111,401 'r
2006/2007	109,663	6,804	116,468	102,527 'r	7,540 'r	110,067 'r
2007/2008	109,648 'r	7,036	116,684 'r	102,931 'r	7,833 'r	110,764 'r
2008/2009	112,798	7,166	119,965	104,018	8,016	112,034
Total						
2004/2005	133,279 'r	19,256	152,535 'r	305,216 'r	15,297	320,513 'r
2005/2006	133,970 'r	19,379 'r	153,349 'r	341,447 'r	15,932	357,379 'r
2006/2007	132,076 'r	19,739	151,815 'r	348,157 'r	16,162 'r	364,319 'r
2007/2008	132,673 'r	20,340	153,013 'r	356,636 'r	16,427 'r	373,063 'r
2008/2009	136,656	20,509	157,165	357,762	16,339	374,101

1. Custodial average counts - Refers to the average actual-in count and therefore excludes inmates temporarily not in custody at the time of the count.
2. Excluded from the total community provincial/territorial average counts to probation are : Prince Edward Island 2005/2006, Nova Scotia 2006/2007 to 2007/2008, Northwest Territories for all years, Nunavut, 2004/2005, 2007/2008; and to conditional sentences are : Prince Edward Island 2005/2006, Nova Scotia 2006/2007 to 2007/2008, Northwest Territories for all years, Nunavut 2004/2005, 2007/2008.
3. Provincial/territorial custodial admissions include provincial/territorial inmate admissions as well as federal inmates admitted to the provincial/territorial system during an appeal period prior to being transferred to a federal penitentiary.
4. Excluded from the total provincial/territorial number of custodial admissions to sentenced, remand and other/temporary detention : Prince Edward Island 2004/2005 to 2006/2007, Alberta 2004/2005, Nunavut 2006/2007 to 2007/2008. Excluded from the total provincial/territorial number of custodial admissions to other/temporary detention are : Nunavut 2004/2005 to 2007/2008. Excluded from the total provincial/territorial number of community admissions to probation are : Prince Edward Island 2004/2005 to 2006/2007, Northwest Territories for all years, Nunavut 2008/2009; and, to conditional sentences are : Prince Edward Island 2004/2005 to 2006/2007, Northwest Territories for all years, Nunavut 2008/2009.
5. Provincial/territorial custodial data include sentenced custody, remand and other/temporary detention. Federal admissions include : warrant of committal, parole revocation, transfers from foreign countries, and other types of admissions. Federal custodial average counts include sentenced offenders and those temporarily detained in a federal facility.
6. Alberta uses a different counting methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of change in status. CCJS methodology counts an admission as movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody will be counted as one admission to remand and one admission to sentenced custody. This report has included remanded later sentenced admissions in both the number of admissions to remand and then again in the number of admissions to sentenced custody, resulting in a higher number of admissions than that reported by the jurisdiction.
7. Provincial/territorial community data include probation, conditional sentences, and parole for those jurisdictions operating their own parole boards. Federal community average counts include federal offenders on day parole, full parole, and statutory release as well as provincial/territorial offenders released on parole in provinces/territories that do not operate their own parole boards. 'Admissions' to the federal community population refers to releases from federal custody only.

Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Source : Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, Tables 5, 6, 13, 14, 27, 28, 35 and 37.

Summary Table 2. Admissions to provincial/territorial and federal custody, by selected characteristics, 2008/2009

	Admissions				Change from previous year	Median sentence length ³ (days)	Characteristics of sentenced inmates		
	Sentenced ¹	Remand	Other ²	Total			Female	Aboriginal ⁴	Median age ³
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁵	986	492	77	1,555	-0.6	60	9	19	31
Prince Edward Island	648	288	1,702	2,618	-2.3	..	10	..	..
Nova Scotia ⁵	1,669	3,124	287	5,080	-3.2	60	10	9	32
New Brunswick ⁵	2,323	1,937	789	5,049	-0.8	22	11	10	32
Quebec	7,725	29,677	2,881	40,283	-1.3	30	9	3	37
Ontario ⁵	31,370	63,738	4,727	99,835	-3.2	20	11	10	33
Manitoba	3,804	9,782	6,717	20,303	2.7	89	9	71	28
Saskatchewan ⁵	3,620	5,925	194	9,739	1.0	92	15	80	30
Alberta ⁶	18,509	23,970	..	42,479	7.1	..	14	40	..
British Columbia	9,544	13,518	775	23,837	-2.5	45	11	25	33
Yukon	226	392	15	633	-3.2	41	12	80	34
Northwest Territories	611	520	0	1,131	29.7	122	10	88	29
Nunavut	771	431	0	1,202	..	..	6	98	..
Provincial/territorial total	81,806	153,774	18,164	253,744	0.0	...	12	27	...
Federal total ⁵	4,911	...	3,412	8,323	-3.2	975	6	18	33
Total	86,717	153,774	21,576	262,067	-0.1	...	11	26	...

1. Data for total sentenced admissions excludes intermittent sentence for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

2. The category 'other' in the provincial/territorial system includes offenders on temporary/other detention such as immigration hold, in the federal system, it includes 'revocation', 'transfers from foreign country' and 'other'.

3. Overall medians on admission cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The medians presented for each jurisdiction are reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective microdata.

4. Calculations for percent distribution are based on total sentenced admissions, including those where Aboriginal identity is not known for Newfoundland and Labrador, and Ontario.

5. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) and have been tabulated from microdata for the following years: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002, Nova Scotia, 2002/2003, New Brunswick, 2002/2003, Ontario, 2003/2004, Saskatchewan, 2001/2002, and Correctional Service of Canada, 2001/2002. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

6. Alberta uses a different counting methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of change in status. As such, in 2008/2009 Alberta reported 13,767 remand admissions; 10,203 remanded later sentenced admissions, and 8,306 sentenced only admissions. CCJS methodology counts an admission as movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody will be counted as one admission to remand and one admission to sentenced custody. This report has included remanded later sentenced admissions in both the number of admissions to remand and then again in the number of admissions to sentenced custody, resulting in a higher number of admissions than that reported by the jurisdiction.

Note : Federal median sentence length excludes those serving indeterminate or life sentences.

Source : Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, Tables 6, 8, 10, 28, 29 and 31.

Summary Table 3. Provincial/territorial community intakes and federal community releases, 2008/2009

	Total probaton admissions	% change from previous year	Median probaton length ¹ (months)	Characteristics of probationers						Total conditional sentences	Parole ²	Total
				Percent female	Percent Aboriginal	Median age ¹						
							number	number				
Labrador ³	1,501	0.4	12	18	..	31	368	...	1,869			
Prince Edward Island	605	-7.5	..	15	..	..	49	...	654	
Nova Scotia ³	3,400	-1.9	12	20	6	32	784	...	4,184			
New Brunswick ³	1,772	4.9	12	19	9	30	643	...	2,415			
Quebec	9,659	5.3	18	15	6	33	4,093	912	14,664			
Ontario ³	37,093	0.8	12	18	8	32	5,301	383	42,777			
Manitoba	6,471	5.3	18	20	56	29	1,155	...	7,626			
Saskatchewan ³	3,962	1.7	12	23	71	28	1,575	...	5,537			
Alberta ^{3,4}	9,159	6.0	12	18	25	30	1,324	36	10,519			
British Columbia	10,342	4.2	12	19	21	33	3,038	...	13,380			
Yukon ⁴	317	28.9	9	20	65	34	74	2	393			
Northwest Territories			
Nunavut			

Provincial/ territorial total	84,281	0.7	...	18	18	...	18,404	1,333	104,018	
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Federal total ^{3,5,6}	8,193	
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1. Overall medians on admission to probation cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The medians for probation presented for each jurisdiction are reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective microdata.
2. Include parole from provinces or territories with their own parole boards.
3. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) and have been tabulated from microdata for the following years: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002, Nova Scotia, 2002/2003, New Brunswick, 2002/2003, Ontario, 2003/2004, Saskatchewan, 2001/2002, Alberta, 2003/2004 and Correctional Service of Canada, 2001/2002. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
4. For Alberta and Yukon, the category "Provincial Parole" are data for federal inmates released to full parole and mandatory supervision and supervised by a provincial officer.
5. Federal community release excludes releases where the releasing facility is not known, as well as those releases where the release type is not stated.
6. Federal community release also includes federal offenders that remain part of the federal caseload but are not currently being supervised. These include Warrant expiry and other releases (e.g. temporary detention elsewhere, deportation).

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, Tables 14, 15, 18 and 35.

Summary Table 4. Average counts of offenders in provincial/territorial and federal custody, 2008/2009

	Sentenced Average count	Remand average count	Other ¹	Total average inmate count ²	% change from previous year	Average count of inmates in custody per 100,000 adults (incarceration rate)	% change from previous year
Newfoundland and Labrador	186	96	0	282	0.6	68	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	71	16	5	92	-14.0	83	-15.3
Nova Scotia	180	240	29	449	5.6	59	4.9
New Brunswick	278	133	20	431	9.6	71	8.9
Quebec	2,466	2,021	0	4,486	1.1	72	0.0
Ontario	2,802	5,809	244	8,855	0.6	87	-0.9
Manitoba	510	1,133	0	1,642	5.6	177	4.0
Saskatchewan	869	573	11	1,453	5.6	187	3.6
Alberta	1,089	1,796	0	2,885	8.0	104	5.1
British Columbia	1,234	1,546	30	2,809	5.3	80	3.1
Yukon	31	0	48	79	13.2	303	10.5
Northwest Territories ³	171	92	1	264	7.5	843	7.6
Nunavut	78	53	0	131	..	684	..

Provincial/ territorial total⁴	9,964	13,507	387	23,858	3.0	90	1.9
Federal total⁵	...	...	...	13,343	0.3	51	-1.3
Total⁴	9,964	13,507	387	37,201	2.0	141	0.5

1. 'Other' includes offenders on 'temporary/other detention' such as 'immigration holds' and 'parole suspensions'.

2. The 'total average inmate count' may not add since rounded figures have been reported.

3. Northwest Territories - Sentence and Remand counts include residents of Nunavut held under an exchange of service agreement.

4. Percent change from previous year excludes Nunavut.

5. Federal average counts include federal and provincial/territorial offenders in a federal facility and those temporarily detained in a federal facility.

Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Percent change has been calculated using unrounded numbers. Rates have been rounded.

Source : Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, Appendix B, Corrections Key Indicators Report Survey for Adults, Tables 5 and 27.

Summary Table 5. Average counts of offenders in the community, 2008/2009

	Probation average count	Probation average count per 100,000 adults	Conditional sentences average count	Conditional release ¹ average count	Average number of offenders in the community	% change from previous year
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,672	405	170	...	1,842	4.7
Prince Edward Island	702	636	21	...	723	2.4
Nova Scotia	..	..	..	...	..	..
New Brunswick	2,047	340	363	...	2,410	4.3
Quebec	9,198	148	3,408	479	13,085	0.2
Ontario	53,354	524	3,756	217	57,327	0.9
Manitoba	5,426	586	798	...	6,224	4.5
Saskatchewan	3,848	495	1,312	...	5,159	-0.6
Alberta	8,689	312	1,375	...	10,063	2.9
British Columbia ²	13,002	369	2,249	...	15,251	...
Yukon	245	943	29	...	275	3.1
Northwest Territories	415	1,323	26	...	441	..
Nunavut	...	..	...	...	..	..
Provincial/ territorial total³	98,596	385	13,506	696	112,798	3.1
Federal total⁴	...	...	...	...	7,166	1.9

1. 'Conditional release' includes provincial/territorial parole.

2. British Columbia - A system change occurred in 2008/2009, which altered the methodology by which average counts in community supervision were calculated. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. Percent change from previous year excludes Nova Scotia, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

4. The federal 'average number of offenders in the community' includes full parole, day parole, statutory releases, long term supervision orders and those inmates not actually being supervised as they have been detained elsewhere or have been deported.

Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding. Percent change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.

Source : Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, Appendix B, Corrections Key Indicators Report Survey for Adults, Tables 13 and 37.

Summary Table 6. Provincial/territorial and federal adult corrections operational expenditures, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

	Federal		Provincial/territorial ¹		Total		Per capita	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
	dollars	2002/2003 dollars	dollars	2002/2003 dollars	dollars	2002/2003 dollars	dollars	2002/2003 dollars
	\$'000						\$	
2004/2005	1,521,821	1,462,274	1,382,748	1,328,643	2,904,569	2,790,917	91.33 [']	87.76 [']
2005/2006	1,576,298	1,480,953	1,448,512	1,360,896	3,024,810	2,841,850	94.21 [']	88.51 [']
2006/2007	1,787,247	1,648,376	1,527,981 [']	1,409,256 [']	3,315,228 [']	3,057,632 [']	102.30 [']	94.35 [']
2007/2008	1,871,240	1,689,869	1,647,002 [']	1,487,365 [']	3,518,242 [']	3,177,234 [']	106.95 [']	96.49 [']
2008/2009	2,073,439	1,831,565	1,780,935	1,573,183	3,854,374	3,404,748	115.82	102.21

1. Excluded from provincial/territorial operational expenditures are: all expenditures from Prince Edward Island, 2004/2005 to 2006/2007, Nunavut 2006/2007 to 2008/2009.

Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Source : Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, Tables 3 and 22.

Summary Table 7. Personnel in provincial/territorial and federal jurisdictions, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

Personnel ¹						
	Headquarters and central services	Custodial services	Non-custodial services	Parole boards	Total	
	number					
Provincial/ territorial	2004/2005	778	11,371	2,635	127	14,910
	2005/2006	726	11,012	2,716	119	14,573
	2006/2007	637 ^r	11,940 ^r	2,869 ^r	135	15,581 ^r
	2007/2008	646 ^r	12,359 ^r	2,974 ^r	130	16,109 ^r
	2008/2009	714	12,537	3,129	145	16,526
Federal	2004/2005	1,847	11,004	1,087	385	14,323
	2005/2006	2,092	12,042	1,058	404	15,596
	2006/2007	1,862	11,714	1,023	416	15,015
	2007/2008	2,138	12,043	1,245	416	15,842
	2008/2009	2,531	12,186	1,248	428	16,393
Total	2004/2005	2,625	22,375	3,722	512	29,233
	2005/2006	2,818	23,054	3,774	523	30,169
	2006/2007	2,499 ^r	23,654 ^r	3,892 ^r	551	30,596 ^r
	2007/2008	2,784 ^r	24,402 ^r	4,219 ^r	546	31,951 ^r
	2008/2009	3,245	24,723	4,377	573	32,919

1. The personnel figures represent full-time equivalents as of March 31, 2009.

Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Source : Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, Tables 2, 24 and 26.

Provincial/territorial tables

Table 1. Provincial/territorial correctional facilities in operation at year-end, by security level and capacity, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Security level			Capacity ¹					Non-custodial (probation/ parole offices)
	Secure	Open	Total	operational	Special purpose	Total institutional ²			
								number	
Newfoundland and Labrador	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	7 7 7	0 0 0	7 7 7	281 281 303	68 68 24	349 349 327	14 14 14	
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. 2 2	.. 0 0	.. 2 2	114 114 114	.. 0 0	114 114 114	.. 6 6	
Nova Scotia ³	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	5 5 5	0 0 0	5 5 5	450 450 452	44 44 45	494 494 497	16 22 22	
New Brunswick	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	4 4 4	1 1 1	5 5 5	284 284 284	0 0 0	284 284 284	12 12 12	
Quebec	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	18 18 18	66 f 65 f 65	84 f 83 f 83	4,120 f 4,098 f 4,348	514 511 547	4,634 f 4,609 f 4,895	41 41 41	
Ontario	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	31 31 31	0 0 0	31 31 31	9,325 f 9,229 f 9,270	615 f 682 f 644	9,940 f 9,911 f 9,914	101 f 105 106	
Manitoba	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	6 6 7	1 1 0	7 7 7	1,050 1,242 1,392	0 0 0	1,050 1,242 1,392	17 18 18	
Saskatchewan	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	4 4 4	9 9 9	13 13 13	1,203 1,203 f 1,362	22 22 22	1,225 1,225 f 1,384	16 16 17	
Alberta	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	8 8 8	1 f 3 f 2	9 f 11 f 10	2,437 2,377 2,397	798 834 779	3,235 3,211 3,176	40 40 43	
British Columbia ⁴	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	9 9 9	0 0 0	9 9 9	1,557 1,557 1,600	0 0 0	1,557 1,557 1,600	49 54 49	
Yukon	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1 1 1	1 f 1 f 1	2 f 2 f 2	85 f 97 f 113	13 19 5	98 f 116 f 118	3 3 3	
Northwest Territories	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	2 3 3	3 2 f 2	5 5 f 5	220 f 225 f 228	22 28 28	242 f 253 f 256	14 .. 14	
Nunavut	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. .. 2	.. .. 1	.. .. 3	.. .. 86	.. .. 8	.. .. 94	8 9 ..
Total	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	95 98 101	82 82 81	177 180 182	21,012 21,157 21,949	2,096 2,208 2,102	23,108 23,365 24,051	331 f 340 345	

1. Standards used to assign capacity figures vary across jurisdictions. The use of bed-space for special or normal purposes is flexible, depending on operational need. For this reason, although capacity is presented separately in this table, special purpose bed-space may be considered part of the total operational capacity in some jurisdictions. The total institutional capacity refers to the sum of the total operational capacity and the special purpose capacity as mutually exclusive types of capacity when, in some jurisdictions, there may be some fluidity between these two types of capacity.

2. Total institutional capacity - Prior to 2000/2001, private facilities and private institutional capacity data were not included in some jurisdictions. Accordingly, comparisons to previous years and previous publications should be made with caution.

3. Nova Scotia - The category 'Non-custodial (probation/parole offices)' did not include sub-offices prior to 2007/2008.

4. British Columbia - In 2006/2007, Operational Capacity was defined as number of cells rather than beds. British Columbia does not make a distinction between Operational and Protective Custody capacity. Both are included in Total Operational Capacity. Medical and Segregation are over and above Operational Capacity. Accordingly, comparisons to previous years should be made with caution as they will appear smaller.

Note : Multi-level facilities are included under 'secure' facilities.

Table 2. Personnel¹, by selected categories, 2008/2009

	Headquarters and central services	Custodial services			Non-custodial services			Parole boards			Salaries as a % of total operating expenditures ²	
		Correctional officers	Other	Total	Probation/ parole officers	Other	Total	Board members	Other	Total		
number											percentage	
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	3	157	64	221	34	15	49	...	...	...	273	77
Prince Edward Island ⁴	13	56	16	72	15	4	19	...	...	...	104	89
Nova Scotia ⁵	18	152	79	230	72	27	99	...	...	...	347	75
New Brunswick	11	191	42	233	37	14	51	...	...	...	294	76
Quebec ³	135	1,741	640	2,381	392	88	480	68	36	104	3,100	62
Ontario	382	2,492	1,739	4,231	792	276	1,068	27	14	41	5,722	80
Manitoba	7	994	213	1,207	128	83	211	...	...	...	1,425	85
Saskatchewan	25	770	237	1,007	171	46	217	...	...	...	1,249	85
Alberta	34	976	318	1,294	283	89	372	...	...	...	1,699	83
British Columbia	61	..	..	1,430	..	..	526	...	...	...	2,016	60
Yukon	20	24	22	46	11	4	15	...	...	...	81	82
Northwest Territories	6	130	56	186	19	5	24	...	...	...	216	77
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..
Total	714	7,682	3,425	12,537	1,953	651	3,129	95	50	145	16,526	74

1. Unless otherwise specified, personnel reflects full-time equivalents (FTEs) as of March 31st, 2009.

2. The percentage of total expenditures accounted for by salaries includes employee benefits.

3. Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec - Staff figures represent budgeted person-years.

4. Prince Edward Island - The majority of positions under the category 'Headquarters and central services' are also responsible for youth services within Community and Correctional services with only the position assigned to adult services included in this category.

5. Nova Scotia - Community corrections managers included in 'other, non-custodial services' are also senior probation officers and carry a caseload.

Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 3. Total operating expenditures¹, by provincial/territorial government agencies responsible for adult corrections, by major function, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

		Current dollars										Constant 2002/2003 dollars			
		Custodial Services		Community supervision services		Headquarters and central services		Parole boards		Total		Total		Per capita ²	
		\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	per capita ²	\$'000	per capita ²	\$'000	per capita ²
Newfoundland and Labrador	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	18 011 19 093 22 858	83 82 82	3 640 4 057 4 337	17 17 16	158 284 734	1 1 3	...	...	21 509 23 414 27 249	42.74 ¹ 46.23 ¹ 55.03	20,115 21,145 24,689	39.42 ¹ 41.76 ¹ 48.61	...	...
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	5 051 ¹ 6 482	74 ¹ 74	1 108 1 164	16 ¹ 16	687 ¹ 725	10 ¹ 10	...	...	6 827 ¹ 7 381	49.43 ¹ 52.79	6,165 ¹ 6,620	44.44 ¹ 46.63	...	...
Nova Scotia	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	25 955 26 518 30,179	73 71 70	7 380 7 668 7 891	21 20 18	2 399 3 282 4,740	7 9 11	...	...	35,734 37 385 42 811	38.10 ¹ 39.94 ¹ 45.63	32 957 33,762 37,817	35.14 ¹ 36.07 ¹ 40.50	...	...
New Brunswick	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	18 380 20 056 20 806	77 79 78	4 374 4 205 4,532	18 17 17	1 033 1 130 1,424	5 4 5	...	...	23 838 25 430 26 662	31.97 ¹ 34.12 ¹ 35.94	21 998 22 555 23,728	29.48 ¹ 30.81 ¹ 31.75	...	...
Quebec ³	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	242 347 256 260 287 622	79 78 79	49 602 56 078 59,185	16 17 17	10 360 9 782 9,401	3 3 3	3 175 4 184 4,555	...	305 484 ¹ 326 883 ¹ 340,763	40.03 ¹ 42.53 ¹ 43.97	281,747 ¹ 285,200 ¹ 301,012	36.92 ¹ 38.41 ¹ 38.84	...	...
Ontario	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	501 328 534,137 564,646	80 80 79	99 931 108,782 111,807	16 16 16	22 824 23,819 31,721	4 4 4	2 114 2 932 2,746	...	626 196 ¹ 668 249 ¹ 710 821	49.44 ¹ 52.23 ¹ 54.99	577 540 ¹ 603,478 ¹ 627 989	45.60 ¹ 47.17 ¹ 48.57	...	...
Manitoba	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	74 130 80 676 97 035	82 82 83	14 917 16,687 17,707	16 17 16	1 449 1 624 1,731	2 2 1	...	...	90 495 ¹ 98 986 116,493	76.43 ¹ 82.94 ¹ 86.44	83 463 89,392 102 804	70.49 ¹ 74.80 ¹ 78.66	...	...
Saskatchewan	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	63 129 70 316 74 402	85 85 82	9 765 11,004 13,859	13 13 16	1 355 1 576 2,440	2 2 3	...	...	74 249 82 686 90,700	74.84 ¹ 82.92 ¹ 89.27	68 480 74 661 80,120	69.02 ¹ 74.88 ¹ 78.66	...	...
Alberta ⁴	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	103 924 114 512 126 070	74 82 80	33 162 21,229 26,142	24 15 17	3 289 4 612 5,038	2 3 3	...	...	140 356 ¹ 140 163 157 250	41.02 ¹ 39.92 ¹ 43.86	129 450 126 668 138 506	37.64 ¹ 36.05 ¹ 38.74	...	...
British Columbia	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	129 660 ¹ 161,089 ¹ 167 613	74 74 74	39 991 ¹ 44,285 ¹ 49,109	23 22 22	5 714 ¹ 8 590 ¹ 11,052	3 4 5	834 ¹ 91 ¹ ...	...	176 308 ¹ 204 046 ¹ 227 774	41.55 ¹ 47.34 ¹ 51.89	162 608 ¹ 184 689 ¹ 201,204	38.32 ¹ 42.75 ¹ 45.92	...	...
Yukon	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	6 449 6 552 6 783	69 70 72	1 703 1 668 1,636	18 18 17	1 188 1 181 1,043	13 12 11	...	...	9 339 9 620 8,462	289.36 ¹ 292.17 ¹ 285.47	8 614 8 697 8 358	268.88 ¹ 283.65 ¹ 252.17	...	...
Northwest Territories	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	19 689 20 384 19 698	81 89 87	2 385 1,639 1,724	10 7 8	2 121 1 190 1,247	9 5 6	...	...	24 175 ¹ 23 214 22 569	559.63 ¹ 533.22 ¹ 521.43	22 296 20 564 19 936	516.14 ¹ 481.63 ¹ 460.61	...	...
Nunavut	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	......	.........	......	.........	......	.........	.........	.........	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1 293 201 1,305,183 1,403,223	79 79 79	266,739 276,947 299,115	17 17 17	51 918 ¹ 57,655 ¹ 71,297	3 4 4	6 132 ¹ 7 207 ¹ 7,301	0 0 0	1 597 981 ¹ 1 647 002 ¹ 1,780 935	47.15 ¹ 50.07 ¹ 53.51	1 409 256 ¹ 1 487 365 ¹ 1,573 183	43.49 ¹ 45.21 ¹ 47.27	...	...

1. Capital costs have been excluded from all jurisdictions' expenditures.
2. Source : Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division, Population estimates, as at July 1st, 2008.
3. Quebec - Community supervision includes the costs of fine option (FO) and programs. The costs of FO and programs are as follows: 2006/2007 - \$1 897.6, 2007/2008 - \$2 081.9 and 2008/2009 - \$2 031.8. The Abscon Program is no longer under the Québec jurisdiction since 2006/2007.
4. Alberta - The method of calculation has changed due to a reorganization, therefore caution is recommended when comparing data from previous years commencing in 2005/2006.
Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 4. Average daily cost of offenders in provincial/territorial custody, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Institutional operating costs ¹			Average daily inmate cost		
	Current	Constant	Total days stay ²	Current	Constant	
	dollars	2002/2003 dollars		dollars	2002/2003 dollars	
	\$'000			\$		
Newfoundland and Labrador	2006/2007	18,011	16,612	101,798 †	176.93	163.18
	2007/2008	19,093	17,242	102,592 †	186.11	168.07
	2008/2009	22,858	20,191	102,903	222.13	196.22
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007	..	..	33,808 †	..	..
	2007/2008	5,051	4,562	39,154 †	129.01 †	116.51 †
	2008/2009	5,492	4,851	33,592	163.48	144.41
Nova Scotia	2006/2007	25,955	23,938	138,365 †	187.58	173.01 †
	2007/2008	26,518	23,948	155,553 †	170.48	153.95
	2008/2009	30,179	26,659	163,879	184.16	162.67
New Brunswick	2006/2007	18,380	16,952	153,026 †	120.11 †	110.78 †
	2007/2008	20,096	18,148	143,807 †	139.74 †	126.20 †
	2008/2009	20,906	18,467	157,163	133.02	117.50
Quebec	2006/2007	242,347	223,517	1,530,293 †	158.37	146.06
	2007/2008	256,260	231,421	1,623,454 †	157.85 †	142.55 †
	2008/2009	267,622	236,403	1,637,500	163.43	144.37
Ontario	2006/2007	501,328	462,374	3,134,924 †	159.92	147.49
	2007/2008	534,737	482,907	3,220,160 †	166.06	149.96
	2008/2009	564,646	498,778	3,231,984	174.71	154.33
Manitoba	2006/2007	74,130	68,370	546,375 †	135.68	125.13
	2007/2008	80,676	72,856	569,404 †	141.68	127.95
	2008/2009	97,055	85,733	599,391	161.92	143.03
Saskatchewan ³	2006/2007	63,129	58,224	497,769 †	126.82	116.97
	2007/2008	70,316	63,501	503,287 †	139.71 †	126.17 †
	2008/2009	74,402	65,722	530,193	140.33	123.96
Alberta	2006/2007	103,924	95,849	1,013,106 †	102.58 †	94.61 †
	2007/2008	114,312	103,232	977,912 †	116.89	105.56
	2008/2009	126,070	111,363	1,053,025	119.72	105.76
British Columbia	2006/2007	129,860 †	119,770 †	927,675 †	139.98 †	129.11 †
	2007/2008	151,089 †	136,445 †	976,534 †	154.72 †	139.72 †
	2008/2009	167,613	148,060	1,025,425	163.46	144.39
Yukon	2006/2007	6,449	5,948	19,068 †	336.20 †	311.92 †
	2007/2008	6,652	6,008	25,496 †	260.92 †	235.63 †
	2008/2009	6,783	5,992	28,774	235.73	208.23
Northwest Territories	2006/2007	19,689	18,159	84,528 †	232.93 †	214.83 †
	2007/2008	20,384	18,408	89,975 †	226.55 †	204.59 †
	2008/2009	19,598	17,312	96,482	203.13	179.43
Nunavut	2006/2007	..	..	..	..	..
	2007/2008	..	..	..	..	..
	2008/2009	..	..	47,906	..	..
Total ⁴	2006/2007	1,203,201 †	1,109,712 †	8,180,735 †	147.08 †	135.65 †
	2007/2008	1,305,183 †	1,178,678 †	8,427,328 †	154.88 †	139.86 †
	2008/2009	1,403,223	1,239,532	8,708,216	161.14	142.34

1. Institutional costs constitute total operating expenditures for government facilities as well as purchased services related to institutional activities. Prior to 1998/1999, the institutional operating costs excluded purchased services.

2. 'Total days stay' is based on average daily (actual-in) counts of inmates multiplied by the number of days in the year.

3. Saskatchewan - 'Total days stay' and operating expenditures do not include the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre (Centre for the Treatment of Alcoholism) nor the Regional Psychiatric Centre.

4. In 2006/2007, the total average daily inmate costs (current and constant 2002/2003 dollars) exclude Prince Edward Island, and from 2006/2007 to 2008/2009 exclude Nunavut.

Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 5. Average daily count of offenders in provincial/territorial custody 'on-register and actual-in', by inmate status¹, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

		Actual-in count ²							Incarceration rate	
		On-register count	Sentenced ³	Not sentenced			Total actual-in count	Average number of adult inmates per 100,000 adult population		
				Remand	Other/ temporary detention ⁴					
					number	Total				
Newfoundland and Labrador	2006/2007	310	202	77	..	77	279	67.8		
	2007/2008	307	200	80	..	80	280	68.4		
	2008/2009	311	186	96	...	96	282	68.3		
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007	93	63	24	5	30	93	85.8		
	2007/2008	107	86	17	5	21	107	98.6 [†]		
	2008/2009	96	71	16	5	21	92	83.5		
Nova Scotia ⁵	2006/2007	435	188	171	21	191	379	50.4 [†]		
	2007/2008	488	173	224	29	252	425	56.4 [†]		
	2008/2009	518	180	240	29	269	449	59.2		
New Brunswick ⁶	2006/2007	491	285	118	17	135	419	70.2 [†]		
	2007/2008	459	244	129	20	149	393	65.6 [†]		
	2008/2009	463	278	133	20	153	431	71.4		
Quebec	2006/2007	4,446	2,225	1,968	...	1,968	4,193	68.9 [†]		
	2007/2008	4,629	2,396	2,040	...	2,040	4,436	72.2 [†]		
	2008/2009	4,651	2,466	2,021	...	2,021	4,486	72.2		
Ontario	2006/2007	9,407	2,940	5,415	235	5,649	8,589	86.9 [†]		
	2007/2008	9,676	2,928	5,616	254	5,870	8,798	87.7 [†]		
	2008/2009	9,620	2,802	5,809	244	6,053	8,855	86.9		
Manitoba ⁷	2006/2007	1,602	511	986	...	986	1,497	165.9 [†]		
	2007/2008	1,663	489	1,067	...	1,067	1,556	170.6 [†]		
	2008/2009	1,748	510	1,133	...	1,133	1,642	177.4		
Saskatchewan	2006/2007	1,382	876	478	10	488	1,364	180.7 [†]		
	2007/2008	1,401 [†]	810	553	13	565	1,375	180.2 [†]		
	2008/2009	1,479	869	573	11	583	1,453	186.7		
Alberta	2006/2007	3,023 [†]	1,296	1,479 [†]	...	1,479 [†]	2,776 [†]	105.6 [†]		
	2007/2008	2,893 [†]	1,006	1,666	...	1,666	2,672	98.5 [†]		
	2008/2009	3,131	1,089	1,796	...	1,796	2,885	103.6		
British Columbia	2006/2007	2,594	1,204	1,317	20	1,337	2,542	75.1 [†]		
	2007/2008	2,725	1,228	1,418	23	1,440	2,668	77.2 [†]		
	2008/2009	2,928	1,234	1,546	30	1,575	2,809	79.6		
Yukon	2006/2007	61	22	...	30	30	52	209.3 [†]		
	2007/2008	76	27	...	43	43	70	274.7 [†]		
	2008/2009	80	31	...	48	48	79	303.5		
Northwest Territories ⁸	2006/2007	247	167	65	..	65	232	748.6 [†]		
	2007/2008	258	165	79	2	81	246	783.5 [†]		
	2008/2009	280	171	92	1	93	264	843.1		
Nunavut	2006/2007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2007/2008	2 [†]		
	2008/2009	..	78	53	..	53	131	683.6		
Total	2006/2007	24,090 [†]	9,978	12,098 [†]	337	12,435 [†]	22,413 [†]	87.7 [†]		
	2007/2008	24,684 [†]	9,750	12,888	388	13,275	23,026	88.8 [†]		
	2008/2009	25,304	9,964	13,507	387	13,894	23,858	90.4		

1. Counts are reported as average daily counts unless otherwise noted.

2. Actual-in counts - category 'other/temporary detention' data may be included in sentenced or remand counts for some jurisdictions in some years.

3. Sentenced - Data may include federal sentenced offenders in a provincial/territorial facility.

4. Other temporary detention counts - may be included in remand or sentenced counts in some jurisdictions.

5. Nova Scotia - The average for month-end counts is used.

6. New Brunswick - Effective April 1, 1998, 'on-register counts' include provincial inmates transferred to federal institutions through the New Brunswick/Canada initiative. The 'on-register counts' include: 41 for 2006/2007, 36 for 2007/2008 and 19 for 2008/2009.

7. Manitoba - Sentenced counts include parole suspensions.

8. Northwest Territories - Sentence and Remand counts include residents of Nunavut held under an exchange of service agreement.

Note - Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Rates have been rounded. However, rates have been calculated using unrounded numbers.

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

Table 6. Total number of admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by inmate status, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Non-sentenced admissions					
	Sentenced admissions ¹	Remand	Other/ temporary detention		Total	Total
			number			
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	2006/2007 1,025 2007/2008 1,004 ¹ 2008/2009 986	504 ¹ 547 ¹ 492	118 ¹ 114 ¹ 77	622 ¹ 661 ¹ 569	1,647 ¹ 1,665 ¹ 1,555	
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007 .. 2007/2008 771 2008/2009 648	.. 199 288	.. 1,710 1,702	.. 1,909 1,970	.. 2,680 2,618	
Nova Scotia ²	2006/2007 1,796 ¹ 2007/2008 1,810 ¹ 2008/2009 1,669	2,558 ¹ 3,157 ¹ 3,124	286 ¹ 282 ¹ 287	2,844 ¹ 3,439 ¹ 3,411	4,640 ¹ 5,249 ¹ 5,080	
New Brunswick ²	2006/2007 2,385 2007/2008 2,299 2008/2009 2,323	1,791 1,985 1,937	722 804 789	2,513 2,789 2,726	4,898 5,088 5,049	
Quebec	2006/2007 7,548 2007/2008 7,288 2008/2009 7,725	28,240 29,610 29,677	3,739 3,910 2,881	31,979 33,520 32,558	39,527 40,808 40,283	
Ontario ²	2006/2007 32,217 ¹ 2007/2008 32,382 ¹ 2008/2009 31,370	65,564 ¹ 65,991 ¹ 63,738	4,017 ¹ 4,814 ¹ 4,727	69,581 ¹ 70,805 ¹ 68,465	101,798 ¹ 103,187 ¹ 99,835	
Manitoba	2006/2007 3,587 2007/2008 3,610 2008/2009 3,804	9,479 9,643 9,782	6,638 6,513 6,717	16,117 16,156 16,499	19,704 19,766 20,303	
Saskatchewan ²	2006/2007 3,502 ¹ 2007/2008 3,342 ¹ 2008/2009 3,620	5,728 ¹ 6,089 ¹ 5,925	186 209 ¹ 194	5,914 ¹ 6,298 ¹ 6,119	9,416 ¹ 9,640 ¹ 9,739	
Alberta ^{3,4}	2006/2007 17,426 ¹ 2007/2008 17,010 ¹ 2008/2009 18,509	21,680 ¹ 22,646 ¹ 23,970	.. .. ..	21,680 ¹ 22,646 ¹ 23,970	39,106 ¹ 39,656 ¹ 42,479
British Columbia ⁵	2006/2007 9,747 2007/2008 10,267 2008/2009 9,544	13,849 14,173 13,518	.. .. 775	13,849 14,173 14,293	23,596 24,440 23,837
Yukon	2006/2007 189 2007/2008 231 2008/2009 226	376 413 392	13 10 15	389 423 407	578 654 633	
Northwest Territories ⁶	2006/2007 440 2007/2008 481 2008/2009 611	279 391 520	1 0 0	280 391 520	720 872 1,131	
Nunavut	2006/2007 .. 2007/2008 .. 2008/2009 771	.. .. 431	.. .. 0	.. .. 431	.. .. 1,202
Total	2006/2007 79,862 ¹ 2007/2008 80,495 ¹ 2008/2009 81,806	150,048 ¹ 154,844 ¹ 153,774	15,720 ¹ 18,366 ¹ 18,164	165,768 ¹ 173,210 ¹ 171,938	245,630 ¹ 253,705 ¹ 253,744	

1. Data for sentenced admissions excludes intermittent sentence for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

2. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the following years: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario, 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. Data for Alberta prior to 2005/2006 have been excluded due to a system change that occurred in 2005/2006, which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated.

4. Alberta uses a different counting methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of change in status. As such, in 2008/2009, Alberta reported 13,767 remand admissions, 10,203 remanded later sentenced admissions, and 9,306 sentenced admissions. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics methodology counts an admission as movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody will be counted as one admission to remand and one admission to sentenced custody. This report has included Alberta's remanded later sentenced admissions in both the number of admissions to remand and then again in the number of admissions to sentenced custody, resulting in a higher number of admissions than that reported by the jurisdiction.

5. British Columbia - Before 2008/2009, sentenced admissions counts included Immigration Holds.

6. Northwest Territories - Sentence and Remand counts include residents of Nunavut held under an exchange of service agreement.

Note : The method of calculation of admission to custody can be different from one province to another. Thus, inter-jurisdictional comparisons should be made with caution.

Table 7. Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by major offence, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

Criminal Code									
	Unit of Sentenced count admissions ¹	Violent crimes	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Total			
							percent ³		
							number		
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁴	2006/2007 MSO	1,025	29	22	12	25	88		
	2007/2008 MSO	1,004 ^r	29	20	12	27 ^r	88 ^r		
	2008/2009 MSO	986	29	25	10	26	89		
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007 MSO	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2007/2008 MSO	771	23	14	42	14	93		
	2008/2009 MSO	648	20	15	48	13	95		
Nova Scotia ⁴	2006/2007 MSO	1,796 ^r	24	22	3	33 ^r	81 ^r		
	2007/2008 MSO	1,810 ^r	24	21 ^r	3	32 ^r	79 ^r		
	2008/2009 MSO	1,669	23	19	3	32	77		
New Brunswick ⁴	2006/2007 MSO	2,385	18	23 ^r	10	24 ^r	76		
	2007/2008 MSO	2,299	17	25	9 ^r	28 ^r	79 ^r		
	2008/2009 MSO	2,323	19	24	9	29	81		
Quebec	2006/2007 MSO	7,548	11	20	23	18	72		
	2007/2008 MSO	7,288	12	20	23	19	74		
	2008/2009 MSO	7,725	12	21	22	17	72		
Ontario ⁴	2006/2007 MSO	32,217 ^r	21 ^r	27 ^r	2	39 ^r	88 ^r		
	2007/2008 MSO	32,382 ^r	20 ^r	26 ^r	2	39 ^r	87 ^r		
	2008/2009 MSO	31,370	21	25	2	38	86		
Manitoba	2006/2007 MSO	3,587	59	19	4	12	93		
	2007/2008 MSO	3,610	59	18	4	12	93		
	2008/2009 MSO	3,804	59	17	4	13	93		
Saskatchewan ⁴	2006/2007 MSO	3,502 ^r	19	22 ^r	6	46 ^r	93 ^r		
	2007/2008 MSO	3,342 ^r	17 ^r	19 ^r	6	50 ^r	92 ^r		
	2008/2009 MSO	3,620	18	18	7	49	92		
Alberta ^{5,6}	2006/2007 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2007/2008 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2008/2009 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia ^{7,8}	2006/2007 MSO	9,747	14	28	2	27	71		
	2007/2008 MSO	10,267	14	26	2	28	70		
	2008/2009 MSO	9,544	15	25	2	31	73		
Yukon	2006/2007 MSO	189	29	16	8	43	97		
	2007/2008 MSO	231	32	12	7	37	89		
	2008/2009 MSO	226	28	13	12	39	92		
Northwest Territories ⁹	2006/2007 MSO	440	66	15	3	12	96		
	2007/2008 MSO	481	70	7	4	18	99		
	2008/2009 MSO	611	67	3	5	23	98		
Nunavut	2006/2007 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2007/2008 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2008/2009 ..	771	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2006/2007 MSO	62,436 ^r	21 ^r	25 ^r	5 ^r	32 ^r	84 ^r		
	2007/2008 MSO	63,485 ^r	21 ^r	24 ^r	5 ^r	33 ^r	83 ^r		
	2008/2009 MSO	63,297	22	23	5	33	83		

Table 7. Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by major offence, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009 - concluded

	Federal statutes				Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws				Fine default admissions ²
	Unit of count	Drug offences	Other	Total	Liquor offences	Other	Total		
					percent ³				
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁴	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	MSO MSO MSO	4 4 4	8 7 ^r 5	11 11 ^r 8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 1 2	0 0 0
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	MSO MSO MSO	.. 5 4	.. 1 0 ^s	.. 6 4	.. 1 0	.. 1 1	.. 1 1	0 0 0
Nova Scotia ⁴	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	MSO MSO MSO	4 5 7	13 ^r 13 ^r 14	17 ^r 18 ^r 21	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2 ^r 3 ^r 2	4 5 ^r 3
New Brunswick ⁴	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	MSO MSO MSO	6 6 6	2 1 1	8 8 7	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	16 13 ^r 12	40 34 35
Quebec	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	MSO MSO MSO	12 12 14	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	12 13 14	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	16 13 13	16 14 13	16 14 14
Ontario ⁴	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	MSO MSO MSO	7 ^r 8 ^r 8	1 1 1	8 ^r 8 ^r 9	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4 5 5	......
Manitoba	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	MSO MSO MSO	1 1 1	5 5 5	6 7 7	0 0 ^s 0	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	......
Saskatchewan ⁴	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	MSO MSO MSO	3 ^r 3 ^r 4	1 1 1	4 ^r 5 ^r 5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	3 3 3	3 4 3
Alberta ^{5,6}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
British Columbia ^{7,8}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	MSO MSO MSO	9 10 10	18 17 13	27 27 24	0 0 0	2 3 3	2 3 3	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s
Yukon	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	MSO MSO MSO	3 10 7	0 0 ^s 0	3 10 7	0 0 0	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 0 0
Northwest Territories ⁹	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	MSO MSO MSO	3 1 2	0 0 0	3 1 2	0 ^s 0 0 ^s	0 ^s 0 0	1 0 0 ^s	2 2 5
Nunavut	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	MSO MSO MSO	7 ^r 8 ^r 8	5 ^r 4 ^r 4	12 ^r 12 ^r 12	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	5 ^r 5 ^r 5	3 ^r 3 3

1. Data for total sentenced admissions exclude intermittent sentences for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

2. The percentage shown for "Fine default admissions" is based on the total number of sentenced admissions in Table 6 (i.e., at least one of the changes the offender was admitted for was fine default).

3. The calculation of percent distributions excludes intermittent sentences for the microdata and admissions where the most serious offence is not stated.

4. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) and have been tabulated from microdata for the following years: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, Ontario, 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution. In addition, the seriousness index, used by respondents from the ICSS to tabulate most serious offences (MSO), has been updated and starting with 2004/2005 data no longer automatically ranks violent offences as more serious than non-violent offences. Accordingly, comparison to previous years and previous publications should be made with caution because, for example, some admissions which would have formerly been classified as "violent" may now be classified as non-violent.

5. Data for Alberta prior to 2005/2006 have been excluded due to a system change that occurred in 2005/2006, which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated.

6. Alberta uses a different counting methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of change in status. As such, in 2008/2009, Alberta reported 13,767 remand admissions; 10,203 remained later sentenced admissions, and, 8,306 sentenced admissions. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics methodology counts an admission as movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody will be counted as one admission to remand and one admission to sentenced custody. This report has included Alberta's remanded later sentenced admissions in both the number of admissions to remand and then again in the number of admissions to sentenced custody, resulting in a higher number of admissions than that reported by the jurisdiction.

7. British Columbia - In 2006/2007, the unit of count has changed from "most serious disposition" to "most serious offence" category. The category "Other" Federal statutes now includes offences that would have come under other groupings in the past such as weapons and explosives.

8. British Columbia - Before 2008-2009, sentenced admissions counts included Immigration Holds.

9. Northwest Territories - Sentence and Remand counts include residents of Nunavut held under an exchange of service agreement.

Note : MSO - Most serious offence

Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 8. Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by length of aggregate sentence¹, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

Aggregate sentence length							
Sentenced admissions	1 - 7 days	8 - 14 days	percent ¹			32 - 89 days	
			15 - 29 days	30 - 31 days (1 month)			
number							
Newfoundland and Labrador ^{3,4}	2006/2007	1,025	8	8	17 ^r	3 ^r	28 ^r
	2007/2008	1,004 ^r	5	10	17 ^r	2	28 ^r
	2008/2009	986	6	8	17	2	34
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2007/2008	771	37	8	12	8	14
	2008/2009	648	35	11	10	10	18
Nova Scotia ^{3,4}	2006/2007	2,113 ^r	9	9	14 ^r	2	26 ^r
	2007/2008	2,175 ^r	9	10 ^r	16 ^r	3 ^r	24 ^r
	2008/2009	2,071	8	8	16	2	27
New Brunswick ^{3,4}	2006/2007	2,550	28	14 ^r	19 ^r	2	21 ^r
	2007/2008	2,535	25 ^r	14	17 ^r	3 ^r	22 ^r
	2008/2009	2,557	25	13	18	4	21
Quebec	2006/2007	7,548	18	16	12	8	11
	2007/2008	7,288	18	15	11	7	11
	2008/2009	7,725	21	14	11	8	11
Ontario ^{3,4}	2006/2007	32,217 ^r	31	11 ^r	15 ^r	5 ^r	20 ^r
	2007/2008	32,382 ^r	30	12 ^r	15 ^r	5 ^r	20 ^r
	2008/2009	31,370	29	12	16	5	20
Manitoba	2006/2007	3,587	8	4	5	10	16
	2007/2008	3,610	12	5	5	11	16
	2008/2009	3,804	13	5	6	9	17
Saskatchewan ³	2006/2007	3,502 ^r	3	3	9 ^r	9 ^r	15 ^r
	2007/2008	3,342 ^r	5	3	11	8	14 ^r
	2008/2009	3,620	5	3	8	10	15
Alberta ^{5,6}	2006/2007	17,426 ^r	..	..	..	..	..
	2007/2008	17,010 ^r	..	..	..	..	..
	2008/2009	18,509	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia ⁷	2006/2007	9,747	13	10	7	12	18
	2007/2008	10,267	16	10	7	11	17
	2008/2009	9,544	18	9	7	10	17
Yukon	2006/2007	189	6	7	19	12	29
	2007/2008	231	10	13	16	11	18
	2008/2009	226	4	11	15	17	27
Northwest Territories ⁸	2006/2007	440	0 ^s	3	3	12	18
	2007/2008	481	1	2	3	10	16
	2008/2009	611	2	2	5	13	18
Nunavut	2006/2007	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2007/2008	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2008/2009	771	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2006/2007	80,344 ^r	22	11 ^r	12 ^r	7 ^r	19 ^r
	2007/2008	81,096 ^r	23	11 ^r	13 ^r	7 ^r	18 ^r
	2008/2009	82,442 ^r	23	10	13	7	19

Table 8. Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by length of aggregate sentence¹, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009 - concluded

	Aggregate sentence length										Median (in days) ²	Intermittent sentences
	90 - 92 days (3 months)	93 - 179 days	180 - 184 days (6 months)	185 - 364 days	365 - 366 days (1 year)	367 - 729 days	2 years and over	percent				
								number	percent			
										percent		
Newfoundland and Labrador ^{3,4}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1 ^r 1 1	21 ^r 23 ^r 19	2 2 3	10 ^r 9 8	1 ^r 0 ^s 0 ^s	2 2 2	0 ^s 0 ^r 0 ^s	60 60 60	14 ^r 12 15		
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	5 5 5	6 5 5	2 1 1	3 4 4	1 ^r 0 ^s 0 ^s	2 1 1	3 1 1	33 42 ..	33 42 ..		
Nova Scotia ^{3,4}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1 1 1	15 ^r 15 ^r 15	1 1 1	8 7 ^r 9	1 0 ^s 0 ^s	11 11 10	3 ^r 2 2	60 51 ^r 60	16 18 21		
New Brunswick ^{3,4}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1 ^r 1 1	10 ^r 12 ^r 11	1 1 ^r 1	4 4 ^r 6	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	1 1 2	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	20 21 ^r 22	6 9 9		
Quebec	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	13 13 10	6 6 6	3 3 4	5 5 6	3 3 3	4 5 5	2 2 2	30 30 30	38 44 52		
Ontario ^{3,4}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	4 ^r 4 ^r 5	7 7 ^r 7	1 1 1	4 4 4	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	1 2 1	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	20 ^r 20 ^r 20	15 ^r 16 16		
Manitoba	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	10 8 7	10 9 9	6 6 5	9 9 9	3 3 3	8 8 9	10 9 7	91 90 89	5 6 6		
Saskatchewan ³	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	8 ^r 8 8	12 12 13	8 7 7	11 11 11	3 3 4	8 7 9	10 10 8	92 90 ^r 92	3 4 3		
Alberta ^{5,6}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
British Columbia ⁷	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	7 7 6	10 10 10	4 4 4	10 10 10	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	4 5 5	5 5 5	45 45 45	3 3 4		
Yukon	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	5 9 6	8 8 10	3 3 2	5 9 5	1 1 2	4 2 2	0 0 0	45 32 41	7 13 12		
Northwest Territories ⁸	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	11 12 9	14 15 15	6 6 8	16 14 12	5 5 3	8 10 8	7 11 5	153 182 122	5 3 4		
Nunavut	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Total	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	6 ^r 6 ^r 5	9 9 9	2 2 2	6 6 6	1 1 1	3 4 3	2 2 2	... ... ...	14 15 16	

1. Data for total sentenced admissions and the percent distributions include intermittent sentences for all jurisdictions.

2. The median sentence length calculation excludes sentences of two years or more. An overall median sentence length cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The median sentence presented for each jurisdiction is reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective microdata.

3. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the following years: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario, 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

4. Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario - Sentence lengths for these respondents do not reflect the sentence ordered by the court. Rather, they reflect approximately two-thirds of the court-ordered sentence because remission is excluded.

5. Data for Alberta prior to 2005/2006 have been excluded due to a system change that occurred in 2005/2006, which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated.

6. Alberta uses a different counting methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of change in status. As such, in 2008/2009, Alberta reported 13,767 remand admissions; 10,203 remanded later sentenced admissions; and, 6,306 sentenced admissions. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics methodology counts an admission as movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody will be counted as one admission to remand and one admission to sentenced custody. This report has included Alberta's remanded later sentenced admissions in both the number of admissions to remand and then again in the number of admissions to sentenced custody, resulting in a higher number of admissions than that reported by the jurisdiction.

7. British Columbia - Before 2008-2009, sentenced admissions counts included Immigration Holds.

8. Northwest Territories - Sentence and Remand counts include residents of Nunavut held under an exchange of service agreement.

Note: Calculations for percent distribution are based on total sentenced admissions excluding those where the aggregate sentence length is not stated.

Table 9. Age of inmates on admission to a provincial/territorial facility, by status on admission, 2008/2009

	Age on admission ¹												50 and over	Median age ²
	Total	percent ³									number			
		18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49						
	number													
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁴	Sentenced Remand	986	7	20	18	13	12	9	10	10	31			
		492	11	23	21	14	10	8	7	5	28			
Prince Edward Island	Sentenced Remand	648	3	24	16	12	13	10	9	13	..			
		268	2	25	18	15	20	9	6	5	..			
Nova Scotia ^{4,5}	Sentenced Remand	1,669	6	21	18	14	13	10	8	10	32			
		3,124	9	22	17	14	13	10	8	7	30			
New Brunswick ^{4,5}	Sentenced Remand	2,323	5	18	18	14	13	13	9	11	32			
		1,937	10	20	18	14	11	12	7	9	30			
Quebec	Sentenced Remand	7,725	1	13	15	14	13	14	13	17	37			
		29,677	5	17	16	14	14	13	10	11	34			
Ontario ⁴	Sentenced Remand	31,370	5	18	18	14	13	14	10	9	33			
		63,738	8	20	17	13	13	12	9	8	31			
Manitoba	Sentenced Remand	3,804	8	26	21	15	12	9	6	5	28			
		9,782	11	26	19	14	11	9	5	4	28			
Saskatchewan ⁴	Sentenced Remand	3,620	7	23	18	14	12	10	8	7	30			
		5,925	12	25	19	13	11	9	6	4	28			
Alberta ⁶	Sentenced Remand	18,509	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		23,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia ⁷	Sentenced Remand	9,544	3	15	19	16	16	14	9	7	33			
		13,518	5	16	18	16	16	13	8	6	33			
Yukon	Sentenced Remand	226	4	17	19	13	14	17	7	9	34			
		392	3	17	21	15	14	14	10	6	33			
Northwest Territories ⁸	Sentenced Remand	611	2	21	20	15	14	12	8	8	29			
		520	3	22	21	16	13	10	6	8	28			
Nunavut	Sentenced Remand	771	6	22	21	16	14	11	4	6	..			
		431	8	23	20	18	14	9	6	3	..			
Total	Sentenced Remand	81,806	4	18	18	14	14	13	10	9	..			
		153,774	7	20	17	14	13	12	9	8	..			

1. Excluded are offenders under the age of 18 years at the time of admission. The percent distributions for sentenced admissions exclude admissions where the age is not stated.

2. An overall median age on admission to custody cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The median age presented for each jurisdiction is reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective microdata. Median age calculations exclude intermittent sentences for microdata and admissions where the age is not stated.

3. The percent distributions for sentenced admissions exclude intermittent sentences for microdata and admissions where the age is not stated. The percent distributions for remand admissions exclude admissions where the age is not stated.

4. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the following years: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario, 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002. For these respondents, percentage calculation is based on sentenced custody totals excluding intermittent sentences. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

5. Data for total sentenced admissions exclude intermittent sentences for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

6. Alberta uses a different counting methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of change in status. As such, in 2008/2009, Alberta reported 13,767 remand admissions. 10,203 remanded later sentenced admissions, and 8,306 sentenced admissions. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics methodology counts an admission as movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody will be counted as one admission to remand and one admission to sentenced custody. This report has included Alberta's remanded later sentenced admissions in both the number of admissions to remand and then again in the number of admissions to sentenced custody, resulting in a higher number of admissions than that reported by the jurisdiction.

7. British Columbia - Before 2008-2009, sentenced admissions counts included Immigration Holds.

8. Northwest Territories - Sentence and Remand counts include residents of Nunavut held under an exchange of service agreement.

Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 10. Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by selected inmate characteristics, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Selected inmate characteristics				
	Sentenced admissions	Female		Aboriginal	
		number	percent	percent	Median age ¹
Newfoundland and Labrador ^{2,3}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1,025 1,004 [†] 986	7 7 9	20 22 [†] 19	31 31 [†] 31
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. 771 648	.. 10 10	......	......
Nova Scotia ^{2,4}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1,796 [†] 1,810 [†] 1,669	9 10 10	8 7 9	31 31 32
New Brunswick ^{2,4}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	2,385 2,299 2,323	12 10 11	10 8 10	32 32 32
Quebec	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	7,548 7,288 7,725	10 10 9	3 3 [†] 3	37 38 37
Ontario ^{2,5}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	32,217 [†] 32,382 [†] 31,370	12 12 11	9 10 [†] 10	33 33 33
Manitoba	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	3,587 3,610 3,804	8 8 9	69 69 71	28 28 28
Saskatchewan ²	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	3,502 [†] 3,342 [†] 3,620	14 13 15	81 82 [†] 80	30 29 30
Alberta ^{6,7}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	17,426 [†] 17,010 [†] 18,509	14 [†] 14 [†] 14	39 [†] 38 [†] 40	......
British Columbia ⁸	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	9,747 [†] 10,267 [†] 9,544	11 11 11	22 21 25	33 33 33
Yukon	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	189 231 226	12 12 10	68 76 80	32 33 34
Northwest Territories ⁹	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	440 481 611	6 8 10	90 87 [†] 88	30 30 29
Nunavut	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. .. 771	.. .. 6	.. .. 98	......
Total	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	79,862[†] 80,495[†] 81,806	12[†] 12[†] 12	24[†] 24[†] 27	.......

1. An overall median age on admission to custody cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The median age presented for each jurisdiction is reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective microdata. Median age calculations exclude intermittent sentences for microdata and admissions where the age is not stated.

2. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) and have been tabulated from microdata for the following years: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario, 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002. For these respondents, percentage calculation is based on sentenced custody totals excluding intermittent sentences. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. Newfoundland and Labrador - Due to coverage issues during the early years of implementation of the ICSS, data on Aboriginal identity prior to 2004/2005 are not available. Calculations for percent distribution commencing in 2004/2005 are based on total sentenced admissions, including those where Aboriginal identity is not known.

4. Data for total sentenced admissions exclude intermittent sentences for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

5. Ontario - Calculations for percent distribution commencing in 2003/2004 are based on total sentenced admissions, including those where Aboriginal identity is not known.

6. Data for Alberta prior to 2005/2006 have been excluded due to a system change that occurred in 2005/2006, which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated.

7. Alberta uses a different counting methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of change in status. As such, in 2008/2009, Alberta reported 13,767 remand admissions; 10,203 remanded later sentenced admissions; and, 8,506 sentenced admissions. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics methodology counts an admission as movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody will be counted as one admission to remand and one admission to sentenced custody. This report has included Alberta's remanded later sentenced admissions in both the number of admissions to remand and then again in the number of admissions to sentenced custody, resulting in a higher number of admissions than that reported by the jurisdiction.

8. British Columbia - Before 2008/2009, sentenced admissions counts included Immigration Hold.

9. Northwest Territories - Sentence and Remand counts include residents of Nunavut held under an exchange of service agreement.

Note : Calculations for percent distribution are based on total sentenced custody admissions excluding those where the sex is not stated or the Aboriginal identity is not known.

Table 11. Sentenced and remand releases from provincial/territorial custody, by length of time served, 2008/2009

	Status	Time served ¹											Median (in days) ²
		Total releases	1 - 7	8 - 14	15 - 31	32 - 92	93 - 184	185 - 366	367 - 729	2 years and over			
			days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days			
											percent		
		number									number		
Newfoundland and Labrador ^{3,4}	Sentenced	821	7	9	18	31	24	9	2	0	62		
	Remand	527	11	6	23	33	17	8	1	0 ^s	46		
Prince Edward Island	Sentenced	632	43	10	21	20	5	1	0 ^s	0	..		
	Remand	92	64	18	7	9	1	1	0	0	..		
Nova Scotia ³	Sentenced	1,672	13	16	19	25	14	9	3	2	37		
	Remand	3,103	51	10	14	16	6	2	1	0 ^s	7		
New Brunswick ³	Sentenced	2,326	28	12	19	22	11	6	1	0 ^s	20		
	Remand	1,932	54	8	12	17	7	2	0 ^s	0	6		
Quebec	Sentenced	15,956	23	10	14	21	16	12	4	0 ^s	42		
	Remand	19,468	70	10	8	8	2	1	1	0 ^s	4		
Ontario ³	Sentenced	26,464	34	14	20	18	9	4	1	0 ^s	17		
	Remand	64,119	50	14	14	15	5	2	1	0 ^s	8		
Manitoba	Sentenced	3,391	28	9	19	23	12	7	2	0 ^s	22		
	Remand	9,349	50	8	8	18	10	5	1	0 ^s	8		
Saskatchewan ³	Sentenced	3,417	9	7	23	26	20	11	3	0 ^s	60		
	Remand	5,999	49	13	11	16	8	3	1	0 ^s	8		
Alberta ⁵	Sentenced	18,441	48	11	18	15	5	2	0 ^s	0 ^s	..		
	Remand	23,658	45	16	18	15	4	1	0 ^s	0 ^s	..		
British Columbia	Sentenced	9,230	25	13	18	24	12	6	2	0 ^s	22		
	Remand	13,435	41	14	17	20	6	2	0 ^s	0	12		
Yukon	Sentenced	234	7	18	32	26	13	4	0 ^s	0	30		
	Remand	379	34	14	18	24	7	2	1	0	15		
Northwest Territories ⁶	Sentenced	595	5	7	21	36	22	7	0	2	50		
	Remand	493	18	9	19	39	13	2	0	0	36		
Nunavut	Sentenced	639	14	6	5	16	18	30	7	6	..		
	Remand	438	27	19	16	23	10	4	1	0 ^s	..		
Total	Sentenced	83,818	31	12	18	20	11	6	2	0 ^s	...		
	Remand	142,992	51	13	13	15	5	2	1	0 ^s	...		

1. The 'time served' calculations exclude releases for which length of time served is unknown.

2. An overall median time served cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The median time served presented for each jurisdiction is reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective microdata.

3. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the following years: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario, 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

4. In Newfoundland and Labrador, remand admission data exclude remands involving short periods of incarceration as these are managed by the RCMP.

5. Alberta uses a different counting methodology whereby a release from custody is counted once, regardless of a change in status while in custody. As such, in 2008/2009, Alberta reported 13,608 remand releases; 9,850 remanded later sentenced releases, and; 8,591 sentenced only releases. The numbers in this report represent movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, if in a reference year an individual's status changes from remand to sentenced custody, and he/she is then released from sentenced custody, that person will be counted as a release from remand, an admission to sentenced custody, and a release from sentenced custody. This report has included remanded later sentenced releases in both the remand release count and the sentenced release count, resulting in a higher number of releases than that reported by the jurisdiction.

6. Northwest Territories - Sentence and Remand counts include residents of Nunavut held under an exchange of service agreement.

Note: Figures may not add to total due to rounding

Table 12. Inmates unlawfully at large from provincial/territorial facilities, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

Type of escape						
	Breach of security	No breach of security	From an escorted T.A.	From an unescorted T.A.	Other	Total
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	0 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4 5 f 13	4 7 f 14
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. 0 0	.. 0 0	.. 0 0	.. 0 0	.. 0 0
Nova Scotia ^{1,3}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	0 1 1	.. .. ..	0 0 0	26 33 f 33	26 34 f 34
New Brunswick ^{1,3}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	2 1 4	.. .. ..	2 3 3	10 20 39	14 24 46
Quebec	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	7 6 3	0 0 0	12 7 2	4 2 3	23 15 8
Ontario ^{1,2}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	0 0 0	4 f 1 1	0 0 0	5 1 2	771 f 828 f 656
Manitoba	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	0 1 3	5 1 2	0 1 1	3 5 5	14 9 11
Saskatchewan ¹	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. .. ..	13 12 11	0 0 0	2 1 0	39 27 f 29
Alberta	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	......	......	......	......	......
British Columbia ⁴	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	0 1 3	0 0 0	1 3 0	15 0 6	20 5 9
Yukon ⁵	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 6 3	6 6 3
Northwest Territories ⁶	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	0 0 1	2 5 3	0 0 0	4 13 5	6 18 9
Nunavut	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. .. 0	.. .. 0	.. .. 0	.. .. 0	.. .. 2
Total	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	10 10 15	24 f 19 17	15 14 6	17 6 5	881 f 939 f 789
						947 f 988 f 832

1. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the following years: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario, 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution. Where data is shown as not available for a specific reference period (..), it indicates that a mapping from the jurisdiction's system to the relevant ICSS codes is not possible.

2. Ontario - The category 'other' may include escapes while in the custody of a correctional officer, police, courts, or bailiff and inmates on work detail who fail to report to serve an intermittent sentence and intermittent unlawfully at large (UAL).

3. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - The category 'other' includes inmates with intermittent sentences who fail to report and are considered AWOL.

4. British Columbia - The category 'other' may include escapes while in the custody of a correctional officer, police, courts, or bailiff and inmates, on work detail.

5. Yukon - 'Other' represents offenders who failed to report to serve an intermittent sentence.

6. Northwest Territories - Sentence and Remand counts include residents of Nunavut held under an exchange of service agreement.

Note : T.A. - Temporary absence.

Table 13. Average offender count, community supervision, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Average offender count ¹							
	Probation	Provincial parole	Fine option program	Community service orders ²	Restitution orders ²	Ball supervision	Conditional sentences	Other ³
Newfoundland and Labrador	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1,569 1,620 1,672	...	...	...	...	126 140 170	...
Pince Edward Island	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	685 683 702	...	1 25	...	...	22 22 21	...
Nova Scotia	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1,968 1,985 2,047	...	165 86 77	...	...	353 326 363	...
Quebec	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	9,282 9,250 9,198	593 531 479	...	2,841 2,891 3,152	...	3,373 3,273 3,408	...
Ontario	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	52,652 53,012 53,354	142 205 217	...	8,965 8,593 8,046	...	3,760 3,607 3,756	...
Manitoba	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	5,467 5,259 5,426	...	...	...	...	668 699 798	...
Saskatchewan ⁴	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	3,918 3,909 3,848	...	...	514 499 437	639 598 534	747 847 881	...
Alberta ⁵	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	8,654 8,534 8,689	...	738 639 687	1,452 1,452 1,944	...	1,315 1,243 1,375	...
British Columbia ^{6,7,8}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	10,621 10,924 13,002	120	...	...	7,858 8,226 8,740	2,110 2,183 2,249	...
Yukon	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	273 241 245	...	...	1	...	36 25 29	...
Northwest Territories	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nunavut	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	571 590 ...	...	2	151	...	93 106 ...	13
Total	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	95,660 96,009 98,596	855 736 696	905 726 789	12,471 11,984 11,707	639 598 534	8,605 9,073 9,840	13,148 12,903 13,506

1. Unless otherwise specified, average offender count is reported as a monthly average count.

2. In some of the jurisdictions, 'community service orders' (CSO) and 'restitution orders' (RO) are conditions of probation, therefore totals by jurisdiction have not been presented.

3. 'Other' includes inmates temporarily released from custody and other that has been specified other than bail and restitution.

4. Saskatchewan - In 2005/2006 the category 'Other' includes electronic monitoring.

5. Alberta - The category 'other' includes inmates temporarily released from custody, bail, day parole, interim releases, federal conditional releases, provincial temporary absences, and pre-trial releases. The numbers in the fine option program category reflect institutional and pre-institutional program participants. Commencing 2003/2004, the new (ACOM) system is being used to report community offender information. This system is able to provide additional information, such as the number of community service orders that are a condition of probation or conditional sentence programs, and as a result numbers are not comparable to the partial information reported in previous years and are excluded from the total.

6. British Columbia - The supervision of community service orders is handled through contracted agencies. 'Other' includes Alternative Measures and Recognizance Peace Bonds.

7. On April 1, 2007, the National Parole Board assumed responsibility for parole decisions relating to offenders serving sentences in B.C.'s provincial correctional facilities. This change will result in Correctional Service of Canada assuming supervision responsibility for parole offenders.

8. British Columbia - A system change occurred in 2008/2009, which altered the methodology by which average counts in community supervision were calculated. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding

Source : Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Corrections Key Indicators Report for Adults.

Table 14. Number of intakes to community supervision, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Number of admissions or releases									
	Provincial		Fine option		Community		Restitution		Bail	
	Probation	parole	program	orders ¹	orders ¹	supervision	sentences	Other	number	
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1,354 ^f 1,495 ^f 1,501	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	323 ^f 374 ^f 368	.. .. ..	
Pince Edward Island	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. 654 605	.. .. ..	.. 62 43	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. 45 49	.. 146 136		
Nova Scotia ²	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	3,316 ^f 3,465 ^f 3,400	.. .. ..	51 37 ^f 38	831 ^f 622 ^f 1,099	827 ^f 810 ^f 770	662 ^f 778 ^f 784	.. .. ..	
New Brunswick ²	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1,775 ^f 1,690 1,772	.. .. ..	338 286 260	243 288 ^f 277	4 1 4	612 589 643	.. 1 1		
Quebec	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	9,387 9,170 9,659	1,190 943 912	.. .. ..	5,250 5,415 5,962	.. .. ..	3,873 3,901 4,083	.. .. ..	
Ontario ²	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	37,511 ^f 36,809 ^f 37,093	280 ^f 395 ^f 383	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 2 1	5,045 ^f 4,922 ^f 5,301	.. .. ..	
Manitoba	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	6,159 6,145 6,471	.. .. ..	749 789 717	1,405 1,304 1,499	.. .. ..	1,085 1,070 1,155	1,013 1,072 1,380		
Saskatchewan ^{2,3}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	3,694 ^f 3,896 ^f 3,982	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	863 ^f 768 ^f 876	597 ^f 584 ^f 588	1,608 ^f 1,569 ^f 1,733	1,501 ^f 1,519 ^f 1,575	221 ^f 184 ^f 173	
Alberta ^{2,4,6}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	9,022 8,644 ^f 9,159	34 25 36	10 17 7	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1,213 1,227 ^f 1,324	5,488 6,097 ^f 6,655	
British Columbia ⁵	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	9,551 9,928 10,342	268 9 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	13,693 13,812 14,880	3,057 3,113 3,038	2,526 2,449 2,328	
Yukon ⁶	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	278 246 317	1 1 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	450 480 537	92 82 74	4 11 20	
Northwest Territories	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Nunavut ^{6,7}	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1,027 1,518 ..	6 8 ..	2 10 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	211 270 ..	25 51 ..	
Total	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	83,074 ^f 83,660 ^f 84,281	1,779 ^f 1,381 ^f 1,333	1,150 ^f 1,201 ^f 1,065	8,592 ^f 8,397 ^f 9,713	1,429 ^f 1,397 ^f 1,363	15,751 ^f 15,861 ^f 17,150	17,674 ^f 17,880 ^f 18,404	9,277 ^f 10,011 ^f 10,693	

1. In some of the jurisdictions, community service orders (CSO) and restitution orders (RO) are conditions of probation, therefore totals by jurisdiction have not been presented.
2. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the following years: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002, Nova Scotia, 2002/2003, New Brunswick, 2002/2003, Ontario, 2003/2004, Saskatchewan, 2001/2002, Alberta, 2003/2004. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. Saskatchewan - The category 'other' is defined as intensive probation/electronic monitoring.

4. Alberta - 'Other' includes inmates temporarily released from custody, bail, day parole, interim releases, federal conditional releases, provincial temporary absences, and pre-trial releases.

5. British Columbia - The supervision of 'community service orders' is handled through contracted agencies. The data in the 'other' category denotes bail supervision, alternative measures and recognizance peace bonds. On April 1, 2007, the National Parole Board assumed responsibility for parole decisions relating to offenders serving sentences in B.C.'s provincial correctional facilities. This change will result in Correctional Service of Canada assuming supervision responsibility of paroled offenders.

6. For Alberta, Yukon and Nunavut, the category 'Provincial Parole' are data for federal inmates released to full parole and mandatory supervision and supervised by a province officer.

7. Nunavut - Data are provided by the informatics court services. Nunavut admissions to community corrections represent the unique number of persons admitted to a particular legal status during the year and not the number of distinct admissions.

Table 15. Probation order length, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

		Probation order length				
		Total probation admissions	Less than 3 months		More than 3 months and less than 6 months	
		number	3 months	3 months	6 months	6 months
				percent		
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	2006/2007	1,354 ^r	0 ^s	0 ^s	1	6 ^r
	2007/2008	1,495 ^r	1	1	1	8
	2008/2009	1,501	1	0 ^s	1	9
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007	..	..	..	..	..
	2007/2008	654	8	1	0	1
	2008/2009	605	14	0 ^s	0 ^s	1
Nova Scotia ²	2006/2007	3,316 ^r	1	1	1	8
	2007/2008	3,465 ^r	1	1	1	7
	2008/2009	3,400	1	1	1	8
New Brunswick ²	2006/2007	1,775 ^r	1	1	1	10
	2007/2008	1,690	1	1	1	8
	2008/2009	1,772	1	1	1	10
Quebec	2006/2007	9,387	0 ^s	1	1	5
	2007/2008	9,170	0 ^s	0 ^s	1	5
	2008/2009	9,659	0 ^s	0 ^s	1	5
Ontario ²	2006/2007	37,511 ^r	1	1	0 ^s	5
	2007/2008	36,809 ^r	1	1	0 ^s	5
	2008/2009	37,093	1	1	0 ^s	5
Manitoba	2006/2007	6,159	0 ^s	0 ^s	0 ^s	3
	2007/2008	6,145	0 ^s	0 ^s	0 ^s	3
	2008/2009	6,471	0 ^s	0 ^s	0 ^s	3
Saskatchewan ²	2006/2007	3,694 ^r	0 ^s	1	2	19
	2007/2008	3,896 ^r	0 ^s	2	2	21
	2008/2009	3,962	0 ^s	2	2	20
Alberta ²	2006/2007	9,022	2	1	2	10
	2007/2008	8,644 ^r	2	2	2	10
	2008/2009	9,159	2	2	2	10
British Columbia	2006/2007	9,551	1	1	1	12
	2007/2008	9,928	1	1	1	12
	2008/2009	10,342	1	1	1	10
Yukon	2006/2007	278	5	0	8	0
	2007/2008	246	13	0	14	0
	2008/2009	317	15	0	10	0
Northwest Territories	2006/2007	..	..	..	..	..
	2007/2008	..	..	..	..	..
	2008/2009	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	2006/2007	1,027	1	2	3	12 ^r
	2007/2008	1,518	1	2	3	11
	2008/2009	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2006/2007	83,074 ^r	1	1	1	7
	2007/2008	83,660 ^r	1	1	1	7
	2008/2009	84,281	1	1	1	7

Table 15. Probation order length, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009 - concluded

	Probation order length									
	More than 6 months and less than 12 months	12 months	More than 12 months and less than 18 months			More than 18 months and less than 24 months	24 months	Over 24 months	Median (in months) ¹	number
			18 months	18 months	18 months					
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	2 5 5	47 47 49	3 2 2	8 7 10	1 3 2	17 16 16	14 12 7	12 12 12	
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	2 2 2	46 40 36	0 0 0	29 30 30	0 0 0	11 12 12	2 3 3	.. .. ..
Nova Scotia ²	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	9 9 9	42 40 44	8 9 8	10 12 14	3 5 3	8 8 8	9 8 4	12 12 12	
New Brunswick ²	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	8 9 7	41 41 43	6 6 6	11 11 13	4 3 2	10 11 11	8 8 6	12 12 12	
Quebec	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	2 2 2	35 37 38	1 2 6	12 12 10	0 0 0	32 31 29	10 10 9	18 18 18	
Ontario ²	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	4 4 4	44 45 46	5 5 5	13 13 14	3 3 3	11 11 13	13 13 9	12 12 12	
Manitoba	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	2 2 3	33 27 29	5 11 10	17 18 17	3 3 3	18 18 19	18 17 16	17 18 18	
Saskatchewan ²	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	16 15 17	35 35 36	4 3 4	11 12 12	3 2 2	4 3 4	5 3 2	12 12 12	
Alberta ²	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	8 8 8	43 45 45	6 6 5	12 13 13	2 2 2	9 8 7	5 4 4	12 12 12	
British Columbia	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	9 9 9	51 52 52	1 1 2	12 13 13	0 0 0	9 9 9	3 2 3	12 12 12	
Yukon	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	32 28 26	0 15 14	36 17 16	0 0 0	10 7 11	0 2 4	8 4 4	12 9 9	
Northwest Territories	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Nunavut	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	9 12 ..	35 32 ..	5 6 ..	16 15 ..	1 4 ..	12 11 ..	3 3 ..	.. .. ..
Total	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	6 5 6	42 42 44	4 5 5	13 13 13	2 2 2	13 13 13	10 10 7	.. .. ..

1. An overall median for probation order length cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The median for probation order length presented for each jurisdiction is reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective microdata.

2. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the following years: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario, 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002; Alberta, 2003/2004. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

Note. Calculations for percent distribution are based on total probation admissions excluding those where the aggregate sentence length is not stated.

Table 16. Number of admissions to probation, by major offence, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

		Criminal Code					Federal statutes			Provincial/ territorial statutes and municipal by-laws
		Total probation admissions	Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	Total	
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1,354 ^r 1,495 ^r 1,501	35 36 ^r 39	31 29 29	7 5 ^r 5	20 ^r 24 ^r 20	5 4 5	1 0 ^{sr} 1	1 ^r 1 ^r 1	
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	654 605	35 33	23 24	16 18	19 21	7 3	0 0	1 ^r 1 ^r 1	
Nova Scotia ¹	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	3,316 ^r 3,465 ^r 3,400	36 ^r 37 ^r 36	31 ^r 29 ^r 28	8 7 ^r 7	22 ^r 22 ^r 23	3 4 5	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	0 ^{sr} 0 ^s 0 ^s	
New Brunswick ¹	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1,775 ^r 1,690 1,772	41 ^r 39 ^r 42	33 ^r 34 31	5 5 4	16 ^r 18 18	4 4 4	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	
Quebec	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	9,387 9,170 9,659	32 33 32	33 33 31	4 3 4	20 21 21	10 11 12	0 0 ^s 0 ^s	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	
Ontario ¹	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	37,511 ^r 36,809 ^r 37,093	40 ^r 40 ^r 40	27 26 26	3 ^r 4 4	22 ^r 22 ^r 22	6 6 7	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	1 1 1	
Manitoba	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	6,159 6,145 6,471	58 58 57	20 20 21	3 3 3	17 17 17	1 2 2	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	
Saskatchewan ¹	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	3,694 ^r 3,896 ^r 3,962	35 ^r 34 ^r 36	29 ^r 25 ^r 26	5 6 6	28 ^r 31 ^r 30	2 3 2	1 1 1	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	
Alberta ¹	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	9,022 8,644 ^r 9,159	40 39 ^r 39	32 29 29	6 6 6	18 22 ^r 21	3 3 3	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	1 1 1	
British Columbia	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	9,551 9,928 10,342	40 41 43	32 31 30	3 3 2	16 17 17	7 8 8	1 0 ^s 0 ^s	1 1 0 ^s	
Yukon	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	278 246 317	48 ^r 48 51	19 ^r 14 9	7 ^r 4 5	20 ^r 26 18	5 ^r 7 7	0 ^{sr} 0 0	1 ^r 1 9	
Northwest Territories	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Nunavut	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1,027 1,518 ..	8 14 ..	14 22 ..	2 3 ..	72 55 ..	4 4 ..	0 0 ..	0 ^s 2 ..	
Total	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	83,074 ^r 83,660 ^r 84,261	40 ^r 40 ^r 40	28 27 27	4 4 4	21 ^r 22 ^r 21	6 ^r 6 6	0 ^s 0 ^s 0 ^s	1 1 1	

1. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) and have been tabulated from microdata for the following years: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002; Alberta, 2005/2006. In addition, the seriousness index, used by respondents from the ICSS to tabulate most serious offences (MSO), has been updated and starting with 2004/2005 data no longer automatically ranks violent offences as more serious than non-violent offences. Accordingly, comparison to previous years and previous publications should be made with caution because, for example, some admissions which would have formerly been classified as violent may now be classified as non-violent.

Note : Calculations for percent distribution are based on total probation admissions excluding those where major offence is not known.

Table 17. Age of offenders on admission to probation, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

		Age on admission ¹										50 and over	Median age ²	Total	
		percent													number
		18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49							
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	9 11 10	21 ^f 22 22	14 14 15	11 12 11	13 12 11	11 10 ^f 10	9 9 8	12 11 12	32 31 31	1,354 ^f 1,495 ^f 1,501				
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. 5 6	.. 24 26	.. 19 16	.. 11 11	.. 11 13	.. 10 10	.. 6 7	.. 14 10	.. .. ..	654 605			
Nova Scotia ³	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	10 ^f 10 9	20 22 21	14 15 14	11 11 12	12 ^f 11 11	12 11 ^f 11	9 9 9	12 ^f 12 13	32 31 32	3,316 ^f 3,465 ^f 3,400				
New Brunswick ³	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	9 8 9	23 24 22	15 ^f 16 17	12 13 13	12 11 12	13 11 10	7 7 7	9 10 10	31 30 30	1,775 ^f 1,690 1,772				
Quebec	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	4 4 4	22 22 21	17 17 16	12 13 14	13 12 12	12 12 11	9 10 10	11 11 12	32 32 33	9,367 9,170 9,659				
Ontario ³	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	8 8 8	22 21 21	15 15 16	12 12 12	12 12 12	12 12 11	9 9 10	10 10 10	32 32 32	37,511 ^f 36,809 ^f 37,093				
Manitoba	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	10 9 9	25 25 26	18 18 18	14 15 14	12 12 12	9 9 9	6 6 6	6 6 6	28 29 29	6,159 6,145 6,471				
Saskatchewan ³	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	12 11 10	26 26 25	16 17 19	13 13 14	11 12 11	9 9 9	6 6 6	5 7 6	28 28 28	3,694 ^f 3,896 ^f 3,962				
Alberta ³	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	8 8 8	24 24 23	17 17 19	14 14 13	12 12 12	11 10 10	7 8 8	8 7 8	30 30 30	9,022 ^f 8,644 ^f 9,159				
British Columbia	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	8 8 6	19 19 18	15 16 17	14 13 13	14 15 14	13 12 13	9 9 10	8 9 9	33 33 33	9,551 ^f 9,928 10,342				
Yukon	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	5 4 3	19 20 18	19 15 19	12 15 13	12 ^f 15 13	16 14 11	9 9 11	8 7 14	33 33 34	278 246 317				
Northwest Territories	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1,027 ^f 1,518 ..
Nunavut	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	.. 10 ..	.. 26 ..	.. 21 ..	.. 15 ..	.. 13 ..	.. 8 ..	.. 5 ..	.. 4 ..	.. .. ..	..		
Total ⁴	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	8 8 7	22 22 22	16 16 17	13 13 13	13 12 12	12 11 11	8 8 9	9 9 10	... ... ...	83,074 ^f 83,660 ^f 84,281			

1. Excluded are offenders under the age of 18 years at the time of admission. The percent distributions exclude admissions where the age is not stated.

2. An overall median age on admission to probation cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The median age presented for each jurisdiction is reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective microdata.

3. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the following years : Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario, 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002; Alberta, 2003/2004. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

4. Percent distribution excludes Nunavut in 2006/2007.

Table 18. Probation admissions, by selected offender characteristics, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

		Selected offender characteristics			
		Total probation admissions	Percent female	Percent aboriginal	Median age ¹
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	2006/2007	1,354 ^r	19	..	32
	2007/2008	1,495 ^r	18	..	31
	2008/2009	1,501	18	..	31
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007	..	..	..	..
	2007/2008	654	16 ^r	..	..
	2008/2009	605	15	..	..
Nova Scotia ²	2006/2007	3,316 ^r	17	5	32
	2007/2008	3,465 ^r	18	5	31
	2008/2009	3,400	20	6	32
New Brunswick ²	2006/2007	1,775 ^r	18	7	31
	2007/2008	1,690	19	8	30
	2008/2009	1,772	19	9	30
Quebec	2006/2007	9,387	14	8	32
	2007/2008	9,170	15	6	32
	2008/2009	9,659	15	6	33
Ontario ^{2,3}	2006/2007	37,511 ^r	18	7 ^r	32
	2007/2008	36,809 ^r	18	8 ^r	32
	2008/2009	37,093	18	8	32
Manitoba	2006/2007	6,159	18	55	28
	2007/2008	6,145	19	56	29
	2008/2009	6,471	20	56	29
Saskatchewan ²	2006/2007	3,694 ^r	23	71	28
	2007/2008	3,896 ^r	23	69 ^r	28
	2008/2009	3,962	23	71	28
Alberta ²	2006/2007	9,022	18	24	30
	2007/2008	8,644 ^r	18	24	30
	2008/2009	9,159	18	25	30
British Columbia	2006/2007	9,551	18	19	33
	2007/2008	9,928	19	19	33
	2008/2009	10,342	19	21	33
Yukon	2006/2007	278	18	60 ^r	33
	2007/2008	246	23	66	33
	2008/2009	317	20	65	34
Northwest Territories	2006/2007	..	..	..	..
	2007/2008	..	..	..	..
	2008/2009	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	2006/2007	1,027	13	97	..
	2007/2008	1,518	..	97	..
	2008/2009	..	..	..	..
Total	2006/2007	83,074^r	18	18^r	...
	2007/2008	83,660^r	18	19^r	...
	2008/2009	84,261	18	18	...

1. An overall median age on admission to probation cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The median age for probation presented for each jurisdiction is reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective microdata.

2. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the following years: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario, 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002; Alberta, 2003/2004. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. Ontario - Calculations for percent distribution commencing in 2004/2005 are based on total probation admissions, including those where Aboriginal identity is not known.

Note : Calculations for percent distribution are based on total probation admissions excluding those where the sex is not stated or the Aboriginal status is not known.

Table 19. Provincial/territorial offender deaths, by cause of death, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Cause of death					Inmate status		
	Suicide	Murder	Natural causes	Other ¹	Total	In custody	Not in custody ²	
	number							
Newfoundland and Labrador	2006/2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007/2008	1	0	1	0	2	2	0
	2008/2009	1	0	1	0	2	2	0
Prince Edward Island	2006/2007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2007/2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2008/2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	2006/2007	0	0	1	0	1	1 ¹	0
	2007/2008	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
	2008/2009	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
New Brunswick	2006/2007	0	0	1	1	2	2	0
	2007/2008	1	0	0	1	2	2	0
	2008/2009	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Quebec	2006/2007	5	0	5	2	12	12	0
	2007/2008	4	0	4	12	20	20	0
	2008/2009	3	0	4	12	19	19	0
Ontario	2006/2007	5	0	3	17	25	13	12
	2007/2008	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
	2008/2009	0	0	0	15	15	0	15
Manitoba	2006/2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007/2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2008/2009	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Saskatchewan	2006/2007	0	0	0	2	2	2	0
	2007/2008	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
	2008/2009	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Alberta	2006/2007	0	0	3	1	4	4	0
	2007/2008	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
	2008/2009	1	0	4	2	7	7	0
British Columbia	2006/2007	1	0	2	1	4	2	2
	2007/2008	0	0	5	2	7	2	5
	2008/2009	2	0	2	1	5	1	4
Yukon	2006/2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007/2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2008/2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	2006/2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007/2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2008/2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	2006/2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007/2008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2008/2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2006/2007	11	0	15	24	50	36 ¹	14
	2007/2008	6	0	11	19	36	29	7
	2008/2009	8	1	11	32	52	32	20

1. 'Other' includes accidental deaths, legal intervention, and deaths for which the reason was not provided.

2. 'Not in custody' refers to the number of deaths which occurred while offenders were absent from the institution (e.g., temporary absence).

Table 20. Provincial Parole Board statistics, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

Full parole decisions						
	Granted	Denied	Deferred ¹	Total	Granted	
					number	percent
Quebec ²	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1,192 953 928	1,095 1,248 1,106	810 1,066 1,218	3,097 ^r 3,267 ^r 3,252	52 43 46
Ontario	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	275 400 383	758 628 693	18 18 18	1,051 1,046 1,094	27 ^r 39 ^r 36
Total	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1,467 1,353 1,311	1,853 1,876 1,799	828 1,084 1,236	4,148 ^r 4,313 ^r 4,346	44 ^r 42 ^r 42
Terminations of full parole - Reason for termination						
	Regular expiry	Revocation	Other	Total	Success rate	
					number	percent
Quebec ²	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	822	376	0	1,198	69 68 72
Ontario	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	247 356 340	23 41 41	5 3 2	275 400 383	90 89 89
Total	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	1,069 356 340	399 41 41	5 3 2	1,473 400 383	73 89 89

1. Included are those inmates not eligible or not available for an interview and inmates refusing/waiving the hearing. These data are not included in calculating the grant rate.

2. Québec - Prior to 2006/2007 data for the category "deferred" were not reported.

Federal tables

Table 21. Federal facilities in operation at year-end, by security level and capacity, 2008/2009

	Security level					Capacity ^{1,4}			
	Community correctional centre	Minimum security	Medium security ²	Maximum security ³	Multi-level security	Institutional	Community	Total	
	number								
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	
Nova Scotia	2	0	1	0	1	531	36	567	
New Brunswick	1	1	1	1	1	932	26	958	
Quebec	6	3	5	3	2	3,675	166	3,841	
Ontario	3	3	5	2	2	3,956	102	4,058	
Manitoba	1	1	1	0	0	713	40	753	
Saskatchewan	1	2	0	0	3	1,071	30	1,101	
Alberta	0	4	3	1	1	1,786	0	1,786	
British Columbia	1	3	3	1	3	2,097	31	2,128	
Total	16	17	19	8	13	14,761	453	15,214	

1. 'Capacity' includes normal association beds, reception beds, and psychiatric/mental health beds, but excludes cells closed, administrative segregation, suicide watch (observation) cells, & medical/hospital beds.

2. 'Medium security' includes, in some instances, minimum security & reception cells.

3. 'Maximum security' includes, in some instances, mental health beds & reception cells.

4. Excludes Exchange of Service Agreement beds (110) and Section 81 Agreement beds (69).

Source : National Capital, Accommodation and Operational Plan, (NCAOP), (Capacity as of March 31, 2009).

Table 22. Total federal expenditures¹, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Current dollars				Constant 2002/2003 dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita
				operating				operating
		\$'000		\$		\$'000		\$
2006/2007	1,787,247	124,538	1,911,785	54.86 '	1,648,376	114,861	1,763,238	50.60 '
2007/2008	1,871,240	140,641	2,011,881	56.83 '	1,689,869	127,009	1,816,878	51.32 '
2008/2009	2,073,439	197,992	2,271,431	62.24	1,831,565	174,896	2,006,461	54.98

1. Total federal expenditures include both Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and National Parole Board expenditures. CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN.

Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding

Source : Public Accounts of Canada.

Table 23. Total federal operating expenditures¹, by major service area (in current dollars), 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Headquarters and central services		Custodial services ^{2,3}		Community supervision services		National Parole Board		Total
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000
2006/2007	319,180	18	1,246,405	70	178,262	10	43,400	2	1,787,247
2007/2008	386,207	21	1,211,020	65	230,613	12	43,400	2	1,871,240
2008/2009	466,925	23	1,347,162	65	210,752	10	48,600	2	2,073,439

1. Total federal expenditures include Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) expenditures and National Parole Board expenditures. CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN (a special operating agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries).

2. Operating expenditures for custodial services exclude administrative costs from five regional Headquarters and the National Headquarters.

3. In 2006/2007 the expenditure increase in custodial services is due to the signing of collective agreements including retroactive salaries.

Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding

Source : Public Accounts of Canada.

Table 24. Correctional Service of Canada staffing data ¹, by major service area, 2008/2009

	Actual	Percent of total
	number	
Headquarters and central services	2,531	15.9
Custody centres	12,186	76.3
Community supervision	1,248	7.8
Total	15,965	100

1. The staff figures represent full-time equivalents as of March 31, 2009. Since 2004/2005, staffing data include active employees or those with a paid leave of absence while in previous years, staffing data also included suspended employees as well as employees with an unpaid leave of absence. Comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

Table 25. Average daily cost per federal inmate, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Institutional operating cost ¹		Total days stay ²	Average daily inmate cost	
	Current dollars	Constant 2002/2003 dollars		Current dollars	Constant 2002/2003 dollars
	\$'000			number	\$
2006/2007	1,294,842	1,194,232	4,721,129 ¹	274.27	252.95 ¹
2007/2008	1,453,771	1,312,864	4,869,301 ¹	298.56	269.62
2008/2009	1,570,628	1,387,409	4,870,049	322.51	284.89

1. The average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with operation of the institutions such as salaries and administrative costs from five regional Headquarters and the National Headquarters, but excludes capital expenditures and expenditures related to CORCAN (a special operating agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries). Prior to 2001/2002, the average daily inmate cost was based on federal operating expenditures for custodial services excluding administrative costs (Table 23). Therefore caution is recommended when comparing these data to previous publications.

2. 'Total days stay' is based on average monthly counts of federal and provincial offenders incarcerated in a federal institution or on temporary absence multiplied by the number of days in the year.

Table 26. Full time equivalents¹ utilized by the National Parole Board, 2008/2009

Type of employees	Part-time				
	Board members	board members	Staff	Total	
	number				
	37.0	25.0	366.0	428.0	
Program Activities ²	Conditional release Decisions	Conditional release openness and accountability	Pardon decisions and clemency recommendations	Corporate management	Total
	291.0	58.0	39.0	40.0	428.0

1. Prior to 1999/2000 this table recorded 'person-years' but as a result of a Treasury Board directive, a 'full time employee' became a 'full time equivalent'.

2. As of 2007/2008, the reporting requirements have been changed from strategic outcome to program activities.

Table 27. Average population of inmates held in federal custody, by region, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Incarceration rate	
	Actual-in ¹ count	Average number of offenders per 100,000 adult population
	number	
Atlantic	2006/2007	71
	2007/2008	73
	2008/2009	72
Quebec	2006/2007	50
	2007/2008	51
	2008/2009	50
Ontario	2006/2007	35
	2007/2008	36
	2008/2009	36
Prairie	2006/2007	74 'r
	2007/2008	75 'r
	2008/2009	73
Pacific	2006/2007	54 'r
	2007/2008	54 'r
	2008/2009	53
Total	2006/2007	51 'r
	2007/2008	51
	2008/2009	51

1. Data represent federal and provincial/territorial offenders in a federal facility and those on temporary absence from a federal facility.

Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding

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

Table 28. Admissions to federal facilities, by type of admission, by region, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	Total ¹	
	number						
Warrant of committal	2006/2007	598 ^r	1,024 ^r	1,372 ^r	1,553 ^r	613 ^r	5,160 ^r
	2007/2008	590 ^r	1,103 ^r	1,318 ^r	1,458 ^r	594 ^r	5,063 ^r
	2008/2009	560	1,097	1,350	1,401	503	4,911
Revocation	2006/2007	410 ^r	709 ^r	685 ^r	1,102 ^r	400	3,306 ^r
	2007/2008	410 ^r	685 ^r	722 ^r	1,044 ^r	448 ^r	3,309 ^r
	2008/2009	397	585	681	1,094	460	3,217
Other ²	2006/2007	13 ^r	26	56 ^r	35	26	156 ^r
	2007/2008	15 ^r	50 ^r	82 ^r	46	29	222 ^r
	2008/2009	12	50	72	30	31	195
Total	2006/2007	1,021 ^r	1,759 ^r	2,113 ^r	2,690 ^r	1,039 ^r	8,622 ^r
	2007/2008	1,015 ^r	1,838 ^r	2,122 ^r	2,548 ^r	1,071 ^r	8,594 ^r
	2008/2009	969	1,732	2,103	2,525	994	8,323

1. Totals include admissions where the region was unknown.

2. 'Other' admission types include exchange of services, review board orders, Immigration holds, and other admissions.

Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding
Data for Correctional Service of Canada are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing in 2001/2002. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years and previous publications should be made with caution. Data represent admissions of federal jurisdiction offenders in federal or provincial facilities.

Table 29. Warrant of committal admissions to federal facilities, by length of aggregate sentence on admission, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	percent		
Less than 2 years	0.70 ^r	0.89 ^r	0.73
2 years and under 3 years	52.73 ^r	52.93 ^r	51.86
3 years and under 4 years	19.32 ^r	18.88 ^r	19.81
4 years and under 5 years	9.65 ^r	9.76 ^r	9.53
5 years and under 6 years	5.62 ^r	5.83 ^r	5.54
6 years and under 7 years	2.48 ^r	2.80 ^r	3.24
7 years and under 8 years	1.76 ^r	1.64 ^r	2.06
8 years and under 9 years	1.24 ^r	0.89 ^r	1.10
9 years and under 10 years	0.64 ^r	0.77 ^r	0.81
10 years and under 15 years	1.57 ^r	1.52 ^r	1.30
15 years and under 20 years	0.56 ^r	0.41 ^r	0.47
20 years and over	0.04 ^r	0.04 ^r	0.06
Life	3.62 ^r	3.59 ^r	3.42
Total	100	100	100
Number of admissions	5,160^r	5,063^r	4,911
Average (mean) sentence length (in months)¹	40.9^r	40.4^r	41.0
Median sentence length (in months)¹	32.2^r	31.5^r	32.5

1. Figures exclude those serving indeterminate or life sentences.

Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Data for Correctional Service of Canada are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing 2001/2002. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years and previous publications should be made with caution. Data represent admissions of federal jurisdiction offenders in federal or provincial facilities. The average has been calculated as the average aggregate sentence length (in days) divided by 30 days.

Table 30. Warrant of committal admissions to federal facilities, by selected major offence, by region, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

		Criminal Code				Federal statutes			Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws		Unknown	
		Total	Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Total	Drug offences	Other	Total		Total
Atlantic	2006/2007	598 ¹	253 ¹	167 ¹	4	70 ¹	494 ¹	93 ¹	11 ¹	104 ¹	0	
	2007/2008	590 ¹	236 ¹	133 ¹	7	85 ¹	461 ¹	121 ¹	7 ¹	128 ¹	0	
	2008/2009	560	240	121	5	52	418	128	13	141	0	
Quebec	2006/2007	1,024 ¹	521 ¹	171 ¹	10	162 ¹	864 ¹	155 ¹	1 ¹	156 ¹	1	
	2007/2008	1,103 ¹	574 ¹	168 ¹	17	163 ¹	922 ¹	163 ¹	3	166 ¹	4	
	2008/2009	1,097	532	185	25	178	920	156	9	165	1	
Ontario	2006/2007	1,372 ¹	709 ¹	226 ¹	16	219 ¹	1,170 ¹	196 ¹	5 ¹	201 ¹	0	
	2007/2008	1,318 ¹	663 ¹	186 ¹	15 ¹	196 ¹	1,060 ¹	249 ¹	8 ¹	257 ¹	1 ¹	
	2008/2009	1,350	670	200	22	193	1,085	252	9	261	0	
Prairie	2006/2007	1,553 ¹	725 ¹	257 ¹	18	168 ¹	1,168 ¹	367 ¹	17 ¹	384 ¹	0	
	2007/2008	1,458 ¹	662 ¹	215 ¹	20 ¹	180 ¹	1,077 ¹	348 ¹	24 ¹	372 ¹	8 ¹	
	2008/2009	1,401	640	170	18	158	986	359	18	377	5	
Pacific	2006/2007	613 ¹	337 ¹	126 ¹	8	74 ¹	545 ¹	65 ¹	2 ¹	67 ¹	0	
	2007/2008	594 ¹	304 ¹	125 ¹	1	94 ¹	524 ¹	63 ¹	4 ¹	67 ¹	0	
	2008/2009	503	264	114	3	54	435	61	1	62	0	
Total ¹	2006/2007	5,160 ¹	2,545 ¹	947 ¹	56	693 ¹	4,241 ¹	876 ¹	36 ¹	912 ¹	1	
	2007/2008	5,063 ¹	2,439 ¹	827 ¹	60 ¹	718 ¹	4,044 ¹	944 ¹	46 ¹	990 ¹	13 ¹	
	2008/2009	4,911	2,346	790	73	635	3,844	956	50	1,006	6	

1. Admissions where the admitting facility is not stated have been excluded.

Note : Data for Correctional Service of Canada are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing 2007/2008. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years and from previous publications should be made with caution. Data represent admissions of federal jurisdiction offenders in federal or provincial facilities. In addition, the seriousness index, used by respondents from the ICSS to tabulate most serious offences, has been updated and starting with 2004/2005 data no longer automatically ranks violent offences as more serious than non-violent offences. Accordingly, comparison to previous years and previous publications should be made with caution because, for example, some admissions which would have formerly been classified as 'violent' may now be classified as non-violent.

Table 31. Warrant of committal admissions to federal facilities, by selected offender characteristics, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

Province/territory of sentence							
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	
Number of admissions ¹	2006/2007	94 ¹	17	272	214	1,022 ¹	1,391 ¹
	2007/2008	66 ¹	23	273	227 ¹	1,090 ¹	1,322 ¹
	2008/2009	82	9	273	197	1,089	1,358
Selected inmate characteristics:							
Percent female	2006/2007	2	12	7	10	4 ¹	7
	2007/2008	3	9	8	5	5	6
	2008/2009	7	11	9	6	5	6
Percent Aboriginal	2006/2007	17	0	7	9	5	10
	2007/2008	8	4	8	7	6	9
	2008/2009	10	0	7	8	6	11
Average (mean) age at admission	2006/2007	32	34	33	33	38	35
	2007/2008	35 ¹	37	34	34	38	35
	2008/2009	34	32	33	34	39	35
Median age at admission	2006/2007	30	34	30	31	38	33
	2007/2008	33	38	32 ¹	31	38	33
	2008/2009	31	27	31	32	38	33

Table 31. Warrant of committal admissions to federal facilities, by selected offender characteristics, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009 - concluded

Province/territory of sentence												
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Outside Canada	Not stated	Total		
Number of admissions ¹	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	277 249 [*] 242	311 280 [*] 283	603 [*] 876 [*] 814	583 577 [*] 492	9 13 11	24 20 16	12 19 23	.. .. ..	11 [*] 18 [*] 37	5,160 [*] 5,063 [*] 4,911
Selected inmate characteristics:												
Percent female	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	8 6 8	9 6 8	7 8 8	6 5 5	0 0 18	0 5 0	0 0 4	.. .. ..	0 0 0	6 6 6
	Percent Aboriginal	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	57 49 57	61 62 56	22 25 19	22 [*] 21 [*] 22	56 69 91	83 65 88	100 [*] 100 [*] 87	9 [*] 6 [*] 46	19 18 18
		Average (mean) age at admission	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	30 31 30	33 33 34	32 31 33	35 34 36	34 34 34	37 32 33	35 33 36	43 [*] 47 [*] 35	34 35 35
Median age at admission			2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	27 28 27	31 31 32	30 29 30	34 33 35	31 35 36	36 28 33	30 29 36	38 [*] 43 [*] 35	33 33 33

1. These data represent warrant of committal admissions of federal offenders in federal or provincial facilities.

Note : Data for Correctional Service of Canada are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing 2001/2002. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years and previous publications should be made with caution. Data represent admissions of federal jurisdiction offenders in federal or provincial facilities.

Table 32. Age of offenders admitted to a federal facility under a warrant of committal, by region, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	number					Total
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
Aged 18 and 19	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	23 ' 19 9	29 ' 36 27	65 69 70	14 10 7	170 ' 182 ' 154
Aged 20 to 24	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	143 95 101	133 124 ' 114	257 ' 258 ' 243	399 378 330	84 90 76
Aged 25 to 29	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	94 ' 104 ' 110	135 ' 154 ' 155	243 242 ' 261	297 ' 285 286	112 114 91
Aged 30 to 34	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	91 88 81	140 145 ' 150	215 185 194	231 211 ' 191	111 104 70
Aged 35 to 39	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	75 70 61	145 ' 167 ' 170	209 171 ' 178	191 184 ' 166	100 102 ' 83
Aged 40 to 44	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	58 77 ' 60	159 177 ' 163	172 182 ' 178	173 140 ' 145	78 74 74
Aged 45 to 49	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	49 42 49	119 ' 141 ' 129	102 115 ' 137	93 96 104	52 ' 46 53
Aged 50 and over	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	48 66 57	169 ' 176 207	145 ' 129 ' 132	101 94 106	61 51 49
Total ¹	2006/2007 2007/2008 2008/2009	597 ' 590 ' 560	1,023 ' 1,103 ' 1,097	1,372 ' 1,318 ' 1,350	1,550 ' 1,457 ' 1,398	612 ' 591 ' 503
						5,154 ' 5,059 ' 4,908

1. Offenders who were under the age of 18 at the time of admission are excluded. There were 6 in 2006/2007, 4 in 2007/2008 and 3 in 2008/2009. Also excluded are admissions where the admitting facility is unknown.

Note : Data for Correctional Service of Canada are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing 2001/2002. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years and previous publications should be made with caution. Data represent admissions of federal jurisdiction offenders in federal or provincial facilities.

Table 33. Deaths of federal offenders, by cause of death, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Not in custody		
	In custody	(in the community)	Total
	number		
Suicide	2006/2007	10	6 ^r
	2007/2008	5 ^r	7 ^r
	2008/2009	9	5
Murder	2006/2007	3	2
	2007/2008	1	3
	2008/2009	2	5
Legal intervention ¹	2006/2007	0	1 ^r
	2007/2008	0	1 ^r
	2008/2009	0	1
Unknown	2006/2007	0	11 ^r
	2007/2008	1	13
	2008/2009	5	15
Other ²	2006/2007	48	54 ^r
	2007/2008	33 ^r	67 ^r
	2008/2009	49	63
Total	2006/2007	61	74 ^r
	2007/2008	40	91 ^r
	2008/2009	65	89

1. 'Legal intervention' includes offenders killed by authorities while committing an offence such as hostage-taking incidents and escapes.

2. 'Other' refers to 'other death', death from natural causes, accidental deaths and overdoses.

Table 34. Escapees from federal facilities, by type of escape, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number		
Escapees from maximum security level institutions	0	0	0
Escapees from multi-level security level institutions	0	0	1
Escapees from medium security level institutions	0	0	0
Escapees from minimum security level institutions	37	33	23
Total	37	33	24

Note : These numbers represent the number of escapees per year from a facility or on temporary absence.

Table 36. Correctional Service of Canada - Escorted and unescorted temporary absences, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Escorted temporary absences		Unescorted temporary absences	
	Number completed	Number not completed ¹	Number completed	Number not completed ¹
2006/2007	58,339 ^r	7	4,574 ^r	4
2007/2008	60,875 ^r	7	4,076 ^r	11
2008/2009	56,329	9	4,067	10

1. The number of 'temporary absence permits not completed' includes those 'unlawfully at large', and those 'detained by police'.

Note: These numbers represent the number of permits issued during a year.

Table 37. Average Monthly Count - Federal and provincial/territorial population supervised by Correctional Service of Canada, by region, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009¹

	Federal offenders				Provincial/territorial offenders ²				
	Day parole	Full parole	Statutory release	Total	Day parole	Full parole	Total	Total	
	number								
Atlantic	2006/2007	98	362	187	646	19	60	79	725
	2007/2008	116	348	213	677	11	75	86	763
	2008/2009	114	374	241	728	12	41	53	781
Quebec	2006/2007	236	993	534	1,763	0	0	0	1,763
	2007/2008	225	958	543	1,726	0	0	0	1,726
	2008/2009	252	921	564	1,738	0	0	0	1,738
Ontario	2006/2007	268	884	562	1,714	0	0	0	1,715
	2007/2008	261	909	573	1,742	0	1	1	1,743
	2008/2009	251	923	622	1,796	0	1	1	1,796
Prairie	2006/2007	256	739	511	1,506	15	41	56	1,562
	2007/2008	259	761	562	1,582	21	42	63	1,646
	2008/2009	239	777	608	1,624	14	40	53	1,677
Pacific	2006/2007	207	545	287	1,039	1	0	1	1,040
	2007/2008	221	562	288	1,071	22	65	87	1,158
	2008/2009	200	573	318	1,091	29	54	83	1,174
Total	2006/2007	1,064	3,523	2,081	6,668	35	102	136	6,804
	2007/2008	1,082	3,538	2,179	6,799	54	183	237	7,036
	2008/2009	1,056	3,568	2,352	6,976	55	135	190	7,166

1. Long Term Supervision Offenders do not appear in this table. In 2006/2007 there were 126, in 2007/2008 there were 161 and in 2008/2009 there were 211.

2. Provincial/territorial caseload is composed of provincial/territorial offenders in provinces/territories that do not operate their own parole boards, but who are supervised by Correctional Service of Canada.

Note : Figures may not add to total due to rounding

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

Table 38. Grant rate, by type of release by the National Parole Board, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Federal offenders		
	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Escorted temporary absence			
Granted	219	183	149
Denied	21	18	26
Grant rate (%)	91.3	91.0	85.1
Unescorted temporary absence			
Granted	414	375	366
Denied	106	102	101
Grant rate (%)	79.6	78.6	78.4
Day parole			
Granted	3,165	3,140 ¹	3,043
Denied	1,353	1,302	1,376
Grant rate (%)	70.1	70.7	68.9
Full parole			
Granted	1,618 ¹	1,566	1,636
Denied	2,140	2,078	2,078
Grant rate (%)	43.1	43.0	44.0
Provincial/territorial offenders¹			
Day parole			
Granted	143	238 ¹	230
Denied	74	93	197
Grant rate (%)	65.9	71.9 ¹	53.9
Full parole			
Granted	293	281	201
Denied	118	155 ¹	261
Grant rate (%)	71.3	64.4 ¹	43.5

1. These data represent decisions for provincial/territorial offenders in provinces/territories that do not operate their own parole boards, but who are released by the National Parole Board and supervised by Correctional Service of Canada.

Table 39. Federal outcomes¹ for offenders released by the National Parole Board, by type of conditional release, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Day parole					
	2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Successful completions	2,547	82	2,517	82	2,587	85
Revoked for breach of condition	381	12	425	14	357	12
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	167	5	131	4	77	3
Violent	23	1	15	0 ^s	14	0 ^s
Total revocations with offence	190	6	146	5	91	3
Total	3,118	100	3,088	100	3,035	100
Full parole ²						
Successful completions	972	71	995	73	1,019	75
Revoked for breach of condition	255	19	252	18	257	19
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	133	10	102	7	81	6
Violent	10	1	14	1	7	1
Total revocations with offence	143	10	116	9	88	6
Total	1,370	100	1,363	100	1,364	100
Statutory release						
Successful completions	3,271	58	3,397	59	3,466	60
Revoked for breach of condition	1,650	29	1,732	30	1,748	30
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	544	10	539	9	467	8
Violent	140	2	129	2	71	1
Total revocations with offence	684	12	668	12	538	9
Total	5,605	100	5,797	100	5,752	100

1. The outcomes presented represent only those for which the conditional release was completed during the reference year. An offender does not enter the 'revoked with offence' category until declared guilty.

2. Full parole outcomes constitute determinate sentences only.

Note : Due to rounding, percentages may not add to total. Numbers are updated every year, therefore the numbers may vary from previous publications. Data represent outcomes of federal jurisdiction offenders in federal or provincial facilities.

Table 40. Provincial/territorial outcomes¹ for offenders released by the National Parole Board, by type of conditional release, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Day parole					
	2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Successful completions	95	72	164	77	158	75
Revoked for breach of condition	34	26	44	21	50	24
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	3	2	3 ¹	1	4	2
Violent	0	0	2	1	0	0
Total revocations with offence	3	2	5 ¹	2	4	2
Total	132	100	213¹	100	212	100
Full parole						
Successful completions	135	73	224	73	207	78
Revoked for breach of condition	43	23	73 ¹	24 ¹	52	20
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	6	3	10	3	5	2
Violent	0	0	1	0 ^s	0	0
Total revocations with offence	6	3	11	4	5	2
Total	184	100	308¹	100	264	100

1. The outcomes presented represent only those for which the conditional release was completed during the reference year.

Note : Due to rounding, percentages may not add to total.

These data represent outcomes for provincial/territorial offenders in provinces/territories that do not operate their own parole boards, but who are released by the National Parole Board and supervised by Correctional Service of Canada.

Table 41. National Parole Board - Residency conditions¹ on statutory release, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Pre-release		Post-release			
	Imposed ²	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	number
2006/2007	1,436 ^r	2	15	1	93 ^r	
2007/2008	1,445 ^r	1	13	1	57 ^r	
2008/2009	1,729	3	19	1	96	

1. A residency condition refers to a condition requiring the offender to reside in a halfway house while on statutory release.

2. Includes cases which were referred for detention and in which the final decision was statutory release with residency.

Table 42. National Parole Board - Residency conditions¹ on federal full parole, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	Pre-release		Post-release		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
2006/2007	281	3	73	24	53
2007/2008	275	9	53	26	56
2008/2009	250	1	55	31	46

1. A residency condition refers to a condition requiring the offender to reside in a halfway house while on full parole.

Appendix A Overview of the Adult correctional services

Six primary responsibilities fall under the umbrella of adult correctional services in Canada: (1) custodial remands; (2) custodial sentences; (3) conditional sentences; (4) probation; (5) conditional release; and (6) parole boards.

(1) Custodial remands

Provincial and territorial correctional services are responsible for persons who have been charged with an offence and remanded (ordered by the court) to custody while awaiting a further court hearing. These persons have not been sentenced but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g. risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, danger to themselves and/or others, risk to re-offend). Under normal circumstances, the onus is on the Crown to "show cause" why an accused should be remanded to custody. If cause cannot be established, an offender is released into the community on a judicial interim release while awaiting a further court appearance. However, if the accused commits an indictable offence while on judicial interim release for another indictable offence, the onus is on the accused to show cause why he/she should be released again.

The time an accused spends in jail on remand may be taken into account by the judge when imposing a sentence. Thus, it is not uncommon for an offender to receive a sentence of "time served". This occurs most often when the accused has spent as much or more time remanded into custody than the judge would normally have imposed as a sentence. For the purposes of record keeping, clerks in institutions record such sentences as either a "duration" of one day or as "released at court". Therefore, the sentence distributions presented in this report are skewed slightly toward shorter sentences.

(2) Custodial sentences

Correctional services agencies are also responsible for the administration of court imposed dispositions (with the exception of the collection of fines). Once a finding of guilt has been determined, the actual disposition is at the discretion of the presiding judge. The *Criminal Code* specifies maximum sentences for most offences and in some instances a minimum punishment is also specified. In Canada, the maximum sentence is rarely imposed. In most circumstances, the judge will consult with the Crown Attorney and the Defence Counsel to determine an appropriate disposition. In some cases the judge may order a pre-sentence report (PSR). The PSR is prepared by a probation officer and is designed to inform the judge about the living and employment circumstances of the accused. In determining the sentence, the judge considers a variety of factors concerning the offence, including the degree of harm caused to the victim, risk to the public, and certain characteristics of the accused. In Canada, the use of incarceration is usually limited to very serious offences and to repeat offenders. However, there are exceptions. In Prince Edward Island, most convicted impaired drivers serve a term of incarceration.

It is not uncommon for an offender to be convicted of several offences in a single court disposition. In this situation, the judge may order that sentences be served concurrently (at the same time), or consecutively (one after the other). The practice of consecutive sentencing leads to an emphasis on "aggregate sentences" in which the sum of all consecutive sentences is imposed.

The *Criminal Code* stipulates that all offenders sentenced to an aggregate custodial sentence of two years or more shall be imprisoned in a federal penitentiary. In Canada, all penitentiaries are the responsibility of the Correctional Service Canada (CSC). All federally sentenced offenders are first admitted to a local provincial/territorial facility where they can exercise their right to appeal the conviction or the sentence. Normally, a notice of appeal must be filed within 15 days of sentencing. Federally sentenced offenders who waive their right of appeal are transferred directly to a federal penitentiary to serve their sentences.

Offenders who are sentenced to an aggregate term of imprisonment which is less than two years are the exclusive responsibility of provincial or territorial correctional services. Also, as previously noted, offenders who are in default of the payment of a fine, imposed either under federal legislation or under provincial legislation, may be subject to incarceration for a period of time specified under the relevant legislation. Inmates, whose only reason for being in jail is default of payment of a fine, may reduce the time to be served by subsequently making partial payment of their fine(s).

Intermittent sentences, which may be imposed in conjunction with probation orders, are a type of custodial sentence in which offenders normally serve their time on weekends or other specified days. Such allowances are typically made only for minor or first time offenders in order to facilitate the maintenance of employment and/or family responsibilities.

(3) Conditional sentences

Introduced in September 1996 as a new disposition with the proclamation of Bill C-41, conditional sentences allow offenders sentenced to a term of custody to serve their time in the community under supervision. Conditional sentences may be imposed at the discretion of the presiding judge, though under certain restrictions. First, there must be no minimum term of imprisonment associated with the conviction(s). Second, the term of imprisonment that would normally have been imposed must be less than two years. Finally, the court must be satisfied that the imposition of a conditional sentence would not endanger the safety of the public. The objective is to provide less serious offenders with effective, less costly, community-based alternatives while using scarce-needed funds for the incarceration and treatment of more serious offenders.

Similar to a probation order, there are compulsory conditions attached to the conditional sentence order. These include remaining within the jurisdiction of the court and reporting to a supervisor as specified. Other conditions may require the offender to abstain from the consumption of alcohol or to perform community work. Should the offender fail to abide by the conditions he/she can be returned to court at which time the judge can suspend the conditional sentence and impose a jail term.

(4) Probation

Probation orders are another responsibility of the correctional service sector. The court may impose a probation order upon a convicted offender as the sole disposition or in conjunction with another sentence, such as a custodial sentence or as part of a conditional discharge.

In short, probation is a sentence served in the community in which the offender may, or may not, be required to report to a probation officer. Terms of probation that do not stipulate a condition of supervision do not generally come to the attention of correctional authorities. Therefore, throughout this report, the use of the word "probation" refers to supervised probation only. Typically, specified conditions are attached to probation orders. Common conditions include Restitution to the victim and community service orders (CSO). Should the offender fail to adhere to the requirements of a probation order, he/she may be subject to further sanctions.

Similar to the collection of custodial data, there are two indicators used to describe the use of probation services. The first is "probation admissions" (sometimes called intakes) which records the number of persons receiving a term of probation. The second is "probation case counts". Probation counts are usually taken monthly, and are expressed as monthly counts. As with institutional counts, these month-end counts are used for operational and administrative purposes. Here again, since probation counts are not normally associated with other information about offenders, the reader should be cautioned against extrapolating population characteristics from intake data.

(5) Conditional release

The planned and gradual release of inmates, back into the community through "conditional release" mechanisms, is another important responsibility of correctional services. The use of a variety of such mechanisms helps to ensure the protection of society through the supervision of offenders in the community by correctional authorities.

In November 1992, Bill C-36, the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (CCRA), was proclaimed, replacing the *Parole Act* and the *Penitentiary Act*. The authority to grant parole, originally contained in the *Parole Act*, is now found in the CCRA and in respective provincial/territorial legislation.

The supervision of conditional release is administered by both the federal and provincial/territorial correctional systems. The conditional release of provincial/territorial offenders is exercised by correctional authorities in provincial and territorial systems, while the responsibility for the conditional release of federal offenders is shared between the National Parole Board and Correctional Service Canada.

The mechanisms for conditional release in Canada:

- ◆ **Temporary absence** allows offenders to leave the institution for specific purposes. Offenders may be either "escorted" or "unescorted". Reasons for such releases are usually for family visits, medical services, rehabilitation programs, socialization or humanitarian reasons. The CCRA includes specific definitions of the reasons for which temporary absences may be granted to federally sentenced offenders.
- ◆ **Day parole** provides offenders with the opportunity to participate in on-going community-based activities. Ordinarily, offenders reside at a correctional institution or community residence and are released into the community for a specified period of time during the day. Offenders are also granted day parole in order to prepare for full parole and statutory release.
- ◆ **Full parole** is granted at the discretion of paroling authorities (parole boards). Full parole allows offenders to serve part of their prison sentence in the community. In all instances, offenders are placed under supervision by a parole officer and are required to abide by conditions designed to reduce the risk of re-offending and to foster re-integration into the community.
- ◆ **Statutory release** allows most federally sentenced offenders who have not been granted parole to serve the final one-third of their sentences under supervision in the community and under conditions of release similar to those imposed on offenders released on full parole.

(6) Parole boards

A final responsibility of the adult correctional system is the administration of parole boards. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia¹ operates parole boards that have jurisdiction for all offenders in their provincial institutions. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over all sentenced offenders to a penitentiary (those who receive a sentence of two years or more) and offenders in provincial/territorial correctional institutions where no parole board exists.

Parole boards are administrative tribunals that have the authority to grant, deny, terminate or revoke parole in their jurisdiction. The National Parole Board also has the authority to terminate or revoke offenders on statutory release, detain certain offenders, and grant unescorted temporary absences for some offenders in penitentiaries.

¹. April 1, 2007, the National Parole Board (NPB) assumed responsibility for parole decisions relating to offenders serving sentences in B.C.'s provincial correctional facilities. This change will result in Correctional Services of Canada (CSC) assuming supervision responsibility of paroled offenders.

Appendix B. Population estimates, by sex, as at July 1st, 2008

		Adult population			Total population		
		2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
		thousands					
Newfoundland and Labrador	Total	411.6	409.8	412.6	510.3	506.5	507.9
	Male	200.6	199.1	200.0	251.4	248.8	249.1
	Female	211.0	210.7	212.6	258.9	257.6	258.8
Prince Edward Island	Total	108.0	108.5	110.3	137.9	138.1	139.8
	Male	52.2	52.4	53.1	67.6	67.6	68.3
	Female	55.7	56.1	57.2	70.4	70.5	71.5
Nova Scotia	Total	751.4	753.1	758.8	938.0	936.0	938.3
	Male	361.6	361.6	364.0	456.4	454.5	455.3
	Female	389.9	391.5	394.8	481.6	481.5	483.0
New Brunswick	Total	597.2	599.0	602.7	745.7	745.4	747.3
	Male	289.9	290.6	292.2	366.3	365.9	366.7
	Female	307.3	308.4	310.5	379.4	379.5	380.6
Quebec	Total	6,083.6	6,143.4	6,215.1	7,631.6	7,686.0	7,750.5
	Male	2,984.6	3,015.1	3,051.7	3,777.8	3,805.4	3,838.1
	Female	3,099.1	3,128.3	3,163.4	3,853.8	3,880.6	3,912.5
Ontario	Total	9,883.2	10,029.6	10,186.6	12,665.3	12,793.6	12,929.0
	Male	4,829.9	4,899.6	4,974.2	6,254.4	6,314.9	6,378.7
	Female	5,053.3	5,130.1	5,212.5	6,411.0	6,478.7	6,550.3
Manitoba	Total	902.1	911.8	925.9	1,184.0	1,193.5	1,208.0
	Male	444.2	449.3	456.4	588.7	593.8	601.3
	Female	458.0	462.6	469.5	595.3	599.7	606.7
Saskatchewan	Total	754.7	763.2	777.9	992.1	999.7	1,016.0
	Male	369.7	373.9	381.2	491.4	495.2	503.3
	Female	385.1	389.4	396.7	500.7	504.5	512.7
Alberta	Total	2,627.3	2,712.0	2,785.7	3,421.3	3,510.9	3,585.1
	Male	1,328.2	1,377.5	1,422.2	1,737.1	1,788.5	1,833.0
	Female	1,299.0	1,334.5	1,363.5	1,684.2	1,722.4	1,752.1
British Columbia	Total	3,386.0	3,454.7	3,528.3	4,243.6	4,310.3	4,381.6
	Male	1,659.1	1,694.7	1,733.0	2,102.1	2,136.2	2,172.8
	Female	1,726.8	1,759.9	1,795.3	2,141.5	2,174.1	2,208.8
Yukon	Total	25.0	25.4	26.0	32.3	32.6	33.1
	Male	12.7	12.9	13.2	16.5	16.6	16.9
	Female	12.3	12.5	12.8	15.8	15.9	16.2
Northwest Territories	Total	30.9	31.4	31.4	43.2	43.5	43.3
	Male	16.2	16.4	16.4	22.5	22.6	22.5
	Female	14.7	14.9	14.9	20.7	20.9	20.8
Nunavut	Total	18.6	19.0	19.2	30.8	31.3	31.4
	Male	9.7	9.9	9.9	15.9	16.1	16.1
	Female	8.9	9.2	9.3	14.9	15.2	15.3
Canada	Total	25,579.6	25,961.1	26,380.3	32,576.1	32,927.4	33,311.4
	Male	12,558.6	12,753.0	12,967.5	16,147.9	16,326.1	16,522.0
	Female	13,021.0	13,208.1	13,412.8	16,428.2	16,601.2	16,789.4

Note: Figures may not add to total due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division, Population estimates as at July 1st, 2008.

Appendix C. Age distribution of the adult population, by sex, as at July 1st, 2008

Year 2007	Age										50 and over	Total
	thousands											
	18	19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49				
Newfoundland and Labrador	Total Male Female	7.1 3.6 3.4	6.7 3.5 3.3	31.2 15.6 15.6	28.7 14.2 14.5	30.4 14.7 15.7	35.1 17.0 18.1	40.7 19.7 21.0	42.7 21.1 21.6	190.1 90.7 99.4	412.6 200.0 212.6	
Prince Edward Island	Total Male Female	2.1 1.1 1.0	2.1 1.1 1.0	9.2 4.6 4.6	7.9 3.7 4.1	8.0 3.8 4.2	8.8 4.4 4.4	10.3 5.1 5.2	11.4 5.6 5.8	50.6 23.8 26.8	110.3 53.1 57.2	
Nova Scotia	Total Male Female	13.1 6.6 6.5	13.0 6.6 6.4	61.6 30.6 31.0	55.5 26.3 29.2	55.6 26.8 28.8	62.4 30.8 31.6	71.1 35.0 36.1	79.7 39.1 40.5	346.8 162.3 184.5	758.8 364.0 394.8	
New Brunswick	Total Male Female	10.0 5.1 4.9	9.8 5.1 4.7	46.6 23.8 22.8	45.4 22.7 22.7	46.2 22.5 23.6	49.8 24.7 25.1	56.6 28.0 28.7	61.8 30.2 31.5	276.5 130.0 146.5	602.7 292.2 310.5	
Quebec	Total Male Female	102.0 52.3 49.7	97.4 49.9 47.4	484.9 247.7 237.2	532.3 271.6 260.7	515.8 263.9 251.9	503.8 258.4 245.3	587.0 299.6 287.4	649.9 326.7 323.2	2,742.0 1,281.4 1,460.6	6,215.1 3,051.7 3,163.4	
Ontario	Total Male Female	182.6 93.6 89.1	180.8 92.8 87.9	894.8 456.5 438.3	867.5 430.5 436.9	862.8 423.9 438.8	930.4 465.2 465.2	1,032.9 518.7 514.3	1,073.3 540.2 533.1	4,161.5 1,952.7 2,208.8	10,186.6 4,974.2 5,212.5	
Manitoba	Total Male Female	18.4 9.3 9.0	17.8 9.2 8.7	85.2 43.7 41.4	80.8 41.3 39.5	76.8 39.0 37.9	78.1 39.6 38.5	84.5 42.7 41.8	94.1 48.0 46.1	390.2 183.5 206.7	925.9 456.4 469.5	
Saskatchewan	Total Male Female	16.1 8.4 7.7	15.8 8.1 7.7	73.9 37.9 36.0	68.8 34.4 34.4	61.6 30.7 30.9	59.5 29.8 29.7	67.1 33.6 33.5	77.7 38.8 38.9	337.4 159.6 177.9	777.9 381.2 366.7	
Alberta	Total Male Female	51.6 26.8 24.8	52.0 27.0 25.0	286.2 151.6 134.5	293.2 155.7 137.4	272.6 144.1 128.5	267.5 140.5 127.0	271.7 140.8 130.9	291.2 148.9 142.3	999.8 486.8 513.0	2,765.7 1,422.2 1,363.5	
British Columbia	Total Male Female	59.3 30.8 28.4	61.0 31.9 29.1	302.2 156.1 146.2	296.6 147.9 148.7	279.3 138.4 140.9	306.5 152.3 154.1	333.9 166.2 167.7	361.5 179.0 182.5	1,528.0 730.3 797.7	3,528.3 1,733.0 1,795.3	
Yukon	Total Male Female	0.5 0.2 0.2	0.5 0.3 0.2	2.3 1.2 1.1	2.1 1.1 1.0	2.2 1.0 1.2	2.5 1.2 1.3	2.8 1.3 1.4	3.3 1.7 1.7	9.8 5.2 4.6	26.0 13.2 12.8	
Northwest Territories	Total Male Female	0.8 0.4 0.3	0.7 0.4 0.4	3.5 1.9 1.6	3.8 1.9 2.0	3.4 1.8 1.6	3.4 1.8 1.6	3.3 1.7 1.6	3.5 1.8 1.7	8.9 4.8 4.1	31.4 16.4 14.9	
Nunavut	Total Male Female	0.7 0.4 0.3	0.6 0.3 0.3	2.9 1.5 1.4	2.6 1.3 1.4	2.3 1.3 1.1	2.3 1.1 1.2	2.1 1.1 1.0	1.7 0.9 0.8	3.9 2.1 1.8	19.2 9.9 9.3	
Canada	Total Male Female	464.1 238.8 225.4	458.2 236.1 222.1	2,284.3 1,172.6 1,111.7	2,285.2 1,152.7 1,132.5	2,217.0 1,111.9 1,105.1	2,310.0 1,166.8 1,143.2	2,564.1 1,293.5 1,270.7	2,751.8 1,382.1 1,369.8	11,045.6 5,213.0 5,832.5	26,380.3 12,967.5 13,412.8	

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to total and these figures may not always correspond exactly to figures in Appendix B.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics Branch, Demography Division, Population estimates, as at July 1st, 2008.

Newfoundland and Labrador		
1 Bishop's Falls Correctional Centre		
2 Corner Brook Lock-up		
3 Her Majesty's Penitentiary		
4 Labrador Correctional Centre		
5 NL Correctional Centre for Women		
6 St. John's Lock-up		
7 West Coast Correctional Centre		
Prince Edward Island		
1 Prince Correctional Centre		
2 Provincial Correctional Centre		
Nova Scotia		
1 Antigonish Correctional Centre		
2 Cape Breton Correctional Centre		
3 Central Nova Scotia Correctional Facility		
4 Cumberland Correctional Centre		
5 Southwest Nova Scotia Correctional Facility		
New Brunswick		
1 Bathurst Day Detention Centre		
2 Dalhousie Provincial Jail		
3 Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre		
4 Moncton Detention Centre		
5 Saint John Regional Correctional Centre		
Quebec ²		
1 Centre de détention de Québec		
2 Établissement d'Amos		
3 Établissement de Baie-Comeau		
4 Établissement de détention de Montréal		
5 Établissement de Chicoutimi		
6 Établissement d'Havre-Aubert		
7 Établissement de Hull		
8 Établissement de New Carlisle		
9 Établissement de Rimouski		
10 Établissement de Rivière-des-Prairies		
11 Établissement de Roberval		
12 Établissement de Saint-Jérôme		
13 Établissement de Sept-Îles		
14 Établissement de Sherbrooke		
15 Établissement de Sorel		
16 Établissement de Trois-Rivières		
17 Établissement de Valleyfield		
18 Maison Tanguay		
Ontario		
1 Algoma Treatment and Remand Centre		
2 Brantford Jail		
3 Brockville Jail		
4 Central East Correctional Centre		
5 Central North Correctional Centre		
6 Chatham Jail		
7 Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre		
8 Fort Frances Jail		
9 Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre		
10 Kenora Jail		
11 Maplehurst Correctional Complex		
12 Toronto East Detention Centre		
13 Toronto West Detention Centre		
14 Mimico Correctional Centre		
15 Niagara Detention Centre		
16 North Bay Jail		
18 Ontario Correctional Institute		
19 Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre		
20 Owen Sound Jail		
21 Quinte Detention Centre		
22 Sarnia Jail		
23 St. Lawrence Valley Correctional Centre		
24 Stratford Jail		
25 Sudbury Jail		
26 Thunder Bay Correctional Centre		
27 Thunder Bay Jail		
28 Toronto Jail		
29 Vanier Centre for Women		
30 Walkerton Jail		
31 Windsor Jail		
Manitoba		
1 Brandon Correctional Centre		
2 Dauphin Correctional Centre		
3 Headingley Correctional Centre		
4 Milner Ridge Correctional Centre		
5 Portage Correctional Centre		
6 Winnipeg Remand Centre		
7 The Pas Correctional Centre		
Saskatchewan		
1 Battlefords Community Correctional Centre		
2 Bernard Lake (Accepts direct admissions)		
3 Buffalo Narrows Community Correctional Centre		
4 Saskatchewan CTR for Women		
5 P.A. Grand Council (Spiritual Healing Lodge-Prince Albert)		
6 Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre		
7 Prince Albert Community Training Residence		
8 Prince Albert Correctional Centre		
9 Regina Community Training Residence #1		
10 Regina Provincial Correctional Centre		
11 Saskatchewan Impaired Treatment Program		
12 Saskatoon Community Training Residence		
13 Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre		
Alberta		
1 Calgary Correctional Centre		
2 Calgary Remand Centre		
3 Edmonton Remand Centre		
4 Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre		
5 Kainai Community Correctional Centre		
6 Lethbridge Correctional Centre		
7 Medicine Hat Remand Centre		
8 Metis Nation Wilderness Camp		
9 Peace River Correctional Centre		
10 Red Deer Remand Centre		
British Columbia		
1 Alouette Correctional Centre for Women		
2 Ford Mountain Correctional Centre		
3 Fraser Regional Correctional Centre		
4 Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre		
5 Nanaimo Correctional Centre		
6 North Fraser Pre-Trial Centre		
7 Prince George Regional Correctional Centre		
8 Surrey Pre-Trial Services Centre		
9 Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre		
Yukon		
1 Whitehorse Correctional Centre		
2 Yukon Adult Resource Centre		
Northwest Territories		
1 South Mackenzie Correctional Centre		
2 Territorial Women's Correctional Centre		
3 Riveridge Correctional Centre		
4 North Slave Correctional Centre		
5 Wilderness Camp 1		
Nunavut		
1 Baffin Correctional Centre		
2 CRC Uluqvik		
3 Kugluktuk Ilaavut Centre		

1. Total institutional capacity - Prior to 2000/2001, private facilities were not included in some jurisdictions. Accordingly, comparisons to previous years and previous publications should be made with caution.
2. Both government and private custody facilities are used in Quebec. Since 2001-2002, private facilities numbered: 82 in 2001/2002, 80 in 2002/2003, 77 in 2003/2004, 68 in 2004/2005, 65 in 2005-2007, 66 in 2006-2007, 65 in 2007-2008 and 65 in 2008-2009.

Appendix E: Federal custodial facilities in operation at year-end, by province, 2008/2009

Newfoundland and Labrador		
1 Newfoundland and Labrador CCC		
Nova Scotia		
1 Carlton Centre - CCC		
2 Carlton Centre Annex		
3 Nova Institution for Women		
4 Springhill Institution		
New Brunswick		
1 Atlantic (Renous) Institution		
2 Dorchester Institution		
3 Partown Centre - CCC		
4 Shepody Healing Centre		
5 Westmorland Institution		
Quebec		
1 Hochelaga CCC		
2 Laferrière CCC		
3 Marcel - Caron CCC		
4 Martineau CCC		
5 Ogilvy CCC		
6 Sherbrooke CCC		
7 Archembault Institution		
8 Cowansville Institution		
9 Donnacona Institution		
10 Drummond Institution		
11 Federal Training Centre		
12 Joliette Institution		
13 La Macaza Institution		
14 Leclerc Institution		
15 Montée St-François Institution		
Quebec - concluded		
16 Port Cartier Institution		
17 Regional Mental Health Centre		
18 Regional Reception Centre		
19 Ste-Anne-des-Plaines Institution		
Ontario		
1 Bath Institution		
2 Beaver Creek Institution		
3 Collins Bay Institution		
4 Frontenac Institution		
5 Fenbrook Institution		
6 Grand Valley Institution for Women		
7 Hamilton CCC		
8 Joyceville Institution		
9 Keele CCC		
10 Kingston Penitentiary		
11 Millhaven Institution		
12 Pittsburgh Institution		
13 Portsmouth CCC		
14 Regional Treatment Centre		
15 Warkworth Institution		
Manitoba		
1 Osborne CCC		
2 Rockwood Institution		
3 Stony Mountain Institution		
Saskatchewan		
1 Oskana CCC		
2 Okimaw Ohci Healing Lodge		
3 Regional Psychiatric Centre (Prairie)		
4 Riverbend Institution		
5 Saskatchewan Penitentiary		
6 Willow Cree Healing Lodge		
Alberta		
1 Bowden - Annex		
2 Bowden Institution		
3 Drumheller - Annex		
4 Drumheller Institution		
5 Edmonton Institution		
6 Edmonton Institution for Women		
7 Grande Cache Institution		
8 Grieson Centre		
9 Pe Sakastew Centre		
British Columbia		
1 Chilliwack CCC		
2 Ferndale Institution		
3 Fraser Valley Institution for Women		
4 Kent Institution		
5 Kwikwexwelhp Healing Village		
6 Matsqui Institution		
7 Mission Institution		
8 Mountain Institution		
9 Pacific Institution		
10 Regional Health Centre (Pacific)		
11 William Head Institution		

CCC : Community Correctional Centre

Appendix F. Methodology

The data summarized in these reference data tables are drawn from a variety of surveys, including the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) survey and the Corrections Key Indicators Report (KIR) conducted annually on a fiscal-year basis (from April 1 to March 31). Both surveys collect aggregate caseload and case characteristic data on adult offenders under the authority of provincial/territorial and federal correctional agencies in Canada. Data are also drawn from the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) which is currently being implemented and is intended to eventually replace the ACS. The ICSS is a microdata survey that extracts detailed person-based information via computer interface. Data from the ICSS have been tabulated according to the same methodologies found in the ACS. Currently, ICSS data are presented for Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta (community services (ACOM)) and the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) for both custody and community admissions and release data. Data related to operating expenditures and personnel are also collected on a fiscal year basis through the ACS Resource, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) survey. It is important to note that the expenditure data reported do not include "capital costs" (e.g., building construction costs) which are incurred over and above daily operational costs. Data for both the ACS and REP surveys are collected via paper questionnaires sent to provincial/territorial and federal agencies responsible for the administration of correctional services.

Since many jurisdictions supply aggregate-level data in the ACS and are presently not providing data in the ICSS, there are several limitations in data analysis. For instance, since the individual jurisdictions report medians and means based on their respective microdata, it is not possible to calculate overall medians for various data elements. Also cross-tabulations of data elements are limited to the survey's aggregate data categories, and the examination of characteristics of certain types of offenders is not possible, thus limiting the available depths of data analysis.

It should be noted that the data focus on adult corrections only and include all persons 18 years of age and older. In Canada, all persons who commit an offence prior to their eighteenth birthday are processed through the youth justice system, and are subject to the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.¹ Children under the age of twelve are not subject to criminal prosecutions in Canada. Correctional data relating to children and youth are not included in this report.

Measures of correctional activity: Admissions and average counts

Traditionally, two different indicators have been used to describe the use of correctional services: (i) the number of annual inmate "admissions" to correctional facilities or to community supervision programs (also referred to as "intakes" when discussing entry into community programs) and, (ii) the "average count" of inmates imprisoned or serving a sentence in the community at a given point in time.

Admission data are collected when the offender enters the institution, and usually include the following:

- ♦ aggregate sentence length;
- ♦ age of offender;
- ♦ gender of offender;
- ♦ ethnicity (Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal); and
- ♦ offence(s) for which the offender was convicted.

While admission data describe and measure the changing case flow of correctional agencies over time, these data do not indicate the number of individuals using correctional services. A person can be included several times in annual admission totals. While it is important to monitor the workload associated with each individual, it is equally important to be able to count the total number of offenders producing the admissions workload.

A second correctional measure, "inmate counts", is used to describe the number of inmates imprisoned or serving a sentence in the community at a given point in time. Counts are a major operational indicator for correctional managers and are used as formal indicators of the utilization of bed space in institutions. Correctional officials perform daily counts of inmates in their facility, minimally at every shift change, and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision. Therefore, a person sentenced to 25 years in prison for committing a murder in 1990 would appear in the custodial count data for 1997/1998 since that person would still be in prison on the day or month the count took place. This same person

1. As of April 2003, the *Young Offenders Act* has been replaced by the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Appendix F. Methodology - end

would not, however, appear as part of the admission data for 1997/1998, since he/she would actually have been admitted to prison years earlier.

Typically, the provincial and territorial correctional systems cannot provide detailed "case characteristics" data about their average daily populations. This is due to the high turnover rate of provincial/territorial inmates. However, extensive details are recorded about offenders at the time of admission. The natural tendency, however, is to generalize the characteristics of the offender admission data to the average daily population. Readers should be cautioned not to extrapolate the information obtained from admission data onto the daily inmate population counts. Statistics derived from one-day snapshot counts are more likely to include individuals serving longer sentences, and therefore, average count statistics are more representative of longer term inmates (i.e., more likely to be male, to have committed a more serious offence, to have a longer criminal record, etc.).

Appendix G. Glossary of terms

Actual- in count – Refers to the average daily midnight count of offenders who are legally required to be at a facility and are present at the time a head count is taken.

Admissions – Admission data describe and measure the changing case flow of correctional agencies over time. These data do not indicate the number of unique individuals using correctional services since the same person can be included several times in annual admission totals. The Adult Correctional Services Survey collects the following information on those admitted to custody: sentence disposition/length; age and sex of the offender; ethnicity of the offender (i.e., Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal), and, offence for which the offender was convicted.

Adults charged – Refers to the number of persons who were charged by the police in connection with a particular incident. If a person is charged with more than one offence, the most serious offence rule is applied, that is, the most serious offence is recorded.

Age – Refers to the age of the person at the time of admission to a correctional facility.

Aggregate sentence - The sum of all consecutive sentences imposed.

Average daily counts – Since the number of offenders in the correctional population varies from day to day (as inmates are released, and other prisoners admitted), correctional authorities conduct daily inmate count of inmates under their care. Counts provide a snapshot of the inmate population on any given day and are then used to calculate an annual average count. The only other data collected by the Adult Correctional Services Survey in conjunction with the counts are the status of the inmates (i.e., remand/sentenced/other).

Capacity – Refers to the “design capacity” of the institution. The **operational** capacity refers to number of inmates the facility is designed to hold under normal circumstances. The **special** purpose capacity refers to the number of special beds used in the institution for sickness, discipline, protective custody or segregation.

Community service order (CSO) – A court order that the offender performs a certain number of hours of volunteer work or service in the community.

Conditional release – The planned and gradual release of inmates into the community through release mechanisms such as day parole, full parole, temporary absence passes, and statutory release.

Conditional sentence – An important provision of recent sentencing reforms (Bill C-41) was the creation in September 1996 of a new type of community-based alternative to imprisonment called a conditional sentence. If certain legal criteria are fulfilled, a judge may sentence to a conditional term of imprisonment an offender who would otherwise have been sent to prison. According to the terms of the conditional sentence, the offender will serve the term of imprisonment in the community, provided that he/she abides by conditions imposed by the court as part of the conditional sentence order. If the offender violates these conditions, he may be sent to prison to serve the balance of that sentence.

Constant dollars – Dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation making the yearly amount directly comparable.

Disposition – A court sentence ordered upon finding a person guilty of an offence.

Escape – These are escapes from lawful custody or being at large before the expiration of a term of imprisonment.

Escapes from multi-level and maximum security – These escapes refer to the unlawful departure from the confines or property of a multi-level or maximum security institution.

Escapes from medium security – These escapes refer to the unlawful departure from the confines or property of a medium security institution.

Escapes from minimum security – The unauthorized departure of an inmate from a minimum security level institution.

Glossary of terms - continued

Type of Escape – The *Criminal Code* defines an escape as breaking out of prison, escaping from lawful custody or being at large before the expiration of a term of imprisonment.

- From a secure institution (i.e. breach of security barrier)
- From an open facility (i.e. walk away - no breach of security barrier)
- From an escorted temporary absence
- From an unescorted temporary absence
- Other to be specified by jurisdiction

Judicial interim release – The release of an offender into the community while awaiting a further court appearance.

Median – A median represents the mid point when the values are arranged in order of magnitude; one-half of the observations have a value less than the median and one-half of the observations have a value greater than the median.

Most serious disposition (MSD) – If an offender receives more than one conviction, the offence with the longest sentence, as stated in the *Criminal Code*, is the one recorded and reported in the Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Most serious offence (MSO) – This measure is based on the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey which classifies incidents according to the most serious offence in the incident. The Adult Correctional Services Survey uses the same rule in determining the most serious offence for which an offender is sentenced. For example, if an offender is sentenced with more than one offence, the most serious offence rule states that where several offences occur in one incident, only the most serious offence, based on penalties in the *Criminal Code* of Canada, is recorded. In addition, the seriousness index, used by respondents from the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) to tabulate most serious offences (MSO), has been updated and no longer automatically ranks violent offences as more serious than non-violent offences. Accordingly, comparison to previous years and previous publications should be made with caution because, for example, some admissions which would have formerly been classified as 'violent' may now be classified as non-violent (see Methodology section for list of ICSS jurisdictions).

Multiple charge (MC) – If an offender is charged with, and found guilty of more than one offence, all charges will be recorded and reported in the Adult Correctional Services Survey.

On-register count – Refers to the number of inmates who are on-register at the institution. Some inmates may be temporarily absent from the institution for medical reasons, on temporary absence, on day parole or are unlawfully at large.

Other Criminal Code incidents – These incidents involve the remaining *Criminal Code* offences that are not classified as violent or property (excluding traffic offences). Examples are mischief, bail violations, disturbing the peace, arson, prostitution and offensive weapons.

Other federal statute offences – These incidents include violations under federal statutes other than the *Criminal Code*, the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Food and Drug Act*. About one-half of the incidents in this category fall under the *Canada Shipping Act*, the *Immigration Act*, the *Customs Act*, the *Excise Act* and the *Bankruptcy Act*.

Other/temporary detention – Refers to those inmates who are not sentenced or on remand. Typically includes offenders held for immigration purposes or admissions for parole suspension.

Per capita – Refers to a calculation made using the expenditure and dividing it by the total population, to represent the cost to every Canadian for maintaining offenders in custody.

Glossary of terms - end

Probation – Probation orders are dispositions imposed by the court that are a non-custodial sentence. They are the release of an offender into the community under the supervision of a probation officer. The release is conditional on the offender acting in a manner stipulated by his or her probation officer.

Remand – Refers to a person ordered by the court to be held in custody while awaiting a further court appearance. These persons have not been sentenced and can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they won't appear for their court date, danger to themselves and/or others, risk to re-offend). Remand is a responsibility of provincial/territorial Correctional Service Canada.

Residency condition - A residency condition refers to a condition requiring the offender to reside in a halfway house while on statutory release or full parole. The National Parole Board can make a residency-related decision prior to release (pre-release) or afterward (post-release). The types of decisions are:

Imposed: A residency condition is imposed at the time of release (pre-release), or at any time during the supervision period (post-release). Also includes cases which were referred for detention and in which the final decision was statutory release with residency.

Cancelled: A residency condition that was imposed is removed before release has taken place (pre-release).

Prolonged: A residency condition is extended without interruption during the same supervision period.

Removed: A residency condition is removed after a release has taken place (post-release).

Restitution order – A condition requiring the offender to make restitution for injuries or to pay compensation for loss of or damage to property as a result of the offence.

Revocation – A revocation occurs when an offender on parole or statutory release is incarcerated as a result of an additional sentence or a violation of conditions for an offence committed while on release.

Security level of government-operated adult custodial facilities – Provincial and territorial correctional facilities are classified as either secure, open or having a multilevel setting (secure and open).

Secure – when inmates are detained by security devices, including those which operate with full perimeter security features and/or whose inmates are under constant supervision or observation.

Open – denotes the minimal use of security devices or perimeter security and/or where supervision of inmates is only partial. Work camps and community-based correctional facilities are often considered to have an open security level. If the security level of an affiliated facility differs from that of the base facility, the security level of the base is reported.

Statutory release – Federal offenders are eligible to apply for parole after serving one-third of their sentence. Many federal offenders who are not granted parole must be released into the community after serving two-thirds of their sentence. This process is referred to as statutory release.

Total days stay – Total days stay is calculated by multiplying the average daily actual-in count for each jurisdiction by the number of days in the particular fiscal year.

Warrant of committal – Refers to the legal document specifying the sentence for which the offender is to be incarcerated to a provincial/territorial or federal institution.

Conditional Sentencing Order Elimination

Case intake per annum	2,800	Daily cost for police at court	\$	600
Cases considered in Threshold	38%	Daily cost for prosecutor	\$	1,250
Threshold cases per annum	1,064	Cost for defense counsel / court	\$	1,250
Court dispute rate of Threshold cases	50%	Daily cost for judge	\$	2,037
Incremental court days per case	2.0	Daily cost for court services	\$	2,405
Threshold cases going to jail (rest to probation)	50%	Annual cost per inmate	\$	68,108
Average days in jail for Threshold cases	60			
Annual average inmate count per impact of Threshold cases (at 60 days)	16%			
Units Rate				
Policing Impact				
Incremental resource response for appearances in court, etc - 2 additional days for each case in court	1,064	\$600		\$638,400
Prosecution Services Impact				
Incremental resource for additional days in court - 2 Crown per court day	2,128	\$1,250		\$2,660,000
Defense Services Impact				
Lawyer days / year	1,064	\$1,250		\$1,330,000
Courts Impact				
Court days / year	1,064	\$2,405		\$2,558,920
Judiciary Impact				
Judge days / year	1,064	\$2,037		\$2,167,368
Corrections Impact				
Annual Average Inmate Count Increase	87	\$68,108		\$5,956,185
Remand (built into time served)				NA
Total				\$15,310,873

Pages 136 through 140 redacted for the following reasons:

s. 13; s. 16

**FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL (FPT) MEETING OF DEPUTY
MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR JUSTICE**

**Iqaluit, Nunavut
June 20-22, 2011**

S. 13; S. 16

Pages 142 through 143 redacted for the following reasons:

S. 13; S. 16

S. 13; S. 16

Prepared by: Jacquelyn Nelson
Telephone: 250 387-5004
Date: June 16 2011

BILL C-10**CHANGES TO CONDITIONAL SENTENCE
TRIALS DAYS SCHEDULED**

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 16, 2011

	Total Persons			
	Conditional Sentence Eliminated under C-10			
	Total Where Trial was Scheduled	1 Day Trial Scheduled	% 1 Day Trial	
2008	Total All Pleas	39	39	100%
	Plead Guilty	29	29	100%
	Plead Not Guilty	10	10	100%
2009	Total All Pleas	27	27	100%
	Plead Guilty	23	23	100%
	Plead Not Guilty	4	4	100%
2010	Total All Pleas	24	24	100%
	Plead Guilty	23	23	100%
	Plead Not Guilty	1	1	100%
2011 YTD	Total All Pleas	18	18	100%
	Plead Guilty	17	17	100%
	Plead Not Guilty	1	1	100%

BILL C-10
CHANGES TO CONDITIONAL SENTENCE
TRIALS SCHEDULED

Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 16, 2011

	Total Persons					
	Conditional Sentence Eliminated under C-10					
	Total	Trial was scheduled	% Trial was Scheduled	No Trial was scheduled	% No Trial Scheduled	
2008	Total All Pleas	86	39	45%	47	55%
	Plead Guilty	70	29	41%	41	59%
	Plead Not Guilty	16	10	63%	6	38%
2009	Total All Pleas	63	27	43%	36	57%
	Plead Guilty	49	23	47%	26	53%
	Plead Not Guilty	14	4	29%	10	71%
2010	Total All Pleas	74	24	32%	50	68%
	Plead Guilty	72	23	32%	49	68%
	Plead Not Guilty	2	1	50%	1	50%
2011 YTD	Total All Pleas	69	18	26%	51	74%
	Plead Guilty	46	17	37%	29	63%
	Plead Not Guilty	23	1	4%	22	96%

From: Nelson, Jacquelyn M AG:EX
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 2:24 PM
To: Chatten, Tammy E AG:EX; Clark, Elenore SG:EX; Deitch, James AG:EX; Donald, Janet AG:EX; Dumont, Reg AG:EX; Hargrove, Arthur AG:EX; Kimmitt, Anne MCF:EX; McKinnon, Sarah SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Pratt, Susan M AG:EX; Seginson, Rod L AG:EX; Steenwoorden, Tom SG:EX
Subject: Costing meeting Nov 10 notes

At Thursday's costing meeting, we received new data from Reg on adults charged with child sex offences. Some of the data on the previous tables had been incorrect due to entry errors. Also, Reg supplied us with median values rather than means, which had been overly affected by skewed data on the previous tables. S. 13; S. 16

S. 13; S. 16

See you at 3:00.
There may be cookies.
Jacquie

Pages 4 through 14 redacted for the following reasons:

s. 13; s. 16

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

Total All Charges

Layer 1 of 13

		Child Victim											
		Total Persons	Trial was scheduled										
		Total Where Trial Scheduled	1 Day	% 1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day	7 Day	> 7 Days		
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	171	34	22	65%	6	3	1	1	0	1	0
		Total Plead Guilty	144	21	17	81%	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	80	20	13	65%	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	39	9	5	56%	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	33	6	4	67%	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	160	32	23	72%	6	0	0	2	1	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	140	25	20	80%	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	74	18	14	78%	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	44	9	7	78%	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	31	5	5	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	195	46	28	61%	6	10	1	0	1	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	183	43	26	60%	6	10	1	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	112	33	20	61%	4	8	0	0	1	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	52	13	8	62%	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	24	2	0	0%	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 YTD	Guilty	Total Guilty	234	48	36	75%	4	6	0	2	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	201	46	34	74%	4	6	0	2	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	93	21	17	81%	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	46	12	9	75%	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	35	10	8	80%	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 151(a) Sexual Interference

Layer 2 of 13

	Child Victim									
	Total Persons	Trial was scheduled								
		Total Where Trial Scheduled	1 Day	% 1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day	7 Day > 7 Days
2008 Guilty	Total Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2009 Guilty	Total Guilty	3	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	3	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	3	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2010 Guilty	Total Guilty	14	3	2	67%	1	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	13	3	2	67%	1	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	8	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	1	0	0%	1	0	0	0	0
2011 Guilty	Total Guilty	13	4	3	75%	0	0	0	1	0
YTD	Total Plead Guilty	10	4	3	75%	0	0	0	1	0
	Total Jail Sentences	5	2	1	50%	0	0	0	1	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	1	0	0%	0	0	0	1	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 152 Invitation To Sexual Touching Under 16

Layer 3 of 13

		Child Victim											
		Total Persons	Trial was scheduled								> 7 Days		
			Total where Trial Scheduled	1 Day	% 1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day		7 Day	
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	6	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	6	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	3	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	2	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 YTD	Guilty	Total Guilty	10	2	2	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	7	2	2	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	5	2	2	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	3	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 153.1(1)(a) Sexual Exploitation Of A Person With A Disability

Layer 4 of 13

		Child Victim											
		Total Persons	Trial was scheduled								> 7 Days		
			Total where Trial Scheduled	1 Day	% 1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day		7 Day	
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 YTD	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 160(1) Bestiality

Layer 6 of 13

		Child Victim										
		Total Persons	Trial was scheduled									
		Total where Trial Scheduled	1 Day	% 1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day	7 Day	> 7 Days	
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YTD		Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 159(1) Anal Intercourse

Layer 5 of 13

	Child Victim									
	Total Persons	Trial was scheduled								
		Total where Trial Scheduled	1 Day	% 1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day	7 Day
2008 Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2009 Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2010 Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 Guilty YTD	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 163.1

Layer 7 of 13

		Child Victim									
		Total Persons	Trial was scheduled								
			Total where Trial Scheduled	1 Day	% 1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day	7 Day > 7 Days
2008 Guilty	Total Guilty	34	7	4	57%	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	28	4	3	75%	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	22	7	4	57%	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	14	6	3	50%	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	7	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009 Guilty	Total Guilty	26	6	4	67%	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Total Plead Guilty	26	6	4	67%	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Total Jail Sentences	18	4	3	75%	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	16	3	2	67%	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	7	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010 Guilty	Total Guilty	47	14	8	57%	2	3	0	0	1	0
	Total Plead Guilty	43	12	7	58%	2	3	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	41	13	7	54%	2	3	0	0	1	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	26	6	3	50%	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 Guilty YTD	Total Guilty	43	9	7	78%	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	38	9	7	78%	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	31	6	6	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	15	4	4	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	2	1	50%	0	1	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 171 Householder Permitting Sexual Activity

Layer 8 of 13

		Child Victim										
		Total Persons	Trial was scheduled									
		Total Where Trial Scheduled	1 Day	% 1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day	7 Day	> 7 Days	
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 YTD	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 172.1 Computer luring a child

Layer 9 of 13

		Child Victim										
		Total Persons	Trial was scheduled									
		Total where Trial Scheduled	1 Day	% 1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day	7 Day	> 7 Days	
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	4	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	4	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	3	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	4	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	6	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	6	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	3	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	2	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	3	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 YTD	Guilty	Total Guilty	13	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	11	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	2	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	7	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 173 Committing Indecent Act

Layer 10 of 13

	Child Victim										
	Total Persons	Trial was scheduled									
		Total where Trial Scheduled	1 Day	% 1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day	7 Day	> 7 Days
2008 Guilty	Total Guilty	56	9	6	67%	2	0	1	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	54	8	6	75%	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	26	3	2	67%	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	16	2	1	50%	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	1	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009 Guilty	Total Guilty	49	8	6	75%	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	42	5	4	80%	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	23	5	3	60%	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	19	4	3	75%	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	4	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010 Guilty	Total Guilty	50	10	7	70%	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	49	10	7	70%	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	23	7	5	71%	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	14	3	2	67%	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 YTD	Total Guilty	61	6	4	67%	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	52	5	3	60%	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	21	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	18	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	6	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 271 Sexual Assault

Layer 11 of 13

		Child Victim											
		Total Persons	Trial was scheduled										
		Total Where Trial Scheduled	1 Day	% 1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day	7 Day	> 7 Days		
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	73	16	11	69%	1	3	0	0	0	1	0
		Total Plead Guilty	55	8	7	88%	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	28	9	7	78%	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	8	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	21	4	2	50%	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	74	18	13	72%	3	0	0	2	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	65	14	12	86%	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	27	9	8	89%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	6	2	2	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	19	4	4	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	70	18	10	56%	3	4	1	0	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	65	17	9	53%	3	4	1	0	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	32	11	6	55%	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	8	3	2	67%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	12	1	0	0%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 YTD	Guilty	Total Guilty	91	27	20	74%	3	3	0	1	0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	81	26	19	73%	3	3	0	1	0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	29	10	7	70%	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	9	5	3	60%	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	18	7	6	86%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 272 Sex Assault with weapon / BH

Layer 12 of 13

		Child Victim									
		Total Persons	Trial was scheduled								
			Total where Trial Scheduled	1 Day	% 1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day	7 Day > 7 Days
2008 Guilty	Total Guilty	2	1	0	0%	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	2	1	0	0%	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009 Guilty	Total Guilty	2	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010 Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 Guilty YTD	Total Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 273 Aggravated Sexual Assault

Layer 13 of 13

	Child Victim									
	Total Persons	Trial was scheduled								> 7 Days
		Total where Trial Scheduled	1 Day	% 1 Day	2 Day	3 Day	4 Day	5 Day	6 Day	7 Day
2008 Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2009 Guilty	Total Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2010 Guilty	Total Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 Guilty	Total Guilty	2	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
YTD	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Guilty	2	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

Total All Charges

Layer 1 of 13

	Child Victim			
	Total Persons	Trial was scheduled	% Where a trial was scheduled	No Trial was scheduled
2008 Guilty	171	34	20%	137
Total Plead Guilty	144	21	15%	123
Total Jail Sentences	80	20	25%	60
Jail Less than 90 Days	39	9	23%	30
Total Conditional Sentence	33	6	18%	27
2009 Guilty	160	32	20%	128
Total Plead Guilty	140	25	18%	115
Total Jail Sentences	74	18	24%	56
Jail Less than 90 Days	44	9	20%	35
Total Conditional Sentence	31	5	16%	26
2010 Guilty	195	46	24%	149
Total Plead Guilty	183	43	23%	140
Total Jail Sentences	112	33	29%	79
Jail Less than 90 Days	52	13	25%	39
Total Conditional Sentence	24	2	8%	22
2011 Guilty YTD	234	48	21%	186
Total Plead Guilty	201	46	23%	155
Total Jail Sentences	93	21	23%	72
Jail Less than 90 Days	46	12	26%	34
Total Conditional Sentence	35	10	29%	25

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 151(a) Sexual Interference

Layer 2 of 13

	Child Victim			
	Total Persons	Trial was scheduled	% Where a trial was scheduled	No Trial was scheduled
2008 Guilty	1	0	0%	1
Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0%	1
Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0%	1
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2009 Guilty	3	0	0%	3
Total Plead Guilty	3	0	0%	3
Total Jail Sentences	3	0	0%	3
Jail Less than 90 Days	1	0	0%	1
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2010 Guilty	14	3	21%	11
Total Plead Guilty	13	3	23%	10
Total Jail Sentences	8	1	13%	7
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	3	1	33%	2
2011 Guilty	13	4	31%	9
YTD Total Plead Guilty	10	4	40%	6
Total Jail Sentences	5	2	40%	3
Jail Less than 90 Days	1	1	100%	0
Total Conditional Sentence	1	0	0%	1

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 152 Invitation To Sexual Touching Under 16

Layer 3 of 13

		Child Victim					
		Total Persons	Trial was scheduled	% Where a trial was scheduled	No Trial was scheduled		
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	/0	0	0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0	0	0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0	0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0	0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0	0
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	1	0	0%	1	1
		Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0%	1	1
		Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0%	1	1
		Jail Less than 90 Days	1	0	0%	1	1
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0	0
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	6	0	0%	6	6
		Total Plead Guilty	6	0	0%	6	6
		Total Jail Sentences	3	0	0%	3	3
		Jail Less than 90 Days	2	0	0%	2	2
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0	0
2011 YTD	Guilty	Total Guilty	10	2	20%	8	8
		Total Plead Guilty	7	2	29%	5	5
		Total Jail Sentences	5	2	40%	3	3
		Jail Less than 90 Days	3	1	33%	2	2
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 153.1(1)(a) Sexual Exploitation Of A Person With A Disability

Layer 4 of 13

	Child Victim			
	Total Persons	Trial was scheduled	% Where a trial was scheduled	No Trial was scheduled
2008 Guilty	1	0	0%	1
Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0%	1
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	1	0	0%	1
2009 Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2010 Guilty	1	0	0%	1
Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0%	1
Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0%	1
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2011 Guilty YTD	0	0	/0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 159(1) Anal Intercourse

Layer 5 of 13

	Child Victim			
	Total Persons	Trial was scheduled	% Where a trial was scheduled	No Trial was scheduled
2008 Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2009 Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2010 Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2011 Guilty YTD	0	0	/0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 160(1) Bestiality

Layer 6 of 13

	Child Victim			
	Total Persons	Trial was scheduled	% Where a trial was scheduled	No Trial was scheduled
2008 Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	/0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0
2009 Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	/0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0
2010 Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	/0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0
2011 Guilty YTD	Total Guilty	0	0	/0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 163.1

Layer 7 of 13

	Child Victim			
	Total Persons	Trial was scheduled	% Where a trial was scheduled	No Trial was scheduled
2008 Guilty	34	7	21%	27
Total Plead Guilty	28	4	14%	24
Total Jail Sentences	22	7	32%	15
Jail Less than 90 Days	14	6	43%	8
Total Conditional Sentence	7	0	0%	7
2009 Guilty	26	6	23%	20
Total Plead Guilty	26	6	23%	20
Total Jail Sentences	18	4	22%	14
Jail Less than 90 Days	16	3	19%	13
Total Conditional Sentence	7	1	14%	6
2010 Guilty	47	14	30%	33
Total Plead Guilty	43	12	28%	31
Total Jail Sentences	41	13	32%	28
Jail Less than 90 Days	26	6	23%	20
Total Conditional Sentence	3	0	0%	3
2011 Guilty YTD	43	9	21%	34
Total Plead Guilty	38	9	24%	29
Total Jail Sentences	31	6	19%	25
Jail Less than 90 Days	15	4	27%	11
Total Conditional Sentence	3	2	67%	1

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 171 Householder Permitting Sexual Activity

Layer 8 of 13

	Child Victim			
	Total Persons	Trial was scheduled	% Where a trial was scheduled	No Trial was scheduled
2008 Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2009 Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2010 Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2011 Guilty YTD	0	0	/0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 172.1 Computer luring a child

Layer 9 of 13

	Child Victim				
	Total Persons	Trial was scheduled	% Where a trial was scheduled	No Trial was scheduled	
2008 Guilty	Total Guilty	4	1	25%	3
	Total Plead Guilty	4	1	25%	3
	Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0%	1
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	0	0%	1
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	1	33%	2
2009 Guilty	Total Guilty	4	0	0%	4
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0%	1
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	1	0	0%	1
2010 Guilty	Total Guilty	6	1	17%	5
	Total Plead Guilty	6	1	17%	5
	Total Jail Sentences	3	1	33%	2
	Jail Less than 90 Days	2	1	50%	1
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	0	0%	3
2011 YTD	Total Guilty	13	0	0%	13
	Total Plead Guilty	11	0	0%	11
	Total Jail Sentences	2	0	0%	2
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	7	0	0%	7

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 173 Committing Indecent Act

Layer 10 of 13

	Child Victim			
	Total Persons	Trial was scheduled	% Where a trial was scheduled	No Trial was scheduled
2008 Guilty	56	9	16%	47
Total Plead Guilty	54	8	15%	46
Total Jail Sentences	26	3	12%	23
Jail Less than 90 Days	16	2	13%	14
Total Conditional Sentence	1	1	100%	0
2009 Guilty	49	8	16%	41
Total Plead Guilty	42	5	12%	37
Total Jail Sentences	23	5	22%	18
Jail Less than 90 Days	19	4	21%	15
Total Conditional Sentence	4	0	0%	4
2010 Guilty	50	10	20%	40
Total Plead Guilty	49	10	20%	39
Total Jail Sentences	23	7	30%	16
Jail Less than 90 Days	14	3	21%	11
Total Conditional Sentence	3	0	0%	3
2011 Guilty YTD	61	6	10%	55
Total Plead Guilty	52	5	10%	47
Total Jail Sentences	21	1	5%	20
Jail Less than 90 Days	18	1	6%	17
Total Conditional Sentence	6	1	17%	5

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 271 Sexual Assault

Layer 11 of 13

	Child Victim				
	Total Persons	Trial was scheduled	% Where a trial was scheduled	No Trial was scheduled	
2008 Guilty	Total Guilty	73	16	22%	57
	Total Plead Guilty	55	8	15%	47
	Total Jail Sentences	28	9	32%	19
	Jail Less than 90 Days	8	1	13%	7
	Total Conditional Sentence	21	4	19%	17
2009 Guilty	Total Guilty	74	18	24%	56
	Total Plead Guilty	65	14	22%	51
	Total Jail Sentences	27	9	33%	18
	Jail Less than 90 Days	6	2	33%	4
	Total Conditional Sentence	19	4	21%	15
2010 Guilty	Total Guilty	70	18	26%	52
	Total Plead Guilty	65	17	26%	48
	Total Jail Sentences	32	11	34%	21
	Jail Less than 90 Days	8	3	38%	5
	Total Conditional Sentence	12	1	8%	11
2011 YTD	Total Guilty	91	27	30%	64
	Total Plead Guilty	81	26	32%	55
	Total Jail Sentences	29	10	34%	19
	Jail Less than 90 Days	9	5	56%	4
	Total Conditional Sentence	18	7	39%	11

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 272 Sex Assault with weapon / BH

Layer 12 of 13

		Child Victim			
		Total Persons	Trial was scheduled	% Where a trial was scheduled	No Trial was scheduled
2008 Guilty	Total Guilty	2	1	50%	1
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0%	1
	Total Jail Sentences	2	1	50%	1
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2009 Guilty	Total Guilty	2	0	0%	2
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0%	1
	Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0%	1
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	0	0%	1
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2010 Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	/0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2011 Guilty YTD	Total Guilty	1	0	0%	1
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0%	1
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 273 Aggravated Sexual Assault

Layer 13 of 13

	Child Victim				
	Total Persons	Trial was scheduled	% Where a trial was scheduled	No Trial was scheduled	
2008 Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	/0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2009 Guilty	Total Guilty	1	0	0%	1
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0%	1
	Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0%	1
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2010 Guilty	Total Guilty	1	0	0%	1
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	/0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0%	1
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0
2011 YTD	Total Guilty	2	0	0%	2
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0%	1
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	/0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	/0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	/0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

Total All Charges

Layer 1 of 13

	Child Victim											
	Guilty											
	Total Persons	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	% In First 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	% In First 1 Year	366 to 455 Days	456 to 545 Days	546 to 635 Days	636 to 730 Days	> than 2 Years
2008 Total Guilty	171	43	43	50%	16	17	70%	9	8	12	9	14
Total Plead Guilty	144	42	37	55%	14	13	74%	6	6	9	7	10
Total Jail Sentences	80	25	16	51%	10	7	73%	4	4	5	4	5
Jail Less than 90 Days	39	15	7	56%	5	4	79%	1	2	1	2	2
Total Conditional Sentence	33	2	7	27%	2	6	52%	1	1	5	3	6
2009 Total Guilty	160	47	34	51%	21	24	79%	7	6	7	7	7
Total Plead Guilty	140	44	30	53%	19	21	81%	4	4	6	5	7
Total Jail Sentences	74	25	14	53%	8	10	77%	3	5	1	4	4
Jail Less than 90 Days	44	15	7	50%	6	7	80%	2	4	1	1	1
Total Conditional Sentence	31	5	8	42%	5	4	71%	0	1	3	2	3
2010 Total Guilty	195	39	40	41%	21	25	64%	8	16	13	9	24
Total Plead Guilty	183	38	37	41%	19	23	64%	8	16	13	9	20
Total Jail Sentences	112	19	22	37%	14	12	60%	3	11	5	7	19
Jail Less than 90 Days	52	12	10	42%	5	5	62%	2	3	1	4	10
Total Conditional Sentence	24	5	6	46%	1	3	63%	2	1	2	1	3
2011 Total Guilty	234	59	39	42%	23	22	61%	19	8	19	18	27
Total Plead Guilty	201	53	39	46%	22	17	65%	16	4	15	14	21
Total Jail Sentences	93	22	19	44%	11	9	66%	5	1	7	7	12
Jail Less than 90 Days	46	14	9	50%	4	4	67%	4	0	5	4	2
Total Conditional Sentence	35	1	1	6%	5	6	37%	3	4	2	5	8

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT
Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 151(a) Sexual Interference

Layer 2 of 13

Child Victim												
Guilty												
	Total Persons	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	% in first 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	% in First Year	366 to 455 Days	456 to 545 Days	546 to 635 Days	636 to 730 Days	> than 2 Years
2008	Total Guilty	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	1	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	1	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	1	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
2009	Total Guilty	3	2	1	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	3	2	1	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	3	2	1	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	1	0	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
2010	Total Guilty	14	4	3	50%	1	1	64%	1	2	2	0
	Total Plead Guilty	13	3	3	46%	1	1	62%	1	2	2	0
	Total Jail Sentences	8	1	3	50%	1	1	75%	0	1	1	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	1	0	33%	0	0	33%	1	1	0	0
2011	Total Guilty	13	1	3	31%	2	1	54%	1	0	0	4
YTD	Total Plead Guilty	10	1	3	40%	1	1	60%	1	0	0	2
	Total Jail Sentences	5	1	1	40%	0	0	40%	0	0	0	2
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	1
	Total Conditional Sentence	1	0	0	0%	1	0	100%	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 152 Invitation To Sexual Touching Under 16

Layer 3 of 13

Child Victim												
Guilty												
	Total Persons	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	% in first 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	% in First Year	366 to 455 Days	456 to 545 Days	546 to 635 Days	636 to 730 Days	> than 2 Years
2008	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
2009	Total Guilty	1	0	0	0%	1	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	0%	1	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0	0%	1	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	0	0	0%	1	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
2010	Total Guilty	6	0	3	50%	0	1	67%	1	0	1	0
	Total Plead Guilty	6	0	3	50%	0	1	67%	1	0	1	0
	Total Jail Sentences	3	0	1	33%	0	1	67%	1	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	2	0	1	50%	0	0	50%	1	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
2011	Total Guilty	10	4	2	60%	2	0	80%	1	0	1	0
YTD	Total Plead Guilty	7	3	2	71%	2	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	5	1	1	40%	2	0	80%	1	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	3	1	0	33%	1	0	67%	1	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 153.1(1)(a) Sexual Exploitation Of A Person With A Disability

Layer 4 of 13

Child Victim												
Guilty												
	Total Persons	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	% in first 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	% in First 1 Year	366 to 455 Days	456 to 545 Days	546 to 635 Days	636 to 730 Days	> than 2 Years
2008	Total Guilty	1	0	1	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	1	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	1	0	1	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0	0
2009	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
2010	Total Guilty	1	0	0	0%	0	1	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	0%	0	1	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0	0%	0	1	100%	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
2011	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
YTD	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 159(1) Anal Intercourse

Layer 5 of 13

Child Victim													
Guilty													
	Total Persons	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	% in first 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	% in First Year	366 to 455 Days	456 to 545 Days	546 to 635 Days	636 to 730 Days	> than 2 Years	
2008	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
2009	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
2010	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
2011 YTD	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT
Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 160(1) Bestiality

Layer 6 of 13

Child Victim												
Guilty												
	Total Persons	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	% in first 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	% in First Year	366 to 455 Days	456 to 545 Days	546 to 635 Days	636 to 730 Days	> than 2 Years
2008 Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2009 Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2010 Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 Total Guilty YTD	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 163.1

Layer 7 of 13

		Child Victim										
		Guilty										
	Total Persons	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	% In first 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	% In First Year	366 to 455 Days	456 to 545 Days	546 to 635 Days	636 to 730 Days	> than 2 Years
2008 Total Guilty	34	4	8	35%	4	3	56%	1	1	2	4	7
Total Plead Guilty	28	4	6	36%	4	2	57%	1	0	2	4	5
Total Jail Sentences	22	4	5	41%	4	3	73%	1	1	1	1	2
Jail Less than 90 Days	14	4	2	43%	1	2	64%	1	1	1	1	1
Total Conditional Sentence	7	0	2	29%	0	0	29%	0	0	1	1	3
2009 Total Guilty	26	4	4	31%	2	4	54%	1	2	4	2	3
Total Plead Guilty	26	4	4	31%	2	4	54%	1	2	4	2	3
Total Jail Sentences	18	4	2	33%	2	4	67%	1	2	1	1	1
Jail Less than 90 Days	16	4	1	31%	2	4	69%	1	2	1	1	0
Total Conditional Sentence	7	0	2	29%	0	0	29%	0	0	2	1	2
2010 Total Guilty	47	5	4	19%	2	4	32%	2	6	2	3	19
Total Plead Guilty	43	5	4	21%	2	2	30%	2	6	2	3	17
Total Jail Sentences	41	5	4	22%	2	2	32%	2	6	2	3	15
Jail Less than 90 Days	26	5	1	23%	2	2	38%	1	3	1	2	9
Total Conditional Sentence	3	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	3
2011 Total Guilty YTD	43	9	4	30%	6	5	56%	2	1	3	5	8
Total Plead Guilty	38	9	4	34%	6	4	61%	1	1	3	5	5
Total Jail Sentences	31	6	3	29%	4	4	55%	1	0	3	3	7
Jail Less than 90 Days	15	1	3	27%	2	2	53%	1	0	3	2	1
Total Conditional Sentence	3	0	1	33%	1	0	67%	0	0	0	0	1

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT
Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 171 Householder Permitting Sexual Activity

Layer 8 of 13

Child Victim												
Guilty												
	Total Persons	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	% in first 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	% in First Year	366 to 455 Days	456 to 545 Days	546 to 635 Days	636 to 730 Days	> than 2 Years
2008 Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2009 Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2010 Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
YTD Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 172.1 Computer luring a child

Layer 9 of 13

Child Victim												
Guilty												
	Total Persons	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	% in first 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	% in First Year	366 to 455 Days	456 to 545 Days	546 to 635 Days	636 to 730 Days	> than 2 Years
2008	Total Guilty	4	2	1	75%	0	1	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	4	2	1	75%	0	1	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	1	1	0	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	1	0	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	1	1	67%	0	1	100%	0	0	0	0
2009	Total Guilty	4	3	1	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	1	1	0	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	1	1	0	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0	0
2010	Total Guilty	6	2	1	50%	2	1	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	6	2	1	50%	2	1	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	3	0	1	33%	2	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	2	0	1	50%	1	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	2	0	67%	0	1	100%	0	0	0	0
2011	Total Guilty	13	1	2	23%	2	0	38%	0	1	2	1
	YTD	11	1	2	27%	2	0	45%	0	0	2	1
	Total Jail Sentences	2	0	0	0%	1	0	50%	0	0	1	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	7	1	0	14%	0	0	14%	0	1	0	1

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT
Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 173 Committing Indecent Act

Layer 10 of 13

Child Victim													
Guilty													
	Total Persons	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	% in first 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	% in First Year	366 to 455 Days	456 to 545 Days	546 to 635 Days	636 to 730 Days	> than 2 Years	
2008	Total Guilty	56	23	19	75%	5	1	86%	2	2	3	0	1
	Total Plead Guilty	54	23	18	76%	5	1	87%	1	2	3	0	1
	Total Jail Sentences	26	15	6	81%	3	0	92%	0	1	1	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	16	8	4	75%	3	0	94%	0	1	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	1	0	0
2009	Total Guilty	49	22	10	65%	8	5	92%	2	0	1	1	0
	Total Plead Guilty	42	21	8	69%	7	4	95%	1	0	1	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	23	12	5	74%	2	2	91%	1	0	0	1	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	19	10	5	79%	2	1	95%	1	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	4	1	1	50%	2	0	100%	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Total Guilty	50	22	10	64%	6	6	88%	1	3	1	1	0
	Total Plead Guilty	49	22	9	63%	6	6	88%	1	3	1	1	0
	Total Jail Sentences	23	11	6	74%	3	1	91%	0	1	0	1	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	14	7	5	86%	0	1	93%	0	0	0	1	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	2	0	67%	0	0	67%	0	0	1	0	0
2011 YTD	Total Guilty	61	32	11	70%	4	5	85%	3	0	3	1	2
	Total Plead Guilty	52	30	11	79%	4	2	90%	3	0	1	0	1
	Total Jail Sentences	21	13	5	86%	1	1	95%	0	0	1	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	18	11	4	83%	1	1	94%	0	0	1	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	6	0	0	0%	1	1	33%	2	0	0	1	1

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT
Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 271 Sexual Assault

Layer 11 of 13

	Child Victim											
	Guilty											
	Total Persons	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	% in first 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	% in First Year	366 to 455 Days	456 to 545 Days	546 to 635 Days	636 to 730 Days	> than 2 Years
2008 Total Guilty	73	14	14	38%	7	12	64%	6	4	6	5	5
Total Plead Guilty	55	13	11	44%	5	9	69%	4	3	3	3	4
Total Jail Sentences	28	5	5	36%	3	4	61%	3	1	2	3	2
Jail Less than 90 Days	8	2	1	38%	1	2	75%	0	0	0	1	1
Total Conditional Sentence	21	1	3	19%	2	5	52%	1	1	3	2	3
2009 Total Guilty	74	15	17	43%	10	15	77%	4	3	2	4	4
Total Plead Guilty	65	15	17	49%	9	13	83%	2	1	1	3	4
Total Jail Sentences	27	6	6	44%	3	4	70%	1	2	0	2	3
Jail Less than 90 Days	6	0	1	17%	1	2	67%	0	1	0	0	1
Total Conditional Sentence	19	3	5	42%	3	4	79%	0	1	1	1	1
2010 Total Guilty	70	6	19	36%	10	11	66%	3	5	7	5	4
Total Plead Guilty	65	6	17	35%	8	11	65%	3	5	7	5	3
Total Jail Sentences	32	2	7	28%	6	6	66%	0	3	2	3	3
Jail Less than 90 Days	8	0	2	25%	2	2	75%	0	0	0	1	1
Total Conditional Sentence	12	0	6	50%	1	2	75%	1	0	1	1	0
2011 Total Guilty YTD	91	12	17	32%	7	11	52%	12	5	10	7	10
Total Plead Guilty	81	9	17	32%	7	10	53%	11	3	9	6	9
Total Jail Sentences	29	1	9	34%	3	4	59%	3	1	2	2	4
Jail Less than 90 Days	9	1	2	33%	0	1	44%	2	0	1	1	1
Total Conditional Sentence	18	0	0	0%	2	5	39%	1	3	2	3	2

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 272 Sex Assault with weapon / BH

Layer 12 of 13

Child Victim													
Guilty													
	Total Persons	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	% in first 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	% in First Year	366 to 455 Days	456 to 545 Days	546 to 635 Days	636 to 730 Days	> than 2 Years	
2008	Total Guilty	2	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	1	0	1
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	1	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	2	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	1	0	1
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Total Guilty	2	0	1	50%	0	0	50%	0	1	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	1	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	1	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	1	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 YTD	Total Guilty	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	1
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	1
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 273 Aggravated Sexual Assault

Layer 13 of 13

Child Victim												
Guilty												
	Total Persons	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	% in First 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	% in First Year	366 to 455 Days	456 to 545 Days	546 to 635 Days	636 to 730 Days	> than 2 Years
2008	Total Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
2009	Total Guilty	1	1	0	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	1	1	0	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	1	1	0	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
2010	Total Guilty	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	1
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	1
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
2011	Total Guilty	2	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	1	0	1
YTD	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	1
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	/0	0	0	/0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

Total All Charges

Layer 1 of 13

		Child Victim							
		Total Persons	Avg Number of Appearances	Total with 1 to 10 Appearances	% with 1 to 10 Appearances	Avg Days Elapsed Sworn to Conclusion	Total in 150 Days or less	% Dispose in first 150 Days	
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	171	14.9	68	40%	298.1	74	43%
		Total Plead Guilty	144	14.1	63	44%	272.2	70	49%
		Total Jail Sentences	80	14.4	35	44%	272.6	39	49%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	39	46.8	19	49%	956.6	21	54%
		Total Conditional Sentence	33	18.8	5	15%	447.3	6	18%
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	160	14.0	67	42%	255.0	74	46%
		Total Plead Guilty	140	14.0	59	42%	247.4	67	48%
		Total Jail Sentences	74	15.7	21	28%	260.9	35	47%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	44	72.2	12	27%	1,042.0	21	48%
		Total Conditional Sentence	31	14.0	13	42%	332.8	11	35%
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	195	21.1	84	43%	426.1	69	35%
		Total Plead Guilty	183	20.5	81	44%	411.6	65	36%
		Total Jail Sentences	112	22.7	37	33%	449.8	38	34%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	52	63.3	19	37%	1,813.0	19	37%
		Total Conditional Sentence	24	18.5	14	58%	452.7	7	29%
2011 YTD	Guilty	Total Guilty	234	12.0	116	50%	944.7	89	38%
		Total Plead Guilty	201	11.8	101	50%	919.8	83	41%
		Total Jail Sentences	93	13.2	39	42%	338.4	37	40%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	46	47.0	23	50%	1,050.1	21	46%
		Total Conditional Sentence	35	13.1	18	51%	520.9	2	6%

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 151(a) Sexual Interference

Layer 2 of 13

	Child Victim						
	Total Persons	Avg Number of Appearances	Total with 1 to 10 Appearances	% with 1 to 10 Appearances	Avg Days Elapsed Sworn to Conclusion	Total in 150 Days or less	% Dispose in first 150 Days
2008 Guilty	1	21.0	0	0%	471.0	0	0%
Total Plead Guilty	1	21.0	0	0%	471.0	0	0%
Total Jail Sentences	1	21.0	0	0%	471.0	0	0%
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
2009 Guilty	3	16.7	1	33%	69.7	3	100%
Total Plead Guilty	3	16.7	1	33%	69.7	3	100%
Total Jail Sentences	3	16.7	1	33%	69.7	3	100%
Jail Less than 90 Days	1	15.0	0	0%	60.0	1	100%
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
2010 Guilty	14	11.8	7	50%	256.4	7	50%
Total Plead Guilty	13	11.5	7	54%	273.4	6	46%
Total Jail Sentences	8	12.9	4	50%	249.3	4	50%
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
Total Conditional Sentence	3	9.3	2	67%	303.3	1	33%
2011 Guilty	13	13.5	4	31%	395.9	4	31%
YTD Total Plead Guilty	10	13.3	3	30%	353.4	4	40%
Total Jail Sentences	5	15.0	1	20%	494.6	2	40%
Jail Less than 90 Days	1	19.0	0	0%	618.0	0	0%
Total Conditional Sentence	1	8.0	1	100%	237.0	0	0%

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 152 Invitation To Sexual Touching Under 16

Layer 3 of 13

		Child Victim							
		Total Persons	Avg Number of Appearances	Total with 1 to 10 Appearances	% with 1 to 10 Appearances	Avg Days Elapsed Sworn to Conclusion	Total in 150 Days or less	% Dispose in first 150 Days	
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	1	20.0	0	0%	234.0	0	0%
		Total Plead Guilty	1	20.0	0	0%	234.0	0	0%
		Total Jail Sentences	1	20.0	0	0%	234.0	0	0%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	1	20.0	0	0%	234.0	0	0%
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	6	11.5	3	50%	281.3	1	17%
		Total Plead Guilty	6	11.5	3	50%	281.3	1	17%
		Total Jail Sentences	3	11.3	1	33%	294.7	0	0%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	2	23.0	1	50%	587.0	0	0%
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
2011 YTD	Guilty	Total Guilty	10	10.1	5	50%	178.9	6	60%
		Total Plead Guilty	7	8.9	4	57%	108.9	5	71%
		Total Jail Sentences	5	14.4	2	40%	207.6	2	40%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	3	9.7	2	67%	226.0	1	33%
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 153.1(1)(a) Sexual Exploitation Of A Person With A Disability

Layer 4 of 13

		Child Victim							
		Total Persons	Avg Number of Appearances	Total with 1 to 10 Appearances	% with 1 to 10 Appearances	Avg Days Elapsed From Concussion	Total in 150 Days or less	% Dispose in first 150 Days	
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	1	15.0	0	0%	128.0	1	100%
		Total Plead Guilty	1	15.0	0	0%	128.0	1	100%
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Conditional Sentence	1	15.0	0	0%	128.0	1	100%
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	1	11.0	0	0%	357.0	0	0%
		Total Plead Guilty	1	11.0	0	0%	357.0	0	0%
		Total Jail Sentences	1	11.0	0	0%	357.0	0	0%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
2011 YTD	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 159(1) Anal Intercourse

Layer 5 of 13

Child Victim									
		Total Persons	Avg Number of Appearances	Total with 1 to 10 Appearances	% with 1 to 10 Appearances	Avg Days Elapsed Sworn to Conclusion	Total in 150 Days or less	% Dispose in first 150 Days	
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
2011 YTD	Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 160(1) Bestiality

Layer 6 of 13

	Child Victim					
	Total Persons	Avg Number of Appearances	Total with 1 to 10 Appearances	% with 1 to 10 Appearances	Avg Days Elapsed Sworn to Conclusion	Total in 150 Days or less % Dispose in first 150 Days
2008 Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
2009 Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
2010 Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
2011 Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
YTD	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0
Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0 /0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 163.1

Layer 7 of 13

Child Victim									
		Total Persons	Avg Number of Appearances	Total with 1 to 10 Appearances	% with 1 to 10 Appearances	Avg Days Elapsed Sworn to Conclusion	Total in 150 Days or less	% Dispose in first 150 Days	
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	34	18.6	10	29%	424.5	9	26%
		Total Plead Guilty	28	17.0	9	32%	397.4	7	25%
		Total Jail Sentences	22	13.5	9	41%	276.4	8	36%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	14	50.7	8	57%	1,193.0	6	43%
		Total Conditional Sentence	7	25.0	1	14%	646.7	0	0%
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	26	16.8	7	27%	406.3	5	19%
		Total Plead Guilty	26	16.8	7	27%	406.3	5	19%
		Total Jail Sentences	18	15.5	5	28%	317.1	4	22%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	16	35.8	5	31%	645.7	4	25%
		Total Conditional Sentence	7	17.9	2	29%	603.9	1	14%
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	47	21.3	7	15%	646.8	9	19%
		Total Plead Guilty	43	21.1	7	16%	634.7	9	21%
		Total Jail Sentences	41	21.5	7	17%	592.8	9	22%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	26	59.3	5	19%	1,931.2	6	23%
		Total Conditional Sentence	3	16.3	0	0%	1,295.3	0	0%
2011 YTD	Guilty	Total Guilty	43	14.1	20	47%	430.5	13	30%
		Total Plead Guilty	38	14.3	18	47%	385.5	13	34%
		Total Jail Sentences	31	13.6	16	52%	452.1	9	29%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	15	46.3	8	53%	1,443.8	4	27%
		Total Conditional Sentence	3	14.7	2	67%	493.7	1	33%

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 171 Householder Permitting Sexual Activity

Layer 8 of 13

Child Victim							
	Total Persons	Avg Number of Appearances	Total with 1 to 10 Appearances	% with 1 to 10 Appearances	Avg Days Elapsed From Conclusion	Total In 150 Days or less	% Dispose in first 150 Days
2008 Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
2009 Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
2010 Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
2011 YTD	Total Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0	/0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 172.1 Computer luring a child

Layer 9 of 13

Child Victim									
		Total Persons	Avg Number of Appearances	Total with 1 to 10 Appearances	% with 1 to 10 Appearances	Avg Days Elapsed Sworn to Conclusion	Total In 150 Days or less	% Dispose in first 150 Days	
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	4	14.3	1	25%	147.5	3	75%
		Total Plead Guilty	4	14.3	1	25%	147.5	3	75%
		Total Jail Sentences	1	14.0	0	0%	75.0	1	100%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	1	14.0	0	0%	75.0	1	100%
		Total Conditional Sentence	3	14.3	1	33%	171.7	2	67%
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	4	10.8	2	50%	69.0	4	100%
		Total Plead Guilty	1	13.0	0	0%	86.0	1	100%
		Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Conditional Sentence	1	13.0	0	0%	86.0	1	100%
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	6	11.2	2	33%	171.7	2	33%
		Total Plead Guilty	6	11.2	2	33%	171.7	2	33%
		Total Jail Sentences	3	14.3	0	0%	215.3	0	0%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	2	26.0	0	0%	389.0	0	0%
		Total Conditional Sentence	3	8.0	2	67%	128.0	2	67%
2011 YTD	Guilty	Total Guilty	13	17.3	2	15%	524.8	3	23%
		Total Plead Guilty	11	16.4	2	18%	473.3	3	27%
		Total Jail Sentences	2	15.5	0	0%	394.5	0	0%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
		Total Conditional Sentence	7	20.4	1	14%	705.1	1	14%

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 173 Committing Indecent Act

Layer 10 of 13

		Child Victim							
		Total Persons	Avg Number of Appearances	Total with 1 to 10 Appearances	% with 1 to 10 Appearances	Avg Days Elapsed Sworn to Conclusion	Total in 150 Days or less	% Dispose in first 150 Days	
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	56	10.9	37	66%	161.0	37	66%
		Total Plead Guilty	54	10.9	36	67%	156.3	37	69%
		Total Jail Sentences	26	10.3	18	69%	112.0	20	77%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	16	33.1	9	56%	251.9	11	69%
		Total Conditional Sentence	1	8.0	1	100%	503.0	0	0%
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	49	10.3	29	59%	156.4	31	63%
		Total Plead Guilty	42	10.0	26	62%	135.9	28	67%
		Total Jail Sentences	23	12.8	9	39%	142.2	17	74%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	19	35.2	7	37%	286.5	15	79%
		Total Conditional Sentence	4	10.0	2	50%	129.3	2	50%
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	50	15.7	35	70%	227.5	29	58%
		Total Plead Guilty	49	15.7	34	69%	229.3	28	57%
		Total Jail Sentences	23	15.9	15	65%	180.0	16	70%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	14	18.1	11	79%	192.2	11	79%
		Total Conditional Sentence	3	27.5	2	67%	390.5	2	67%
2011 YTD	Guilty	Total Guilty	61	7.3	42	69%	764.7	40	66%
		Total Plead Guilty	52	6.8	36	69%	721.3	38	73%
		Total Jail Sentences	21	8.3	14	67%	97.0	17	81%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	18	30.8	12	67%	288.4	14	78%
		Total Conditional Sentence	6	8.7	5	83%	477.3	0	0%

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT
Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 271 Sexual Assault

Layer 11 of 13

Child Victim									
		Total Persons	Avg Number of Appearances	Total with 1 to 10 Appearances	% with 1 to 10 Appearances	Avg Days Elapsed Sworn to Conclusion	Total in 150 Days or less	% Dispose in first 150 Days	
2008	Guilty	Total Guilty	73	16.1	19	26%	342.1	24	33%
		Total Plead Guilty	55	15.5	16	29%	326.0	22	40%
		Total Jail Sentences	28	18.0	7	25%	389.3	10	36%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	8	16.6	2	25%	513.4	3	38%
		Total Conditional Sentence	21	18.0	2	10%	432.7	3	14%
2009	Guilty	Total Guilty	74	15.0	28	38%	286.4	29	39%
		Total Plead Guilty	65	14.9	25	38%	265.7	29	45%
		Total Jail Sentences	27	17.1	6	22%	345.0	10	37%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	6	49.7	0	0%	1,383.2	1	17%
		Total Conditional Sentence	19	13.5	9	47%	288.8	7	37%
2010	Guilty	Total Guilty	70	14.7	30	43%	345.9	21	30%
		Total Plead Guilty	65	14.7	28	43%	350.5	19	29%
		Total Jail Sentences	32	17.2	10	31%	364.9	9	28%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	8	34.7	2	25%	744.8	2	25%
		Total Conditional Sentence	12	10.3	8	67%	290.4	2	17%
2011 YTD	Guilty	Total Guilty	91	12.5	43	47%	388.3	23	25%
		Total Plead Guilty	81	12.5	38	47%	385.9	20	25%
		Total Jail Sentences	29	15.4	6	21%	383.3	7	24%
		Jail Less than 90 Days	9	60.2	1	11%	1,180.7	2	22%
		Total Conditional Sentence	18	11.8	9	50%	484.1	0	0%

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 272 Sex Assault with weapon / BH

Layer 12 of 13

		Child Victim					
		Total Persons	Avg Number of Appearances	Total with 1 to 10 Appearances	% with 1 to 10 Appearances	Avg Days Elapsed Sworn to Conclusion	Total in 150 Days or less
2008	Guilty	2	22.0	1	50%	686.0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	1	8.0	1	100%	504.0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	2	22.0	1	50%	686.0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0
2009	Guilty	2	26.0	0	0%	289.5	1
	Total Plead Guilty	1	40.0	0	0%	487.0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	1	40.0	0	0%	487.0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	40.0	0	0%	487.0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0
2010	Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0
2011 YTD	Guilty	1	47.0	0	0%	1,537.0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	1	47.0	0	0%	1,537.0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 273 Aggravated Sexual Assault

Layer 13 of 13

Child Victim								
	Total Persons	Avg Number of Appearances	Total with 1 to 10 Appearances	% with 1 to 10 Appearances	Avg Days Elapsed Sworn to Conclusion	Total in 150 Days or less	% Dispose in first 150 Days	
2008 Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
2009 Guilty	Total Guilty	1	15.0	0	0%	81.0	1	100%
	Total Plead Guilty	1	15.0	0	0%	81.0	1	100%
	Total Jail Sentences	1	15.0	0	0%	81.0	1	100%
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
2010 Guilty	Total Guilty	1	107.0	0	0%	2,457.0	0	0%
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
	Total Jail Sentences	1	107.0	0	0%	2,457.0	0	0%
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
2011 Guilty YTD	Total Guilty	2	32.0	0	0%	646.0	0	0%
	Total Plead Guilty	1	31.0	0	0%	828.0	0	0%
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0.0	0	/0	0.0	0	/0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

Total All Charges		Layer 1 of 13				
	Total	Child Victim		Not Child	Total Child + Not Child	
		In Custody at some point	Never in Custody			
2008	Total Concluded	271	116	155	332	603
	Guilty	171	80	91	162	333
	Total Plead Guilty	144	69	75	112	256
	Total Jail Sentences	80	39	41	77	157
	Jail Less than 90 Days	39	17	22	27	66
	Total Conditional Sentence	33	14	19	29	62
	Other Sentences	58	27	31	56	114
	Peace Bonds	13	4	9	6	19
	Not Guilty	24	14	10	44	68
	Stayed	62	18	44	117	179
	Other	1	0	1	3	4
2009	Total Concluded	262	126	136	280	542
	Guilty	160	85	75	140	300
	Total Plead Guilty	140	74	66	94	234
	Total Jail Sentences	74	55	19	55	129
	Jail Less than 90 Days	44	33	11	14	58
	Total Conditional Sentence	31	12	19	28	59
	Other Sentences	55	18	37	57	112
	Peace Bonds	12	4	8	5	17
	Not Guilty	24	14	10	33	57
	Stayed	62	21	41	98	160
	Other	4	2	2	4	8
2010	Total Concluded	309	195	114	302	611
	Guilty	195	129	66	139	334
	Total Plead Guilty	183	122	61	125	308
	Total Jail Sentences	112	86	26	66	178
	Jail Less than 90 Days	52	36	16	25	77
	Total Conditional Sentence	24	12	12	20	44
	Other Sentences	59	31	28	53	112
	Peace Bonds	15	3	12	6	21
	Not Guilty	20	14	6	40	60
	Stayed	77	47	30	115	192
	Other	2	2	0	2	4
2011 YTD	Total Concluded	404	286	118	378	782
	Guilty	234	161	73	179	413
	Total Plead Guilty	201	140	61	153	354
	Total Jail Sentences	93	75	18	63	156
	Jail Less than 90 Days	46	37	9	24	70
	Total Conditional Sentence	35	20	15	26	61
	Other Sentences	106	66	40	90	196
	Peace Bonds	21	9	12	3	24
	Not Guilty	28	22	6	42	70
	Stayed	121	94	27	151	272
	Other	0	0	0	3	3

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT
Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 151(a) Sexual Interference

Layer 2 of 13

		Child Victim			Not Child	Total Child + Not Child
		Total	In Custody at some point	Never in Custody		
2008	Total Concluded	1	1	0	0	1
	Guilty	1	1	0	0	1
	Total Plead Guilty	1	1	0	0	1
	Total Jail Sentences	1	1	0	0	1
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Total Concluded	8	4	4	0	8
	Guilty	3	2	1	0	3
	Total Plead Guilty	3	2	1	0	3
	Total Jail Sentences	3	2	1	0	3
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	1	0	0	1
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	2	1	1	0	2
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	3	1	2	0	3
2010	Total Concluded	20	11	9	0	20
	Guilty	14	8	6	0	14
	Total Plead Guilty	13	7	6	0	13
	Total Jail Sentences	8	7	1	0	8
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	0	3	0	3
	Other Sentences	3	1	2	0	3
	Peace Bonds	3	0	3	0	3
	Not Guilty	3	3	0	0	3
	Stayed	0	0	0	0	0
2011 YTD	Total Concluded	28	20	8	0	28
	Guilty	13	9	4	0	13
	Total Plead Guilty	10	7	3	0	10
	Total Jail Sentences	5	4	1	0	5
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	1	0	0	1
	Total Conditional Sentence	1	0	1	0	1
	Other Sentences	7	5	2	0	7
	Peace Bonds	3	1	2	0	3
	Not Guilty	1	0	1	0	1
	Stayed	11	10	1	0	11
	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0	0
	Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty					
	Total Jail Sentences					
	Jail Less than 90 Days					
	Total Conditional Sentence					
	Other Sentences					
	Peace Bonds					
	Not Guilty					
	Stayed					

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 152 Invitation To Sexual Touching Under 16

Layer 3 of 13

		Child Victim			Not Child		Total Child + Not Child
		Total	In Custody at some point	Never in Custody			
2008	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Total Concluded	3	1	2	0	3	3
	Guilty	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Total Plead Guilty	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Total Jail Sentences	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	2	0	2	0	2	2
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Total Concluded	9	6	3	0	9	9
	Guilty	6	3	3	0	6	6
	Total Plead Guilty	6	3	3	0	6	6
	Total Jail Sentences	3	1	2	0	3	3
	Jail Less than 90 Days	2	1	1	0	2	2
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	3	2	1	0	3	3
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Stayed	2	2	0	0	2	2
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	Total Concluded	15	10	5	0	15	15
YTD	Guilty	10	6	4	0	10	10
	Total Plead Guilty	7	3	4	0	7	7
	Total Jail Sentences	5	4	1	0	5	5
	Jail Less than 90 Days	3	2	1	0	3	3
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	5	2	3	0	5	5
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Stayed	4	3	1	0	4	4
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 153.1(1)(a) Sexual Exploitation Of A Person With A Disability

Layer 4 of 13

	Child Victim				Not Child		Total Child + Not Child
	Total	In Custody at some point	Never in Custody				
2008	Total Concluded	2	1	1	1	0	2
Guilty	Total Guilty	1	1	0	0	0	1
	Total Plead Guilty	1	1	0	0	0	1
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	1	1	0	0	0	1
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	1	0	1	0	0	1
	Stayed	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Total Concluded	1	1	0	0	0	1
Guilty	Total Guilty	1	1	0	0	0	1
	Total Plead Guilty	1	1	0	0	0	1
	Total Jail Sentences	1	1	0	0	0	1
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011 YTD	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT
Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 159(1) Anal Intercourse

Layer 5 of 13

	Child Victim		Not Child		Total Child + Not Child
	Total	In Custody at some point	Never in Custody		
2008	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0
Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
2009	Total Concluded	0	0	2	2
Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	2	2
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	2	2
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	1	1
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	1	1
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
2010	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0
Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
2011	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0
YTD	Total Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 160(1) Bestiality

Layer 6 of 13

		Child Victim		Not Child		Total Child + Not Child
		Total	In Custody at some point	Never in Custody		
2008	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0	0
	Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Slayed	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Concluded	0	0	0	1	1
	Guilty	0	0	0	1	1
2009	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	1	1
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	1	1
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Slayed	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0	0
	Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Slayed	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0	0
	Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0
2011 YTD	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Slayed	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0	0
	Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Slayed	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 163.1

Layer 7 of 13

		Child Victim		Not Child		Total Child + Not Child
		Total	In Custody at some point	Never in Custody		
2008	Total Concluded	54	19	35	0	54
	Guilty	34	8	26	0	34
	Total Plead Guilty	28	6	22	0	28
	Total Jail Sentences	22	4	18	0	22
	Jail Less than 90 Days	14	1	13	0	14
	Total Conditional Sentence	7	2	5	0	7
	Other Sentences	5	2	3	0	5
	Peace Bonds	1	1	0	0	1
	Not Guilty	5	3	2	0	5
	Slayed	14	7	7	0	14
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Concluded	44	24	20	0	44
	Guilty	26	16	10	0	26
2009	Total Plead Guilty	26	16	10	0	26
	Total Jail Sentences	18	12	6	0	18
	Jail Less than 90 Days	16	10	6	0	16
	Total Conditional Sentence	7	3	4	0	7
	Other Sentences	1	1	0	0	1
	Peace Bonds	1	0	1	0	1
	Not Guilty	4	4	0	0	4
	Slayed	13	4	9	0	13
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Concluded	58	41	17	0	58
	Guilty	47	34	13	0	47
	Total Plead Guilty	43	33	10	0	43
	Total Jail Sentences	41	31	10	0	41
2010	Jail Less than 90 Days	26	20	6	0	26
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	2	1	0	3
	Other Sentences	3	1	2	0	3
	Peace Bonds	1	0	1	0	1
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Slayed	9	6	3	0	9
	Other	1	1	0	0	1
	Total Concluded	67	54	13	0	67
	Guilty	43	32	11	0	43
	Total Plead Guilty	38	27	11	0	38
	Total Jail Sentences	31	23	8	0	31
	Jail Less than 90 Days	15	11	4	0	15
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	1	2	0	3
2011 YTD	Other Sentences	9	8	1	0	9
	Peace Bonds	3	2	1	0	3
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Slayed	21	20	1	0	21
	Other	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 171 Householder Permitting Sexual Activity

Layer 8 of 13

	Child Victim		Not Child		Total Child + Not Child
	Total	In Custody at some point	Never in Custody		
2008	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0
Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Slayed	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
2009	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0
Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Slayed	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
2010	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0
Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Slayed	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
2011 YTD	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0
Guilty	Total Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Slayed	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0
	Slayed	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT
Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 172.1 Computer luring a child

Layer 9 of 13

	Total	Child Victim		Not Child		Total Child + Not Child
		In Custody at some point	Never in Custody			
2008	Total Concluded	4	1	3	0	4
Guilty	Total Guilty	4	1	3	0	4
	Total Plead Guilty	4	1	3	0	4
	Total Jail Sentences	1	0	1	0	1
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	0	1	0	1
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	1	2	0	3
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Total Concluded	6	4	2	0	6
Guilty	Total Guilty	4	2	2	0	4
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	1	0	1
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	1	0	1	0	1
	Other Sentences	3	2	1	0	3
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	1	1	0	0	1
	Other	1	1	0	0	1
2010	Total Concluded	8	7	1	0	8
Guilty	Total Guilty	6	5	1	0	6
	Total Plead Guilty	6	5	1	0	6
	Total Jail Sentences	3	2	1	0	3
	Jail Less than 90 Days	2	1	1	0	2
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	3	0	0	3
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	2	2	0	0	2
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
2011 YTD	Total Concluded	19	17	2	0	19
Guilty	Total Guilty	13	11	2	0	13
	Total Plead Guilty	11	10	1	0	11
	Total Jail Sentences	2	2	0	0	2
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	7	6	1	0	7
	Other Sentences	4	3	1	0	4
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	1	1	0	0	1
	Stayed	5	5	0	0	5
	Other	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 173 Committing Indecent Act

Layer 10 of 13

		Child Victim			Not Child		Total Child + Not Child
		Total	In Custody at some point	Never in Custody			
2008	Total Concluded	83	33	50	0	83	
	Guilty						
	Total Guilty	56	30	26	0	56	
	Total Plead Guilty	54	30	24	0	54	
	Total Jail Sentences	26	18	8	0	26	
	Jail Less than 90 Days	16	11	5	0	16	
	Total Conditional Sentence	1	0	1	0	1	
	Other Sentences	29	12	17	0	29	
	Peace Bonds	3	0	3	0	3	
	Not Guilty	4	2	2	0	4	
2009	Total Concluded	74	39	35	0	74	
	Guilty						
	Total Guilty	49	29	20	0	49	
	Total Plead Guilty	42	24	18	0	42	
	Total Jail Sentences	23	19	4	0	23	
	Jail Less than 90 Days	19	16	3	0	19	
	Total Conditional Sentence	4	2	2	0	4	
	Other Sentences	22	8	14	0	22	
	Peace Bonds	1	1	0	0	1	
	Not Guilty	3	1	2	0	3	
2010	Total Concluded	81	47	34	0	81	
	Guilty						
	Total Guilty	50	31	19	0	50	
	Total Plead Guilty	49	30	19	0	49	
	Total Jail Sentences	23	16	7	0	23	
	Jail Less than 90 Days	14	9	5	0	14	
	Total Conditional Sentence	3	3	0	0	3	
	Other Sentences	24	12	12	0	24	
	Peace Bonds	1	0	1	0	1	
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	
2011 YTD	Total Concluded	90	51	39	0	90	
	Guilty						
	Total Guilty	61	34	27	0	61	
	Total Plead Guilty	52	29	23	0	52	
	Total Jail Sentences	21	17	4	0	21	
	Jail Less than 90 Days	18	16	2	0	18	
	Total Conditional Sentence	6	3	3	0	6	
	Other Sentences	34	14	20	0	34	
	Peace Bonds	2	0	2	0	2	
	Not Guilty	2	2	0	0	2	
	Total Concluded	25	15	10	0	25	
	Guilty						
	Total Guilty	25	15	10	0	25	
	Total Plead Guilty	25	15	10	0	25	
	Total Jail Sentences	25	15	10	0	25	
	Jail Less than 90 Days	25	15	10	0	25	
	Total Conditional Sentence	25	15	10	0	25	
	Other Sentences	25	15	10	0	25	
	Peace Bonds	25	15	10	0	25	
	Not Guilty	25	15	10	0	25	

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 271 Sexual Assault

Layer 11 of 13

		Child Victim			Not Child		Total Child + Not Child
		Total	In Custody at some point	Never in Custody			
2008	Total Concluded	124	60	64	319	443	
	Guilty	73	38	35	152	225	
	Total Plead Guilty	55	30	25	105	160	
	Total Jail Sentences	28	15	13	67	95	
	Jail Less than 90 Days	8	5	3	27	35	
	Total Conditional Sentence	21	10	11	29	50	
	Other Sentences	24	13	11	56	80	
	Peace Bonds	9	3	6	6	15	
	Not Guilty	14	9	5	43	57	
	Slayed	27	10	17	115	142	
2009	Other	1	0	1	3	4	
	Total Concluded	123	51	72	255	378	
	Guilty	74	32	42	125	199	
	Total Plead Guilty	65	29	36	82	147	
	Total Jail Sentences	27	19	8	43	70	
	Jail Less than 90 Days	6	4	2	13	19	
	Total Conditional Sentence	19	7	12	28	47	
	Other Sentences	28	6	22	54	82	
	Peace Bonds	7	2	5	5	12	
	Not Guilty	17	9	8	31	48	
2010	Slayed	23	7	16	90	113	
	Other	2	1	1	4	6	
	Total Concluded	131	81	50	283	414	
	Guilty	70	46	24	129	199	
	Total Plead Guilty	65	43	22	117	182	
	Total Jail Sentences	32	27	5	59	91	
	Jail Less than 90 Days	8	5	3	24	32	
	Total Conditional Sentence	12	4	8	20	32	
	Other Sentences	26	15	11	50	76	
	Peace Bonds	10	3	7	6	16	
2011 YTD	Not Guilty	16	10	6	38	54	
	Slayed	35	22	13	108	143	
	Other	0	0	0	2	2	
	Total Concluded	181	130	51	350	531	
	Guilty	91	66	25	163	254	
	Total Plead Guilty	81	62	19	139	220	
	Total Jail Sentences	29	25	4	57	86	
	Jail Less than 90 Days	9	7	2	22	31	
	Total Conditional Sentence	18	10	8	26	44	
	Other Sentences	44	31	13	80	124	
	Peace Bonds	13	6	7	3	16	
	Not Guilty	23	18	5	41	64	
	Slayed	54	40	14	140	194	
	Other	0	0	0	3	3	

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN

Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 272 Sex Assault with weapon / BH

Layer 12 of 13

		Child Victim		Not Child		Total Child + Not Child
		Total	In Custody at some point	Never in Custody		
2008	Total Concluded	3	1	2	7	10
	Guilty	2	1	1	4	6
	Total Plead Guilty	1	0	1	3	4
	Total Jail Sentences	2	1	1	4	6
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	1	1
	Stayed	1	0	1	2	3
2009	Total Concluded	2	2	0	16	18
	Guilty	2	2	0	8	10
	Total Plead Guilty	1	1	0	8	9
	Total Jail Sentences	1	1	0	7	8
	Jail Less than 90 Days	1	1	0	0	1
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	1	1	0	1	2
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	1	1
	Stayed	0	0	0	7	7
2010	Total Concluded	0	0	0	15	15
	Guilty	0	0	0	10	10
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	8	8
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	7	7
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	1	1
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	3	3
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	1	1
	Stayed	0	0	0	4	4
2011 YTD	Total Concluded	2	2	0	22	24
	Guilty	1	1	0	12	13
	Total Plead Guilty	1	1	0	10	11
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	3	3
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	1	1
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	1	1	0	9	10
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	1	1
	Stayed	1	1	0	9	10
	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0	0
	Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	0	0

CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data Source: JUSTIN
Date Created: November 9, 2011

CCC 273 Aggravated Sexual Assault

Layer 13 of 13

		Child Victim			Not Child		Total Child + Not Child
		Total	In Custody at some point	Never in Custody			
2008	Total Concluded	0	0	0	6	6	6
	Guilty	0	0	0	6	6	6
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	4	4	4
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	6	6	6
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Total Concluded	2	1	1	6	8	8
	Guilty	1	1	0	4	5	5
	Total Plead Guilty	1	1	0	2	3	3
	Total Jail Sentences	1	1	0	4	5	5
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	1	0	1	0	1	1
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Stayed	0	0	0	1	1	1
2010	Total Concluded	1	1	0	4	5	5
	Guilty	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	3	3	3
2011 YTD	Total Concluded	2	2	0	6	8	8
	Guilty	2	2	0	4	6	6
	Total Plead Guilty	1	1	0	4	5	5
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	3	3	3
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	2	2	0	1	3	3
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	2	2	2
	Total Concluded	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Plead Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Jail Sentences	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jail Less than 90 Days	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Conditional Sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Sentences	2	2	0	1	3	3
	Peace Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stayed	0	0	0	2	2	2

Pages 80 through 85 redacted for the following reasons:

s. 13; s. 16

CBA Summary of Submission re C-10

November 17, 2011

10 Reasons to Oppose Bill C-10

Bill C-10 is titled the *Safe Streets and Communities Act* — an ironic name, considering that Canada already has some of the safest streets and communities in the world and a declining crime rate. This bill will do nothing to improve that state of affairs, but, through its overreach and overreaction to imaginary problems, Bill C-10 could easily make it worse. It could eventually create the very problems it's supposed to solve.

Bill C-10 will require new prisons; mandate incarceration for minor, non-violent offences; justify poor treatment of inmates and make their reintegration into society more difficult. Texas and California, among other jurisdictions, have already started down this road before changing course, realizing it cost too much and made their justice system worse. Canada is poised to repeat their mistake.

The Canadian Bar Association, representing over 37,000 lawyers across the country, has identified 10 reasons why the passage of Bill C-10 will be a mistake and a setback for Canada.

1. **Ignoring reality.** Decades of research and experience have shown what actually reduces crime: (a) addressing child poverty, (b) providing services for the mentally ill and those afflicted with FASD, (c) diverting young offenders from the adult justice system, and (d) rehabilitating prisoners, and helping them to reintegrate into society. Bill C-10 ignores these proven facts.
2. **Rush job.** Instead of receiving a thorough review, Bill C-10 is being rushed through Parliament purely to meet the "100-day passage" promise from the last election. Expert witnesses attempting to comment on over 150 pages of legislation in committee hearings are cut off mid-sentence after just five minutes.
3. **Spin triumphs over substance.** The federal government has chosen to take a "marketing" approach to Bill C-10, rather than explaining the facts to Canadians. This campaign misrepresents the bill's actual content and ensures that its public support is based heavily on inaccuracies.
4. **No proper inspection.** Contrary to government claims, some parts of Bill C-10 have received no previous study by Parliamentary committee. Other sections have been studied before and were changed — but, in Bill C-10, they're back in their original form.
5. **Wasted youth.** More young Canadians will spend months in custodial centres before trial, thanks to Bill C-10. Experience has shown that at-risk youth learn or reinforce criminal behaviour in custodial centres; only when diverted to community options are they more likely to be reformed.
6. **Punishments eclipse the crime.** The slogan for one proposal was *Ending House Arrest for Serious and Violent Criminals Act*, but Bill C-10 will actually also eliminate conditional sentences for minor and property offenders and instead send those people to jail. Is roughly \$100,000 per year to incarcerate someone unnecessarily a good use of taxpayers' money?

7. **Training predators.** Bill C-10 would force judges to incarcerate people whose offences and circumstances clearly do not warrant time in custody. Prison officials will have more latitude to disregard prisoners' human rights, bypassing the least restrictive means to discipline and control inmates. Almost every inmate will re-enter society someday. Do we want them to come out as neighbours, or as predators hardened by their prison experience?

8. **Justice system overload.** Longer and harsher sentences will increase the strains on a justice system already at the breaking point. Courts and Crown prosecutors' offices are overwhelmed as is, legal aid plans are at the breaking point, and police forces don't have the resources to do their jobs properly. Bill C-10 addresses none of these problems and will make them much worse.

9. **Victimizing the most vulnerable.** With mandatory minimums replacing conditional sentences, people in remote, rural and northern communities will be shipped far from their families to serve time. Canada's Aboriginal people already represent up to 80% of inmates in institutions in the prairies, a national embarrassment that Bill C-10 will make worse.

10. **How much money?** With no reliable price tag for its recommendations, there is no way to responsibly decide the bill's financial implications. What will Canadians sacrifice to pay for these initiatives? Will they be worth the cost?

Canadians deserve accurate information about Bill C-10, its costs and its effects. This bill will change our country's entire approach to crime at every stage of the justice system. It represents a huge step backwards; rather than prioritizing public safety, it emphasizes retribution above all else. It's an approach that will make us less safe, less secure, and ultimately, less Canadian.

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From: Nelson, Jacquelyn M AG:EX
Sent: Tuesday, November 8, 2011 3:14 PM
To: Chatten, Tammy E AG:EX; Clark, Elenore SG:EX; Deitch, James AG:EX; Donald, Janet AG:EX; Dumont, Reg AG:EX; Hargrove, Arthur AG:EX; Kimmitt, Anne MCF:EX; McKinnon, Sarah SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Pratt, Susan M AG:EX; Steenvoorden, Tom SG:EX
Cc: Hulme, Samantha AG:EX; Lee, Sherri AG:EX
Subject: C-10 costing meeting notes Nov 8

Colleagues,

At today's meeting we discussed the part of C-10 that deals with mandatory minimum sentences for child sexual offences. Here are my notes, and please feel free to correct them.

Reg provided data on cases involving the child sexual offences that will now have mandatory minimum penalties:

- Total persons concluded where the sentence was a conditional sentence (35 in 09/10; 31 in 10/11); and
- Number of cases where the person received a jail sentence under 90 days (3 cases from 2010/11 to now).

Additional data that Reg will now provide:

- Total number of cases with these charges
- # of guilty pleas, stays, etc
- # sentenced to custody; number acquitted; number given non-jail and non-CSO sentences
- Additional data will be retrieved after we review the overall picture (could include # of people remanded in custody on these offences; length of scheduled trials; # of appearances)

S. 13; S. 16

Tomorrow we will set out assumptions and preliminary data requirements for analysis of conditional sentencing restrictions. As a first step:

- Jacque will circ information from BC's previous costing analysis of C-16 (in a separate e-mail)
- Ken will separate the capital costs for C-16 and C-25
- Reg will circulate the CC grid electronically.

We again discussed the option of bringing in a contractor or someone from Management Services Branch to either assist or lead this initiative. Concerns were expressed about the ability to define the skill sets needed before determining our assumptions and how we might methodology.

Again, please provide me with any additions or corrections to these notes.

Thanks all and I look forward to our discussion tomorrow at 3:00.

s. 22

Jacquie

From: Nelson, Jacquelyn M AG:EX

Sent: Tuesday, November 8, 2011 10:51 AM

To: Chatten, Tammy E AG:EX; Clark, Elenore SG:EX; Deitch, James AG:EX; Donald, Janet AG:EX; Dumont, Reg AG:EX; Hargrove, Arthur AG:EX; Kimmitt, Anne MCF:EX; McKinnon, Sarah SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Pratt, Susan M AG:EX; Steenvoorden, Tom SG:EX

Cc: Hulme, Samantha AG:EX; Lee, Sherri AG:EX

Subject: C-10 costing documents and notes

Colleagues,

At yesterday's meeting of the costing group, I distributed two documents and noted that I would also send around a costing briefing note prepared for the two deputies (DAG and DSG). I am attaching these for your information and files.

Notes from our meeting yesterday:

I noted the background of the request for more detailed costing analysis on C-10, including the previous analysis that we had done on C-16, which is now part of C-10.

S. 13; S. 16

At this meeting, I asked members whether it would be helpful to have a contractor assist with this initiative. The members noted that much of the work is developing the scenarios and discussing how they would play out in the justice system. It may be difficult to find a contractor who is familiar with C-10 as well as with justice processes and our data systems (what we have/don't have). However, members will consider possible names and bring them back to the group for discussion.

The meeting today will focus on:

S. 13: S. 16

Finally, please let me know if there should be any changes to these notes. I'd like to keep a fairly accurate record of what we did and what we decided, particularly if we are able to bring in a contractor to lead this initiative.

Jacque

Province of British Columbia

BRIEFING NOTE (For Information Only)

Federal Government Crime Legislation, Bill C-10

This paper outlines the current federal justice legislative initiatives, the associated challenges to the Province, and the estimated costs. The federal omnibus Bill C-10 was tabled in Parliament September 20, 2011. BC was not consulted in the development of the Bill.

COMPONENTS OF BILL C-10

Part 1 – Justice for Victims of Terrorism

Terrorism and State Immunity Act

- **Supporting Victims of Terrorism in Canada**
 - The new legislation allows for civil action by victims of terrorism against perpetrators and their supporters.
 - BC does not yet anticipate significant resourcing impacts from this provision.

Part 2 - Sentencing

Criminal Code of Canada

- **Sex Offenses Against Children – mandatory minimum penalties**
 - BC supports the new federal provisions.
- **Conditional Sentences for Serious Offences – new restrictions**
S. 13; S. 16

Controlled Drugs and Substances Act

- **Drug Offences - mandatory minimum penalties**
S. 13; S. 16. OBTAIN DIRECTLY FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Part 3 – Post Sentencing

Corrections and Conditional Release Act

- **Victims' Rights at Parole Hearings**
 - The new legislation expands the rights and involvement of victims at parole hearings.
 - BC has no concerns at this time.

Criminal Records Act

- **Creation of Record Suspensions**
 - The new legislation replaces pardons, but is more restrictive.
S. 13; S. 16

International Transfer of Offenders Act

- **Transfer of a Canadian Offender from Abroad - adding criteria**
S. 13; S. 16

Part 4 - Youth Criminal Justice

Youth Criminal Justice Act

- The new legislation under-scores the protection-of-society principle.
- Contains entirely new provisions regarding pre-trial detention of youths.
S. 13; S. 16

Part 5 - Immigration and Refugee Protection Act

- **Protection of Vulnerable Foreign Nationals**
 - The new legislation allows immigration officers to deny work permits to persons considered at risk of exploitation.
S. 13; S. 16
- BC does not anticipate a significant resource challenge for the justice sector.

RESOURCING CHALLENGES

S. 13; S. 16



Pages 94 through 95 redacted for the following reasons:

S. 13; S. 16

Federal and Provincial/Territorial partnership and jurisdiction

Under the *Constitution Act, 1867*, Parliament has exclusive authority to enact criminal law and procedure while the provinces have jurisdiction for the administration of justice and the responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of provincial courts and prisons in and for the province.

Neither level of government can successfully carry out its mandate without the cooperation and involvement of the other, as these areas of jurisdiction and service delivery are intertwined. The 2006-07 federal budget document shows some recognition of this interdependence, stating “federal and provincial-territorial governments have needed to work out how to coordinate their distinct but related responsibilities in the best interests of Canadians.” The budget document falls short of recognizing the full implications in the criminal law area, however. It states that the area of criminal law is a federal responsibility, and there is a need for more effective federal interventions in order to provide for security at home as well as at Canada’s borders. While not disputing the federal ability and responsibility to focus attention on these areas, this approach appears not to recognize that to be effective, these changes need to be supported and linked to increased capacities at the provincial/territorial level.

The Canadian criminal justice system is a complex web of interrelated law, process and services. It operates as an entity based on processes and principles derived from:

- common legal history ;
- the influence of international conventions;
- the commitment to balance the needs of victims, offenders, and communities; and
- respect for the separation of powers between the three arms of government: the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

To illustrate how the criminal justice system operates:

- *Criminal law and procedure* – the federal government passes the law, but generally the provinces administer the law and have responsibility for implementing the law..
- *The courts* – the provinces and territories establish and maintain the court structures but the federal government makes appointments to the superior courts. All criminal cases, whether prosecuted by federal or provincial prosecutors, come before appropriate courts.
- *Legal aid/state representation for accused* – both levels of government share responsibility for ensuring access to adequate counsel as part of compliance with the *Charter* and bear the costs of court-appointed counsel in cases they prosecute where access to counsel is not otherwise available.
- *Prosecution* - is a complex area of mixed convention and jurisdiction. While the bulk of *Criminal Code* offences are prosecuted by the provinces, and have been since the *Code* was enacted in 1892, the definition of Attorney General includes the federal Attorney General for some purposes. The Supreme Court of Canada has also indicated that there is federal competence to provide for prosecution of

federal offences whether the offence arises under criminal law or some other federal head of jurisdiction. The federal government carries out general prosecution responsibilities in the territories and undertakes federal prosecutions in other jurisdictions.

- *Law enforcement* - crime increasingly crosses geographical boundaries and citizens' feelings of safety and security are influenced by events beyond their local experience. Thus, policing involves a combination of appropriate police authority at the local, provincial and national levels. As well, there can be impacts on services which support criminal investigations such as forensic services.
- *Victims' services* - is an area of support within the criminal justice system which has developed over the last two decades and involves a mix of provincial/territorial services and federal services.
- *Corrections* - involves federal enforcement for custody sentences of two years or more while provincial/territorial authorities are responsible for remanded offenders, administration of custody sentences under two years, community sentence dispositions, alternative measures programs and young offender custody and community supervision services.
- *Non-government or community-based organizations* – the criminal justice system works with a range of partners in delivering services such as alternative measures, victims services, community corrections or treatment services. Changes in the system can then also impact on the role and responsibilities of these partners.

Failure to consider the impacts on, or the needs of, the provinces and territories in the area of criminal law not only undermines the necessary FPT partnership but the ability of the provincial, federal and territorial governments to provide an effective criminal justice system in which Canadians can have confidence. The criminal justice system is a system that cannot be effectively managed without collaboration.¹

¹ Restoring Fiscal Balance in Canada, Focusing on Priorities – Canada's New Government – Turning a New Leaf Budget 2006, Department of Finance Canada, pages 19 to 23.

**CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT
CHILD VICTIMS ONLY
MEAN, MEDIAN AND RANGE
APPEARANCES**

DAYS ELAPSED TO DISPOSITION, SWORN TO CONCLUSION

Data Source: JUSTIN

Report Created: November 10, 2011

TOTAL GUILTY

Calendar Year	Total Persons	Appearances				Days to Disposition			
		Average Appearances	Median Appearances	Min Appearances	Max Appearances	Average Days Elapsed	Median Days Elapsed	Min Days	Max Days
2008	170	15.0	13.0	1	57	298.9	179.0	1	2,297
2009	159	14.0	13.0	1	55	254.6	173.0	1	1,745
2010	193	15.1	12.0	1	107	370.5	244.0	1	2,457
2011	231	12.5	10.0	1	47	347.1	247.0	1	1,720

PLEAD GUILTY

Calendar Year	Total Persons	Appearances				Days to Disposition			
		Average Appearances	Median Appearances	Min Appearances	Max Appearances	Average Days Elapsed	Median Days Elapsed	Min Days	Max Days
2008	144	14.1	12.0	1	57	272.2	156.0	1	2,297
2009	140	14.0	13.0	1	55	247.4	164.5	1	1,745
2010	183	14.3	12.0	1	78	355.5	244.0	1	1,589
2011	201	12.2	10.0	1	47	321.2	210.0	1	1,720

JAIL

SENTENCE

Calendar Year	Total Persons	Appearances				Days to Disposition			
		Average Appearances	Median Appearances	Min Appearances	Max Appearances	Average Days Elapsed	Median Days Elapsed	Min Days	Max Days
2008	80	14.4	14.0	1	46	272.7	161.0	1	2,297
2009	74	15.7	14.0	1	55	260.9	171.5	1	1,745
2010	112	17.6	14.5	1	107	405.5	293.0	1	2,457
2011	111	14.4	12.0	1	45	413.6	287.0	1	2,162

JAIL

SENTENCE LESS THAN 90 DAYS

Calendar Year	Total Persons	Appearances				Days to Disposition			
		Average Appearances	Median Appearances	Min Appearances	Max Appearances	Average Days Elapsed	Median Days Elapsed	Min Days	Max Days
2008	39	13.3	11.0	2	45	260.9	134.0	1	2,297
2009	44	15.1	14.0	1	42	250.0	185.0	1	1,745
2010	52	15.0	13.0	1	34	394.2	224.5	1	1,542
2011	48	12.0	10.5	1	30	278.9	186.5	1	1,051

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Calendar Year	Total Persons	Appearances				Days to Disposition			
		Average Appearances	Median Appearances	Min Appearances	Max Appearances	Average Days Elapsed	Median Days Elapsed	Min Days	Max Days
2008	33	18.8	16.0	6	56	447.3	358.0	25	1,095
2009	31	14.0	13.0	4	37	332.8	204.0	15	1,167
2010	24	11.3	9.0	3	32	391.7	261.5	12	1,589
2011	39	14.5	11.0	4	34	580.1	475.0	29	1,927

Page 100 redacted for the following reason:

S. 13; S. 16

C-16 CSO Excluded Offences

Statute	Sec #	S.S #	Para #	S/Par	Indictable Offence	CSO excluded MMP?	C-9?	C-16? Criteria *	C-16
CC	57	1			forge/use forged passport			16 14 max	
CC	76				hijacking			16 life	
CC	77				endanger aircraft			16 life	
CC	78	1			take weapon/explosive on aircraft			16	14
CC	78.1				seizing control of ship/fixd platform			16 life	
CC	80	a			explosives--breach duty of care cause death		9		
CC	80	b			explosives--breach duty of care cause BH		9		
CC	81	2 a			using explosives--intent cause death BH			16 life	
CC	81	2 b			using explosives--intent cause prop damage/poss			16	14
CC	82	2			possess explosives benefit crim org			16	14
CC	83.02	a			providing prop for terrorist offence		9		
CC	83.03				providing prop/services for terrorist activity		9		
CC	83.04				uses/possesses prop for terrorist activity		9		
CC	83.18	1			participate/contribute terrorist group		9		
CC	83.19	1			facilitating terrorist activity		9		
CC	83.2				committing offence for terrorist group		9		
CC	83.21	1			instructing to carry out activity for terrorist group		9		
CC	83.22	1			instructing to carry out terrorist activity		9		
CC	83.23				harbour/conceal person terrorist activity		9		
CC	85				use firearm	mmp			
CC	92	3 b			poss. firearm knowing it is unauthorized (2nd off)	mmp			
CC	96	2 a			poss. weapon obtained by comm.of offence	mmp			
CC	98	4			break, enter--firearm			16 life	
CC	98.1				robbery--firearm			16 life	
CC	99	1			trafficking weapons	mmp			
CC	100	1			possess for purpose traffic weapons	mmp			
CC	102	1			making automatic firearm	mmp			
CC	103	1			export/import illegal firearm	mmp			
CC	119	1			bribery of judicial officer			16	14
CC	120				bribery of officer			16	14
CC	132				perjury			16	14
CC	136	1			contradictory evidence with intent to mislead			16	14
CC	137				fabricating evidence			16	14
CC	144				prison breach			16 list. off.	
CC	151				sexual interference victim under 16	mmp			
CC	152				invitation to sexual touching victim under 16	mmp			
CC	153	1			sexual exploitation victim 16-18	mmp			
CC	155	1			incest			16	14
CC	163.1				child pornography	mmp			
CC	170				parent/guardian procuring sexual activity	mmp			
CC	171				householder permitting sexual activity	mmp			
CC	172.1				luring a child			list. off.	
CC	202	2 b, c			bookmaking (2nd or subsequent offence)	mmp			
CC	203	e, f			placing bets for others (2nd or subsequent offence)	mmp			
CC	212	2			living on avails of person under 18	mmp			
CC	212	2.1			living on avails of person under 18 using violence	mmp			
CC	212	4			sexual services of person under 18	mmp			
CC	220	a			criminal negligence cause death--firearm	mmp			
					* Criteria offence punishment > 14 yrs/ life; > 10 yrs involving BH/drugs/weapons; listed offences)				

C-16 CSO Excluded Offences

CC	220	b		criminal negligence cause death			9		
CC	221			criminal negligence cause BH			9		
CC	235			murder		mmp			
CC	236	a		manslaughter--firearm		mmp			
CC	236	b		manslaughter			9		
CC	238	1		killing unborn child in act of birth				16	life
CC	239	1 a, a.1		attempt murder restricted/firearm		mmp			
CC	239	1 b		attempt murder			9		
CC	240			accessory after fact to murder				16	life
CC	241			counselling/aiding suicide				16	14
CC	244	1		discharge firearm with intent		mmp			
CC	244.1			causing bodily harm with intent--air gun			9		
CC	245	a		administer noxious thing with intent to cause death or BH			9	16	would permit
CC	246			overcoming resistance				16	life
CC	247	2		setting trap cause BH			9		
CC	247	4		setting trap in place for purpose cause BH			9		
CC	247	5		setting trap cause death			9		
CC	248			interfering with transportation facilities				16	life
CC	249	3		dangerous driving cause BH			9		
CC	249	4		dangerous driving cause death			9		
CC	249.1	4 a		flight cause bodily harm			9		
CC	249.1	4 b		flight cause death			9		
CC	249.2			crim negligence while street racing cause death			9		
CC	249.3			crim negligence while street racing cause BH			9		
CC	249.4	3		dang driving while street racing cause BH			9		
CC	249.4	4		dang driving while street racing cause death			9		
CC	252(1.3)			fail to stop (death/BH or reckless death issues)				16	life
CC	253	1 a		impaired driving--see s. 255					
CC	253	1 b		drive over 80 mg %--see s. 255					
CC	254	5		refuse breath test--see s. 255					
CC	255	1 a	ii, iii	2nd or subsequent offence drinking/driving off.s		mmp			
CC	255	2		impaired driving cause BH			9		
CC	255	2.1		drive over 80 mg % cause BH			9		
CC	255	2.2		refuse breath test cause BH			9		
CC	255	3		impaired driving cause death			9		
CC	255	3.1		drive over 80 mg% cause death			9		
CC	255	3.2		refuse breath test cause death			9		
CC	264			criminal harassment				16	list. off.
CC	267	a		assault/weapon,			9	16	would permit
CC	267	b		assault cause BH			9		
CC	268			aggravated assault			9		
CC	269			unlawfully cause BH			9		
CC	269.1	1		torture			9		
CC	270.02			aggravated assault peace officer				16	10
CC	271			sexual assault			9		
CC	272	1		sexual assault/weapon/cause BH			9		
CC	273	1		aggravated sexual assault			9		
CC	279	1		kidnapping, forcible confinement				16	list. off.
CC	279.01	1		trafficking in persons				16	life-14
CC	279.02			trafficking in persons material benefit				16	list. off.
CC	279.1	1		hostage taking			9		
				* Criteria (offence > 14 yrs/life; > 10 yrs involving BH/drugs/weapons; listed offences)					

C-16 CSO Excluded Offences

CC	283	1		abduction person <14				16	list. off.
CC	287	1		procuring miscarriage				16	life
CC	333.1			motor vehicle theft (once off. comes into effect)				16	list. off.
CC	334	a		theft over \$5000				16	list. off.
CC	336			criminal breach of trust				16	14
CC	337			public servant refusing to deliver property				16	14
CC	344	1 a, a.1		robbery with a firearm		mmp			
CC	344	1 b		robbery				16	life
CC	345			stopping mail with intent				16	life
CC	346	1.1 a, a.1		extortion with a firearm		mmp			
CC	346	1.1 b		extortion				16	life
CC	348	1 d		break and enter (dwelling house)				16	life
CC	348	1 e		break and enter (othe than dwelling house)				16	list. off.
CC	349	1		unlawfully in a dwelling house				16	list. off.
CC	369			exchequer bill paper etc. offences				16	14
CC	374			drawing document without authority				16	14
CC	375			obtaining based on forged document				16	14
CC	376 1, 2			counterfeit stamp offences				16	14
CC	380	1 a		fraud over \$5000				16	14
CC	380	1.1		fraud >\$1 million (once sent. comes into effect)		mmp			
CC	418			selling defective stores to Her Majesty				16	14
CC	163.1	3		intimidation of justice system participant				16	14
CC	430	2		mischief endangering life			9		
CC	431			attack on premises of internationally protected person				16	14
CC	431.1			attack on premises of UN or associated personnel				16	14
CC	431.2	2		delivers etc. explosive to public facility with intent				16	life
CC	433			arson, disregard for life				16	life
CC	434			arson to property				16	14
CC	434.1			arson to own property				16	14
CC	435	1		arson for fraudulent purpose				16	list. off.
CC	449			making counterfeit money				16	14
CC	450			possession counterfeit money				16	14
CC	452			uttering counterfeit money				16	14
CC	455			clipping/uttering clipped silver or gold coin				16	14
CC	458			making etc instruments for counterfeiting				16	14
CC	459			conveying instruments for coining out of mint				16	14
CC	463	a		attempt, accessory for life imprisonment offence				16	14
CC	464	a		counselling to commit life imprisonment offence				16	14
CC	465	1 a		conspiracy to commit murder				16	life
CC	465	1 c		conspiracy to commit 14 yr imprisonment off.				16	14
CC	467.12	1		commission of offence for crim organization			9		
CC	467.13	1		instructing commission of off. for crim org			9		
CDSA	5	3 a, b		trafficking in a substance				16	10
	6	3 a, b		importing/exporting a substance				16	10
	7	2 a, c		production of a substance				16	10

* Criteria (offence > 14 yrs/life; > 10 yrs involving BH/drugs/weapons; listed offences)

C-16 CSO Excluded Offences

Statute	Sec #	S.S #	Para #	S/Par	Indictable ¹ Offence	CSO excluded	C-16
						MMPP? C-9?	C-16? Criteria ²
CC	57	1			forged/use forged passport		16 14 max
CC	76				hijacking		16 life
CC	77				endanger aircraft		16 life
CC	78	1			take weapon/explosive on aircraft		16 14
CC	78.1				seizing control of ship/fixed platform		16 life
CC	80	a			explosives--breach duty of care cause death	9	
CC	80	b			explosives--breach duty of care cause BH	9	
CC	81	2 a			using explosives--intent cause death BH		16 life
CC	81	2 b			using explosives--intent cause prop damage/poss		16 14
CC	82	2			possess explosives benefit crim org		16 14
CC	83.02	a			providing prop for terrorist offence	9	
CC	83.03				providing prop/services for terrorist activity	9	
CC	83.04				uses/possesses prop for terrorist activity	9	
CC	83.18	1			participate/contribute terrorist group	9	
CC	83.19	1			facilitating terrorist activity	9	
CC	83.2				committing offence for terrorist group	9	
CC	83.21	1			instructing to carry out activity for terrorist group	9	
CC	83.22	1			instructing to carry out terrorist activity	9	
CC	83.23				harbour/conceal person terrorist activity	9	
CC	85				use firearm	mmp	
CC	92	3 b			poss. firearm knowing it is unauthorized (2nd off)	mmp	
CC	96	2 a			poss. weapon obtained by comm. of offence	mmp	
CC	98	4			break, enter--firearm		16 life
CC	98.1				robbery--firearm		16 life
CC	99	1			trafficking weapons	mmp	
CC	100	1			possess for purpose traffic weapons	mmp	
CC	102	1			making automatic firearm	mmp	
CC	103	1			export/import illegal firearm	mmp	
CC	119	1			bribery of judicial officer		16 14
CC	120				bribery of officer		16 14
CC	132				perjury		16 14
CC	136	1			contradictory evidence with intent to mislead		16 14
CC	137				fabricating evidence		16 14
CC	144				prison breach		16 list. off.
CC	151				sexual interference victim under 16	mmp	
CC	152				invitation to sexual touching victim under 16	mmp	
CC	153	1			sexual exploitation victim 16-18	mmp	
CC	155	1			incest		16 14
CC	163.1				child pornography	mmp	
CC	170				parent/guardian procuring sexual activity	mmp	
CC	171				householder permitting sexual activity	mmp	
CC	172.1				luring a child		list. off.
CC	202	2 b, c			bookmaking (2nd or subsequent offence)	mmp	
CC	203	e, f			placing bets for others (2nd or subsequent offence)	mmp	
CC	212	2			living on avails of person under 18	mmp	
CC	212	2.1			living on avails of person under 18 using violence	mmp	
CC	212	4			sexual services of person under 18	mmp	
CC	220	a			criminal negligence cause death--firearm	mmp	
					* Criteria offence punishment > 14 yrs/ life; > 10 yrs involving BH/drugs/weapons; listed offences)		

C-16 CSO Excluded Offences

CC	220	b		criminal negligence cause death			9		
CC	221			criminal negligence cause BH			9		
CC	235			murder		mmp			
CC	236	a		manslaughter--firearm		mmp			
CC	236	b		manslaughter			9		
CC	238	1		killing unborn child in act of birth				16 life	
CC	239	1 a, a.1		attempt murder restricted/firearm		mmp			
CC	239	1 b		attempt murder			9		
CC	240			accessory after fact to murder				16 life	
CC	241			counselling/aiding suicide				16	14
CC	244	1		discharge firearm with intent		mmp			
CC	244.1			causing bodily harm with intent--air gun			9		
CC	245	a		administer noxious thing with intent to cause death or BH			9	16 would permit	
CC	246			overcoming resistance				16 life	
CC	247	2		setting trap cause BH			9		
CC	247	4		setting trap in place for purpose cause BH			9		
CC	247	5		setting trap cause death			9		
CC	248			interfering with transportation facilities				16 life	
CC	249	3		dangerous driving cause BH			9		
CC	249	4		dangerous driving cause death			9		
CC	249.1	4 a		flight cause bodily harm			9		
CC	249.1	4 b		flight cause death			9		
CC	249.2			crim negligence while street racing cause death			9		
CC	249.3			crim negligence while street racing cause BH			9		
CC	249.4	3		dang driving while street racing cause BH			9		
CC	249.4	4		dang driving while street racing cause death			9		
CC	252(1.3)			fail to stop (death/BH or reckless death issues)				16 life	
CC	253	1 a		impaired driving--see s. 255					
CC	253	1 b		drive over 80 mg %--see s. 255					
CC	254	5		refuse breath test--see s. 255					
CC	255	1 a	ii, iii	2nd or subsequent offence drinking/driving off.s		mmp			
CC	255	2		impaired driving cause BH			9		
CC	255	2.1		drive over 80 mg % cause BH			9		
CC	255	2.2		refuse breath test cause BH			9		
CC	255	3		impaired driving cause death			9		
CC	255	3.1		drive over 80 mg% cause death			9		
CC	255	3.2		refuse breath test cause death			9		
CC	264			criminal harassment				16 list. off.	
CC	267	a		assault/weapon,			9		
CC	267	b		assault cause BH			9		
CC	268			aggravated assault			9		
CC	269			unlawfully cause BH			9		
CC	269.1	1		torture			9		
CC	270.02			aggravated assault peace officer				16	10
CC	271			sexual assault			9		
CC	272	1		sexual assault/weapon/cause BH			9		
CC	273	1		aggravated sexual assault			9		
CC	279	1		kidnapping; forcible confinement				16 list. off.	
CC	279.01	1		trafficking in persons				16 life-14	
	279.02			trafficking in persons material benefit				16 list. off.	
CC	279.1	1		hostage taking			9		
				* Criteria (offence > 14 yrs/life; > 10 yrs involving BH/drugs/weapons; listed offences)					

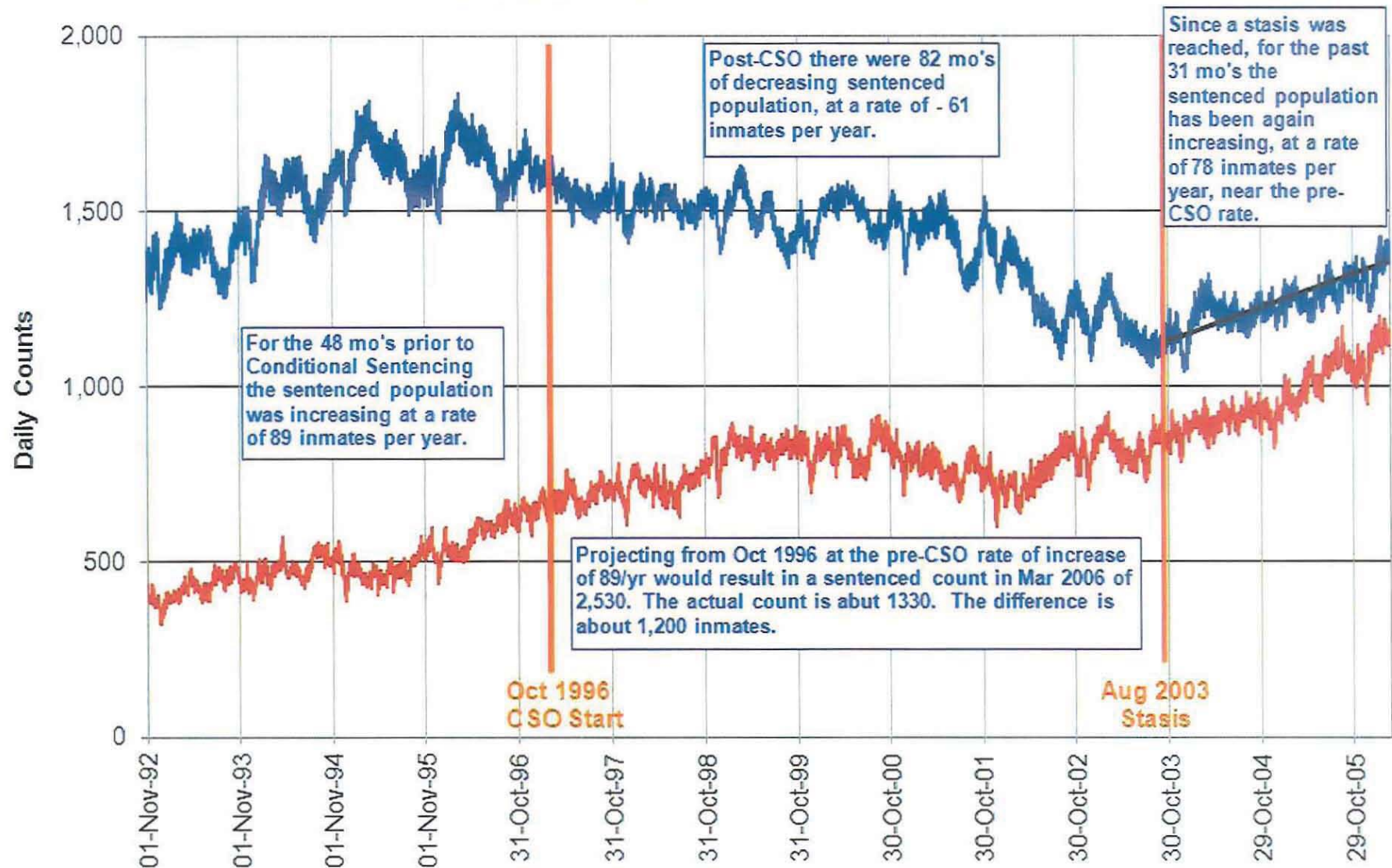
C-16 CSO Excluded Offences

CC	283	1		abduction person <14				16	list. off.
CC	287	1		procuring miscarriage				16	life
CC	333.1			motor vehicle theft (once off. comes into effect)				16	list. off.
CC	334	a		theft over \$5000				16	list. off.
CC	336			criminal breach of trust				16	14
CC	337			public servant refusing to deliver property				16	14
CC	344	1 a, a.1		robbery with a firearm		mmp			
CC	344	1 b		robbery				16	life
CC	345			stopping mail with intent				16	life
CC	346	1.1 a, a.1		extortion with a firearm		mmp			
CC	346	1.1 b		extortion				16	life
CC	348	1 d		break and enter (dwelling house)				16	life
CC	348	1 e		break and enter (other than dwelling house)				16	list. off.
CC	349	1		unlawfully in a dwelling house				16	list. off.
CC	369			exchange bill paper etc. offences				16	14
CC	374			drawing document without authority				16	14
CC	375			obtaining based on forged document				16	14
CC	376 1, 2			counterfeit stamp offences				16	14
CC	380	1 a		fraud over \$5000				16	14
CC	380	1.1		fraud >\$1 million (once sent. comes into effect)		mmp			
CC	418			selling defective stores to Her Majesty				16	14
CC	163.1	3		intimidation of justice system participant				16	14
CC	430	2		mischievous endangering life			9		
CC	431			attack on premises of internationally protected person				16	14
CC	431.1			attack on premises of UN or associated personnel				16	14
CC	431.2	2		delivers etc. explosive to public facility with intent				16	life
CC	433			arson, disregard for life				16	life
CC	434			arson to property				16	14
CC	434.1			arson to own property				16	14
CC	435	1		arson for fraudulent purpose				16	list. off.
CC	449			making counterfeit money				16	14
CC	450			possession counterfeit money				16	14
CC	452			uttering counterfeit money				16	14
CC	455			clipping/uttering clipped silver or gold coin				16	14
CC	458			making etc instruments for counterfeiting				16	14
CC	459			conveying instruments for coining out of mint				16	14
CC	463	a		attempt, accessory for life imprisonment offence				16	14
CC	464	a		counselling to commit murder				16	14
CC	465	1 a		conspiracy to commit murder				16	life
CC	465	1 c		conspiracy to commit 14 yr imprisonment off.				16	14
CC	467.12	1		commission of offence for crim organization			9		
CC	467.13	1		instructing commission of off. for crim org			9		
CDSA	5	3 a, b		trafficking in a substance				16	10
	6	3 a, b		importing/exporting a substance				16	10
	7	2 a, c		production of a substance				16	10

¹ Summary Conviction offences may still attract conditional sentences

² Criteria (offence > 14 yrs/life; > 10 yrs involving BH/drugs/weapons; listed offences)

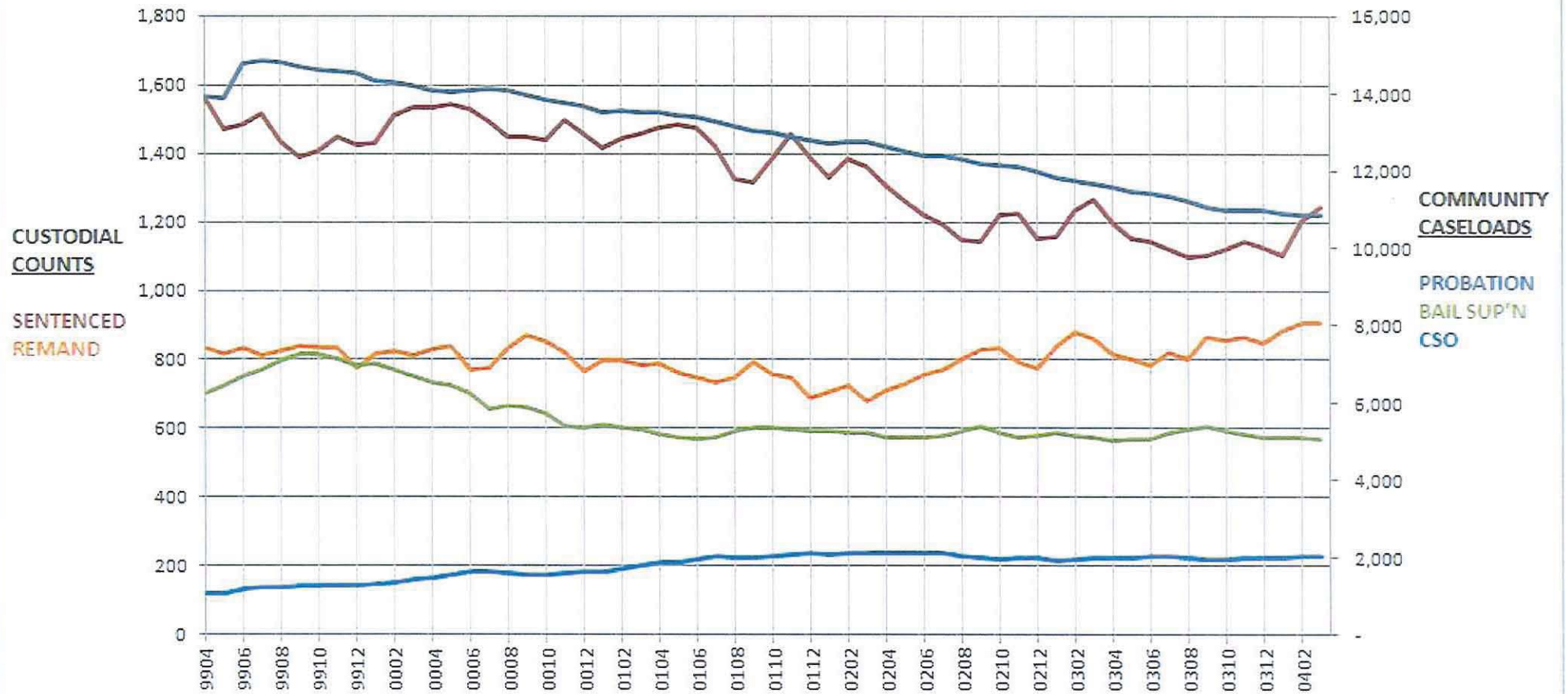
Custodial Sentences Pre/Post Conditional Sentencing



Custodial Counts and Community Caseloads

Apr 1999 through Mar 2004

(Excludes Immig Holds, Jail, EMP, RPB, Parole and Alt Measures)



Pages 109 through 116 redacted for the following reasons:

s. 13; s. 16

Avg Sentenced Length Of Stay Days			
	FY2009-2010	FY2010-2011	Total
18-Nov-11	72.5	71.0	71.8

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# Bed Days	FY2009-2010	FY2010-2011	Total
(N/A) Not Stated	1137	690	1827
(RMD) Remand	528928	509468	1038396
(DUAL) Dual	32804	33806	66610
(SENT) Provincially Sentenced	439186	438893	878079
(IMM) Immigration	16101	62895	78996
(FED) Correctional Services Canada	10136	9029	19165
All Custody Legal Hold Statutes	1028292	1054781	2083073

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Warm Body Cnt	FY2009-2010	FY2010-2011	Total
(N/A) Not Stated	2.0	1.5	1.8
(RMD) Remand	1,417.4	1,363.6	1,390.5
(DUAL) Dual	88.3	91.0	89.7
(SENT) Provincially Sentenced	1,164.2	1,165.6	1,164.9
(IMM) Immigration	43.7	171.6	107.7
(FED) Correctional Services Canada	27.5	24.5	26.0
All Custody Legal Hold Statutes	2,743.3	2,817.9	2,780.6

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Pages 118 through 125 redacted for the following reasons:

s. 13; s. 16

Median Number of Days to Disposition & Avg. Appearances per Concluded Case in
Provincial Adult Criminal, by Offence Type
Fiscal 2003/04 to 2009/10

Offence Type	2003/04				2004/05				2005/06				2006/07				2007/08				2008/09				2009/10				Percentage change in Median Days Between 2003/04 and 2009/10	Difference in Number of Appearances per Concluded Case Between 2003/04 & 2009/10
	# of Conc. Cases	# of Appear. Per Conc. Case	Avg. Appear. Per Conc. Case	Time To Disposition	# of Conc. Cases	# of Appear. Per Conc. Case	Avg. Appear. Per Conc. Case	Time To Disposition	# of Conc. Cases	# of Appear. Per Conc. Case	Avg. Appear. Per Conc. Case	Time To Disposition	# of Conc. Cases	# of Appear. Per Conc. Case	Avg. Appear. Per Conc. Case	Time To Disposition	# of Conc. Cases	# of Appear. Per Conc. Case	Avg. Appear. Per Conc. Case	Time To Disposition	# of Conc. Cases	# of Appear. Per Conc. Case	Avg. Appear. Per Conc. Case	Time To Disposition	# of Conc. Cases	# of Appear. Per Conc. Case	Avg. Appear. Per Conc. Case	Time To Disposition		
HOMICIDE	132	1,374	10.4	202.5	121	1,221	10.1	134	101	1,063	10.7	104	144	1,685	13.1	282.5	113	1,503	13.3	216	121	1,524	12.6	236	95	1,129	12	239	16%	1.5
ATT.MURDER	157	1,402	8.9	54	124	2,113	17.0	78.5	134	1,206	10.5	138	124	1,132	9.1	125	124	910	7.3	80	128	1,601	12.5	138.5	96	781	8	84.5	50%	-0.8
SEX.CRIMES	731	6,499	8.9	244	642	5,887	9.2	236	664	6,301	9.6	234	661	7,068	10.7	243	758	8,079	10.7	245.5	762	8,620	11.0	257	829	8,913	11	234	-4%	1.9
ASSAULT	9,703	67,317	6.9	113	9,507	70,204	7.4	121	9,840	74,742	7.6	126	9,946	78,044	7.8	127	11,242	87,248	7.8	121	11,472	90,368	7.9	111	12,147	93,897	8	111	-2%	0.7
KIDNAPPING	137	1,021	7.5	122	167	1,305	8.4	105	188	1,379	7.3	77.5	241	2,181	9.0	97	195	1,888	9.7	131	180	1,623	9.0	108.5	208	1,971	9	104	-15%	2.0
ROBBERY	955	7,870	8.2	84	937	8,061	8.6	77	1,053	9,064	8.3	72	1,044	9,160	8.8	82.5	1,039	9,708	9.3	92	1,073	9,847	9.2	86	1,106	10,996	10	96.5	17%	1.7
PERSON OTH	1,779	12,308	6.9	103	1,756	12,594	7.2	112.5	1,880	13,719	7.3	101	1,840	14,338	7.8	125.5	2,187	16,403	7.5	108	2,356	18,304	7.8	103	2,266	17,106	8	100	5%	0.6
ARSON	15	104	6.9	92	23	180	7.8	75	13	152	11.7	148	25	236	9.4	140	10	100	10.0	135	20	208	10.4	174	29	314	11	184	100%	3.0
B. AND E.	2,137	15,384	7.2	69	2,088	15,751	7.5	78	2,041	16,657	8.2	88	2,016	16,918	8.4	81	2,074	17,401	8.4	87	2,057	18,222	8.9	90	1,924	16,671	9	90	-0%	1.5
THEFT	12,004	74,863	6.2	73	12,192	79,178	6.5	76	11,489	78,092	6.8	79	11,078	74,415	6.7	78	10,821	73,835	6.8	79	9,836	65,411	6.7	71	10,410	69,683	7	78	7%	0.5
STLN.PROP.	3,367	23,496	7.0	68	3,378	25,479	7.5	77	3,374	26,056	7.7	73	3,078	25,077	8.1	80	2,995	23,087	8.0	79	2,304	19,702	8.2	78	2,210	17,611	8	85	25%	1.0
PROP. OTH.	1,427	10,077	7.1	81	1,386	10,386	7.5	97	1,289	10,205	7.9	93	1,243	9,982	8.0	103	1,135	9,196	8.1	100	996	7,840	7.9	84	959	7,612	8	113	-60%	0.9
FRAUD	1,150	9,142	7.9	155.5	1,071	9,085	8.5	177	1,008	8,529	8.5	142	1,073	9,404	8.8	148	1,077	9,312	8.6	139	962	8,566	8.9	144	997	9,098	9	158	2%	1.2
MISCHIEF	1,792	11,483	6.4	99	1,915	13,503	7.1	112	1,808	13,021	7.2	109	1,896	13,440	7.1	100	2,010	14,344	7.1	107	1,995	14,167	7.1	90	1,963	14,127	7	106	7%	0.8
PROSTITUT.	294	1,970	6.7	144	331	1,922	5.8	107	452	2,010	5.8	74	358	2,407	6.7	104	310	1,977	6.4	119.5	194	1,201	6.5	95.5	188	1,302	7	124	-14%	0.2
GAMING	3	17	5.7	136	12	55	4.6	145	4	18	4.5	62.5	12	99	8.3	145	22	157	7.1	43	21	233	11.1	190	5	33	7	146	7%	0.9
USE.WEAPON	1,360	9,176	6.7	93.5	1,386	9,022	6.9	105	1,480	10,627	7.2	105	1,512	11,289	7.5	109	1,588	11,822	7.4	111.5	1,487	11,570	7.8	108	1,513	12,004	8	106	13%	1.2
SEC.OTHER	31,417	130,965	4.3	14	31,963	134,881	4.2	12	34,379	144,611	4.2	11	35,508	157,789	4.4	16	37,103	167,486	4.5	16	36,037	168,619	4.7	17	37,572	173,326	5	18	29%	0.3
SEC.TRAFFIC	6,076	32,767	5.4	78	6,044	34,756	5.8	96	6,454	34,151	5.9	93.5	6,306	30,707	6.2	114	6,965	44,502	6.4	127	7,546	40,686	6.6	141	8,105	50,305	6	113	45%	0.7
SEC.UNKNOWN	77	281	3.6	13	73	199	2.7	1	143	286	2.1	1	108	256	2.4	1	143	286	2.8	1	510	1,230	2.4	1	379	1,058	3	1	-92%	-0.9
INADVISG	7,054	60,236	8.5	185	6,690	62,064	9.3	170	7,207	69,806	9.7	178	7,301	70,387	9.6	198	7,852	74,906	9.5	162	7,678	76,442	10.2	184	6,943	70,944	10	232	25%	1.5
GOOD.DRUG	18	90	5.0	94.5	9	73	8.1	606	3	10	3.3	114	12	82	6.8	326.5	8	51	6.4	311.5	5	44	8.8	589	3	20	7	273	169%	1.7
GOOD.FIREARMS	9	45	5.0	127	8	119	14.9	410	5	19	3.8	2	23	115	5.0	147	39	267	6.8	222	17	143	8.4	286	14	69	5	133	5%	-0.1
SEC.OTHER	2,615	15,222	5.8	50	2,673	9,217	4.4	34	2,041	9,640	4.7	27	2,058	10,117	4.9	22	2,209	10,955	4.6	15	2,525	10,372	4.1	11	2,371	12,342	5	14	-72%	-0.6
PROV.STAT.	4,016	7,235	1.8	1	5,084	9,880	1.7	1	7,585	10,908	1.4	1	7,824	11,630	1.5	1	4,728	8,104	1.7	1	6,818	9,867	1.4	1	7,749	10,828	1	1	0%	-0.4
APPLICATION/MISC.	2,733	3,781	1.4	1	3,116	4,191	1.3	1	3,465	4,519	1.3	1	3,369	4,644	1.4	1	3,971	4,440	1.5	1	3,320	4,888	1.5	1	3,274	4,620	2	1	0%	0.3
All Offences	91,158	587,125	5.6	48	92,996	521,998	5.8	44	95,134	551,642	5.6	40	98,892	571,884	5.8	43	99,681	597,789	6.0	50	100,533	602,304	6.0	44	103,446	605,840	8	44	-3%	8.3

Source: CORN

Notes:

Median Days from 2003/04

2) Time to disposition calculated based on the date difference between a case of appearance in court and the case concluded date.

3) Data are preliminary and subject to adjustment.



BRITISH
COLUMBIA

The Best Place on Earth

July 27, 2010

Mr. Darryl Walker
President
BC Government and Service Employees' Union
4911 Canada Way
Burnaby BC V5G 3W3

Dear Mr. Walker:

I am responding to your June 23, 2010 regarding Bill C-25 *Truth In Sentencing Act* and other pending criminal justice federal legislation.

The Government of British Columbia supports the federal government's elimination of two-for-one sentencing. As a result of this change in legislation, British Columbians can have greater confidence that gang members and other violent criminals will serve their full sentences.

Analysis of the potential impacts of Bill C-25 on remands and sentenced length of stays, and, therefore, potential increased counts, remains a challenging endeavour. BC Corrections' operational data system does not contain information on remand time credited at sentencing. Our system only records information necessary to appropriately supervise individuals on remand, immigration detention, or serving a sentence. In other words, we cannot analyze data we do not have, nor does our operational data match easily with other data in the justice system.

Some predictive modelling work has been undertaken. The results of this analysis suggest that the average provincial daily inmate count *could* rise by as much as 271 by the end of fiscal 2012/2013 as a consequence of Bill C-25. However, it is important to recognize that this work is speculative and is necessarily based on a number of assumptions.

It is also important to note that statistical modelling such as the type referenced above cannot account for sociological variables, including adaptive behaviours on the part of the Judiciary, defence and Crown in response to the new legislation. Any impacts felt within the provincial corrections context will be directly influenced by other components of the justice system which collectively function as a filter for our correctional centres.

.../2

Ministry of Public Safety and
Solicitor General

Office of the
Public Security Commissioner &
Deputy Solicitor General

Mailing Address:
PO Box 9290 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria BC V8W 9J7

Page 271

AGT-2011-00236 & AGT-2011-00237

Location:

11th Floor, 1001 Douglas Street
Victoria BC V8W 1X4
Telephone: 250 356-0149
Facsimile: 250 387-6234

Mr. Darryl Walker
Page 2

Thank you for your inquiry and your advocacy on behalf of those employees whom you represent. Government's ongoing capital investment is enabling the creation of additional jail capacity in support of its public safety mandate. We look forward to continuing discussions with federal officials on the resourcing implications of their legislative changes for British Columbia.

Sincerely,

Original signed by

David Morhart
Deputy Solicitor General

bc: Spencer Sproule
Karen Johnston

386816/SteveDix/a



B.C. Government and Service Employees' Union

A component of NUPGE (CLC)



June 23, 2010

Honourable Mike de Jong
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General
PO Box 9053 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, BC V8W 9E2

Dear Minister de Jong

As you know, the Parliamentary Budget Officer, Kevin Page, has issued a report regarding what he says are the increased costs related to the federal government's legislation regarding the *Truth in Sentencing Act*. This is the so-called two-for-one legislation.

I understand at least two other federal bills are making their way through the legislative process and that these could bring additional costs to the provinces and result in more inmates being kept in provincial jails.

I am interested in knowing the provincial government's position on this matter and if you are able to share with me any reports that your ministry or government might have done on these issues.

As you know, overcrowding is a concern of BCGEU members in the Corrections Service. We supported your government's recently announced expansion plans and have been advocating for a new correctional facility in the Okanagan.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely

Darryl Walker
President

DW/lss
cope 378

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Pages 130 through 139 redacted for the following reasons:

s. 13; s. 16

From: Nelson, Jacquelyn M AG:EX
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 10:47 AM
To: Nelson, Jacquelyn M AG:EX; Chatten, Tammy E AG:EX; Clark, Elenore SG:EX; Deitch, James AG:EX; Donald, Janet AG:EX; Dumont, Reg AG:EX; Hargrove, Arthur AG:EX; Kimmitt, Anne MCF:EX; McKinnon, Sarah SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Pratt, Susan M AG:EX; Seginsson, Rod L AG:EX; Steenvoorden, Tom SG:EX
Cc: Lee, Sherri AG:EX
Subject: RE: Costing C-10 meeting notes from Nov 14 and Agenda for Nov 15

Amended notes below.

From: Nelson, Jacquelyn M AG:EX
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 10:24 AM
To: Chatten, Tammy E AG:EX; Clark, Elenore SG:EX; Deitch, James AG:EX; Donald, Janet AG:EX; Dumont, Reg AG:EX; Hargrove, Arthur AG:EX; Kimmitt, Anne MCF:EX; McKinnon, Sarah SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Pratt, Susan M AG:EX; Seginsson, Rod L AG:EX; Steenvoorden, Tom SG:EX
Cc: Lee, Sherri AG:EX
Subject: Costing C-10 meeting notes from Nov 14 and Agenda for Nov 15

Colleagues,

At yesterday's meeting of the Costing Group, we reviewed data tables provided by Tammy and Reg. Tammy gave us information on the number of judicial stays of proceedings that are assumed to be a result of Askov arguments for 2009, 2010, and 2011 to date. The number of these stays in 2011 so far is nearly double those in 2010, and Tammy noted that with the current backlog, they are likely to continue to rise for a period of time (unknown) until the system is cleared.

She also provided the Court Services branch Standard Costing Model for 2011/12. Adult provincial court costs per day are just over \$2000, and youth court is slightly less.

S. 13; S. 16

I would note that in 2010, a cross-branch working group did a costing analysis of what was then C-16. Since then, Corrections has re-done this analysis and have given us new numbers for operational and

capital cost impacts. It may save us some time and work if we look at these analyses more closely and determine whether they are useful for our purposes. I am re-circ'ing these documents.

For today's meeting I would propose the following agenda:

1. Review details of C-16 costing model [S. 13; S. 16](#)
2. Discuss how these assumptions could apply to broader costing in the system [S. 13; S. 16](#)
3. Begin discussion of the CDSA section (preliminary assumptions for costing)
In order to do this, [S. 13; S. 16](#)

Let me know if you have any concerns about this approach.

Thanks

Jacquie

(and yes, I'm serious about the cookies – maybe even some chocolate ones today)

From: Nelson, Jacquelyn M AG:EX
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 2:25 PM
To: Chatten, Tammy E AG:EX; Clark, Elenore SG:EX; Deitch, James AG:EX; Donald, Janet AG:EX; Dumont, Reg AG:EX; Hargrove, Arthur AG:EX; Kimmitt, Anne MCF:EX; McKinnon, Sarah SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Pratt, Susan M AG:EX; Steenvoorden, Tom SG:EX; Seginson, Rod L AG:EX
Subject: RE: Costing C-10 meeting today call-in #

Thanks Tammy. And please note that Rod Seginson has joined our group, and will be included in the distribution list from now on.

From: Chatten, Tammy E AG:EX
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 2:17 PM
To: Nelson, Jacquelyn M AG:EX; Clark, Elenore SG:EX; Deitch, James AG:EX; Donald, Janet AG:EX; Dumont, Reg AG:EX; Hargrove, Arthur AG:EX; Kimmitt, Anne MCF:EX; McKinnon, Sarah SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Pratt, Susan M AG:EX; Steenvoorden, Tom SG:EX
Subject: RE: Costing C-10 meeting today call-in #

Hi everyone,

Below are a couple of the pieces of information I was tasked with gathering. The first is a table showing the 3 year trend for judicial stays, note the current year is about double compared to the previous two years (and rising). The second table is a summary of the costs associated with provincial court sittings. Please note these are estimates only.

Thanks,

Tammy

TOTAL BC CASES WHERE MOST SERIOUS CHARGE HAD A JUDICIAL STAY OF PROCEEDING - Calendar Years 2009, 2010, and 2011 (as @ Nov. 5th)

2009				2010				2011			
Supreme Criminal	Provincial Criminal Adult	Provincial Criminal Youth	TOTAL	Supreme Criminal	Provincial Criminal Adult	Provincial Criminal Youth	TOTAL	Supreme Criminal	Provincial Criminal Adult	Provincial Criminal Youth	TOTAL
3	42	2	47	1	54	2	57	8	90	5	103

Source: Courts Corin DB/JUSTIN tables

- Notes:
1. Selection criteria based on any case where the most serious count on the case resulted in a Judicial Stay of Proceedings and there were no other significant findings (e.g. "guilty") on other less serious counts on the case. These are assumed to be Judicially stayed as a result of an Askov argument.
 2. Cases with a Judicial stay on one charge, and a different significant finding on one or more other charges on the same case are excluded from this dataset under the presumption the JSP was as a result of a Kienapple argument.
 3. Criminal cases includes all new Supreme criminal and Provincial criminal adult and youth concluded cases. Traffic concluded cases are not included.
 4. Data are preliminary and subject to adjustment

COURT SERVICES BRANCH STANDARD COST MODEL (FY 2011/12):

A. DETAILS ON EACH COST ITEM

A1. Court Services Staff	COST / DAY	COST / HOUR
Court Clerk R14, Provincial Court, All Court Classes (Note 1)	\$291.76	\$41.68
Court Clerk R14, Provincial Criminal Adult Court		\$48.09
Court Clerk R14, Provincial Youth Court		\$32.06
Registry Clerk (Clerk R9)		
Justice of the Peace (AO18)	\$252.08	\$36.01
Deputy Sheriff (DS) R15 (Note 3)	\$252.08	\$36.01
Deputy Sheriff (Provincial Criminal Adult Court, average is 1.5 DS attending court)	\$378.13	\$54.02
Deputy Sheriff (Provincial Criminal Youth, average is 1.2 DS attending court)	\$302.50	\$43.21

A2. Judiciary

Provincial Court Judge	\$700.25	\$155.61
Provincial Court Judicial Case Manager (JCM)	\$328.02	\$46.86
Judicial Administrative Assistant (BCGEU Grid 14 + 5%)	\$235.65	\$33.66

A3. Crown Counsel (Criminal Justice Branch)

Senior Crown Prosecutor (Legal Counsel 3, Step 6)	\$676.48	\$96.64
Crown Support (Clerk R11 - Step 5)	\$206.00	\$29.43

B. ESTIMATED TOTAL STAFF COSTS - BY TYPE OF COURT

B1. Provincial Courts	COST / DAY	COST / HOUR
PROVINCIAL CRIMINAL ADULT COURT COSTS	\$2,046.61	\$354.36
PROVINCIAL CRIMINAL YOUTH COURT COSTS	\$1,970.99	\$327.53

Notes:

1. The most common Court Clerk classification (44 % of Court Admin staff as at January, 2009)
Provincial Court standard is 1.3 Court Clerks attending due to criminal remand and disclosure courts.
3. Court security costs vary due to the type of case (e.g., homicide vs. break & enter, number of accused, jury trial etc..)

From: Nelson, Jacquelyn M AG:EX

Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 11:29 AM

To: Chatten, Tammy E AG:EX; Clark, Elenore SG:EX; Deitch, James AG:EX; Donald, Janet AG:EX; Dumont, Reg AG:EX; Hargrove, Arthur AG:EX; Kimmitt, Anne MCF:EX; McKinnon, Sarah SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Pratt, Susan M AG:EX; Steenvoorden, Tom SG:EX

Subject: Costing C-10 meeting today call-in #

As there may be two members of the Costing Group calling in today, please use the following number if you are attending by phone:

s. 17

Access code:

s. 17

Thanks

Jacquie

Reduced level of crime

Ironically, the Canadian government's efforts occur while the level of crime is declining in Canada since 1999. As shown in Figure 1, if we based on the volume of crimes reported to police, there were down 17% in 2009 and 5% in 2010. In addition, the graph 2 on the severity of the crime reveals the severity of the crime determined by Statistics Canada has decreased by 22% in 2009 and another 6% in 2010. Figure 1 also shows that the homicide rates, commonly used as an indicator the level of violence in the country declined by 10% in 2010 compared to the previous year, reaching its lowest level since 1966. Moreover, a survey Statistics Canada's Criminal Victimization sets light the fact that the vast majority of Canadian and Canadians (93%) were satisfied with their personal safety in 2009, a statistic unchanged since 5 years.². Despite these encouraging statistics, over 44% of Canadians believe that the crime rate increased, and over 62% of them believe that to punish offender more severely · e · s is the best way to reduce crime³. The Justice Minister Rob Nicholson has also said: "We do not govern on the basis of past statistics, we govern on the basis of what is good for better protect victims and respectful of Canadians 4 laws. "The large gap between specialists on the one hand and the Government of the other shows, however, the importance of provide some crucial facts central to the debate so that citizens are really in a position to form an opinion on the matter.

Increased costs to the system
prison

The 2011 federal budget was presented under the sign of austerity.

After investing billions in stimulus

economy following the economic downturn, the Canadian government, claiming the need for sanitation rapid public finances, has slashed spending.

Cuts of \$ 2.2 billion for a period of 3 years have been announced as part of a "strategic review and fonctionnel⁵ ". It is significant that in this context

loosely, two federal agencies have, however, escaped the government slimming cure: Defence nationale⁶ and corrections.

As shown in Figure 3, the budget of Corrections Canada (CSC) has increased since 2005-2006,

\$ 1.6 billion to \$ 2.5 billion. According to government forecasts, it expected to reach \$ 3.1 billion for the year 2013-2014. This is the a total increase of almost 100% in less than a decade. The major cuts in government

Federal Public Service for a return to balanced budgets

do not CSC. On the contrary, as can be seen in Figure 4, CSC's workforce, which stood at 14 663 persons in 2005-2006, has more than 16 587. Ultimately, it employed 22 061 · e · s that count the Service in 2013-2014, an increase of just over 50% in 8 years.

In addition, these assessments could be strongly underestimated. Indeed, these estimates do not take into consideration the costs that will result from Omnibus Bill C-10. In fact, the federal government never communicated the details of the costs associated with its policies when filing a bill dealing with issues

court. When figures are published, they are rarely reliable. Thus, during the tabling of Bill C-25, an initiative to abolish the practice of "credit 2-for-1", which was to double the sentence for any period of was detained by a · e · e defendant prior to trial, Minister of Public Safety Vic Toews was first said the bill would cost a mere \$ 90 million federal government and the provinces should not having to incur costs supplémentaires⁷. The Opposition however, claimed to hold an independent investigation by the Parliamentary Budget Officer (PBO), responsible for submit to Parliament its independent analysis of any matter related to finances État⁸. The results of the report PBO is a completely different order than the government estimates and question the realism of its estimates.

According to the scenario of complete elimination of credit 2-for-19 (effective February 22, 2010), the PBO estimates that it Total cost \$ 4.2 billion in federal and \$ 5.3 billion to provinces funding for the years 2015-2016 only. Following the tabling of this report, the Minister revised its estimates to increase for the federal government, but always without specifying the impact on the provinces. Don Head, Commissioner of CSC, later said he was planning an increase in the number of federal prisoners in the order of 3 400 people and should create more than 2,700 additional spaces at cost of \$ 2 billion, to support this augmentation¹⁰.

The exercise of PBO suggests that the few estimates Also, remember that the costs far include only those directly related to the prison system.

All new offenders will also be entitled to trial, too expensive. We need more courts, more judges and lawyers. The costs incurred by This increased use of the justice system may be, again, significant. "Prisons accounted for the greater part [of expenditures related to incarceration] (71%), followed by community supervision services

(14%), central administration and central services (14%) and parole

Federal and Provincial (2%). These figures do in fact not the costs of police and court costs, that would increase the total to more than \$ 10 billion for 2004-2005

The bill passed on to provinces

Although adopted by the federal Parliament, several projects legislation introduced will have a significant impact on finances Provincial Government. The assessments for the PBO

Bill C-25, it is the provinces that will take over

Much of the new funding requirements of the system prison. DBP predicts that, for the only case, for example, the Act Truth in Sentencing and crime¹², entered into force on February 22, the responsibility of the provinces / territories in funding the prison system will increase from 49% to 56% next to the federal level. The provinces will pay 78% construction costs of new cells, that is to say 12 655 M \$ 13. Quebec's share alone could amount to 2 670.2 million. Nothing indicates a reversal of this trend with future bills.

From 2007 to today, 22 new prisons

have been announced or constructed as expansions

17 facilities are planned at the provincial /

Territorial. These projects represent 6,312 additional places, at an estimated cost of \$ 14 billion 3375. These new places would place emphasis on solving problems of long

date on the operational capacity of provincial institutions,

and not to lay the groundwork for the massive influx of

New and new inmates that will arise from adopting any

of proposed federal legislation

For now, some 9 projects have been announced in Quebec for a total of 662 new spaces at a total cost of \$ 469 million.

The most recent annual management report of the Ministry of

Public Safety, the occupancy rate of detention

Provincial is 16 to 98% (this figure is however

disputed, some claiming that the department largely underestimated

its occupancy rate) 17. Quebec is not in

well positioned to accommodate the expected increase in

prison population, it has already solved the same solutions

temporary to settle urgent problems of overcrowding

Such use of "temporary modular buildings

"(BMT) and renovation of old facilities

built in the 1960s, as the Detention Center

Percé (closed since 1985) or Wing A of the prison

Bordeaux. Renovate buildings that are no longer adequate

contemporary conditions of incarceration rather than

construct new facilities is to overcome temporary

immediate requirements, but can not solve the

problem in the longer term. In fact, according to the report PBO, corrections Quebec suffer a shortfall of \$ 1.4 billion in fiscal year 2010-2011 in order to cope with the influx of new prisoners resulting from the adoption of Bill C-25
Costs omnibus bill

The purpose of this note is to examine the merits of all provisions of Bill C-10, but better understand its financial impact. The provisions related the former Bill C-5, C-23B, C-54, S-7 and S-56 will only not part of our analysis, since we believe that their or marginal cost is zero. Our attention instead to go financial impacts of the four provisions that may lead significant expense to the State or those of Former Bills C-4, C-15, C-16 and C-39

The former Bill C-15

The former Bill C-15, An Act to amend the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act and to amend Related and Consequential Acts, intends to establish penalties mandatory minimum sentences for various drug offenses. Estimates of the Minister

Justice Nicholson, the bill for the federal government will be close \$ 68 million over 5 years only for the portion on drugs Bill C-10, but no breakdown of this amount has been advanced regarding the provinces¹⁸, although this provision of the law may affect especially the Québec. A study commissioned by the RCMP, almost 30% annual Canadian production of cannabis is the Québec¹⁹. In 2010, there were almost 451,100 cannabis plants seized the territory by the Sûreté du Québec Québec²⁰. They come from more and more small plantations, more discrètes²¹. But the new regulations contained in the draft law will, among other things, impose a minimum sentence of 6 months Producer of 6 to 200 plants.

And more expensive, past experiences show that mandatory minimum sentences are not very effective. These policies are based on the idea that the "problem" of consumption the population can be adjusted by addressing producers. However, according to MacCoun and Reuter²², try to reduce drug use by preventing the supply a mission is not realistic for a country where the drug market is also well established in Canada. it seems that the new policy may even increase violence market-related drugs. A comprehensive review by researchers from British Columbia data on police repression of the drug market shows that 91% of studies on the subject concluded that the suppression of violence increases within the marché²³. In addition, mandatory minimum sentences as proposed by the omnibus bill does not appear particularly suited to the fight against organized crime. the

Most of those arrested are drug dealers to small scale, because they are easier to catch.

The example of the United States is speaking. The year 2011 marks the 40th anniversary of the start of the "War on Drugs" declared by President Nixon. While the United States had a rate imprisonment comparable to Canada in the 1970s, is six times higher today. This mass of incarceration United States, however, occurred despite rates violent crimes (excluding homicide) relatively similar those of other Anglo-Saxon in the rates of crimes against property, they are lower than those of most industrialised countries. What is the cause of the incarceration Mass? A U.S. study spanning

15 years concluded that 88% of the population inflation explained by changes in U.S. law,

among other things because of the "war on drugs" while only 12% of this increase is due to changes in interest rates.

of criminalité²⁵. Following the failure of mandatory minimums wherever they were implemented, the Commission Global Drug Policy recommends instead

"Promotion of alternative sentences for traffickers drugs on a small scale or on a first infraction²⁶."

To conclude this section, we recall the conclusions

arrived in 2002, the Senate Committee on Illegal Drugs "Cannabis is not in itself a cause of delinquency and of crime. Cannabis is not a cause of violence

The former Bill C-16

The former Bill C-16, which aims to implement the Act to end house arrest for violent and dangerous

who have committed crimes against property or other crimes serious, wants to restrict the use of imprisonment

sursis²⁸, including house arrest. The new provisions law designed to remove these alternatives to incarceration for crimes they consider to be abuse

severe against the person in addition to increasing the maximum penalties granted for both. Although the majority of new

serious offenses designated by the bill are

violent crimes against the person, they represent a minority of cases that will be affected by the proposed

law. Rather two new offenses against property

which represent the majority of cases that will be affected

by C-16: theft of more than \$ 5 000 and breaking and entering.

As shown in Figure 5, these types of offenses were already declining before the announcement of these new provisions.

When it comes to non-violent crimes, studies on

about the show very positive results, a rate of

lower recurrence in regard to the success of programs

of rehabilitation²⁹. By passing the last

part of the sentence of an offender in the community, the State preserves judicial review of its activities and can monitor

and supervise the rehabilitation of the individual. the transition supervised from prison to community life is bear fruit. A Statistics Canada study shows that " adult prisoners serving their sentence under supervision in the community are much less likely to have new business in the correctional authorities 12 months after release than those admitted correctional facilities (11% against 30%) "30. The annual cost of "supervision of an offender in the community (including sentences of imprisonment, probation, the Supervision of Release bail, fines and release condition) was 2 \$ 398.05 in 2006-2007 "31. According to Paula Mallea³², researcher Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives (CCPA), the state saves over a million dollars a year by making only 15 conditional sentences. "According to a 2004 study that sentences of imprisonment suspension have a significant effect on rates of imprisonment, which decreased by 13% since the introduction of this option³³. it means say that the sentence of imprisonment has prevented the prison at about 55,000 offenders

The former Bill C-39

The former Bill C-39, An Act to amend the Corrections and implementation of conditional release and other Acts, aims is to abolish the early release of office³⁴ for replaced by a release "deserved". this recommendation was made despite an analysis showing that the CSC statutory release was *bénéfique*³⁵. The government is not convincing when he claims that individuals on parole conditional tend to commit violent crimes.

In fact, statistics show that violent crime caused by persons on parole represent that 0.035% of all violent crimes commis³⁶.

At any time, nearly 37% the proportion of offenders when dealing with the justice system at federal level are on parole or have been released motion or were imposed supervision orders

Long-term (LTSO) or supervision communauté³⁷. As we have seen, it is very expensive keep a person incarcerated rather than release him on condition. According to the CCPA, the only Bill C-39 means that offenders will spend 50% more time in prison. it accounts for up to 2 310 additional cells at a cost of Construction estimated at \$ 924 million and an annual operating cost more than \$ 156 million

The former Bill C-439

The former Bill C-4, Law on Criminal Justice System adolescents and to make related and consequential amendments other laws, intended, among other things, to judge the young offenders and offenders aged 14 and over, adult court if there has been serious offense

and allowing, in some cases, their detention pending the trial. Yet Canada is already the second largest of OECD countries in terms of the percentage of young in its prison population, or 4.9% of all its prisoners and prisonniers⁴⁰. The country already has an attitude hard on the young offender · e · s, a severity that has proven to be against same-productive in the past. This is also by the observation that the Young Offenders Act, in effect until 2003, was replaced by the Act on the system Criminal Justice Act (YCJA). One of the changes was made to allow alternative measures to trial court and the detention of young offender · e · s. As shown in Figure 6, the new regime has been a "success absolu⁴¹." The Association Canadian Bar adds.

provided by the Government in criminal cases are below the actual costs and that the omnibus bill does not exception. Although a central problem is the difficulty to obtain accurate figures, we will see below that a simple overview of the steps in the study to conclude that the forecasts government are not in tune with reality.

"Without that recorded crime among young people has increased, the YCJA has led to a very significant reduction using the courts and detention against offenders adolescents in Canada and has allowed a reduction significant expenditures in the courts adolescents and detention facilities; this reduction generally accompanied by a reallocation of resources communautaires⁴² in programs. "

The Government considers that despite the YCJA as a failure and will instead focus on an approach of "deterrence by incarceration and accountability "of Young Offenders · e · s⁴³.

In Quebec, a common front of experts on juvenile⁴⁴ crime has positioned itself against the project Bill C-4. On November 15, the Government of Quebec has also introduced amendments to Ottawa to bill that would, among other things, in Quebec maintain its model of rehabilitation of young offenders. Indeed, Quebec has an approach diametrically opposite the subject. His differences with the other provinces can be traced to the late 1970⁴⁵.

Moreover, Quebec's approach has paid off, allowing to "show one of the lowest rates of crime child in America over the last 25 années⁴⁶. "

In addition, the severity of the crimes committed by young offender · e · s in Quebec is the lowest in Canada. the Quebec has also one of the lowest rates in Canada of cases brought before a youth court or

20.1 cases per 1 000 young people, whereas this rate is Ontario business for 45 jeunes47 1000.

Rehabilitation: more efficient and at a better price

We must of course want the lowest crime rate possible, but it is also important to stress that the situation has improved in recent years there has been no need for harsher sentences and, in fact, more expensive. It is important to understand that a level of crime in society is inevitable and that the more level of crime is low, it becomes increasingly difficult and expensive continue to reduce it. At some point, costs economic and social benefits associated with the monitoring, deterrence and loss of individual freedoms become higher that the benefits associated with lower crime. The idea of harsher sentences may seem attractive premium first, but to understand this issue, it is essential to read the opinion of experts, experience International and actual costs of punitive measures being considered. In the U.S., where incarceration costs explode for some time, punitive measures are beginning to generate more and more skepticism, since the increase time and number of incarcerations is detrimental funding from other essential public services.

The Correctional Investigator of Canada Howard Sapers, we warns against the current direction of funding prison moving away from approaches to the reintegration of prisoners. Several études48 show directly that for every dollar spent on prevention saves taxpayers nearly seven in incarceration costs, the psychologist James Bonta tells us that "a review of the literature on rehabilitation [...] has shown that in general the offering offender treatment reduced recidivism (the rate of recurrence is 10% lower than for offenders who receive no treatment) 49. "The explosion of costs new legislation will put a lot of pressure on rehabilitation programs, which may suffer if the new influx of prisoners and detainees is not accompanied substantial additional resources.

That's a lesson that could be drawn from the experience other countries, before the inflationary spiral of their costs of mass incarceration, had to make budget difficult by decreasing the amounts allocated to the rehabilitation, then going to cut programs social for the rest of the population.

The best example is probably that of the California where, in spite of conditions of confinement "cruel and exceptional "50, spending on the prison system exceed those made for post-secondary education. Current costs are so exorbitant that the government California is forced to release thousands of detained · e · s lack of

to pay the costs of their détention⁵¹.

Similarly, the Canadian government could learn from the experience of the State of Texas who, after years of severe corrections policy, chose to return of such choices. This had the effect of reducing the number incarceration and crime rates at the same time ⁵².

Total costs for the federal and provincial In order to fuel public debate by estimating costs that represent all of the correctional policy federal government, IRIS provides two summary tables of these amounts. Of course, it is not possible to estimate these costs with certainty, but we did use by the most conservative estimates.

Method of construction and financing

This note has not focussed on the funding methods projects to build new prisons. note the government has indicated on several occasions his desire to form public-private partnerships to build mega-regional complexes. The American experience encouraged to be vigilant to such announcements because even they have the advantage in the short term to alleviate the books of Ministry of Finance, such partnerships have the disadvantage of much more expensive to taxpayers in the end.

We can also observe a first experience mega-prison in Canada with a new provincial institution, Provincial Detention Centre Toronto South, a Project 1650 beds, under construction since November 2009, the cost of which was announced at \$ 594 million ⁷³. Yet it is only of the nominal value of the project: the contract awarded to a private partnership will cost more than double (\$ 1.1 billion) to the taxpayer Ontario over 30 years in construction costs, Financing and entretien⁷⁴. So not only is can expect that the program of this criminal government very costly to taxpayers, but it is expensive long time, well after the end of his term.

conclusion
This note socioeconomic demonstrated the misleading nature statements of the Canadian government with respect to policies to fight crime. Changes by Bill C-25 and C-10 are likely to have no impact on crime rates in Canada. as the experience of recent years demonstrates an approach that focuses more on reintegration and rehabilitation of offenders is more likely to effectively reduce the number of crimes committed. What this paper adds case is that in addition to being ineffective, the measures adopted the government will prove very costly for taxpayers. They will require investments of at least 18 802 M \$ in detention facilities, as well as recurring costs of \$ 1 616 million for federal and 2222 million for the provinces. In addition to federal investments, changes

introduced will force Quebec to invest \$ 3 057 million in its own infrastructure. Also, Bill C-25 will result for the Province of additional annual costs of 407 M \$ 75 and Bill C-10, \$ 82 million 76. the government Quebec provided a budget of \$ 379 million for management 2011-2012⁷⁷ in its prisons. These additional annual costs therefore represent an increase of 129%.

As the Minister of Justice Nicholson has promised that "this does not mark the end, this is only the beginning of our efforts in this regard. We will also introduce other legislation "⁷⁸, it seems important to recall the existence other solutions. Through reintegration and rehabilitation, the government would spend much less for its prisons - which would leave a greater margin of maneuver to invest in its social policies - and would build on an approach that has proven itself.

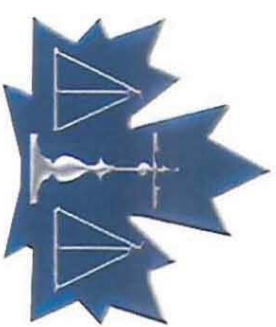
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Juristat Article

The changing profile of adults in custody, 2006/2007

by Avani Babooram



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The changing profile of adults in custody, 2006/2007

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Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Symbols

- not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- ^p preliminary
- ^r revised
- X suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- ^E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

The changing profile of adults in custody, 2006/2007: Highlights

- The number of adults admitted to remand (detention in custody while awaiting trial or sentencing) continued to increase in 2006/2007 while the number of admissions to provincial and territorial sentenced custody declined.
- Compared to a decade earlier, there were 26% more admissions to remand and 28% fewer admissions to sentenced custody.
- Federal correctional institutions, which house offenders sentenced to two years or more, saw 4% more admissions in 2006/2007 than the previous year. Over the last decade, admissions to federal prisons have increased by 18%.
- In 2006/2007, the number of adults admitted to correctional programs in the community at both the provincial and territorial, and federal levels decreased 2% compared to the previous year. Over the last decade, admissions to community programs as a whole have remained relatively stable.
- The number of adults admitted to provincial/territorial sentenced custody for violent crimes increased slightly between 2003/2004 and 2006/2007, despite a decrease in overall admissions to sentenced custody. Of all the provinces and territories, adults who had committed violent crimes accounted for the highest share of admissions in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.
- In recent years, the number of Aboriginal adults admitted to provincial and territorial custody has grown. There was a 23% increase in the number of Aboriginal adults admitted to remand and a 4% increase in the number of Aboriginal offenders admitted to sentenced custody between 2001/2002 and 2006/2007.
- For each type of custody — remand, provincial and territorial sentenced custody and federal custody — females accounted for a greater share of admissions in 2006/2007 than they did in 2001/2002.

The changing profile of adults in custody, 2006/2007

by Avani Babooram

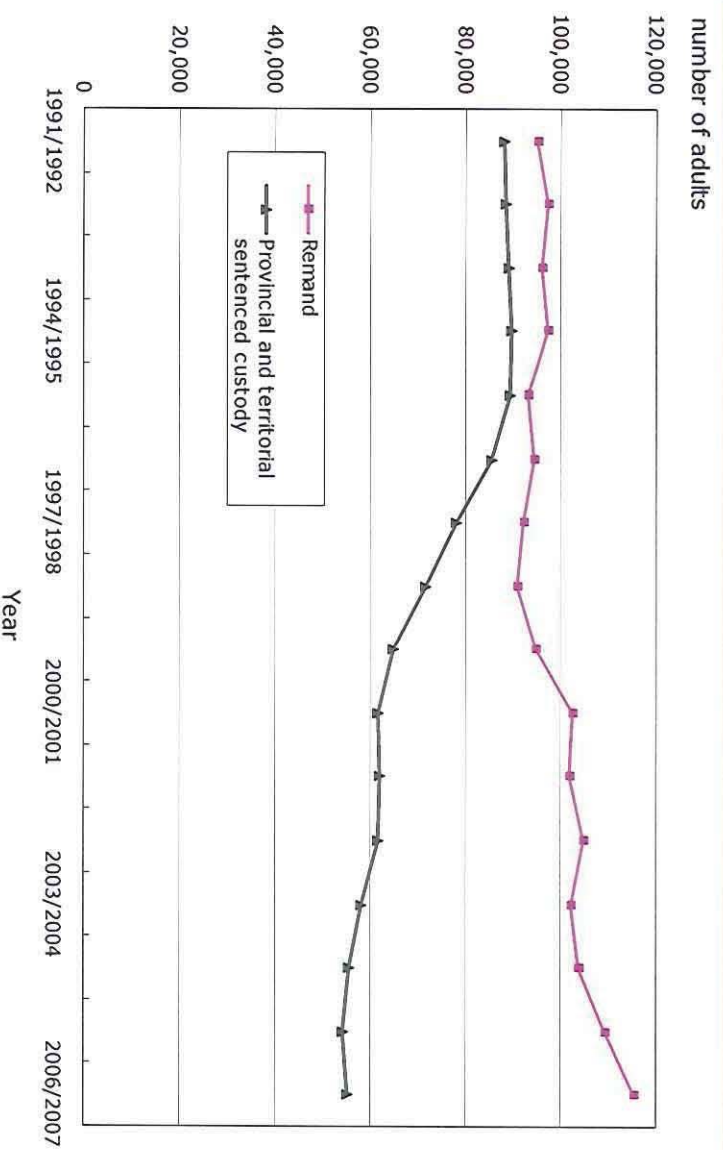
The profile of adults entering correctional facilities has changed over the last ten years. More adults are being held in provincial facilities to await trial or sentencing and fewer are entering these facilities to serve a sentence ordered by the court (Chart 1). The number of people admitted to federal prisons, which house persons sentenced to custody for two years or more, has grown steadily over the same period.

As a result of these changes, correctional service facilities are holding more adults in remand, where security risks are higher because of frequent movement in and out of the facility as people are admitted and released, or transported to and from court. Remand is also considered a harsher environment for those being held due to high security, a lack of programming and the unpredictability of length of stay (Office of the Provincial Ombudsman for Saskatchewan, 2002).

Changes in the characteristics of people entering facilities (Aboriginal identity, gender and age) can also have implications for correctional services in terms of the types of programming needed and the space required to house females and those with special needs.

Chart 1

The number of adults admitted to remand continue to exceed the number admitted to provincial and territorial sentenced custody, 1991/1992 to 2006/2007



Note: Due to missing data for some years, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded. Alberta has also been excluded due to a system change that occurred in 2005/2006 which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated. Manitoba has been excluded due to a system change that occurred in 1999/2000 which altered the methodology by which data on admissions to custody were collected.

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

The number of adults admitted to remand continues to grow

At more than 251,500, admissions to provincial and territorial custody in 2006/2007 were up 1% over the previous year. Continuing the trend established over the last decade, the number of adults admitted to remand increased in 2006/2007 and this increase drove the overall growth in admissions to custody. Provincial and territorial facilities saw 3% more adults entering remand than in the previous year (Table 1), and 26% more than a decade earlier (Table 2).

The number of adults admitted to provincial and territorial sentenced custody continued its downward trend in 2006/2007, with a 3% decrease over the previous year (Table 1), and 28% fewer admissions than in 1997/1998 (Table 2). At the federal level, however, the number of people admitted to custody continued to grow, with admissions up 18% in 2006/2007 compared to a decade earlier. The number of adults admitted to provincial and territorial, and federal community supervision programs, the vast majority of who entered probation, has been stable over the long term (Table 2).

In total, there were over 260,100 adults admitted to federal, and provincial and territorial custody in 2006/2007, representing a 1% increase over the previous year (Table 1).

Provincial and territorial facilities admitted more offenders to serve sentences for property and violent crimes

Although fewer adults were admitted to provincial and territorial sentenced custody in recent years, the number of adults admitted to sentenced custody for violent crimes (such as murder or assault) or property offences (such as theft) increased steadily between 2003/2004 and 2006/2007 (Table 3).^{1, 2} Over this period, the number of adults admitted for property crimes increased by 6% and the number admitted for violent crimes was up by 5%.

Despite these increases in the number of offenders admitted to sentenced custody for property and violent crimes, these offenders continued to account for about the same proportion of all admissions in 2006/2007 as they did four years earlier — 22% for violent crimes and 26% for property crimes. This is because these increases were offset by increases in the number of admissions for drug offences (such as possession or trafficking) and 'other federal statute' violations (such as the *Customs Act*).

In 2006/2007, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories had the highest shares of adults admitted for violent crimes, representing 59% and 66% of their total admissions to sentenced custody, respectively. At 11%, Quebec had the lowest proportion of adults admitted for crimes of violence in 2006/2007.

There was less variation in the proportion of offenders admitted to sentenced custody for property crimes in the provinces and territories — at 29% Alberta had the highest proportion, followed by Ontario and British Columbia at 28% while Nunavut, with 13%, had the lowest.

Federal institutions admitted a larger proportion of adults for property crimes and 'other Criminal Code' offences

Among adults admitted to federal custody, the mix of offences has changed since 1997/1998, the longest time period for which data are available (Chart 2). While offenders convicted of violent offences continue to represent the largest proportion of offenders admitted to federal custody, this proportion decreased from 58% in 1997/1998 to 49% in 2006/2007.

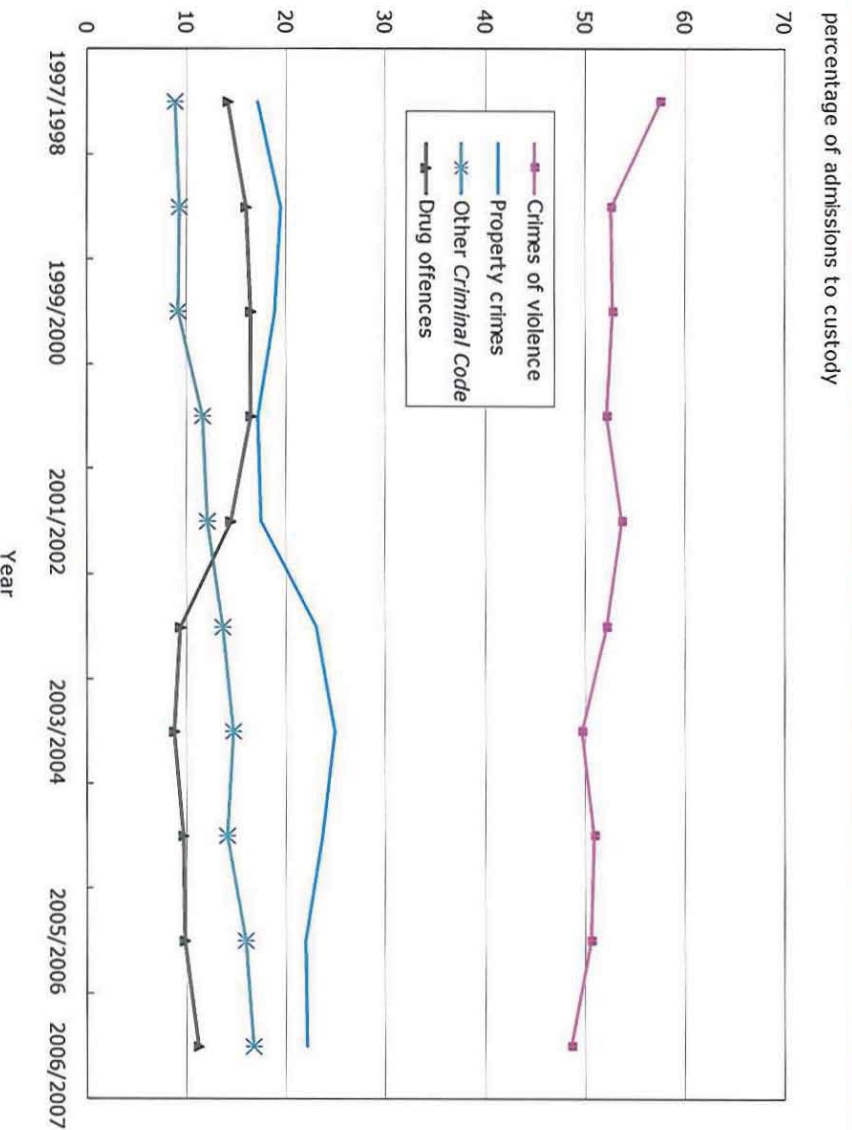
1. Due to missing data for some years, Prince Edward Island and Nunavut have been excluded. Alberta has also been excluded due to a system change that occurred in 2005/2006 which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated. Data do not include intermittent sentences.

2. Due to 2003/2004, the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated for Ontario when analyzing characteristics of the adults being admitted changed to exclude intermittent sentences. Therefore, comparisons to years prior to 2003/2004 could not be made.

This change occurred because the number of adults admitted for property crimes and 'other *Criminal Code*' offences³ grew, while the number of adults admitted for violent crimes remained relatively unchanged (Table 4).

Chart 2

The proportion of admissions to federal custody due to crimes of violence has decreased, 1997/1998 to 2006/2007



Note: The methodology for grouping offences changed in 2002/2003. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

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

Offenders convicted of property crimes accounted for the second largest share of adults admitted to federal custody in 2006/2007. Twenty-two percent of adults were admitted to custody for property crimes in 2006/2007, compared to 17% in 1997/1998.

The share of adults admitted for 'other *Criminal Code*' offences increased from 9% to 17% over the same period (Table 4). This increase is being driven by increases in breach of probation. In 2006/2007, 7,963 adults were sentenced to custody for breach of probation, up from 3,847 in 1997/1998.⁴

3. 'Other *Criminal Code*' offences is a broad category that includes several non-property, non-violent offences such as breach of probation and failure to attend court.

4. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Courts Survey. Excludes New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

About 2 out of every 10 adults admitted to custody were Aboriginal

According to the 2006 Census, approximately 4% of the Canadian population identified themselves as Aboriginal. However, in 2006/2007, 18% of adults admitted to remand were Aboriginal,⁵ as were 20% of adults admitted to provincial or territorial sentenced custody and 18% of adults admitted to federal custody (Table 5 and Table 6).⁶

Over the 2001/2002 to 2006/2007 period, data from nine jurisdictions indicate that growth in the number of Aboriginal adults admitted to remand outpaced the overall growth in admissions to remand. Over this period, the number of Aboriginal people admitted to remand increased by 23% compared to a 14% increase in the total number of adults admitted to remand. In 2006/2007, Aboriginal adults represented 18% of those admitted to remand, up from 15% in 2001/2002.

In contrast to the decline in the overall number of adults admitted to sentenced custody between 2001/2002 and 2006/2007 (-9%), the number of Aboriginal offenders admitted increased by 4% in these nine jurisdictions (Table 6). While Aboriginal adults represented 16% of adults admitted to sentenced custody in 2001/2002, this figure rose to 20% in 2006/2007.

Aboriginal offenders represented 18% of adults admitted to federal custody in 2001/2002 and 2006/2007.

Violent offences more common, drug offences less common among Aboriginal offenders

Changes in the number of Aboriginal adults in custody can have implications for program requirements within correctional facilities as research suggests that in addition to a need for culturally-sensitive programming, Aboriginal offenders may have different program needs than non-Aboriginal offenders. For instance, compared to non-Aboriginal offenders, Aboriginal offenders are more likely to be classified as having a higher risk of re-offending and as having higher needs for rehabilitation (Rugge, 2006).

According to the six jurisdictions for which data are available,⁷ the types of offences for which Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults were admitted to custody were similar. However, a higher proportion of Aboriginal adults than non-Aboriginal adults were admitted to provincial custody for violent offences (31% compared to 26%), while admissions for drug violations were less common among Aboriginal than among non-Aboriginal adults (3% compared to 9%) (Table 7). A similar pattern was observed at federal institutions, where 56% of Aboriginal offenders were admitted for violent crimes compared to 42% of non-Aboriginal offenders, and 5% of Aboriginal offenders were admitted for drug offences compared to 11% of non-Aboriginal offenders (Table 8).

Information from the same six jurisdictions indicates that at the time of admission to provincial custody in 2006/2007, greater proportions of non-Aboriginal adults were employed and had achieved higher levels of education than Aboriginal adults.⁸ For instance, 44% of non-Aboriginal adults were employed on either a part-time or a full-time basis, compared to 29% of Aboriginal adults. In addition, four in ten non-Aboriginal adults had completed high school, compared to just over two in ten Aboriginal adults (Table 7).

Risk and needs assessment tools are often used to guide the treatment of offenders under correctional supervision, as well as to assess their risk of re-offending. Although data on the treatment needs of incarcerated adults are limited to Saskatchewan and federal correctional facilities, Aboriginal adults in these jurisdictions were assessed as having a greater number of treatment needs than non-Aboriginal adults (Table 7 and Table 8).

Almost half of Aboriginal adults entering provincial correctional institutions in Saskatchewan in 2006/2007 were assessed as having five or more treatment needs compared to 35% of non-Aboriginal adults, while this was the case for 65% of Aboriginal offenders and 41% of non-Aboriginal offenders entering federal custody.

5. Refers to North American Indians, Métis, Inuit, treaty and non-treaty Indians; status and non-status Indians.

6. According to the 2006 Census, more individuals are willing to identify themselves as an Aboriginal person, but it is not known how large a factor this is in changes in the number of Aboriginal adults admitted to custody (Statistics Canada, 2008).

7. Statistics Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Correctional Services Canada. Excludes intermittent sentences.

8. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan. Excludes intermittent sentences.

More females admitted to both remand and sentenced custody

Female offenders are considered to have different programming needs than male offenders⁹ and need to be housed separately from males. While women continue to represent a relatively small proportion of the custodial population, over the past five years the number of adult females admitted to both remand and provincial and territorial sentenced custody has increased (Table 9 and Table 10).

The growth in the number of women admitted to remand has been greater than the overall growth in remand. The number of adult females admitted to remand rose by 36% between 2001/2002 and 2006/2007 while the total number of adults admitted to remand was up 14%. In 2001/2002, females represented 10% of adults admitted to remand, and this rose to 12% in 2006/2007.

During the same five-year period, the number of adults admitted to provincial and territorial sentenced custody decreased by 9% but the number of females admitted increased by 11% (Table 10). The share of female offenders admitted to sentenced custody rose from 9% to 11% between 2001/2002 and 2006/2007.

The number of females admitted to provincial and territorial sentenced custody for 'other Criminal Code offences' has increased

Along with the increase in females admitted to provincial and territorial sentenced custody, the number of women admitted for almost each type of offence increased between 2003/2004 and 2006/2007. The exceptions were for provincial statutes and municipal by-laws, where the number of females admitted for these crimes decreased by 77% and 55% respectively, over this period.

'Other *Criminal Code*' offences were the most common offences for which females were admitted to provincial and territorial sentenced custody between 2003/2004 and 2006/2007. The number of females admitted for these offences grew by 33% over this period, from 1,898 to 2,525 (Table 11). At the same time, the number of females sentenced to custody for breach of probation increased by 44%, from 1,189 to 1,713.¹⁰ This increase is driving the overall change observed for females admitted due to 'other *Criminal Code*' offences.

There were also increases in the number of women sentenced to custody for property and violent crimes, the two most common offences after 'other *Criminal Code*' offences. The number of females admitted to sentenced custody for property crimes rose by 24% (322 females) and the number admitted for violent crimes rose by 13% (97 females) between 2003/2004 and 2006/2007.

Manitoba and the Northwest Territories were the jurisdictions with the largest proportion of females admitted to sentenced custody for violent crimes. In Manitoba, these females represented 46% of all females admitted in 2006/2007, and in the Northwest Territories, they accounted for 64% of female admissions (Table 11).

A higher proportion of females admitted to federal custody for violent offences

The number of females who entered federal penitentiaries for a violent crime grew from 145 in 2001/2002 to 225 in 2006/2007. This, along with a small decrease in the number of women admitted for drug offences (from 117 to 107), resulted in violent offenders accounting for a larger portion of female offenders admitted to federal custody in 2006/2007 than they did five years earlier (34% versus 28% in 2001/2002).

This increase in females admitted for violent offences is primarily due to cases of robbery. The share of females admitted for robbery rose from 16% in 2001/2002 to 23% in 2006/2007.

9. Diagnosed mental illness is more prevalent among females than it is among males, and there are also gender differences in the expression of these illnesses (Lalshes, 2002).

10. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Courts Survey. Excludes Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Larger proportions of females assessed as having program needs for employment and family/marital relationships

A larger number of females in correctional facilities can have implications on a number of operational fronts. Research shows that females have different program requirements from the larger male population in terms of treatment, rehabilitation and successful integration (Laisnes, 2002).

For instance, in 2006/2007 a larger proportion of females than males entering custody in Saskatchewan were assessed as having treatment needs for five of the six need categories. The largest differences between the needs assessed for men and women were for family/marital relationships, employment and personal/emotional challenges. There was also a disparity between men and women with respect to the number of needs indicated: in Saskatchewan 62% of females admitted to custody were assessed as having five or more treatment needs, compared to 43% of males.

Females admitted to federal custody in 2006/2007 were also assessed as having different treatment needs than their male counterparts. While similar proportions of both sexes were assessed as having substance abuse treatment needs (the need most often indicated by females), a higher proportion of females than males were assessed as having program needs with respect to employment and family or marital relationships. However, both sexes were assessed as having similar numbers of needs, with 44% of females and 46% of males admitted to federal custody assessed with five or more treatment needs.

Median age at admission to remand has increased

Older offenders (over the age of 50) tend to have needs that set them apart from the rest of the inmate population. These include needs for medical care, accessibility and mobility, adjustment to imprisonment, peer relationships, family relationships, and conditional release (Correctional Service of Canada, 2008).

The median age of adults admitted to provincial and territorial facilities has increased with the median age of the Canadian population. The median age of the Canadian population rose from 33 to 39¹¹ between 1991 and 2006, while the median age of adults remanded into custody increased from the late 20s to the early 30s between 1991/1992 and 2006/2007 for all jurisdictions except Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The median age of offenders admitted to provincial and territorial sentenced custody also increased for the majority of jurisdictions. However, the median age of persons admitted to federal custody has changed little since 1998/1999 (earliest available data) (Table 12).¹²

More older offenders admitted to remand and federal custody

The number of adults aged 50 or over admitted to remand doubled between 1991/1992 and 2006/2007. Over the same period, the number of older offenders admitted to provincial and territorial sentenced custody remained unchanged despite a 9% decrease in the number of adults admitted to this type of custody. The number of older offenders admitted to federal custody also increased, rising from 329 in 2001/2002 to 521 in 2006/2007.

11. CANSIM, table 051-0001.

12. While the median age of offenders at admission to federal custody has not changed, it is worth noting that the Correctional Service of Canada indicates that the average age of federal offenders in custody on any given day is increasing (Correctional Service Canada, 2008). Currently, data on the average age of offenders in custody on any given day is not available from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Summary

There are aspects of the corrections system in Canada that are changing. There continues to be growth in the number of adults admitted to remand in provincial and territorial facilities across Canada, while the number of offenders admitted to provincial and territorial sentenced custody continues to fall.

Despite the decrease in the number of offenders admitted to provincial and territorial facilities to serve a sentence, the number of offenders admitted for committing property or violent crimes increased. However, 'other *Criminal Code*' offences were still the most common crimes committed by adults admitted to provincial and territorial sentenced custody.

The number of Aboriginal and female adults in both remand and provincial and territorial sentenced custody continued to grow. The growth of both Aboriginal and female adults admitted to remand outpaced the overall growth in admissions to remand. The number of adults in these two groups admitted to provincial and territorial sentenced custody also continued to grow, despite a decrease in overall admissions to sentenced custody. In addition, over the last 15 years, in most jurisdictions, median age at admission to provincial or territorial facilities increased along with the median age of the Canadian population.

The number of adults admitted to federal custody also increased. The majority of offenders were still admitted to federal custody for committing violent crimes, but the number of offenders admitted for property crimes and 'other *Criminal Code*' offences rose.

Aboriginal offenders continued to represent the same share of admissions to federal facilities in 2006/2007 as they did in 2001/2002. However, admissions of female offenders increased slightly over the same period. Meanwhile, median age on admission to federal custody remained unchanged.

Detailed data tables

Table 1
Composition of admissions to the adult correctional population, 2005/2006 to 2006/2007

	2005/2006		2006/2007		Percentage change from 2005/2006 to 2006/2007
	number	Percentage of total	number	Percentage of total	
Custodial supervision					
Provincial and territorial sentenced custody	87,267 ^f	23.8 ^f	84,457	23.0	-3.2
Remand	145,969 ^f	39.8 ^f	150,417	40.9	3.0
Other temporary detention ¹	16,612 ^f	4.5 ^f	16,646	4.5	0.2
Total provincial and territorial custody	249,848^f	68.0^f	251,520	68.5	0.7
Federal custody, sentenced	8,286	2.3	8,631	2.3	4.2
Total custodial supervision	258,134^f	70.3^f	260,151	70.8	0.8
Community supervision					
Probation	81,132 ^f	22.1 ^f	80,617	21.9	-0.6
Provincial parole	1,877 ^f	0.5 ^f	1,735	0.5	-7.6
Conditional sentences	18,399 ^f	5.0 ^f	17,325	4.7	-5.8
Total provincial community supervision	101,408^f	27.6^f	99,677	27.1	-1.7
Community releases (Correctional Service of Canada) ²	7,671	2.1	7,556	2.1	-1.5
Total community supervision	109,079^f	29.7^f	107,233	29.2	-1.7
Total correctional services³	367,213^f	100.0^f	367,384	100.0	0.0

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

1. Due to a system change, data from British Columbia for the category 'other temporary detention' is not available as of April 1, 2005. Therefore, comparisons with the previous years should be made with caution.

2. This category represents movement from federal custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial and territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded.

3. Due to missing data, Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded.

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

Table 2
Composition of the adult correctional population, admissions, 1997/1998, 2001/2002 and 2006/2007

	1997/1998			2001/2002			2006/2007			2001/ 2002	1997/ 1998
	Admis- sions ¹	Adjusted admis- sions ²	percentage of total ²	Admis- sions ¹	Adjusted admis- sions ²	percentage of total ²	Admis- sions ¹	Adjusted admis- sions ²	percentage of total ²	2006/ 2007	percentage change in adjusted admissions
Custodial supervision	number			number			number				
Provincial and territorial custody, sentenced	82,722	80,280	28.4	67,991	63,537	22.0	84,897	57,626	20.4	-9.3	-28.2
Remand ³	94,643	93,360	33.0	111,637	103,343	35.9	150,696	117,346	41.5	13.6	25.7
Other temporary detention, provincial and territorial ¹	8,989	8,989	3.2	26,197	20,056	7.0	16,645	8,274	2.9	-58.7	-8.0
Total provincial and territorial custody	186,354	182,629	64.6	205,825	186,936	64.9	252,238	183,246	64.7	-2.0	0.3
Federal custody, sentenced	7,342	7,342	2.6	7,381	7,381	2.6	8,631	8,631	3.0	16.9	17.6
Total custodial supervision	193,696	189,971	67.2	213,206	194,317	67.4	260,869	191,877	67.8	-1.3	1.0

Table 2 continues next page.

Table 2 (continued)
Composition of the adult correctional population, admissions, 1997/1998, 2001/2002 and 2006/2007

	1997/1998			2001/2002			2006/2007			2001/ 2002	1997/ 1998
	Admis- sions ¹	Adjusted admis- sions ²	percentage of total ²	Admis- sions ¹	Adjusted admis- sions ²	percentage of total ²	Admis- sions ¹	Adjusted admis- sions ²	percentage of total ²	change in adjusted admissions	
											2006/ 2007	2006/ 2007
Community supervision	number										
	number										
	percentage of total ²										
	number										
	percentage of total ²										
Probation	77,947	67,862	24.0	84,549	68,528	23.8	81,644	65,682	23.2	-4.2	-3.2
Provincial parole	4,367	4,367	1.5	2,301	2,301	0.8	1,735	1,735	0.6	-24.6	-60.3
Conditional sentences	14,082	12,710	4.5	18,604	15,869	5.5	17,536	16,240	5.7	2.3	27.8
Total provincial community supervision	96,396	84,939	30.1	105,454	86,698	30.1	100,915	83,657	29.6	-3.5	-1.5
Community releases (Correctional Service of Canada ⁴)											
	7,676	7,676	2.7	7,162	7,162	2.5	7,556	7,556	2.7	5.5	-1.6
Total community supervision	104,072	92,615	32.8	112,616	93,860	32.6	108,471	91,213	32.2	-2.8	-1.5
Total correctional services	297,768	282,586	100.0	325,822	288,177	100.0	369,340	283,090	100.0	-1.8	0.2

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

1. Alberta has been excluded from custodial supervision "admissions" for the years 1997/1998 and 2001/2002 due to a system change that occurred in 2005/2006, which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated. Manitoba has been excluded from "admissions" for 1997/1998 because of a system change that occurred in 1999/2000, which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated.

2. Because of missing data for some years, all data from Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, and other temporary detention data from British Columbia and New Brunswick have been excluded from "adjusted admissions" in order to make comparisons between years. The percentage of total statistics are based upon adjusted admissions. Alberta and Manitoba have also been excluded from "adjusted admissions" due to system changes that occurred in 2005/2006 and 1999/2000 respectively, which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated.

3. Figures for remand may include admissions for other temporary detention.

4. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded.

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

Table 3

Number and proportion of adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	Criminal Code									
	Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code			
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹		
Newfoundland and Labrador ²										
2001/2002	275	25	256	24	169	16	267	25		
2002/2003	246	24	267	26	131	13	260	25		
2003/2004	235	23	258	25	116	11	311	30		
2004/2005	220	24	237	26	105	11	262	28		
2005/2006	256	29	203	23	106	12	227	26		
2006/2007	249	29	196	23	105	12	210	25		
	Other federal statutes				Other statutes and by-laws					
	Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws			
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹		
Newfoundland and Labrador ²										
2001/2002	2	0	96	9	0	0	14	1		
2002/2003	31	3	61	6	0	0	26	3		
2003/2004	17	2	60	6	0	0	25	2		
2004/2005	25	3	60	6	0	0	19	2		
2005/2006	26	3	52	6	0	0	8	1		
2006/2007	29	3	59	7	0	0	7	1		

Table 3 continues next page.

Table 3 (continued)

Number and proportion of adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>							
	Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Prince Edward Island								
2001/2002	111	18	82	13	343	55	83	13
2002/2003	115	19	74	13	305	52	76	13
2003/2004	87	18	62	13	286	59	35	7
2004/2005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005/2006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006/2007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other federal statutes		Other federal statutes		Other statutes and by-laws			
	Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Prince Edward Island								
2001/2002	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002/2003	11	2	1	0	10	2	0	0
2003/2004	10	2	6	1	2	0	0	0
2004/2005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005/2006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006/2007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 3 continues next page.

Table 3 (continued)
 Number and proportion of adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>										<i>Other Criminal Code</i>	
	<i>Crimes of violence</i>		<i>Property crimes</i>		<i>Impaired driving</i>							
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Nova Scotia²												
2001/2002	257	17	318	21	169	11	567				38	
2002/2003	356	23	349	23	55	4	474				31	
2003/2004	354	23	340	22	52	3	428				28	
2004/2005	385	23	376	23	57	3	492				30	
2005/2006	380	25	340	22	51	3	462				30	
2006/2007	436	24	391	22	49	3	592				33	
Other federal statutes												
Other federal statutes												
Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Other statutes and by-laws						
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Nova Scotia²												
2001/2002	89	6	36	2	71	5	0				0	
2002/2003	76	5	215	14	0	0	25				2	
2003/2004	56	4	239	16	0	0	45				3	
2004/2005	89	5	215	13	0	0	42				3	
2005/2006	67	4	210	14	0	0	27				2	
2006/2007	77	4	218	12	0	0	22				1	

Table 3 continues next page.

Table 3 (continued)

Number and proportion of adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

<i>Criminal Code</i>										
Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code				
number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹			
New Brunswick ²										
2001/2002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002/2003	391	17	504	22	252	11	539	23		
2003/2004	401	18	557	25	210	10	493	23		
2004/2005	335	17	489	24	183	9	511	25		
2005/2006	346	17	500	25	191	10	502	25		
2006/2007	360	18	476	23	211	10	513	25		
Other federal statutes				Other statutes and by-laws						
Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws				
number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹			
New Brunswick ²										
2001/2002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002/2003	175	8	52	2	0	0	393	17		
2003/2004	131	6	50	2	0	0	343	16		
2004/2005	139	7	32	2	0	0	323	16		
2005/2006	119	6	44	2	0	0	299	15		
2006/2007	134	7	32	2	0	0	329	16		

Table 3 continues next page.

Table 3 (continued)
 Number and proportion of adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>									
	<i>Crimes of violence</i>		<i>Property crimes</i>		<i>Impaired driving</i>		<i>Other Criminal Code</i>			
	<i>number</i>	<i>percent¹</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percent¹</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percent¹</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>percent¹</i>		
Quebec										
2001/2002	460	4	1,055	10	1,289	12	915	9		
2002/2003	523	5	1,077	11	1,281	13	1,108	11		
2003/2004	468	5	1,237	14	1,262	14	1,140	12		
2004/2005	567	7	1,394	18	1,349	18	1,116	15		
2005/2006	577	10	1,085	18	1,507	25	983	16		
2006/2007	621	11	1,151	20	1,362	23	1,054	18		
	Other federal statutes				Other statutes and by-laws					
	Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes					
	number	percent¹	number	percent¹	number	percent¹	number	percent¹	number	percent¹
Quebec										
2001/2002	478	5	29	0	2,892	28	3,230	31		
2002/2003	598	6	25	0	2,543	26	2,670	27		
2003/2004	604	7	20	0	2,245	25	2,166	24		
2004/2005	764	10	18	0	1,152	15	1,312	17		
2005/2006	713	12	12	0	417	7	760	13		
2006/2007	695	12	13	0	299	5	636	11		

Table 3 continues next page.

Table 3 (continued)
Number and proportion of adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>							
	<i>Crimes of violence</i>		<i>Property crimes</i>		<i>Impaired driving</i>		<i>Other Criminal Code</i>	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Ontario²								
2001/2002	10,125	32	7,935	25	2,126	7	8,191	26
2002/2003	10,415	32	8,161	25	1,986	6	9,379	29
2003/2004	6,083	24	7,164	28	751	3	9,175	36
2004/2005	5,756	23	7,264	28	624	2	9,284	36
2005/2006	5,789	22	7,375	28	560	2	9,889	38
2006/2007	5,829	22	7,469	28	427	2	10,177	38
	Other federal statutes							
	Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Ontario²								
2001/2002	2,304	7	276	1	1,009	3	0	0
2002/2003	2,522	8	228	1	187	1	0	0
2003/2004	1,453	6	201	1	0	0	812	3
2004/2005	1,484	6	203	1	0	0	895	4
2005/2006	1,552	6	203	1	0	0	932	4
2006/2007	1,704	6	182	1	0	0	1,014	4

Table 3 continues next page.

Table 3 (continued)
 Number and proportion of adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	Criminal Code									
	Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code			
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	number	percent ¹	
Manitoba										
2001/2002	1,694	57	498	17	183	6	379		13	
2002/2003	1,793	55	559	17	239	7	445		14	
2003/2004	1,772	57	567	18	174	6	383		12	
2004/2005	2,060	59	642	18	199	6	393		11	
2005/2006	2,246	60	630	17	185	5	438		12	
2006/2007	2,105	59	668	19	152	4	414		12	
	Other federal statutes				Other statutes and by-laws					
	Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes					
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	number	percent ¹	
Manitoba										
2001/2002	51	2	108	4	47	2	0		0	
2002/2003	37	1	144	4	39	1	0		0	
2003/2004	39	1	146	5	36	1	0		0	
2004/2005	38	1	161	5	15	0	0		0	
2005/2006	35	1	193	5	21	1	0		0	
2006/2007	50	1	181	5	17	0	0		0	

Table 3 continues next page.

Table 3 (continued)

Number and proportion of adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

Criminal Code									
	Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code		
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	number	percent ¹
Saskatchewan ²									
2001/2002	881	28	638	20	223	7	1,186		37
2002/2003	632	19	821	24	270	8	1,387		41
2003/2004	536	17	729	23	245	8	1,402		44
2004/2005	848	23	825	23	227	6	1,456		40
2005/2006	567	17	721	22	177	5	1,563		48
2006/2007	656	19	775	23	199	6	1,532		45
	Other federal statutes				Other statutes and by-laws				
	Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws		
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	number	percent ¹
Saskatchewan ²									
2001/2002	65	2	30	1	0	0	167		5
2002/2003	61	2	37	1	0	0	151		4
2003/2004	44	1	42	1	0	0	171		5
2004/2005	69	2	47	1	0	0	179		5
2005/2006	56	2	46	1	0	0	145		4
2006/2007	77	2	38	1	0	0	105		3

Table 3 continues next page.

Table 3 (continued)

Number and proportion of adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>							
	Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Alberta^{2,3}								
2001/2002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002/2003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2003/2004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2004/2005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005/2006	3,602	16	6,478	29	635	3	5,751	26
2006/2007	3,081	16	5,543	29	597	3	5,150	27
	Other federal statutes				Other statutes and by-laws			
	Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Alberta^{2,3}								
2001/2002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002/2003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2003/2004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2004/2005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005/2006	592	3	228	1	4,747	22	0	0
2006/2007	555	3	192	1	4,210	22	0	0

Table 3 continues next page.

Table 3 (continued)
 Number and proportion of adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>							
	<i>Crimes of violence</i>		<i>Property crimes</i>		<i>Impaired driving</i>		<i>Other Criminal Code</i>	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
British Columbia								
2001/2002	1,391	15	2,684	29	311	3	2,726	30
2002/2003	1,140	13	2,496	29	254	3	3,088	35
2003/2004	1,091	13	2,176	26	218	3	3,142	37
2004/2005	1,124	13	1,997	24	202	2	3,354	40
2005/2006	1,214	14	2,485	28	218	2	3,356	38
2006/2007	1,351	14	2,679	28	190	2	2,572	27
Other federal statutes								
Other statutes and by-laws								
	Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
British Columbia								
2001/2002	663	7	717	8	693	8	0	0
2002/2003	527	6	629	7	606	7	0	0
2003/2004	602	7	611	7	585	7	0	0
2004/2005	641	8	701	8	415	5	0	0
2005/2006	768	9	621	7	130	1	0	0
2006/2007	822	9	1,729	18	195	2	0	0

Table 3 continues next page.

Table 3 (continued)

Number and proportion of adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	Criminal Code									
	Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code			
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹		
Yukon										
2001/2002	107	19	123	21	35	6	293	51		
2002/2003	54	25	50	24	15	7	83	39		
2003/2004	47	24	48	25	14	7	72	38		
2004/2005	43	23	52	28	13	7	72	38		
2005/2006	62	31	47	23	15	7	67	33		
2006/2007	55	29	31	16	16	8	82	43		
	Other federal statutes				Other statutes and by-laws					
	Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws			
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹		
Yukon										
2001/2002	8	1	2	0	5	1	0	0		
2002/2003	8	4	0	0	2	1	0	0		
2003/2004	10	5	0	0	1	1	0	0		
2004/2005	6	3	0	0	2	1	0	0		
2005/2006	9	4	0	0	2	1	0	0		
2006/2007	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 3 continues next page.

Table 3 (continued)
 Number and proportion of adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>									
	<i>Crimes of violence</i>		<i>Property crimes</i>		<i>Impaired driving</i>		<i>Other Criminal Code</i>			
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹		
Northwest Territories										
2001/2002	278	49	129	23	77	14	78	14		
2002/2003	388	31	200	16	97	8	473	37		
2003/2004	349	57	80	13	45	7	128	21		
2004/2005	293	61	75	16	29	6	78	16		
2005/2006	286	63	57	13	18	4	82	18		
2006/2007	291	66	67	15	11	3	54	12		
	Other federal statutes				Other statutes and by-laws					
	Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws			
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹		
Northwest Territories										
2001/2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2002/2003	41	3	0	0	63	5	0	0		
2003/2004	9	1	1	0	4	1	0	0		
2004/2005	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0		
2005/2006	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2006/2007	14	3	0	0	3	1	0	0		

Table 3 continues next page.

Table 3 (continued)

Number and proportion of adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>									
	Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code			
	number	percent¹	number	percent¹	number	percent¹	number	percent¹		
Nunavut										
2001/2002	342	40	287	34	43	5	114	13		
2002/2003	174	73	27	11	2	1	29	12		
2003/2004	130	76	16	9	3	2	19	11		
2004/2005	150	83	14	8	2	1	13	7		
2005/2006	176	75	30	13	2	1	28	12		
2006/2007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other federal statutes				Other statutes and by-laws					
	Drug offences		Other federal statutes							
	number	percent¹	number	percent¹	Provincial statutes	Municipal by-laws				
Nunavut										
2001/2002	53	6	0	0	8	1	0	0		
2002/2003	6	3	0	0	2	1	0	0		
2003/2004	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2004/2005	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2005/2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2006/2007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 3 continues next page.

Table 3 (continued)

Number and proportion of adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>							
	<i>Crimes of violence</i>		<i>Property crimes</i>		<i>Impaired driving</i>		<i>Other Criminal Code</i>	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Adjusted total¹								
2003/2004	11,336	21	13,156	24	3,087	6	16,674	30
2004/2005	11,631	22	13,351	25	2,988	6	17,018	31
2005/2006	11,723	22	13,443	25	3,028	6	17,569	33
2006/2007	11,953	22	13,903	26	2,722	5	17,200	32
Other federal statutes								
Other federal statutes and by-laws								
Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws		
number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	
Adjusted total¹								
2003/2004	2,965	5	1,370	2	2,871	5	3,562	6
2004/2005	3,261	6	1,437	3	1,586	3	2,770	5
2005/2006	3,353	6	1,381	3	570	1	2,171	4
2006/2007	3,607	7	2,452	5	514	1	2,113	4

1. Percent calculations exclude admissions where the most serious offence is not stated.

2. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002; Alberta, 2005/2006. For these respondents, percentage calculation is based on sentenced custody totals excluding intermittent sentences. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. Data for Alberta prior to 2005/2006 have been excluded due to a system change that occurred in 2005/2006, which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated.

4. Due to missing data for some years, Prince Edward Island and Nunavut have been excluded. Alberta has also been excluded due to a system change in 2005/2006 which changed the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated. Excludes intermittent sentences.

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

Table 4

Number and proportion of warrant of committal admissions to federal custody, by most serious offence, 1997/1998 to 2006/2007

	Criminal Code offences											Other		
	Total		Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code offences		Drug offences		Offence type not stated	
Year	number	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	number	
1997/ 1998	4,250	2,430	58	726	17	87	2	376	9	594	14	30		
1998/ 1999	4,612	2,423	53	898	19	110	2	431	9	736	16	6		
1999/ 2000	4,352	2,279	53	818	19	102	2	399	9	712	16	33		
2000/ 2001	4,280	2,224	52	734	17	98	2	497	12	700	16	22		
2001/ 2002	4,118	2,205	54	718	17	81	2	500	12	590	14	14		
2002/ 2003	4,238	2,212	52	980	23	46	1	574	14	400	9	2		
2003/ 2004	4,219	2,099	50	1,045	25	63	1	618	15	373	9	3		
2004/ 2005	4,583	2,326	51	1,084	24	57	1	646	14	438	10	9		
2005/ 2006	4,870	2,465	51	1,071	22	59	1	772	16	475	10	11		
2006/ 2007	5,154	2,497	49	1,133	22	55	1	855	17	576	11	22		

Notes: Percentages are based on the total excluding 'not stated'. This table does not present the number of admissions for 'other federal statutes offences' (e.g. Customs and Excise Act, Immigration Act, etc.) or for violations of provincial or territorial statutes or municipal by-laws. Together, these accounted for less than 1% of admissions each year.

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

Table 5

The number and proportion of adults admitted to remand and identified as Aboriginal, 2001/2002 and 2006/2007

	2001/2002		2006/2007		2001/2002		2006/2007	
	number		number		percent		percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	F	128		F		29		
Prince Edward Island	10	..		6		..		
Nova Scotia ¹	151	218		8		9		
New Brunswick ¹	107	189		8		11		
Quebec	1,063	964		4		3		
Ontario ¹	4,389	5,771		8		10		
Manitoba	4,822	6,151		63		65		
Saskatchewan ¹	3,802	4,338		78		79		
Alberta ^{1, 2}	..	8,473		..		36		
British Columbia	2,139	2,724		20		20		
Yukon	241	281		75		75		
Northwest Territories	213	245		90		90		
Nunavut	..	..		..		..
Total provinces and territories³	16,927	20,881		15		18		

Note: Calculations for percent distribution are based on total custody admissions excluding those where the Aboriginal identity is not known.

1. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002; Alberta, 2005/2006. For these respondents, percentage calculation is based on sentenced custody totals excluding intermittent sentences. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

2. Alberta has been excluded due to a system change that occurred in 2005/2006 which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated.

3. Due to missing data for some years, totals and percentage calculations exclude Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Nunavut.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey and Integrated Correctional Services Survey.

Table 6

The number and proportion of adults admitted to sentenced custody and identified as Aboriginal, 2001/2002 and 2006/2007

	2001/2002	2006/2007	2001/2002	2006/2007
	number		percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	F	154	F	20
Prince Edward Island	19	..	3	..
Nova Scotia ¹	102	150	7	8
New Brunswick ¹	116	228	8	10
Quebec	266	241	2	3
Ontario ¹	2,777	2,452	9	10
Manitoba	2,090	2,486	69	69
Saskatchewan ¹	2,480	2,703	79	81
Alberta ^{1, 2}	..	7,283	..	35
British Columbia	1,900	2,055	21	22
Yukon	214	129	76	68
Northwest Territories	504	396	90	90
Nunavut	..	..	..	..
Total provinces and territories³	10,449	10,840	16	20
Total Federal⁴	..	938	18	18

Note: Calculations for percent distribution are based on total custody admissions excluding those where the Aboriginal Identity is not known.

1. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002; Alberta, 2005/2006. For these respondents, percentage calculation is based on sentenced custody totals excluding intermittent sentences. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

2. Alberta has been excluded due to a system change that occurred in 2005/2006 which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated.

3. Due to missing data for some years, totals and percentage calculations exclude Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Nunavut.

4. Warrant of committal admissions only. Prior to 2005/2006, the federal jurisdictions did not supply the number of adults admitted to custody and identified as Aboriginal, only the proportion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey and Integrated Correctional Services Survey.

Table 7
 Characteristics of adults admitted to custody, by Aboriginal status, Newfoundland and Labrador,
 Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, 2006/2007

	Aboriginal	Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non- Aboriginal
	number	number	percent ¹	percent ¹
Total	16,697	98,133	100	100
Most serious offence				
Violent offences	5,229	25,185	31	26
Serious violent offences ²	2,052	6,404	12	7
Sexual offences	575	2,620	3	3
Robbery	567	3,618	3	4
Common assault	1,186	5,299	7	5
Other violent offences ³	849	7,244	5	7
Property offences	3,436	21,471	21	22
Break and enter	1,330	5,901	8	6
Theft and possession of property	965	6,335	6	6
Fraud	340	3,461	2	4
Other property offences ⁴	801	5,774	5	6
Offences against the Administration of Justice	3,749	22,592	22	23
Breach of probation	1,650	8,079	10	8
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences (excludes traffic)	2,276	11,655	14	12
<i>Criminal Code</i> - traffic offences	785	4,283	5	4
Drug offences	495	8,440	3	9
Other offences ⁵	727	4,507	4	5
Education completed for age 25 and over				
No formal education	9	78	0	0
Some primary	1,067	1,428	7	2
Completed primary	1,547	4,284	11	7
Some secondary	8,632	32,800	60	50
Completed secondary	2,657	21,847	18	33
Some post-secondary	328	2,705	2	4
Completed post-secondary	241	2,261	2	3
Unknown	2,216	32,730	...	...
Employment status at admission				
Unemployed (but able to work)	6,732	23,367	55	48
Employed (part-time, full-time)	3,562	21,403	29	44
Not employable - disabled, medical reasons, etc.	866	2,797	7	6
Student - not employed	551	913	4	2
Retired - not employed	1	199	0	0
Other - not employed	606	106	5	0
Unknown	4,379	49,348	...	...

Table 7 continues next page.

Table 7 (continued)

Characteristics of adults admitted to custody, by Aboriginal status, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, 2006/2007

	Aboriginal number	Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal percent ¹	Non- Aboriginal
Need indicated⁶				
Substance abuse	6,008	1,167	97	86
Attitude	5,454	1,110	88	81
Family/marital	3,861	802	62	59
Personal/emotional	1,025	290	16	21
Social interaction	5,611	1,096	90	80
Employment	4,903	749	79	55
Number of needs indicated⁷				
Zero to one	112	88	2	6
Two to three	1,047	399	17	29
Four	2,088	395	34	29
Five to six	2,976	481	48	35

Note: Admissions to custody includes remand, other temporary detention and sentenced custody.

1. Percentage calculations exclude 'unknown'.
2. Includes homicide, attempted murder and major assault.
3. Includes violations involving the deprivation of freedom and violations involving violence or the threat of violence.
4. Includes mischief and arson.
5. Includes federal statute offences, provincial and territorial offences, municipal by-law infractions, and unknown offences.
6. Based on data from Saskatchewan only. Includes only those cases where need assessments were performed, therefore proportions are not based on total admissions. Need is indicated as being present when the need is assessed as medium or high.
7. Based on data from Saskatchewan only. Includes only those cases where need assessments were performed. Need is indicated as being present when the need is assessed as medium or high. Maximum number of needs is 6.

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

Table 8
Characteristics of adults admitted to federal custody, by Aboriginal status, 2006/2007

	Aboriginal number	Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal percent ¹	Non- Aboriginal
Total	2,403	9,582	100	100
Most serious offence				
Violent offences	1,342	4,028	56	42
Serious violent offences ²	468	933	19	10
Sexual offences	202	538	8	6
Robbery	570	2,269	24	24
Common assault	11	17	0	0
Other violent offences ³	91	271	4	3
Property offences	515	2,583	21	27
Break and enter	396	1,747	16	18
Theft and possession of property	9	77	0	1
Fraud	34	406	1	4
Other property offences ⁴	76	353	3	4
Offences against the Administration of Justice	77	219	3	2
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences (excludes traffic)	146	1,036	6	11
<i>Criminal Code</i> - traffic offences	170	585	7	6
Drug offences	113	1,007	5	11
Other offences ⁵	40	124	2	1
Employment status at admission				
Employed (part-time, full-time)	F	5,884	F	76
Not employable - disabled, medical reasons, etc.	F	1,871	F	24
Unknown	...	1,827	...	...
Need indicated⁶				
Substance abuse	2,023	6,655	93	78
Attitude	1,306	5,258	63	64
Family/marital	1,239	3,054	58	38
Personal/emotional	1,986	7,160	91	84
Social interaction	1,659	5,800	78	70
Employment	1,770	4,842	83	59
Community	932	2,676	44	33
Number of needs indicated⁷				
Zero to one	24	319	1	4
Two to three	331	3,089	15	36
Four	401	1,658	18	19
Five to seven	1,421	3,504	65	41

Notes: The number of unknowns were too high to get a reliable estimate of education completed. Admissions to custody includes admissions for warrants of committal, parole violations, parole revocation and other temporary detention.

1. Percentage calculations exclude 'unknown'.

2. Includes homicide, attempted murder and major assault.

3. Includes violations involving the deprivation of freedom and violations involving violence or the threat of violence.

4. Includes mischief and arson.

5. Includes federal statute offences, provincial and territorial offences, municipal by-law infractions, and unknown offences.

6. Includes only those cases where need assessments were performed, therefore proportions are not based on total admissions. Need is indicated as being present when the need is assessed as medium or high.

7. Includes only those cases where need assessments were performed. Need is indicated as being present when the need is assessed as medium or high. Maximum number of needs reported for federal offenders is 7.

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

Table 9

The number and proportion of female adults admitted to remand, 2001/2002 and 2006/2007

	2001/2002	2006/2007	percent	
	number		2001/2002	2006/2007
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	15	26	4	6
Prince Edward Island	7	..	4	..
Nova Scotia ¹	182	254	10	10
New Brunswick ¹	110	214	8	12
Quebec	2,192	2,769	8	10
Ontario ¹	6,379	8,700	11	14
Manitoba	972	1,202	13	13
Saskatchewan ¹	337	540	7	9
Alberta ^{1,2}	..	3,370	..	14
British Columbia	1,264	1,864	12	13
Yukon	32	47	10	13
Northwest Territories	11	24	5	9
Nunavut	..	..	..	..
Total provinces and territories³	11,494	15,640	10	12

Note: Calculations for percent distribution are based on total custody admissions excluding those where the sex is not stated.

1. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002; Alberta, 2005/2006. For these respondents, percentage calculation is based on sentenced custody totals excluding intermittent sentences. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

2. Alberta has been excluded due to a system change that occurred in 2005/2006 which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated.

3. Due to missing data for some years, totals and percentage calculations exclude Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Nunavut.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey and Integrated Correctional Services Survey.

Table 10

The number and proportion of female adults admitted to sentenced custody, 2001/2002 and 2006/2007

	2001/2002	2006/2007	2001/2002	2006/2007
	number		percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	61	73	5	7
Prince Edward Island	45	..	7	..
Nova Scotia ¹	86	158	6	9
New Brunswick ¹	95	283	6	12
Quebec	1,493	734	10	10
Ontario ¹	2,745	3,404	9	11
Manitoba	233	278	8	8
Saskatchewan ¹	312	468	9	13
Alberta ^{1,2}	..	2,520	..	12
British Columbia	777	1,058	8	11
Yukon	18	22	6	12
Northwest Territories	41	45	7	10
Nunavut	..	..	..	..
Total provinces and territories³	5,861	6,523	9	11
Total federal⁴	..	314	5	6

Note: Calculations for percent distribution are based on total custody admissions excluding those where the sex is not stated.

1. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002; Alberta, 2005/2006. For these respondents, percentage calculation is based on sentenced custody totals excluding intermittent sentences. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

2. Alberta has been excluded due to a system change that occurred in 2005/2006 which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated.

3. Due to missing data for some years, totals and percentage calculations exclude Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Nunavut.

4. Warrant of committal admissions only. Prior to 2005/2006, the federal jurisdictions did not supply the number of female adults admitted to custody, only the proportion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey and Integrated Correctional Services Survey.

Table 11

Number and proportion of female adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

Criminal Code										
Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code				
number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	
Newfoundland and Labrador ²										
2001/ 2002	15	26	17	30	7	12	15	26		
2002/ 2003										
2003/ 2004	8	16	20	40	4	8	16	32		
2004/ 2005										
2005/ 2006	11	17	25	40	4	6	23	37		
2006/ 2007										
	7	17	10	24	1	2	18	44		
	4	11	16	44	3	8	12	33		
	11	18	27	44	3	5	13	21		
Other federal statutes										
Other statutes and by-laws										
Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws				
number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	
Newfoundland and Labrador ²										
2001/ 2002	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	0		
2002/ 2003										
2003/ 2004	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0		
2004/ 2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2005/ 2006	2	5	1	2	0	0	2	5		
2006/ 2007	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	7	11	1	2	0	0	0	0		

Table 11 continues next page.

Table 11 (continued)

Number and proportion of female adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>							
	Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other <i>Criminal Code</i>	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Prince Edward Island								
2001/	5	11	7	16	26	58	7	16
2002/	9	18	5	10	31	61	4	8
2003/	2	6	3	9	24	75	3	9
2004/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other federal statutes								
Other statutes and by-laws								
Provincial statutes								
Municipal by-laws								
Prince Edward Island								
2001/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002/	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0
2003/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 11 continues next page.

Table 11 (continued)

Number and proportion of female adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

Criminal Code										
Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code				
number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	
Nova Scotia ²										
2001/ 2002	9	10	31	36	8	9	31	36		
2002/ 2003	14	13	33	32	3	3	28	27		
2003/ 2004	28	25	25	22	5	4	20	18		
2004/ 2005	32	25	32	25	3	2	32	25		
2005/ 2006	32	25	37	29	2	2	33	26		
2006/ 2007	29	18	58	37	3	2	51	32		
Other federal statutes				Other statutes and by-laws						
Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws				
number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹			
Nova Scotia ²										
2001/ 2002	6	7	0	0	1	1	0	0		
2002/ 2003	7	7	18	17	0	0	1	1		
2003/ 2004	7	6	20	18	0	0	7	6		
2004/ 2005	8	6	19	15	0	0	3	2		
2005/ 2006	6	5	16	13	0	0	0	0		
2006/ 2007	1	1	16	10	0	0	0	0		

Table 11 continues next page.

Table 11 (continued)
Number and proportion of female adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

Criminal Code										
Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code				
number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	
New Brunswick ²										
2001/ 2002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002/ 2003	25	14	67	37	19	11	39	22		
2003/ 2004	31	15	75	37	25	12	36	18		
2004/ 2005	21	11	82	43	11	6	48	25		
2005/ 2006	28	13	84	38	17	8	69	31		
2006/ 2007	17	7	86	34	25	10	79	31		
Other federal statutes				Other statutes and by-laws						
Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws				
number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	
New Brunswick ²										
2001/ 2002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002/ 2003	12	7	2	1	0	0	15	8		
2003/ 2004	15	7	1	0	0	0	22	11		
2004/ 2005	11	6	0	0	0	0	16	8		
2005/ 2006	9	4	1	0	0	0	15	7		
2006/ 2007	13	5	1	0	0	0	33	13		

Table 11 continues next page.

Table 11 (continued)

Number and proportion of female adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

Criminal Code										
Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code				
number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	
Quebec										
2001/ 2002	36	3	116	10	74	6	115	10		
2002/ 2003	44	4	100	10	73	7	123	12		
2003/ 2004	42	4	111	11	79	8	192	20		
2004/ 2005	36	4	129	15	91	10	257	29		
2005/ 2006	29	4	90	14	95	14	234	36		
2006/ 2007	55	10	80	14	101	18	179	32		
Other federal statutes										
Other statutes and by-laws										
Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws				
number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	
Quebec										
2001/ 2002	29	3	1	0	216	19	565	49		
2002/ 2003	32	3	1	0	190	18	480	46		
2003/ 2004	41	4	0	0	158	16	348	36		
2004/ 2005	55	6	3	0	77	9	233	26		
2005/ 2006	57	9	0	0	45	7	109	17		
2006/ 2007	34	6	1	0	25	4	84	15		

Table 11 continues next page.

Table 11 (continued)
Number and proportion of female adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>							
	Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Ontario²								
2001/ 2002	707	26	649	24	112	4	977	36
2002/ 2003	785	26	722	24	117	4	1 027	34
2003/ 2004	404	16	763	30	42	2	1 119	44
2004/ 2005	376	14	820	30	48	2	1 204	44
2005/ 2006	394	14	796	28	33	1	1 358	48
2006/ 2007	404	13	904	28	43	1	1 511	47
	Other federal statutes		Other statutes and by-laws					
	Drug offences		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws			
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Ontario²								
2001/ 2002	223	8	33	1	41	1	0	0
2002/ 2003	302	10	25	1	2	0	0	0
2003/ 2004	168	7	21	1	0	0	35	1
2004/ 2005	191	7	29	1	0	0	41	2
2005/ 2006	201	7	24	1	0	0	46	2
2006/ 2007	224	7	36	1	0	0	62	2

Table 11 continues next page.

Table 11 (continued)
Number and proportion of female adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

Criminal Code										
Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code				
number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	
Manitoba										
2001/ 2002	122	54	37	16	13	6	47	21		
2002/ 2003	96	41	62	26	19	8	53	23		
2003/ 2004	100	47	52	24	14	7	32	15		
2004/ 2005	130	48	60	22	29	11	36	13		
2005/ 2006	149	52	66	23	18	6	40	14		
2006/ 2007	128	46	79	28	18	6	39	14		
Other federal statutes				Other statutes and by-laws						
Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws				
number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹			
Manitoba										
2001/ 2002	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	0		
2002/ 2003	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	0		
2003/ 2004	7	3	8	4	0	0	0	0		
2004/ 2005	8	3	9	3	0	0	0	0		
2005/ 2006	0	0	15	5	0	0	0	0		
2006/ 2007	3	1	10	4	1	0	0	0		

Table 11 continues next page.

Table 11 (continued)
 Number and proportion of female adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>							
	<i>Crimes of violence</i>		<i>Property crimes</i>		<i>Impaired driving</i>		<i>Other Criminal Code</i>	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Saskatchewan²								
2001/ 2002	58	19	63	21	28	9	126	42
2002/ 2003	42	12	83	24	33	10	161	47
2003/ 2004	44	12	83	22	39	10	189	50
2004/ 2005	55	15	92	25	25	7	173	46
2005/ 2006	38	9	93	22	25	6	243	56
2006/ 2007	61	13	109	24	25	5	236	51
Other federal statutes								
Other statutes and by-laws								
	<i>Drug offences</i>		<i>Other federal statutes</i>		<i>Provincial statutes</i>		<i>Municipal by-laws</i>	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Saskatchewan²								
2001/ 2002	12	4	2	1	0	0	14	5
2002/ 2003	7	2	4	1	0	0	15	4
2003/ 2004	3	1	4	1	0	0	14	4
2004/ 2005	9	2	3	1	0	0	18	5
2005/ 2006	10	2	5	1	0	0	17	4
2006/ 2007	12	3	5	1	0	0	11	2

Table 11 continues next page.

Table 11 (continued)
Number and proportion of female adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>							
	<i>Crimes of violence</i>		<i>Property crimes</i>		<i>Impaired driving</i>		<i>Other Criminal Code</i>	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Alberta^{2,3}								
2001/ 2002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002/ 2003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2003/ 2004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2004/ 2005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005/ 2006	270	10	847	31	49	2	731	27
2006/ 2007	235	10	749	31	43	2	665	27
	Other federal statutes							
	Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Other statutes and by-laws			
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Alberta^{2,3}								
2001/ 2002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002/ 2003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2003/ 2004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2004/ 2005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005/ 2006	101	4	22	1	717	26	0	0
2006/ 2007	93	4	19	1	634	26	0	0

Table 11 continues next page.

Table 1.1 (continued)

Number and proportion of female adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>							
	<i>Crimes of violence</i>		<i>Property crimes</i>		<i>Impaired driving</i>		<i>Other Criminal Code</i>	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
British Columbia								
2001/	70	9	257	33	12	2	252	32
2002/			210	29	16	2	279	39
2003/	65	9						
2004/	52	8	201	30	14	2	274	40
2005/	65	8	219	27	11	1	299	37
2006/	87	10	280	31	13	1	334	37
2007	100	10	306	29	11	1	401	38
Other federal statutes								
	<i>Drug offences</i>		<i>Other federal statutes</i>		<i>Provincial statutes</i>		<i>Municipal by-laws</i>	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
British Columbia								
2001/	81	10	73	9	31	4	0	0
2002/								
2003/	65	9	63	9	23	3	0	0
2004/	62	9	76	11	0	0	0	0
2005/	114	14	94	12	15	2	0	0
2006/	138	15	51	6	4	0	0	0
2007	125	12	90	9	10	1	0	0

Table 1.1 continues next page.

Table 1.1 (continued)
 Number and proportion of female adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

Criminal Code										
Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code				
number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	
Yukon										
2001/ 2002	2	6	6	19	2	6	22	69		
2002/ 2003	4	24	6	35	1	6	3	18		
2003/ 2004	4	36	2	18	0	0	2	18		
2004/ 2005	2	17	4	33	1	8	5	42		
2005/ 2006	11	48	4	17	2	9	4	17		
2006/ 2007	4	18	6	27	1	5	10	45		
Other federal statutes			Other statutes and by-laws							
Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws				
number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹			
Yukon										
2001/ 2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2002/ 2003	3	18	0	0	0	0	0			
2003/ 2004	2	18	0	0	1	9	0			
2004/ 2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2005/ 2006	2	9	0	0	0	0	0			
2006/ 2007	1	5	0	0	0	0	0			

Table 1.1 continues next page.

Table 1.1 (continued)

Number and proportion of female adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

Criminal Code										
	Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other Criminal Code			
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹		
Northwest Territories										
2001/ 2002	16	39	6	15	5	12	14	34		
2002/ 2003	20	28	11	15	8	11	31	44		
2003/ 2004	25	54	6	13	4	9	11	24		
2004/ 2005	17	68	3	12	0	0	4	16		
2005/ 2006	11	39	4	14	1	4	12	43		
2006/ 2007	29	64	10	22	0	0	6	13		
Other federal statutes			Other statutes and by-laws							
Drug offences			Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws			
number			percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	
Northwest Territories										
2001/ 2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2002/ 2003	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2003/ 2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2004/ 2005	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2005/ 2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2006/ 2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Table 1.1 continues next page.

Table 11 (continued)
 Number and proportion of female adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>							
	<i>Crimes of violence</i>		<i>Property crimes</i>		<i>Impaired driving</i>		<i>Other Criminal Code</i>	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Nunavut								
2001/ 2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002/ 2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003/ 2004	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004/ 2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/ 2006	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006/ 2007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other federal statutes							
	<i>Drug offences</i>		<i>Other federal statutes</i>		<i>Provincial statutes</i>		<i>Municipal by-laws</i>	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Nunavut								
2001/ 2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002/ 2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003/ 2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004/ 2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/ 2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006/ 2007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 11 continues next page.

Table 1.1 (continued)

Number and proportion of female adults admitted to sentenced custody by most serious offence, provinces and territories 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

	<i>Criminal Code</i>							
	<i>Crimes of violence</i>		<i>Property crimes</i>		<i>Impaired driving</i>		<i>Other Criminal Code</i>	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Adjusted total¹								
2003/2004	741	14	1,343	26	226	4	1 898	36
2004/2005	741	14	1,451	27	220	4	2 076	38
2005/2006	783	14	1,470	26	209	4	2 339	42
2006/2007	838	14	1,665	27	230	4	2 525	42
Other federal statutes								
Other statutes and by-laws								
	Drug offences		Other federal statutes		Provincial statutes		Municipal by-laws	
	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹	number	percent ¹
Adjusted total¹								
2003/2004	305	6	130	2	159	3	426	8
2004/2005	399	7	158	3	92	2	313	6
2005/2006	424	8	112	2	49	1	187	3
2006/2007	420	7	160	3	36	1	190	3

1. Percent calculations exclude admissions where the most serious offence is not stated.
2. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002; Alberta, 2005/2006. For these respondents, percentage calculation is based on sentenced custody totals excluding intermittent sentences. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
3. Data for Alberta prior to 2005/2006 have been excluded due to a system change that occurred in 2005/2006, which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated.
4. Due to missing data for some years, Prince Edward Island and Nunavut have been excluded. Alberta has also been excluded due to a system change in 2005/2006 which changed the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated. Excludes intermittent sentences.

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

Table 12

Median age of adults admitted to custody, 1991/1992, 1998/1999 and 2006/2007

	Median age upon admission					
	Sentenced custody			Remand		
	1991/1992	1998/1999	2006/2007	1991/1992	1998/1999	2006/2007
	number					
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	29	31	31	28	28	29
Prince Edward Island	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia ¹	28	30	31	27	31	31
New Brunswick ¹	29	31	32	26	29	30
Quebec	30	34	37	29	32	33
Ontario ¹	..	31	33	..	31	31
Manitoba	29	30	28	28	28	28
Saskatchewan ¹	27	29	30	26	28	28
Alberta ^{1,2}	..	..	31	..	..	30
British Columbia	29	31	33	27	30	32
Yukon	29	33	32	29	33	31
Northwest Territories	27	..	30	24	..	30
Nunavut	..	..	38	..	..	35
Total Federal³	..	33	32	...	...	...

Note: Offenders under the age of 18 years at the time of admission are excluded.

1. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002; Alberta, 2005/2006. For these respondents, percentage calculation is based on sentenced custody totals excluding intermittent sentences. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

2. Alberta has been excluded due to a system change that occurred in 2005/2006 which altered the methodology by which admissions to custody were calculated.

3. Commencing 2001/2002, federal data are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years and previous publications should be made with caution. Data represent admissions of federal jurisdiction offenders in federal or provincial facilities.

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

Table 13
 Characteristics of adult offenders admitted to correctional services, 2006/2007

	Sentenced custody			Remand			Probation			Conditional sentence			Total Aboriginal adult population 2006 percent
	Female Aboriginal percent	Median age years	Female Aboriginal percent	Median age years	Female Aboriginal percent	Median age years	Female Aboriginal percent	Median age years					
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	7	20	31	6	29	29	20	..	32	22	8	31	5
Prince Edward Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nova Scotia ¹	9	8	31	10	9	31	17	5	32	16	5	33	3
New Brunswick ¹	12	10	32	12	11	30	17	7	31	18	11	31	3
Quebec	10	3	37	10	3	33	14	7	32	14	6	35	2
Ontario ¹	11	10	33	14	10	31	18	8	32	22	12	32	2
Manitoba	8	69	28	13	65	28	19	55	28	18	41	29	16
Saskatchewan ¹	13	81	30	9	79	28	23	71	28	20	75	29	15
Alberta ¹	12	35	31	14	36	30	19	23	30	19	16	29	6
British Columbia	11	22	33	0	20	32	19	22	32	17	19	35	5
Yukon	12	68	32	13	75	31	18	58	33	14	59	33	25
Northwest Territories	10	90	30	9	90	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	97	..	10	98	..	85
Provincial and territorial total	11	20	..	12	18	..	18	19	..	18	21	..	...
Federal total	6	18	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Percent calculations exclude unknowns.

1. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002; Alberta, 2005/2006. For these respondents, percentage calculation is based on sentenced custody totals excluding intermittent sentences. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

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

Table 14
Admissions to conditional sentence by most serious offence and sentence length, select jurisdictions, 2006/2007

Length of conditional sentence on admission	Total offences	Criminal Code				Federal statutes
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	
Drug offences						
Newfoundland and Labrador						
3 months or less	53	65	61	0	57	18
More than 3 months to 6 months	26	22	28	56	27	20
More than 6 months to 12 months	14	8	9	33	12	36
More than 12 months and less than 18 months	5	3	2	0	4	20
18 months or more	2	2	1	11	0	7
number						
Total conditional sentence admissions	317	60	122	9	81	45
Nova Scotia						
3 months or less	30	36	26	32	40	10
More than 3 months to 6 months	26	23	30	21	30	19
More than 6 months to 12 months	23	19	24	26	19	37
More than 12 months and less than 18 months	10	9	11	16	3	20
18 months or more	11	13	10	5	8	14
number						
Total conditional sentence admissions	656	189	183	19	172	93
New Brunswick						
3 months or less	27	31	17	17	46	16
More than 3 months to 6 months	34	39	35	0	30	32
More than 6 months to 12 months	25	20	33	33	17	26
More than 12 months and less than 18 months	9	5	10	17	5	19
18 months or more	5	5	5	33	2	7
number						
Total conditional sentence admissions	600	210	216	6	111	57
Ontario						
3 months or less	24	28	20	36	33	11
More than 3 months to 6 months	32	33	35	36	31	26
More than 6 months to 12 months	26	23	27	16	20	38
More than 12 months and less than 18 months	10	8	10	6	8	14
18 months or more	9	8	9	5	8	11
number						
Total conditional sentence admissions	4,896	1,310	1,312	151	1,118	1,005

Table 14 continues next page.

Table 14 (continued)
Admissions to conditional sentence by most serious offence and sentence length, select jurisdictions, 2006/2007

Length of conditional sentence on admission	Total offences	Criminal Code				Federal statutes
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	
Drug offences						
Saskatchewan						
3 months or less	10	7	9	12	16	1
More than 3 months to 6 months	37	37	39	36	43	14
More than 6 months to 12 months	34	38	33	30	25	49
More than 12 months and less than 18 months	14	13	13	15	10	27
18 months or more	6	5	7	6	6	10
number						
Total conditional sentence admissions	1,484	482	405	66	401	130
Alberta						
3 months or less	5	6	7	0	8	1
More than 3 months to 6 months	20	23	22	25	32	8
More than 6 months to 12 months	30	28	37	35	31	25
More than 12 months and less than 18 months	22	24	22	29	17	23
18 months or more	22	20	12	11	11	42
number						
Total conditional sentence admissions	1,177	297	343	28	202	307
Total - all available jurisdictions						
3 months or less	21	23	19	25	29	8
More than 3 months to 6 months	31	32	33	34	33	21
More than 6 months to 12 months	27	26	28	23	21	36
More than 12 months and less than 18 months	12	10	12	11	8	18
18 months or more	10	9	9	6	7	17
number						
Total conditional sentence admissions	9,130	2,548	2,581	279	2,085	1,637

Notes: Calculations for percent distribution are based on total conditional sentence admissions excluding those where most serious offence and/or sentence length is not known. Admissions for other federal statutes and provincial and territorial and municipal offences have been excluded from this table due to small numbers.

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

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Pages 240 through 261 redacted for the following reasons:

s. 13; s. 16