

## Chapter 9

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Sentencing and Parole in Canada.

### **The corrections and Conditional Release act**

Balance between:

- 1) Reasonable, safe, secure, and humane control of offenders in correctional institutions and under supervision in the community.
  
- 2) Assisting and encouraging offenders to become law abiding citizens.

### **Goal of Sentencing \***

- 1) Denunciation
- 2) Specific Deterrence
- 3) General Deterrence
- 4) Incapacitation
- 5) Rehabilitation
- 6) Reparation
- 7) Promote Responsibility

### **Sentencing Options**

- Absolute/Conditional Discharge
- Probation
- Restitution
- Fines/Community Service
- Conditional Sentence
- Imprisonment

### **Fundamental Principles of Sentencing**

**Proportionality:** A sentence must be proportionate to the gravity of the offence and the degree of responsibility of the offender.

**Adequacy:**

**Subsidiarity:**

**Minimal Criminal Sentencing**

**Sentencing Disparity:** Variation in sentencing patterns due to the influence of factors that are not legally relevant to a case.

### **National Parole Board**

- Decisions relation to conditional Release
- Temporary Absence
- Day Parole (must serve 1/6th of sentence)
- Full parole (Must serve 1/3 of sentence)
- Statutory Release (Must be released after 2/3 of sentence)
- Detention order (Upon statutory release, parole board can decide to keep you)

### **Principles of Effective Treatment (Don Andrews)**

Risk principle (who): Match risk level to treatment services level

Need Principle(What): Target Criminogenic needs rather than non-criminogenic needs.  
Criminogenic needs= dynamic factors that are associated with criminal behaviour.

Responsivity Principle (How): Match style and mode of treatment delivery to offenders ability and learning style.

### **Treatment Does Work**

- Principles of effective treatment are adhered to 28% reduction in recidivism.