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Canada

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2018 ANNUAL REPORT



## Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

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

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# Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

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# 2018

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

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## PREFACE

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

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

The *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* (CCRSO) has been published annually since 1998. Readers are advised that in some instances figures have been revised from earlier publications. Also, the total number of offenders will vary slightly depending on the characteristics of the data set.

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

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## PREFACE (CONTINUED)

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Regarding police crime data from Statistics Canada, until the late 1980s, the *Uniform Crime Reporting* (UCR) survey provided aggregate counts of the number of incidents reported to police and the number of persons charged by type of offence. With the advent of microdata reporting, the UCR has become an “incident-based” survey (UCR2), collecting in-depth information about each criminal incident. The update to this new survey, as well as revisions to the definitions of violent crime, property crime, and other *Criminal Code* offences has resulted in data only being available from 1998 to the present. It is worth noting that the Total Crime Rates presented in the CCRSO differ from those reported by Statistics Canada in their publications. The Total Crime Rates reported in the CCRSO include offences (i.e., traffic offences in the Canadian *Criminal Code* and violations of federal statutes) that are excluded in the rates published by Statistics Canada.

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## CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS

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### **Public Safety Canada**

Public Safety Canada is Canada's lead federal department for public safety, which includes emergency management, national security and community safety. Its many responsibilities include developing legislation and policies that govern corrections, implementing innovative approaches to community justice, and providing research expertise and resources to the corrections community.

### **Correctional Service Canada**

The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) is the federal government agency responsible for administering sentences of a term of two years or more, as imposed by the courts. CSC is responsible for managing institutions of various security levels and supervising offenders under conditional release in the community.

### **Parole Board of Canada**

The Parole Board of Canada is an independent administrative tribunal responsible for making decisions about the timing and conditions of release of offenders into the community on various forms of conditional release. The Board also makes pardon decisions and recommendations respecting clemency through the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

### **Office of the Correctional Investigator**

The Office of the Correctional Investigator is an ombudsman for federal offenders. It conducts investigations into the problems of offenders related to decisions, recommendations, acts or omissions of the Correctional Service of Canada that affect offenders individually or as a group.

### **Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (Statistics Canada)**

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) is a division of Statistics Canada. The CCJS is the focal point of a federal-provincial-territorial partnership, known as the National Justice Statistics Initiative, for the collection of information on the nature and extent of crime and the administration of civil and criminal justice in Canada.



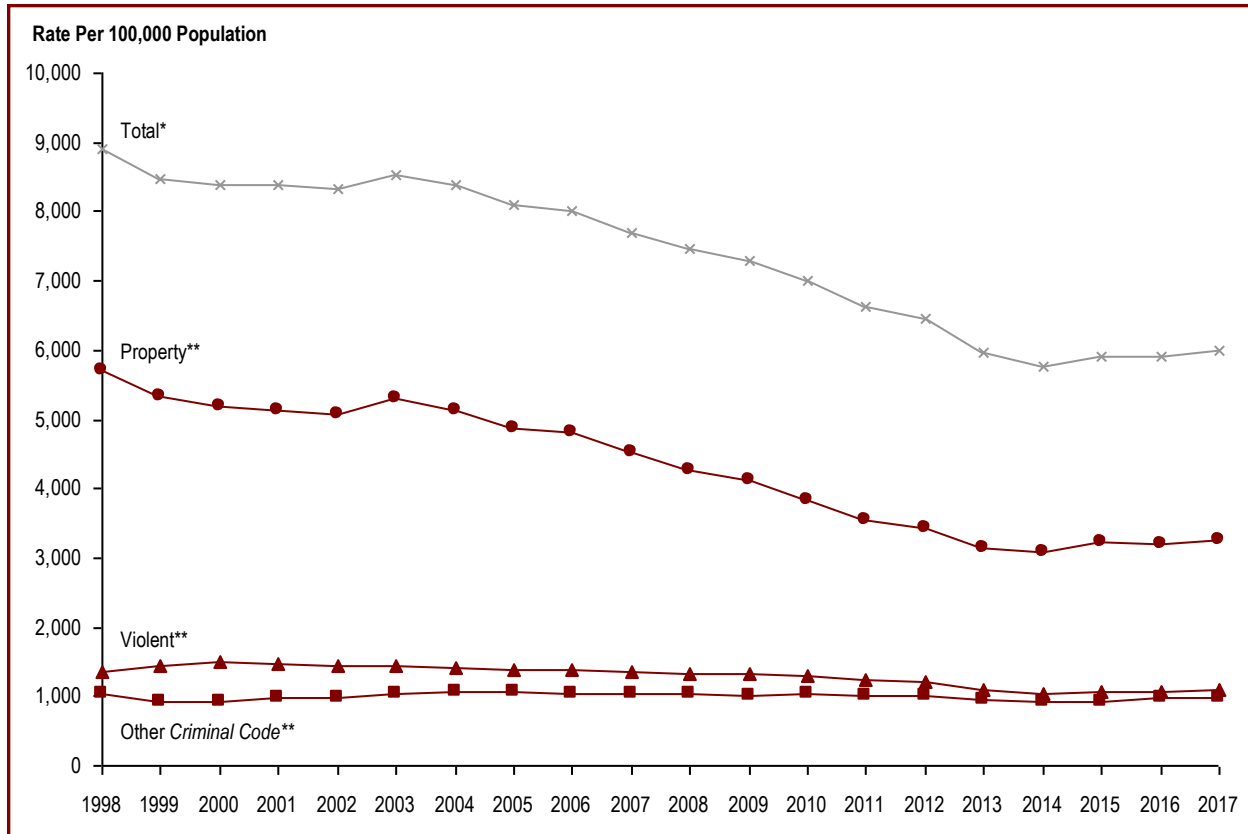
## SECTION A

CONTEXT - CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE SYSTEM



## POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS BEEN DECREASING SINCE 1998

Figure A1



Source: Table 35-10-0177-01, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The overall crime rate has decreased 36.3% since 1998, from 8,915 per 100,000 to 6,006 in 2017.
- Over the same period, there was a 43.0% decrease in the property crime rate, from 5,696 per 100,000 to 3,245 in 2017. In contrast, the crime rate for drug offences has increased 5.1% since 1998, from 235 per 100,000 population to 247.
- The rate of violent crime has fluctuated over the last 19 years, peaking in 2000 at 1,494 per 100,000 population. Since 2000, the rate of violent crimes had decreased by 26.5% to 1,098 in 2017.
- In general, the crime rates for traffic offences and other *Criminal Code* offences have fluctuated since 1998.

### Note:

\*Unlike Statistics Canada, the Total Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and violations of federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Total Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada.

\*\*The definitions for Violent, Property and Other *Criminal Code* offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

These crime statistics are based on crimes that are reported to the police. Since not all crimes are reported to the police, these figures underestimate actual crime. See Figure F1 for rates based on victimization surveys (drawn from the *General Social Survey*), an alternative method of measuring crime.

## POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS BEEN DECREASING SINCE 1998

Table A1

Year	Type of Offence						Total*
	Violent**	Property**	Traffic	Other CC**	Drugs	Total Other Fed. Stat-	
1998	1,345	5,696	496	1,051	235	40	8,915
1999	1,440	5,345	388	910	264	44	8,474
2000	1,494	5,189	370	924	287	43	8,376
2001	1,473	5,124	393	989	288	62	8,390
2002	1,441	5,080	379	991	296	55	8,315
2003	1,435	5,299	373	1,037	274	46	8,532
2004	1,404	5,123	379	1,072	306	50	8,391
2005	1,389	4,884	378	1,052	290	60	8,090
2006	1,387	4,809	376	1,050	295	57	8,004
2007	1,354	4,525	402	1,029	308	59	7,707
2008	1,334	4,258	437	1,039	308	67	7,475
2009	1,322	4,122	435	1,017	291	57	7,281
2010	1,292	3,838	420	1,029	321	62	6,996
2011	1,236	3,536	424	1,008	330	60	6,627
2012	1,198	3,435	406	1,000	317	67	6,459
2013	1,093	3,147	386	954	310	52	5,971
2014	1,041	3,090	364	915	294	49	5,777
2015	1,066	3,218	351	926	278	50	5,913
2016	1,052	3,207	345	965	263	59	5,962
2017	1,098	3,245	342	991	247	69	6,006

Source: Table 35-10-0177-01, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

### Note:

\*Unlike Statistics Canada, the Total Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and violations of federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Total Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada.

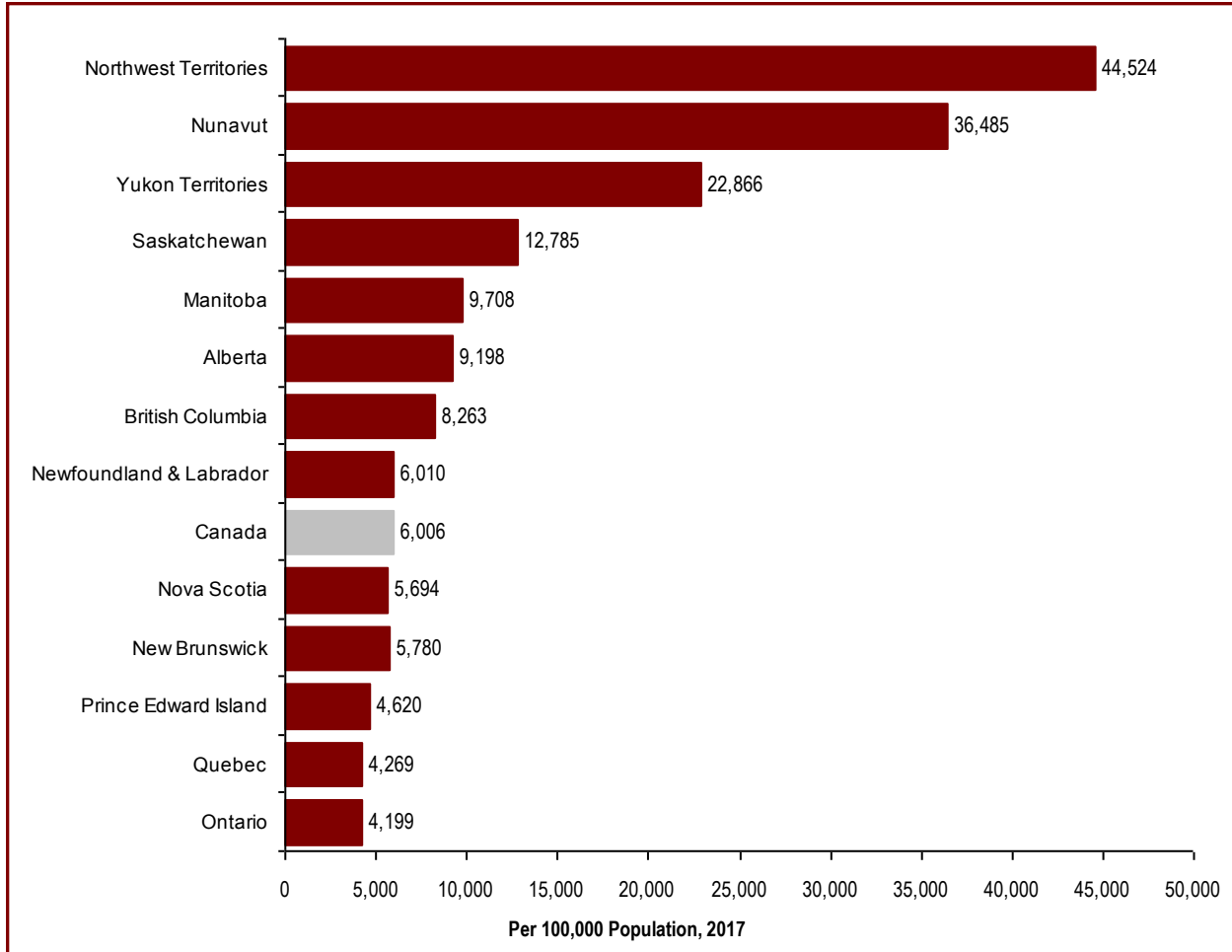
\*\*The definitions for Violent, Property, Other *Criminal Code* offences, and Total Other Federal Statutes have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

Rates are based on incidents reported per 100,000 population.

Due to rounding, rates may not add up to totals.

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

Figure A2



Source: Table 35-10-0177-01, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Crime rates are higher in the west and highest in the territories. This general pattern has been stable over time.
- The Canadian crime rate\* slightly increased from 5,970 in 2013 to 6,006 in 2017.

**Note:**

\*Rates are based on 100,000 population.

Unlike Statistics Canada, the Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and violations of federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada. In addition, the definitions for Violent, Property and Other *Criminal Code* offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

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

Table A2

Province/Territory	Crime Rate*				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Newfoundland & Labrador	6,677	6,216	6,362	6,490	6,010
Prince Edward Island	6,541	5,304	4,677	4,929	4,620
Nova Scotia	6,414	6,229	5,697	5,555	5,694
New Brunswick	5,476	5,072	5,514	5,318	5,780
Quebec	4,701	4,317	4,212	4,184	4,269
Ontario	4,182	4,003	3,998	4,061	4,119
Manitoba	8,720	8,399	8,904	9,479	9,708
Saskatchewan	12,545	12,138	12,803	13,362	12,785
Alberta	7,962	7,986	8,846	8,940	9,198
British Columbia	8,535	8,602	8,758	8,670	8,263
Yukon Territories	26,150	26,430	26,072	23,828	22,866
Northwest Territories	48,550	46,677	47,254	43,351	44,524
Nunavut	34,650	32,628	34,370	35,740	36,485
<b>Canada</b>	<b>5,970</b>	<b>5,777</b>	<b>5,913</b>	<b>5,961</b>	<b>6,006</b>

Source: Table 35-10-0177-01, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Note:**

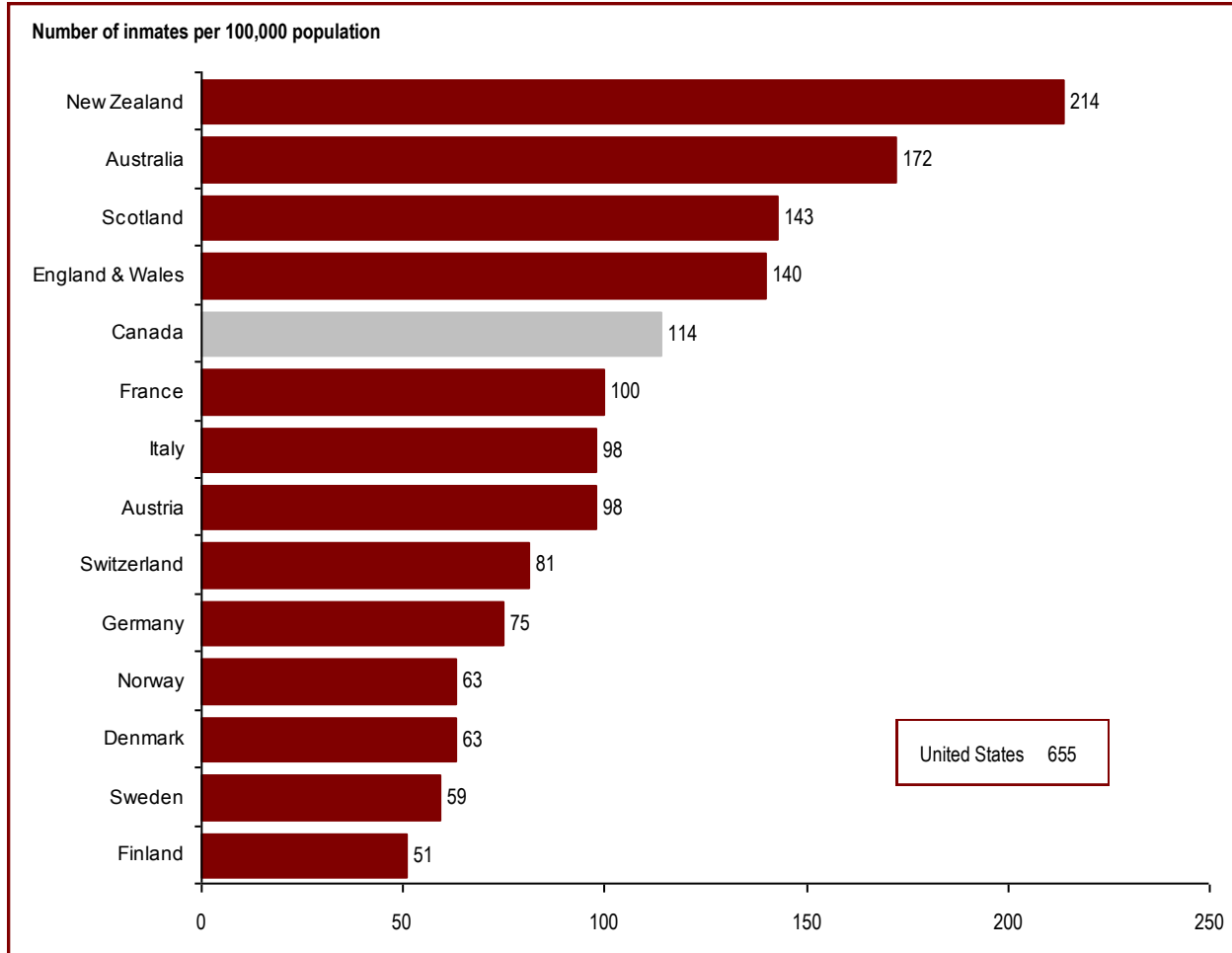
\*Rates are based on 100,000 population.

Unlike Statistics Canada, the Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and violations of federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada. In addition, the definitions for Violent, Property and Other *Criminal Code* offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.



## CANADA'S INCARCERATION RATE RELATIVE TO OTHER WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Figure A3



Source: World Prison Population List online (retrieved February 12, 2019 at [www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population-total](http://www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population-total)).

- Canada's incarceration rate is higher than the rates in most western European countries but much lower than the United States, where the most recent incarceration rate was 655 per 100,000 general population.
- Based on the most up-to-date information available from the International Centre for Prison Studies, Canada's incarceration rate was 114 per 100,000. When ranked from highest to lowest, Canada's prison population rate was ranked 138 of 223 countries.

**Note:**

The incarceration rate, in this figure, is a measure of the number of people (i.e., adults and youth) in custody per 100,000 people in the general population. Incarceration rates from the *World Prison Population List* are based on the most recently available data at the time the list was compiled. Due to variations in the availability of information, the 2006 and 2008 dates reported in Figure A3 refer to when the *World Prison Population Lists* (*Seventh and Eighth Editions* respectively) were published, but may not necessarily correspond to the date the data were obtained. For 2018, the data was retrieved online on February 12, 2019 from <http://www.prisonstudies.org> which contains the most up-to-date information available. These data reflect incarceration rates based on the country's population. Additionally, different practices and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

## CANADA'S INCARCERATION RATE RELATIVE TO OTHER WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Table A3

	2006 <sup>1*</sup>	2008 <sup>2*</sup>	2011 <sup>3*</sup>	2012 <sup>4*</sup>	2013 <sup>5*</sup>	2014 <sup>6*</sup>	2015 <sup>7*</sup>	2016 <sup>8*</sup>	2017 <sup>9*</sup>	2018 <sup>10*</sup>
United States	738	756	743	730	716	707	698	693	666	655
New Zealand	186	185	199	194	192	190	190	203	214	214
England & Wales	148	153	155	154	148	149	148	147	146	140
Scotland	139	152	155	151	147	144	144	142	138	143
Australia	126	129	133	129	130	143	151	152	168	172
<b>Canada</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>114</b>
Italy	104	92	110	109	106	88	86	90	95	98
Austria	105	95	104	104	98	99	95	93	94	98
France	85	96	102	102	101	102	100	103	103	100
Germany	95	89	87	83	79	81	78	78	77	75
Switzerland	83	76	79	76	82	87	84	83	82	81
Sweden	82	74	78	70	67	57	60	53	57	59
Denmark	77	63	74	74	73	67	61	58	59	63
Norway	66	69	73	73	72	75	71	74	74	63
Finland	75	64	59	59	58	55	57	55	57	51

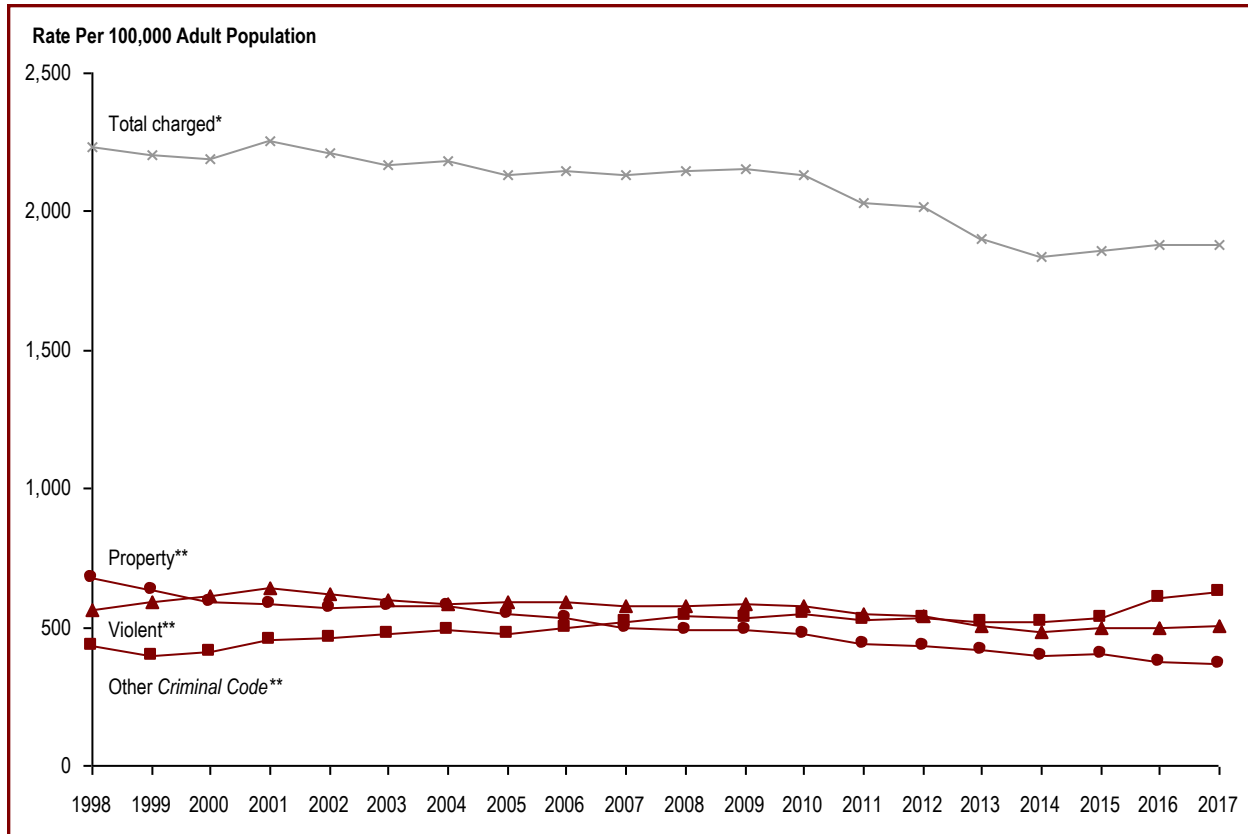
Source: International Centre for Prison Studies: <sup>1</sup>World Prison Population List (Seventh Edition); <sup>2</sup>World Prison Population List (Eighth Edition); <sup>3</sup>World Prison Population List online (retrieved October 7, 2011 at [www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php](http://www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php)); <sup>4</sup>World Prison Population List online (retrieved October 15, 2012 at [www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php](http://www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php)); <sup>5</sup>World Prison Population List online (retrieved November 20, 2013 at [www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php](http://www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php)); <sup>6</sup>World Prison Population List online (retrieved December 8, 2014 at [www.prisonstudies.org/world-prison-brief](http://www.prisonstudies.org/world-prison-brief)); <sup>7</sup>World Prison Population List (retrieved November 20, 2015 at [www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population-total](http://www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population-total)); <sup>8</sup>World Prison Population List online (retrieved December 6, 2016 at [www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population-total](http://www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population-total)); <sup>9</sup>World Prison Population List online (retrieved November 10, 2017 at [www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population-total](http://www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population-total)); <sup>10</sup>World Prison Population List (Twelfth Edition) online (retrieved February 12, 2019 at [www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population-total](http://www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population-total)).

### Note:

\*Incarceration rates from the *World Prison Population List* are based on the most recently available data at the time the list was compiled. Due to variations in the availability of information, the 2006 and 2008 dates reported in Table A3 refer to when the *World Prison Population Lists* (Seventh and Eighth Editions respectively) were published, but may not necessarily correspond to the date the data were obtained. For 2018, the data was retrieved online on February 12, 2019 at [www.prisonstudies.org](http://www.prisonstudies.org) which contains the most up to date information available. Additionally, different practices and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures. Rates are based on 100,000 population.

## THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED

Figure A4



Source: Table 35-10-0177-01, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Since 1998, the rate of adults charged has decreased from 2,236 adults per 100,000 to 1,881 in 2017, a decrease of 15.9%.
- Over the same period, the rate of adults charged with violent crimes decreased by 10.1%, such that in 2017, 506 adults were charged per 100,000, whereas the rate of adults charged for property offences decreased by 45.2% from 677 adults per 100,000 to 371 in 2017.

**Note:**

\*Unlike Statistics Canada, the Total Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and violations of federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Total Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada.

\*\*The definitions for Violent, Property and Other Criminal Code offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, extortion, robbery, firearms, and other violent offences such as uttering threats and criminal harassment.

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

## THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED

Table A4

Year	Type of Offence						Total Charged*
	Violent**	Property**	Traffic	Other CCC**	Drugs	Total Other Fed. Stat-	
1998	563	677	374	430	168	12	2,236
1999	590	632	371	396	185	18	2,203
2000	615	591	349	411	198	16	2,190
2001	641	584	349	451	202	18	2,256
2002	617	569	336	460	199	18	2,211
2003	598	573	326	476	172	15	2,168
2004	584	573	314	490	187	22	2,180
2005	589	550	299	479	185	22	2,131
2006	594	533	300	498	198	20	2,150
2007	577	499	298	521	208	20	2,132
2008	576	487	307	540	207	22	2,149
2009	585	490	311	532	201	20	2,152
2010	576	473	295	545	211	22	2,132
2011	548	441	271	527	213	23	2,034
2012	540	434	268	535	202	25	2,016
2013	504	415	242	518	200	18	1,904
2014	486	397	232	518	190	13	1,840
2015	498	401	228	531	180	15	1,859
2016	506	378	220	603	169	17	1,900
2017	506	371	206	636	155	12	1,881

Source: Table 35-10-0177-01, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

### Note:

\*Unlike Statistics Canada, the Total Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and violations of federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Total Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada.

\*\*The definitions for Violent, Property, Other *Criminal Code* offences, and Total Other Federal Statutes have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

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

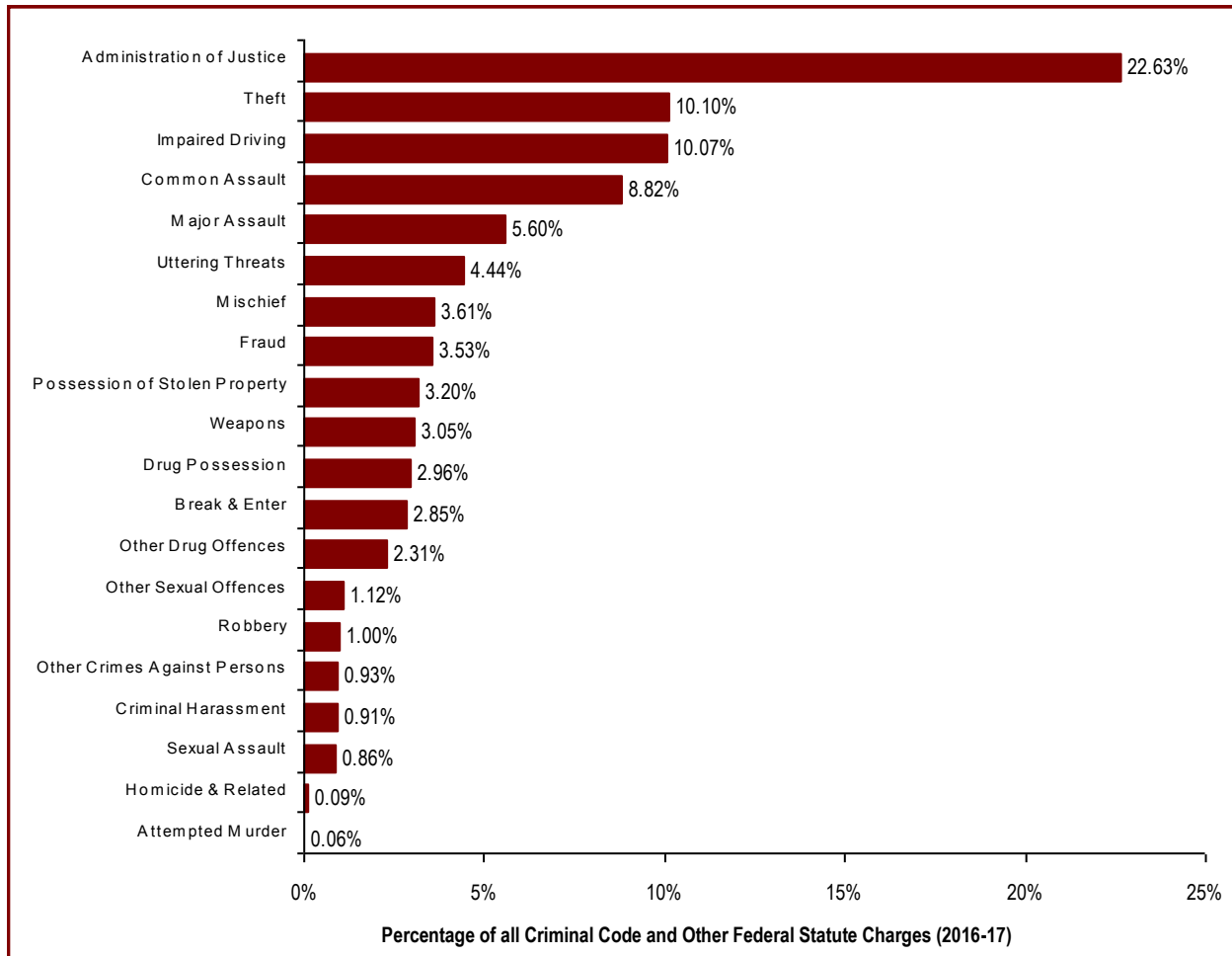
Due to rounding, rates may not add up to totals.

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

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CASES, CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON CASES AND CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY CASES EACH ACCOUNT FOR 23% OF CASES\* IN ADULT COURTS

Figure A5



Source: Table 35-10-0027-01, Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Administration of justice cases (offences related to case proceedings such as failure to appear in court, failure to comply with a court order, breach of probation, and unlawfully at large) account for more than one fifth of cases completed in adult criminal courts.
- Apart from administration of justice cases, theft and impaired driving are the most frequent cases in adult courts.

### Note:

\*Cases completed in adult criminal courts.

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

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CASES, CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON CASES AND CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY CASES EACH ACCOUNT FOR 23% OF CASES\* IN ADULT COURTS

Table A5

Type of Charge	Criminal Code and Other Federal Statute Charges					
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	#	%	#	%		
<b>Crimes Against the Person</b>	<b>80,994</b>	<b>23.01</b>	<b>82,387</b>	<b>23.47</b>	<b>85,270</b>	<b>23.84</b>
Homicide and Related	262	0.07	247	0.07	328	0.09
Attempted Murder	158	0.04	195	0.06	197	0.06
Robbery	3,318	0.94	3,512	1.00	3,594	1.00
Sexual Assault	2,753	0.78	2,925	0.83	3,086	0.86
Other Sexual Offences	3,564	1.01	3,823	1.09	4,015	1.12
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	18,644	5.30	19,164	5.46	20,034	5.60
Common Assault (Level 1)	30,517	8.67	30,748	8.76	31,554	8.82
Uttering Threats	15,849	4.50	15,677	4.47	15,897	4.44
Criminal Harassment	3,006	0.85	3,114	0.89	3,251	0.91
Other Crimes Against Persons	2,923	0.83	2,982	0.85	3,314	0.93
<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>80,467</b>	<b>22.86</b>	<b>81,959</b>	<b>23.35</b>	<b>85,125</b>	<b>23.80</b>
Theft	35,195	10.00	35,537	10.12	36,112	10.10
Break and Enter	9,458	2.69	9,830	2.80	10,207	2.85
Fraud	11,371	3.23	11,623	3.31	12,634	3.53
Mischief	12,418	3.53	12,471	3.55	12,921	3.61
Possession of Stolen Property	10,441	2.97	10,872	3.10	11,460	3.20
Other Property Crimes	1,584	0.45	1,626	0.46	1,791	0.50
<b>Administration of Justice</b>	<b>78,365</b>	<b>22.26</b>	<b>79,312</b>	<b>22.59</b>	<b>80,950</b>	<b>22.63</b>
Fail to Appear	3,892	1.11	4,111	1.17	4,305	1.20
Breach of Probation	30,716	8.73	31,047	8.84	31,337	8.76
Unlawfully at Large	2,616	0.74	2,607	0.74	2,734	0.76
Fail to Comply with Order	33,159	9.42	33,546	9.56	34,341	9.60
Other Admin. Justice	7,982	2.27	8,001	2.28	8,233	2.30
<b>Other Criminal Code</b>	<b>15,419</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>16,162</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>16,590</b>	<b>4.64</b>
Weapons	9,693	2.75	10,545	3.00	10,906	3.05
Prostitution	388	0.11	198	0.06	425	0.12
Disturbing the Peace	1,136	0.32	1,056	0.30	938	0.26
Residual Criminal Code	4,202	1.19	4,363	1.24	4,321	1.21
<b>Criminal Code Traffic</b>	<b>49,346</b>	<b>14.02</b>	<b>46,728</b>	<b>13.31</b>	<b>45,812</b>	<b>12.81</b>
Impaired Driving	39,585	11.25	36,825	10.49	36,000	10.07
Other CC Traffic	9,761	2.77	9,903	2.82	9,812	2.74
<b>Other Federal Statutes</b>	<b>47,428</b>	<b>13.47</b>	<b>44,513</b>	<b>12.68</b>	<b>43,895</b>	<b>12.27</b>
Drug Possession	13,677	3.89	12,515	3.56	10,571	2.96
Other Drug Offences	9,228	2.62	8,547	2.43	8,273	2.31
Residual Federal Statutes	23,621	6.71	22,554	6.42	24,330	6.80
<b>Total Offences</b>	<b>352,019</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>351,061</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>357,642</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Table 35-10-0027-01, Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

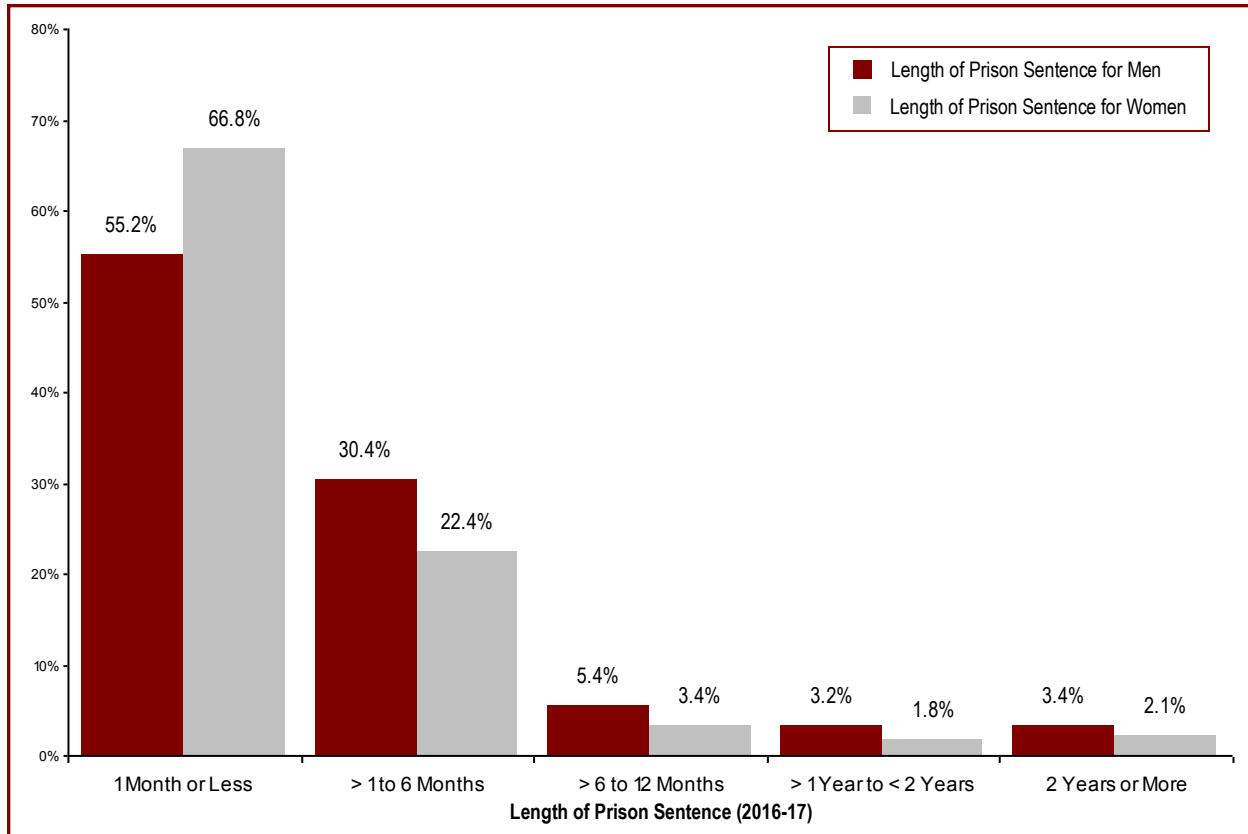
**Note:**

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The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Integrated Criminal Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007. Superior Court data are not reported to the *Integrated Criminal Court Survey* for Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In addition, information from Quebec's municipal courts is not collected. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics continues to make updates to the offence library used to classify offence data sent by the provinces and territories. These improvements have resulted in minor changes in the counts of charges and cases as well as the distributions by type of offence. Data presented have been revised to account for these updates. Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100 percent.

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

**Figure A6**



Source: Table 35-10-0032-01, Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Over half (52.6%) of all custodial sentences imposed by adult criminal courts are one month or less.
- Prison sentences for men tend to be longer than for women. About two-thirds (66.8%) of women and just over half of men (55.2%) who are incarcerated following a guilty\* finding receive a sentence of one month or less, and 89.2% of women and 85.6% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all guilty findings that result in custody, only 3.1% result in federal jurisdiction (i.e., a sentence of two years or more).

**Note:**

\*The decision type "guilty" includes guilty of the offence, of an included offence, of an attempt of the offence, or of an attempt of an included offence. This category also includes cases where an absolute or conditional discharge has been imposed.

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Excludes cases where length of prison sentence and/or sex was not known, data for Manitoba as information on sentence length was not available.

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

Table A6

Length of Prison Sentence	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	%	%	%	%	%
1 Month or Less					
Women	67.1	65.4	65.4	66.6	66.8
Men	52.9	52.6	53.8	54.2	55.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>52.6</b>
More Than 1 Month up to 6 Months					
Women	23.9	24.9	24.1	25.0	22.4
Men	32.4	32.6	31.5	30.9	30.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>27.7</b>
More Than 6 Months up to 12 Months					
Women	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.4
Men	6.3	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>
More Than 1 Year up to Less Than 2 Years					
Women	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.8
Men	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>
2 Years or More					
Women	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.1
Men	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>

Source: Table 35-10-0032-01, Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

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Excludes cases where length of prison sentence and/or sex was not known, data for Manitoba as information on both sentence length was not available.

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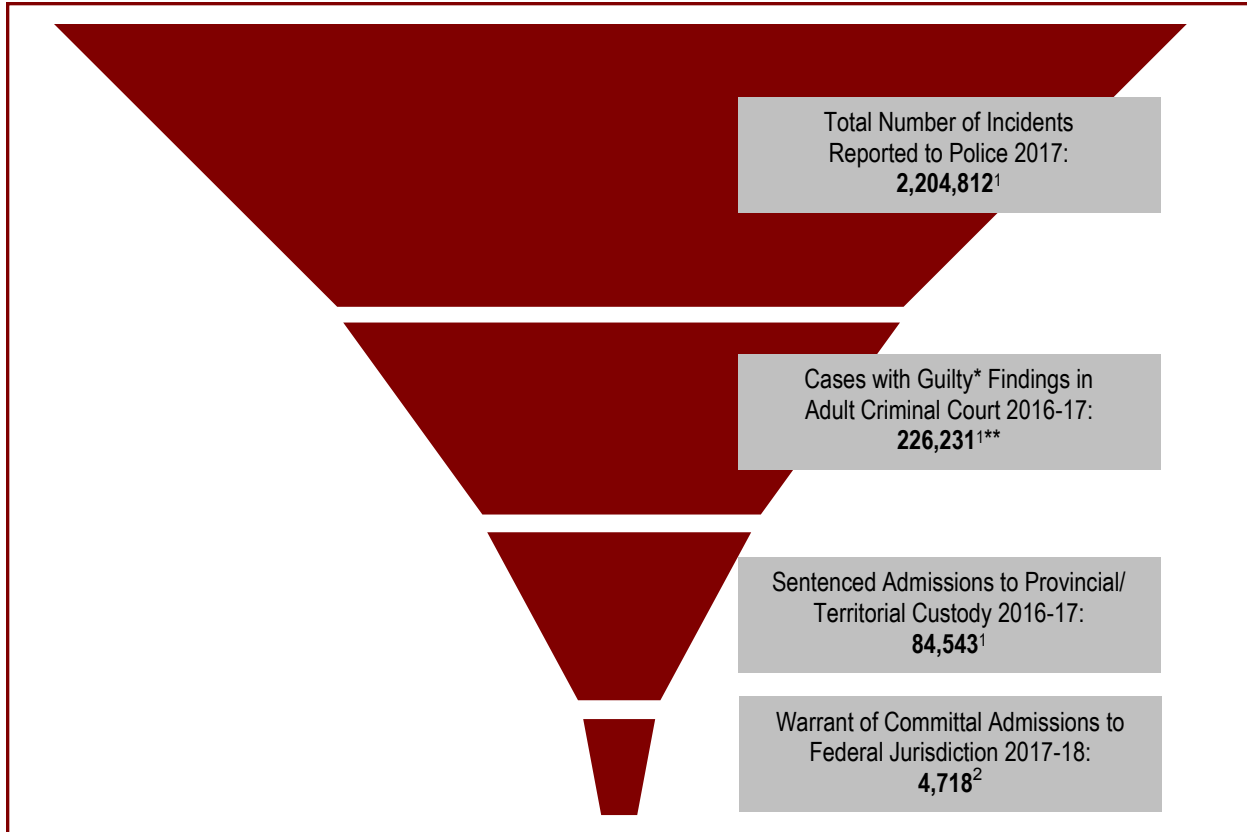
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## RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Figure A7



Source: <sup>1</sup>Table 35-10-0177-01, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey-2; Table 35-10-0027-01, Integrated Criminal Court Survey; and Table 35-10-0018-01, Adult Correctional Services Survey, all Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; <sup>2</sup>Correctional Service Canada.

- There were about 2.2 million incidents reported to police in 2017.
- In 2017-18, there were 4,718 warrant of committal admissions for offenders sentenced to a federal institution or Healing Lodge.

**Note:**

\*The decision type "guilty" includes guilty of the offence, of an included offence, of an attempt of the offence, or of an attempt of an included offence. This category also includes cases where an absolute or conditional discharge has been imposed.

\*\*This figure only includes cases in provincial court and partial data from Superior Court. Superior Court data are not reported to the *Integrated Criminal Court Survey* for Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Information from Quebec's municipal courts is not collected.

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Police data are reported on a calendar year basis whereas court and prison data are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).

## RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Table A7

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total Number of Incidents Reported to Police <sup>1</sup>	2,098,776	2,052,925	2,118,681	2,161,927	2,204,812
Cases With Guilty* Findings in Adult Criminal Court <sup>1**</sup>	244,742	227,031	227,279	226,231	Not available***
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/ Territorial Custody <sup>1</sup>	64,604	62,279	62,771	84,543	Not available***
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities <sup>2</sup>	5,071	4,818	4,891	4,908	4,718

Source: <sup>1</sup>Table 35-10-0177-01, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey-2; Table 35-10-0027-01, Integrated Criminal Court Survey; and Table 35-10-0018-01, Adult Correctional Services Survey, all Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; <sup>2</sup>Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

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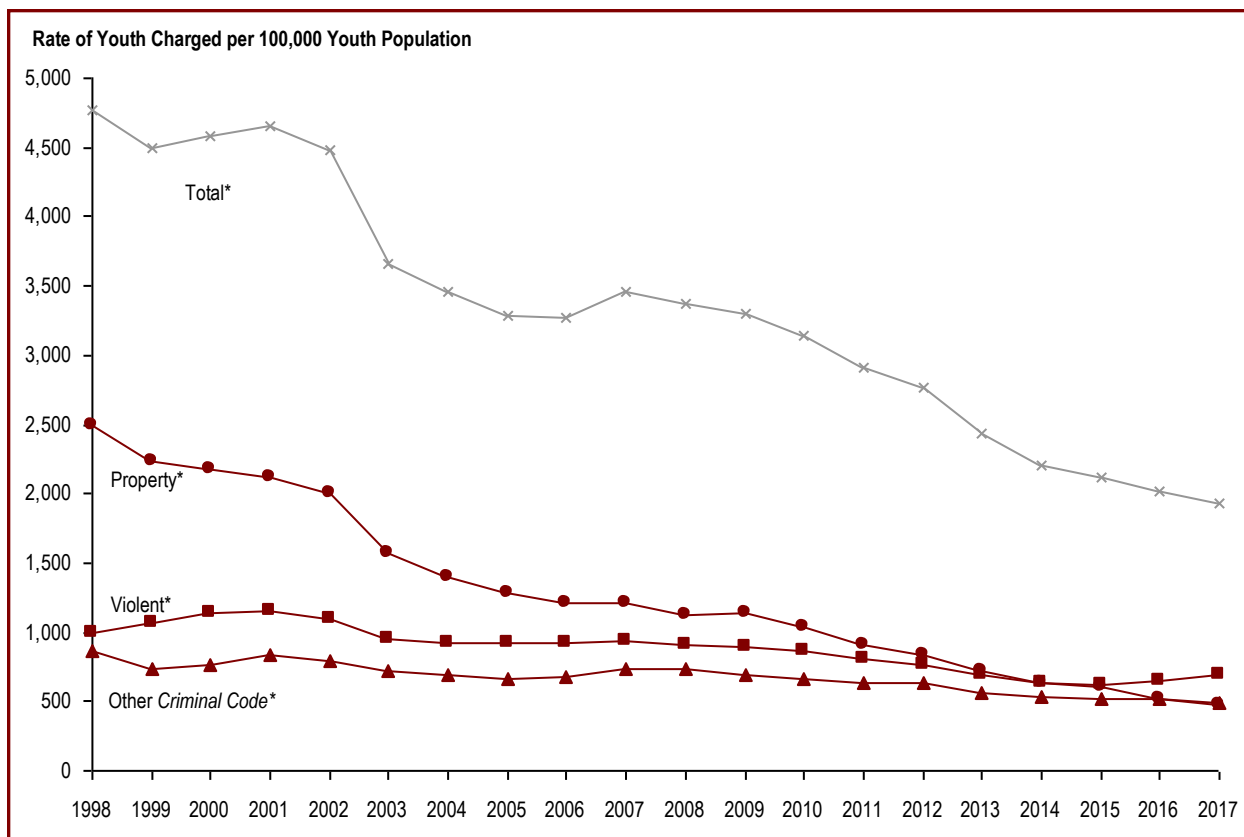
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\*\*\*Data from 2017-2018 were not yet released during the preparation of this report.

## THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED HAS DECLINED OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS

Figure A8



Source: Table 35-10-0177-01, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The rate of youth\*\* charged has declined over the past ten years.
- In 2003, there was a notable decrease in all major crime categories, in part attributable to the implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) in April 2003, which places greater emphasis on diversion.
- The rate of youth charged with property crimes has decreased since 1998 by 81.0%, dropping from 2,500 per 100,000 youth to 474 in 2017.
- The rate of youth charged with violent crimes has decreased by 40.7% since reaching its peak in 2001, dropping from 1,157 per 100,000 youth to 686 in 2017.

### Note:

\*Unlike Statistics Canada, the Total Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and violations of federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Total Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada. In addition, the definitions for Violent, Property and Other Criminal Code offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in previous versions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

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

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

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, extortion, robbery, firearms, and other violent offences such as uttering threats and criminal harassment.

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

## THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED HAS DECLINED OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS

Table A8

Year	Type of Offence						Total Charged*
	Violent*	Property*	Traffic**	Other CCC*	Drugs	Total Other Fed. Stat-	
1998	994	2,500	--	870	226	4	4,775
1999	1,060	2,237	--	728	266	2	4,500
2000	1,136	2,177	--	760	317	4	4,589
2001	1,157	2,119	--	840	343	6	4,656
2002	1,102	2,009	--	793	337	6	4,476
2003	953	1,570	--	726	208	5	3,662
2004	918	1,395	--	691	230	5	3,457
2005	924	1,276	--	660	214	10	3,287
2006	917	1,216	--	680	240	16	3,269
2007	943	1,211	75	732	260	17	3,461
2008	909	1,130	74	730	267	19	3,369
2009	888	1,143	68	698	238	30	3,294
2010	860	1,035	62	669	255	31	3,147
2011	805	903	58	635	263	31	2,915
2012	764	841	58	629	240	20	2,768
2013	692	723	45	555	229	10	2,437
2014	629	629	43	530	200	6	2,199
2015	623	612	44	525	161	10	2,125
2016	648	514	41	523	138	12	2,003
2017	686	474	37	492	121	6	1,930

Source: Table 35-10-0177-01, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Note:**

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\*\*Data for Youth Charged and Youth Not Charged for Impaired Driving are not available prior to 2007. As a result, comparisons to Total Charged and Other CCC (including traffic) over time should be made with caution.

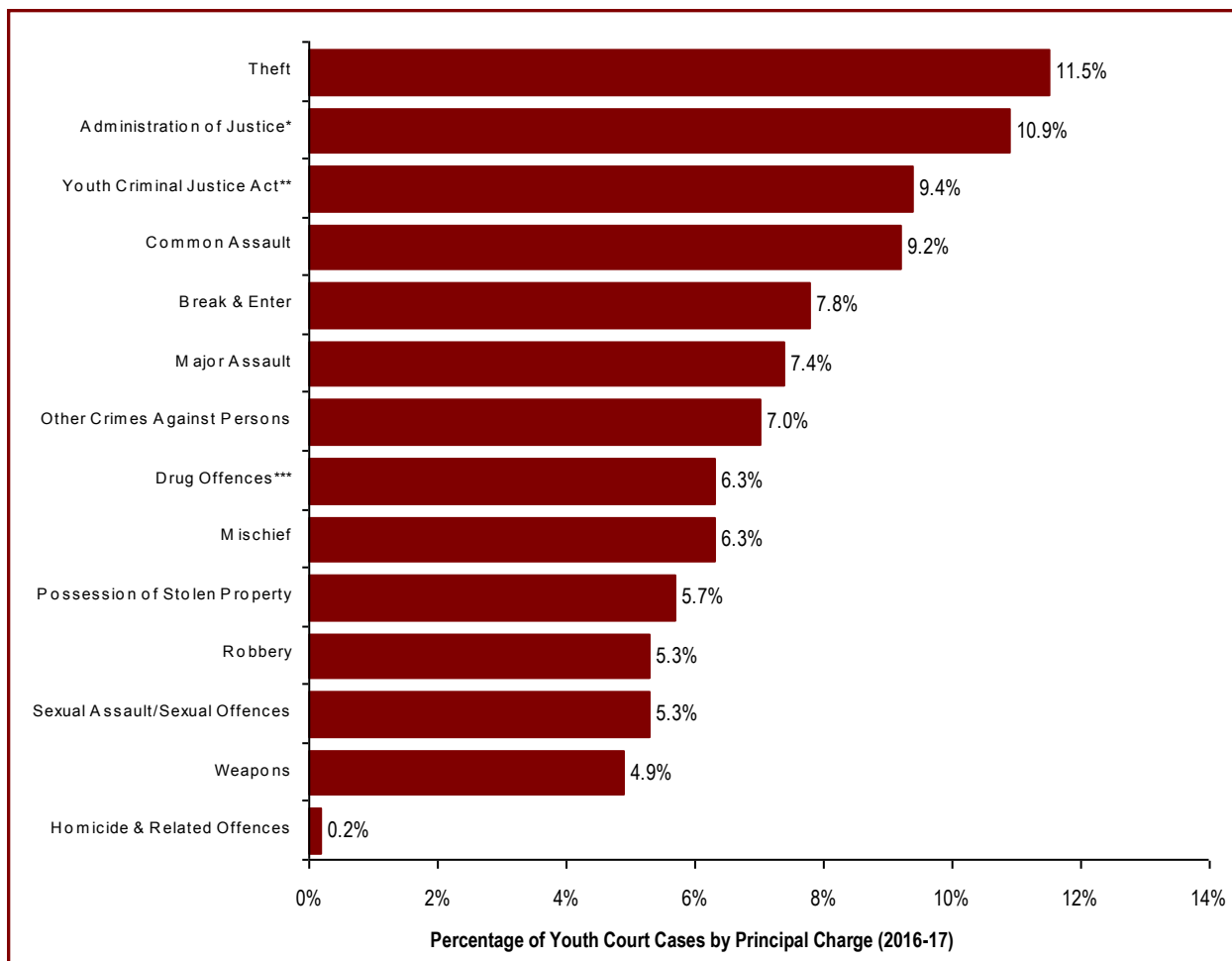
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Rates are based on 100,000 youth population (12 to 17 years old).

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, extortion, robbery, firearms, and other violent offences such as uttering threats and criminal harassment.

## THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Figure A9



Source: Table 35-10-0038-01, Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Following the enactment of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* in 2003, fewer youth appear in court.
- Theft is the most common case in youth court.
- Homicides and related offences account for 0.2% of all youth cases.
- Females account for 20% of all cases, but they account for 33% of common assaults.

**Note:**

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

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

\*\*\*"Drug Offences" includes possession and other drug offences.

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## THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Table A9

Type of Case	Number of Youth Court Cases				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
<b>Crimes Against the Person</b>	<b>12,792</b>	<b>11,883</b>	<b>9,959</b>	<b>9,635</b>	<b>9,709</b>
Homicide and Attempted Murder	52	53	49	55	54
Robbery	2,336	1,937	1,487	1,482	1,498
Sexual Assault/Other Sexual Offences	1,331	1,449	1,325	1,440	1,489
Major Assault	2,715	2,427	2,128	2,084	2,096
Common Assault	3,878	3,637	2,771	2,567	2,593
Other Crimes Against the Person*	2,480	2,380	2,199	2,007	1,979
<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>15,723</b>	<b>13,526</b>	<b>11,014</b>	<b>10,654</b>	<b>9,482</b>
Theft	5,476	4,692	3,660	3,658	3,234
Break and Enter	3,606	3,153	2,603	2,419	2,200
Fraud	474	470	377	380	418
Mischief	2,948	2,514	2,155	2,087	1,788
Possession of Stolen Property	2,779	2,322	1,913	1,832	1,600
Other Crimes Against Property	440	375	306	278	242
<b>Administration of Justice</b>	<b>4,893</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>3,659</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>3,065</b>
Failure to Comply With Order	3,230	2,902	2,414	2,229	2,039
Other Administration of Justice**	1,357	1,172	1,028	983	822
<b>Other Criminal Code</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>1,834</b>
Weapons/Firearms	1,555	1,463	1,421	1,401	1,368
Prostitution	6	11	17	8	19
Disturbing the Peace	132	86	64	65	49
Residual Criminal Code	731	633	576	459	398
<b>Criminal Code Traffic</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>550</b>
<b>Other Federal Statutes</b>	<b>8,781</b>	<b>7,780</b>	<b>6,395</b>	<b>5,505</b>	<b>4,532</b>
Drug Possession	1,840	1,571	1,784	1,551	1,122
Other Drug Offences	710	666	917	724	640
Youth Criminal Justice Act***	4,542	3,870	3,524	3,096	2,648
Residual Federal Statutes	163	150	170	134	122
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,441</b>	<b>40,374</b>	<b>33,674</b>	<b>31,718</b>	<b>28,172</b>

Source: Table 35-10-0038-01, Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Note:**

\*\*Other Crimes Against the Person\* includes the offences uttering threats and criminal harassment.

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

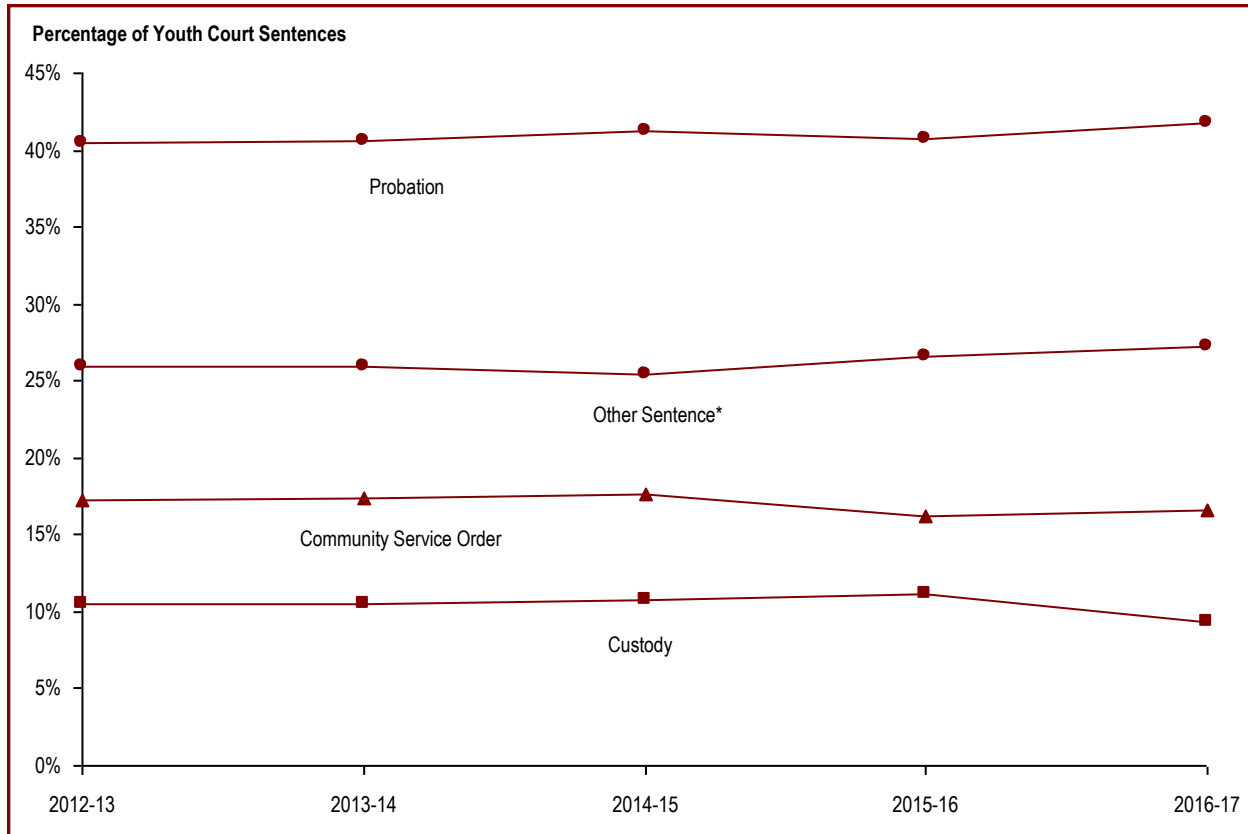
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## THE MOST COMMON SENTENCE FOR YOUTH IS PROBATION

Figure A10



Source: Table 35-10-0041-01, Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Consistent with the objectives of the YCJA, fewer youth are sentenced to custody. In 2016-17, 12.9% of all guilty cases resulted in the youth being sentenced to custody.
- In 2016-17, 57.2% of youth found guilty were given probation as the most serious sentence. This rate has remained relatively stable since the implementation of the YCJA in April 2003.
- Of the new YCJA sentences, deferred custody and supervision orders were handed down least frequently. In 2016-17, 4.5% of all guilty cases received such an order as the most serious sentence.

**Note:**

\*\*"Other Sentence" includes absolute discharge, restitution, prohibition, seizure, forfeiture, compensation, pay purchaser, essays, apologies, counselling programs and conditional discharge, conditional sentence, intensive support and supervision, attendance at non-residential program(s) and reprimand. This category also includes deferred custody and supervision, intensive support and supervision, attendance at non-residential program(s) and reprimand where sentencing data under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) are not available.

Unlike previous years, this data represents the most serious sentence and therefore, sanctions are mutually exclusive. However, each case may receive more than one sentence.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Integrated Criminal Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007.

## THE MOST COMMON SENTENCE FOR YOUTH IS PROBATION

Table A10

Type of Sentence	Gender	Year				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		%	%	%	%	%
Probation	Female	41.9	41.4	41.1	41.2	42.6
	Male	39.2	39.4	40.1	40.0	40.9
	<b>Total</b>	40.4	40.6	41.2	40.7	41.7
Custody	Female	8.4	8.0	9.0	9.0	5.8
	Male	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.2	9.3
	<b>Total</b>	10.5	10.5	10.8	11.2	9.4
Community Service Order	Female	18.0	17.6	18.0	15.9	17.0
	Male	17.4	17.9	18.3	16.6	17.0
	<b>Total</b>	17.2	17.4	17.6	16.2	16.6
Fine	Female	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9
	Male	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8
	<b>Total</b>	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.8
Deferred Custody and Supervision	Female	3.0	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.6
	Male	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.3
	<b>Total</b>	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.3
Other Sentence*	Female	26.7	27.6	27.2	28.7	30.1
	Male	26.5	26.5	25.9	27.0	27.8
	<b>Total</b>	26.0	25.9	25.4	26.6	27.2

Source: Table 35-10-0041-01, Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

### Note:

\*\*Other Sentence\* includes absolute discharge, restitution, prohibition, seizure, forfeiture, compensation, pay purchaser, essays, apologies, counselling programs and conditional discharge, conditional sentence, intensive support and supervision, attendance at non-residential program(s) and reprimand. This category also includes deferred custody and supervision, intensive support and supervision, attendance at non-residential program(s) and reprimand where sentencing data under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) are not available.

Unlike previous years, this data represents the most serious sentence and therefore, sanctions are mutually exclusive. However, each case may receive more than one sentence.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Integrated Criminal Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007.



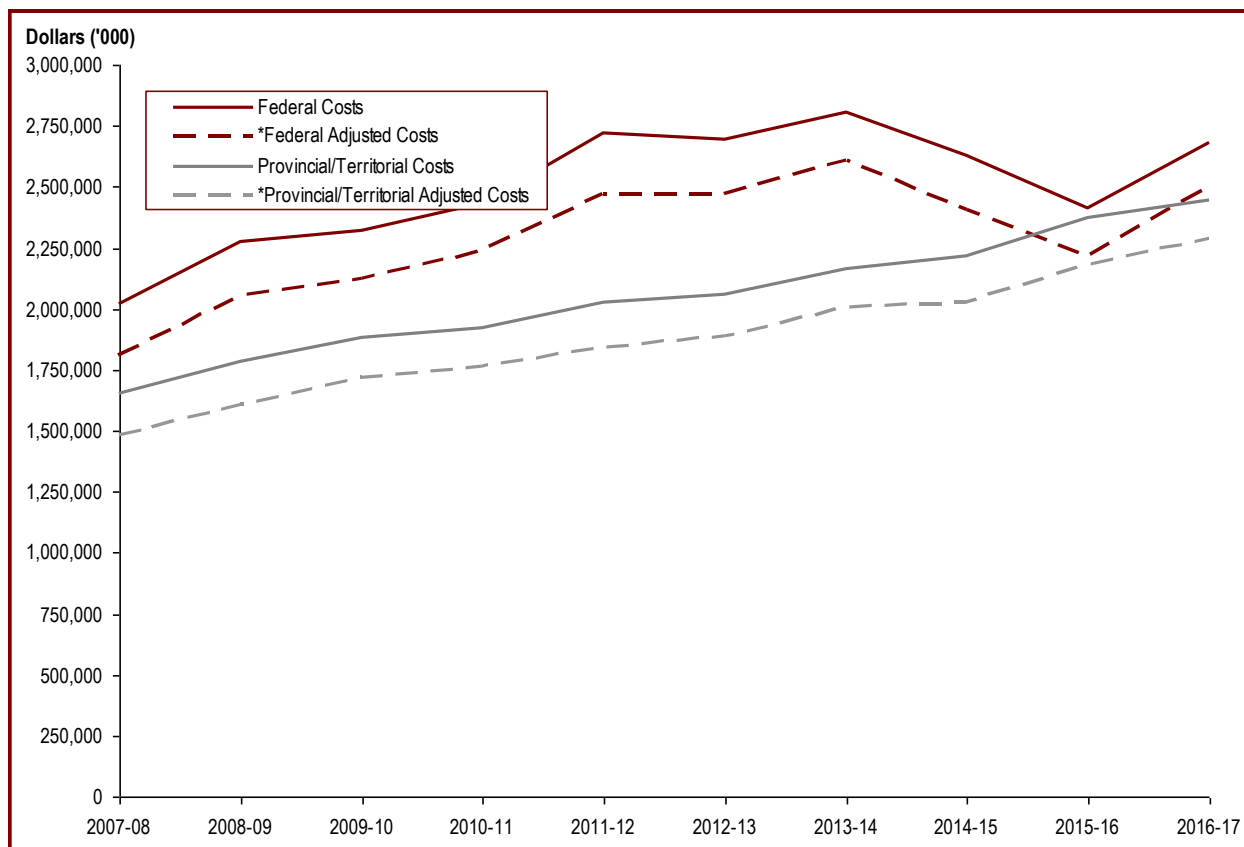
## SECTION B

### CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION



## EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS

Figure B1



Source: Correctional Service Canada; Parole Board of Canada; Office of the Correctional Investigator; Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index. Provincial figures derived from the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- In 2016-17, expenditures on federal corrections in Canada totaled approximately \$2.41 billion, an 0.2% increase from 2015-16.
- Provincial/territorial expenditures totaled about \$2.45 billion in 2016-17, an increase of 3.2% from 2015-16.
- Since 2007-08, expenditures on federal corrections have increased by 19.8%, from \$2.02 billion to \$2.41 billion. In constant dollars, this represents an increase of 24.8%.
- Over the same time period, provincial/territorial expenditures increased by 48.5% from \$1.65 billion to \$2.45 billion. In constant dollars, this represents an increase of 54.6%.

**Note:**

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

Federal expenditures on corrections include spending by Correctional Service Canada (CSC), the Parole Board of Canada (PBC), and the Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI). Total expenditures represent gross expenditures and exclude revenues. Operating costs include Employee benefit Plan expenditures. CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries). Provincial/Territorial expenditures do not include capital costs.

## EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS

Table B1

Year	Current Dollars				Constant 2002 Dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
2012-13								
CSC	2,204,005	437,736	2,641,742	76.01	2,019,281	401,048	2,420,331	69.64
PBC	46,500	--	46,500	1.34	42,603	--	42,603	1.23
OCI	4,801	--	4,801	0.14	4,399	--	4,399	0.13
Total	2,255,306	437,736	2,693,043	77.49	2,066,283	401,048	2,467,332	70.99
2013-14								
CSC	2,371,700	378,372	2,750,072	78.22	2,203,672	351,566	2,555,238	72.68
PBC	50,400	--	50,400	1.43	46,829	--	46,829	1.33
OCI	4,946	--	4,946	0.14	4,596	--	4,596	0.13
Total	2,427,046	378,372	2,805,418	79.79	2,255,097	351,566	2,606,663	74.14
2014-15								
CSC	2,373,604	200,606	2,574,210	72.42	2,168,852	183,301	2,352,154	66.17
PBC	50,100	--	50,100	1.41	45,778	--	45,778	1.29
OCI	4,659	--	4,659	0.13	4,257	--	4,257	0.12
Total	2,428,363	200,606	2,628,969	73.96	2,218,888	183,301	2,402,189	67.58
2015-16								
CSC	2,189,101	168,684	2,357,785	65.77	2,014,457	155,227	2,169,684	60.52
PBC	46,300	--	46,300	1.29	42,606	--	42,606	1.19
OCI	4,656	--	4,656	0.13	4,285	--	4,285	0.12
Total	2,240,057	168,684	2,408,741	67.19	2,061,348	155,227	2,216,574	61.83
2016-17								
CSC	2,209,048	153,757	2,362,804	65.12	2,062,810	143,578	2,206,388	60.80
PBC	46,800	--	46,800	1.29	43,702	--	43,702	1.20
OCI	4,693	--	4,693	0.13	4,382	--	4,382	0.12
Total	2,260,541	153,757	2,414,297	66.53	2,110,895	143,578	2,254,472	62.13

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

**Note:**

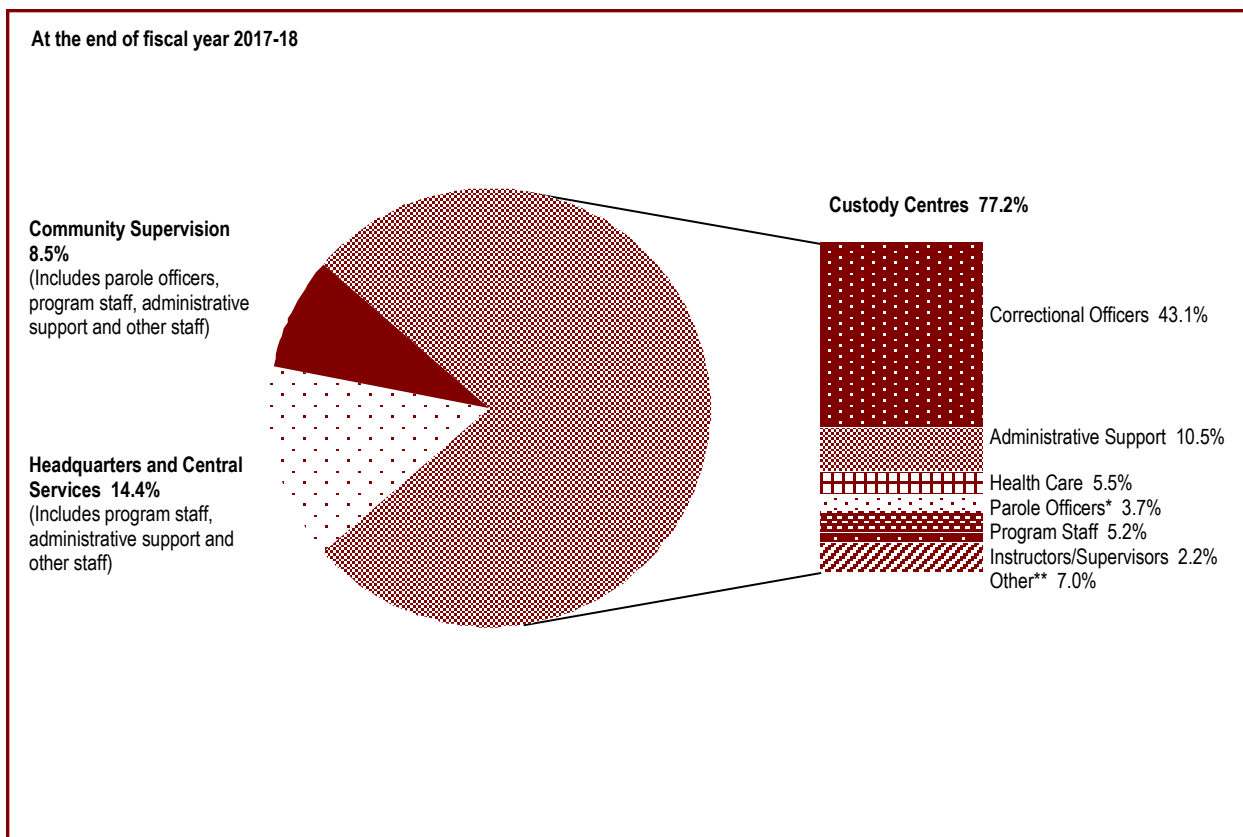
Due to rounding, constant dollar amounts may not add up to "Total".

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

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

## CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Figure B2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Correctional Service Canada (CSC) has a total of 16,898 staff.\*\*\*
- Approximately 77% of CSC staff work in institutions.
- Staff employed in community supervision account for 9% of the total.

### Note:

Due to changes in policy, Correctional Officers no longer occupy positions in the community.

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

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

\*\*\*CSC has changed its definition of employee. Previously the total number of employees included casual employees, employees on leave without pay and suspended employees. These categories have been removed from the total as of 2005-06. These numbers represent Indeterminate and Term equal to, or more than 3 months substantive employment; and Employee Status of Active and Paid Leave current up to March 31, 2018.

Due to rounding, percentage may not add to 100.

## CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Table B2

Service Area	March 31, 2006		March 31, 2018	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Headquarters and Central Services</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Administration	1,699	11.8	2,065	12.2
Health Care	111	0.8	80	0.5
Program Staff	120	0.8	62	0.4
Correctional Officers	28	0.2	39	0.2
Instructors/Supervisors	10	0.1	10	0.1
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors			1	<0.1
Other**	119	0.8	170	1.0
<b>Custody Centres</b>	<b>11,229</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>13,039</b>	<b>77.2</b>
Correctional Officers	5,965	41.3	7,285	43.1
Administration	1,914	13.3	1,771	10.5
Health Care	779	5.4	921	5.5
Program Staff	534	3.7	875	5.2
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors*	648	4.5	619	3.7
Instructors/Supervisors	387	2.7	377	2.2
Other**	1,002	6.9	1,191	7.0
<b>Community Supervision</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors	581	4.0	715	4.2
Administration	315	2.2	354	2.1
Program Staff	172	1.2	273	1.6
Health Care	34	0.2	87	0.5
Correctional Officers	22	0.2	0	0.0
Other**	1	<0.1	3	<0.1
<b>Total***</b>	<b>14,441</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,898</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

Due to changes in policy, Correctional Officers no longer occupy positions in the community.

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

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

\*\*\*CSC has changed its definition of employee. Previously the total number of employees included casual employees, employees on leave without pay and suspended employees.

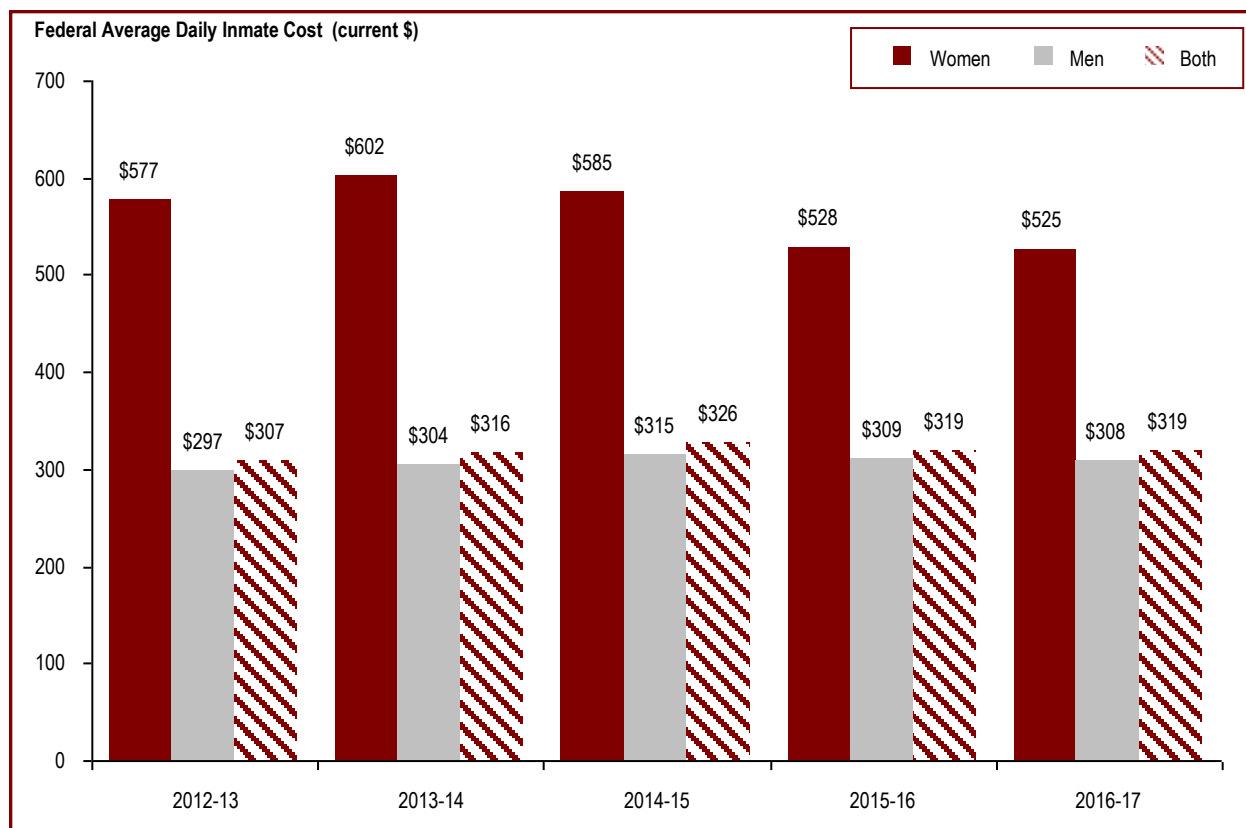
These categories have been removed from the total as of 2005-06. These numbers represent Indeterminate and Term equal to, or more than 3 months substantive employment;

and Employee Status of Active and Paid Leave current up to March 31, 2018.

Due to rounding, percentage may not add to 100.

## THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE INCARCERATED

Figure B3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal average daily inmate cost has increased from \$307 in 2012-13 to \$319 in 2016-17.
- In 2016-17, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate incarcerated was \$116,473 per year, an increase from \$112,197 per year in 2012-13. In 2016-17, the annual average cost of keeping a man incarcerated was \$112,640 per year, whereas the annual average cost for incarcerating a woman was \$191,843.
- The cost associated with maintaining an offender in the community is 74% less than the costs of maintaining an offender in custody (\$30,639 per year versus \$116,473 per year).

**Note:**

The average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with the operation of the institutions such as salaries and employee benefit plan contributions, but excludes capital expenditures and expenditures related to CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within federal institutions). Total incarcerated and community includes additional NHQ & RHQ administrative costs which are not part of the Institutional and/or Community calculations. Offenders in the Community includes: Offenders on conditional release, statutory release or with Long-Term Supervision Order, under CSC supervision. Figures may not add due to rounding.

## THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE INCARCERATED

Table B3

Categories	Annual Average Costs per Offender (current \$)				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
<b>Incarcerated Offenders</b>					
Maximum Security (men only)	148,330	156,768	160,094	155,848	158,113
Medium Security (men only)	99,207	101,583	105,750	106,868	105,349
Minimum Security (men only)	83,910	83,182	86,613	81,528	83,450
Women's Facilities	210,695	219,884	213,800	192,742	191,843
*Exchange of Services Agreements (both)	104,828	108,388	111,839	114,974	122,998
<b>Incarcerated Average</b>	<b>112,197</b>	<b>115,310</b>	<b>119,152</b>	<b>116,364</b>	<b>116,473</b>
<b>Offenders in the Community</b>	<b>33,799</b>	<b>34,432</b>	<b>33,067</b>	<b>31,052</b>	<b>30,639</b>
<b>Total Incarcerated and Community</b>	<b>95,504</b>	<b>99,923</b>	<b>99,982</b>	<b>94,545</b>	<b>95,654</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

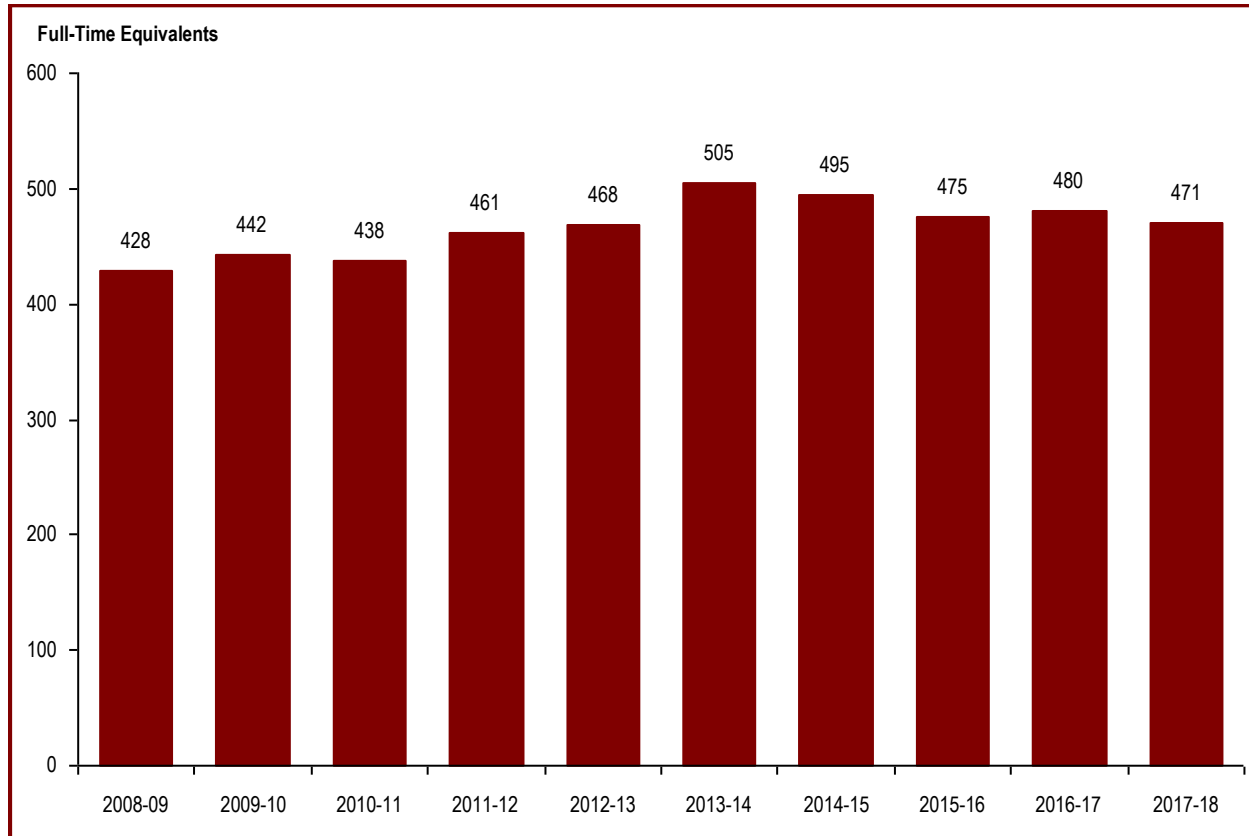
\*The intent of an Exchange of Service Agreement is to detail the roles and responsibilities of each jurisdiction and include specific protocols regarding per diem rates, offender information sharing, and invoicing pertaining to the reciprocal exchange of offenders between jurisdictions.

The average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with the operation of the institutions such as salaries and employee benefit plan contributions, but excludes capital expenditures and expenditures related to CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within federal institutions). Total incarcerated and community includes additional NHQ & RHQ administrative costs which are not part of the Institutional and/or Community calculations. Offenders in the Community includes: Offenders on conditional release, statutory release or with Long-Term Supervision Order, under CSC supervision. Figures may not add due to rounding.



## THE NUMBER OF PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA EMPLOYEES

Figure B4



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The higher number of full-time equivalents used by the Parole Board of Canada in 2013-14 and 2014-15 were related to temporary human resources hired to work on clearing the Pardons backlog which accumulated prior to the application fee increase.

**Note:**

A full-time equivalent is a measure of the extent to which an employee represents a full person-year charge against a departmental budget. Section 103 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* limits the Parole Board of Canada to 60 full-time members.

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**THE NUMBER OF PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA EMPLOYEES**


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**Table B4**

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<b>Program Activity</b>					
Conditional Release Decisions	325	325	322	321	317
Conditional Release Openness and Accountability	53	54	42	44	42
Record Suspension and Clemency Recommendations	79	69	52	59	48
Internal Services	48	47	59	56	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>471</b>
<b>Types of Employees</b>					
Full-time Board Members	42	42	41	39	38
Part-time Board Members	20	18	18	17	20
Staff	443	435	416	424	413
<b>Total</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>471</b>

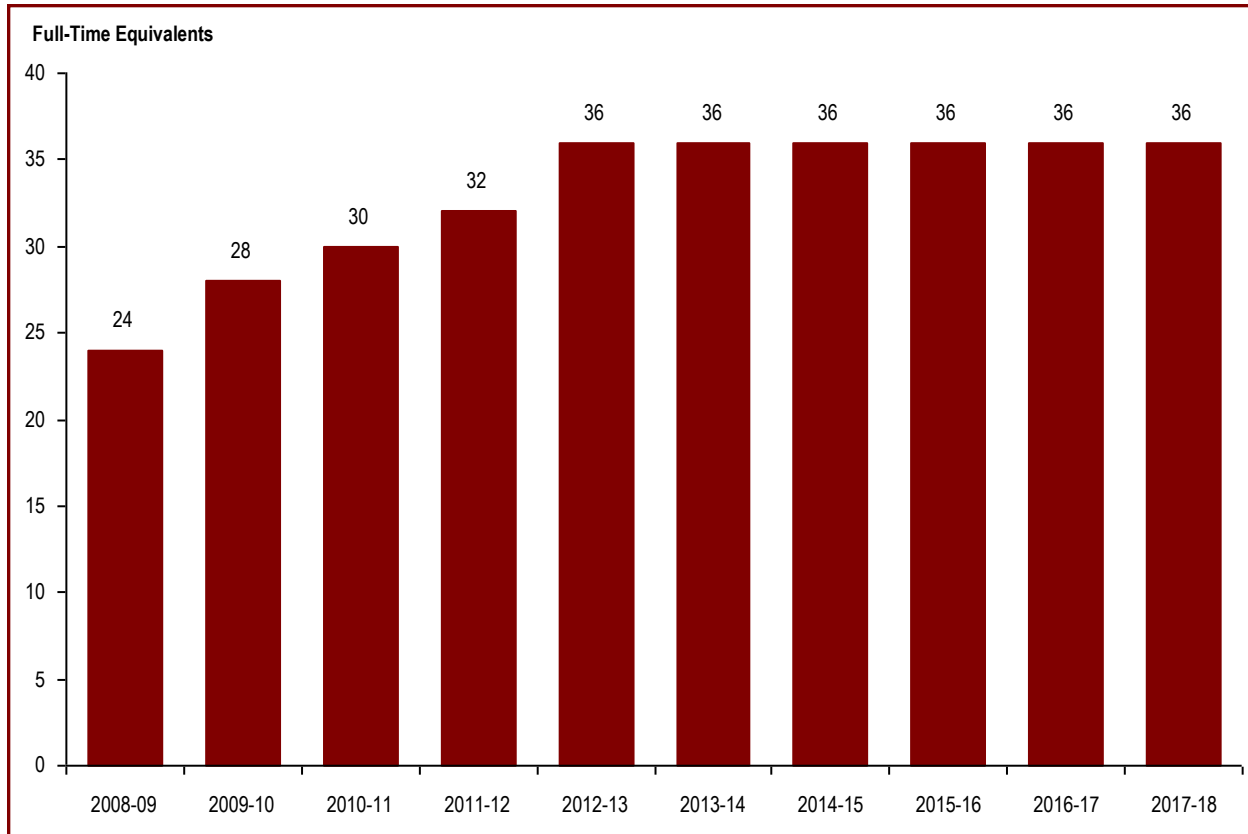
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

A full-time equivalent is a measure of the extent to which an employee represents a full person-year charge against a departmental budget. Section 103 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* limits the Parole Board of Canada to 60 full-time members.

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

Figure B5



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- The total number of full-time equivalents at the Office of the Correctional Investigator has been stable over the last six years.

**Note:**

\*The Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) may commence an investigation on receipt of a complaint by or on behalf of an offender or on its own initiative. Complaints are made by telephone, letter and during interviews with the OCI's investigative staff at federal correctional facilities. The dispositions in response to complaints involve a combination of internal responses (where the information or assistance sought by the offender can generally be provided by the OCI's investigative staff) and investigations (where, further to a review/analysis of law, policies and documentation, OCI investigative staff make an inquiry or several interventions with Correctional Service Canada and submit recommendations to address the complaint). Investigations vary considerably in terms of scope, complexity, duration and resources required.

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


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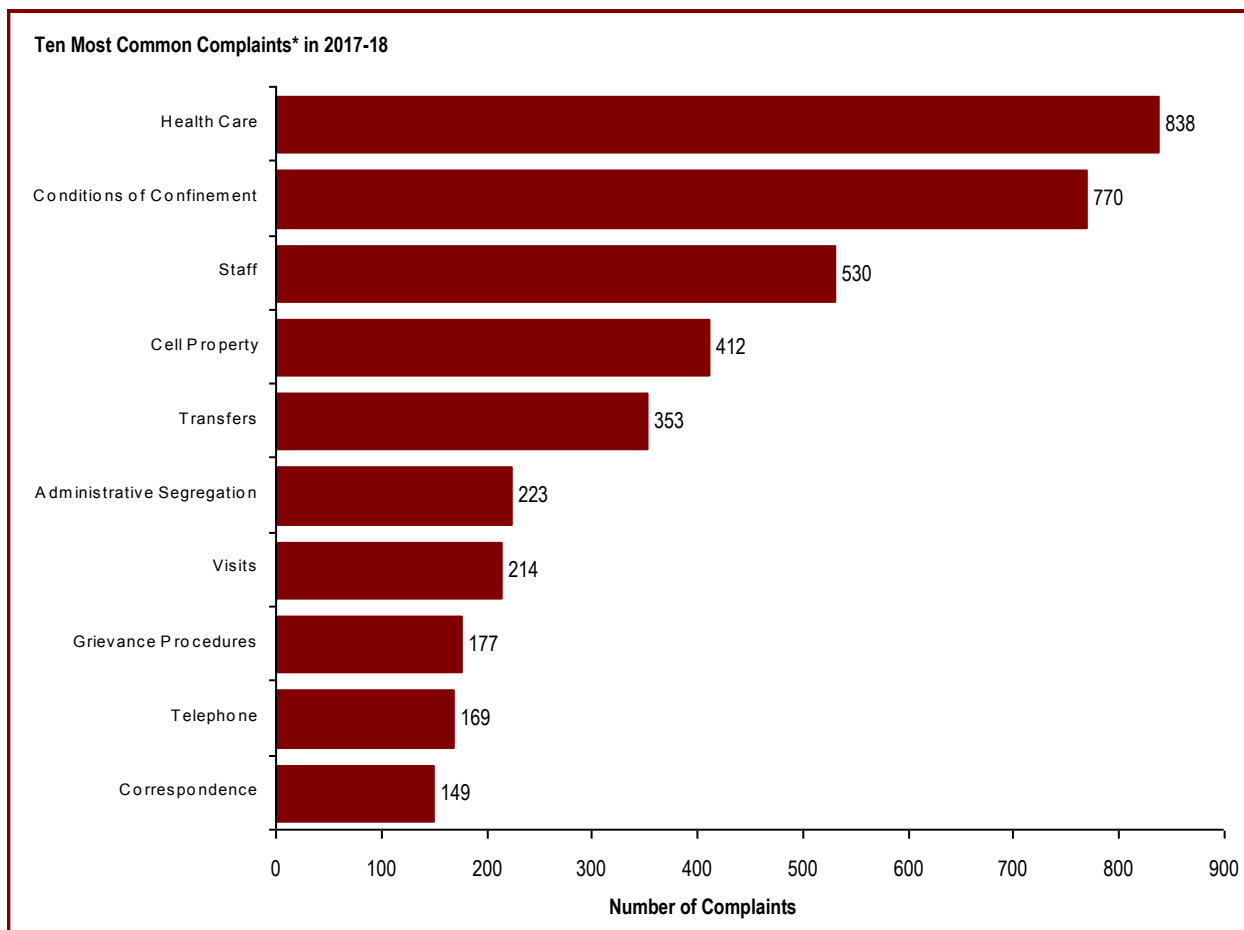
**Table B5**

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Type of Employees					
Correctional Investigator	1	1	1	1	1
Senior Management and Legal Counsel/Advisor	5	5	5	5	5
Investigative Services	25	25	25	26	26
Administrative Services	5	5	5	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>

Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

## HEALTH CARE IS THE MOST COMMON AREA OF OFFENDER COMPLAINT RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

Figure B6



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- There were 5,846 complaints/enquiries received at the Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) in 2017-18.
- Health care (14.3%), conditions of confinement (13.1%), staff (9.0%), and cell effects (7.0%), accounted for 43.5% of all complaints.

**Note:**

\*Excludes complaints received on issues outside the OCIs jurisdiction.

The Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) may commence an investigation on receipt of a complaint by or on behalf of an offender or on its own initiative. Complaints are made by telephone, letter and during interviews with the OCI's investigative staff at federal correctional facilities. The dispositions in response to complaints involve a combination of internal responses (where the information or assistance sought by the offender can generally be provided by the OCI's investigative staff) and investigations (where, further to a review/analysis of law, policies and documentation, OCI investigative staff make an inquiry or several interventions with Correctional Service Canada and submit recommendations to address the complaint). Investigations vary considerably in terms of scope, complexity, duration and resources required.

**HEALTH CARE IS THE MOST COMMON AREA OF OFFENDER COMPLAINT RECEIVED  
BY THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR**

**Table B6**

Category of Complaint*	Number of Complaints				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Health Care	649	816	911	903	838
Conditions of Confinement	699	616	808	761	770
Staff	427	422	429	408	530
Cell Property	335	360	426	497	412
Transfers	409	474	370	439	353
Administrative Segregation	369	383	272	269	223
Visits	236	244	290	285	214
Outside OCI Jurisdiction	270	238	245	259	193
Telephone	245	278	224	187	169
Grievance Procedures	163	195	188	173	177
Request for Information	147	181	152	213	126
Financial Matters	139	143	197	208	127
Safety/Security of Offender(s)	98	180	199	170	107
Correspondence	88	149	165	167	149
Security Classification	100	104	49	35	31
Programs / Services	93	145	143	135	129
Decisions (General)	95	101	117	170	128
Case Preparation	75	137	102	115	55
Temporary Absence	90	98	100	93	74
Mental Health	51	77	133	122	76
<b>Total of all Categories**</b>	<b>5,557</b>	<b>6,382</b>	<b>6,651</b>	<b>6,844</b>	<b>5,846</b>

Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

**Note:**

\*These top categories of complaints are based on the sum totals for the five reported fiscal years between 2013-14 and 2017-18. The remaining categories, in order of total complaints received between 2013-14 and 2017-18, are as follows: Employment, Release Procedures, Food Services, Search and Seizure, Harassment, UNCATEGORIZED, Use of Force, Discipline, Legal Counsel, Claims, Cell Placement, Diets, Other, Religious/spiritual, Community Programs/Supervision, Inmate Requests, Programmes/Services, Operation/Decisions of the OCI, Sentence Administration, Death or Serious Injury, Discrimination, and Conditional Release.

\*\*These totals represent all complaint categories.

The Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) may commence an investigation on receipt of a complaint by or on behalf of an offender or on its own initiative. Complaints are made by telephone, letter and during interviews with the OCI's investigative staff at federal correctional facilities. The dispositions in response to complaints involve a combination of internal responses (where the information or assistance sought by the offender can generally be provided by the OCI's investigative staff) and investigations (where, further to a review/analysis of law, policies and documentation, OCI investigative staff make an inquiry or several interventions with Correctional Service Canada and submit recommendations to address the complaint). Investigations vary considerably in terms of scope, complexity, duration and resources required.

Due to ongoing efforts at the OCI to streamline our administrative database and ensure accuracy in reporting, the numbers in this table will not always match those of past *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overviews*, or OCI Annual Reports.

## SECTION C

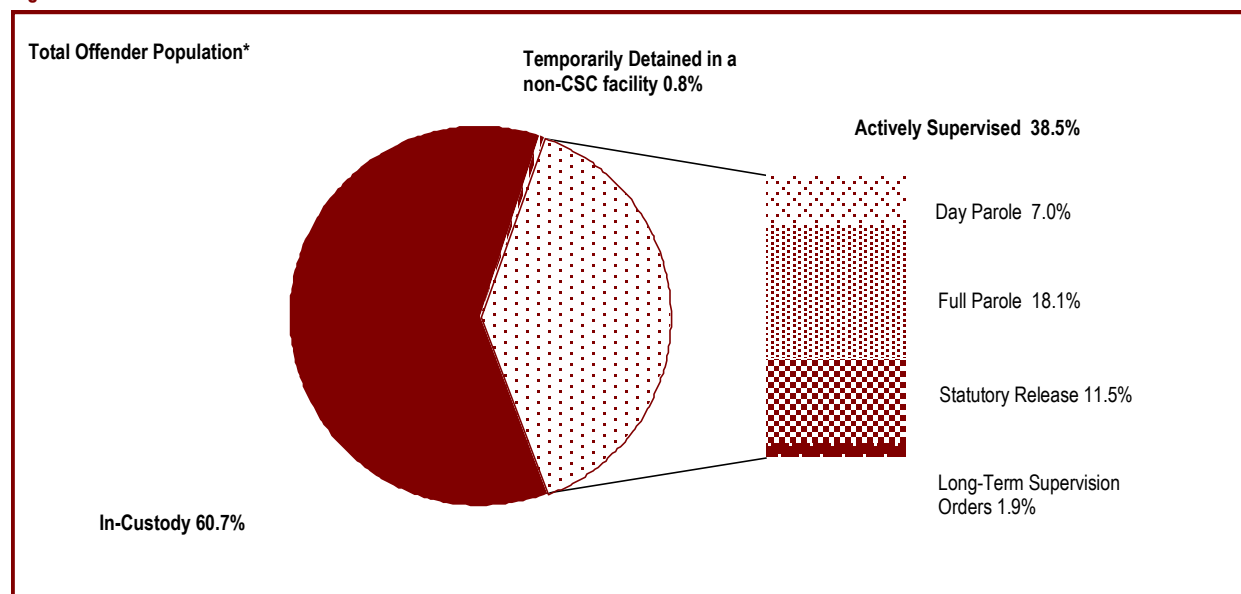
### OFFENDER POPULATION





## OFFENDERS UNDER THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

Figure C1



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

### Definitions:

**CSC Facilities** include all federal institutions, federally funded healing lodges, and healing lodges operated under Section 81 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*.

**Total Offender Population** includes all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

**In-Custody** includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

**Temporarily Detained** includes offenders who are physically held in a CSC facility or a non-CSC facility after being suspended for a breach of a parole condition or to prevent a breach of parole conditions.

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

**In Community Under Supervision** includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, or statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long-term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, offenders on remand in a non-CSC facility, and offenders supervised and subject to an immigration hold by the Canada Border Services Agency.

In addition to Total Offender Population, there are excluded groups such as:

*Federal jurisdiction offenders incarcerated in a Community Correctional Centre or in a non-CSC facility. Federal jurisdiction offenders deported/extradited including offenders for whom a deportation order has been enforced by the Canada Border Services Agency. Federal offenders on bail which includes offenders on judicial interim release; they have appealed their conviction or sentence and have been released to await results of a new trial. Escaped includes offenders who have absconded from either a correctional facility or while on a temporary absence and whose whereabouts are unknown. Unlawfully at Large for 90 days or more. This includes offenders who have been released to the community on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or a long-term supervision order for whom a warrant of suspension has been issued at least 90 days ago but has not yet been executed.*

### Note:

\*In addition to this total offender population, 224 offenders were on bail, 126 offenders had escaped, 230 offenders serving a federal sentence were in custody in a non-CSC facility, 336 offenders were unlawfully at large for 90 days or more, and 422 offenders were deported. The definition of "Offender Population" changed from previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview (CCRSO)*. As such, comparisons to editions of the CCRSO prior to 2016 should be done with caution.

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**OFFENDERS UNDER THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA**


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**Table C1**

Status	Offenders under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada					
	#	#	#	%	%	%
<b>In-Custody Population (CSC Facility)</b>	<b>14,092</b>					<b>60.7</b>
Incarcerated in CSC Facility		13,264			57.1	
Temporarily Detained in CSC Facility		828			3.6	
<b>In Community under Supervision</b>	<b>9,131</b>					<b>39.3</b>
Temporarily Detained in Non-CSC Facility		192			0.8	
Actively Supervised		8,939			38.5	
Day Parole			1,615	7.0		
Full Parole			4,209	18.1		
Statutory Release			2,672	11.5		
Long-Term Supervision Order			443	1.9		
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,223*</b>					<b>100.0</b>

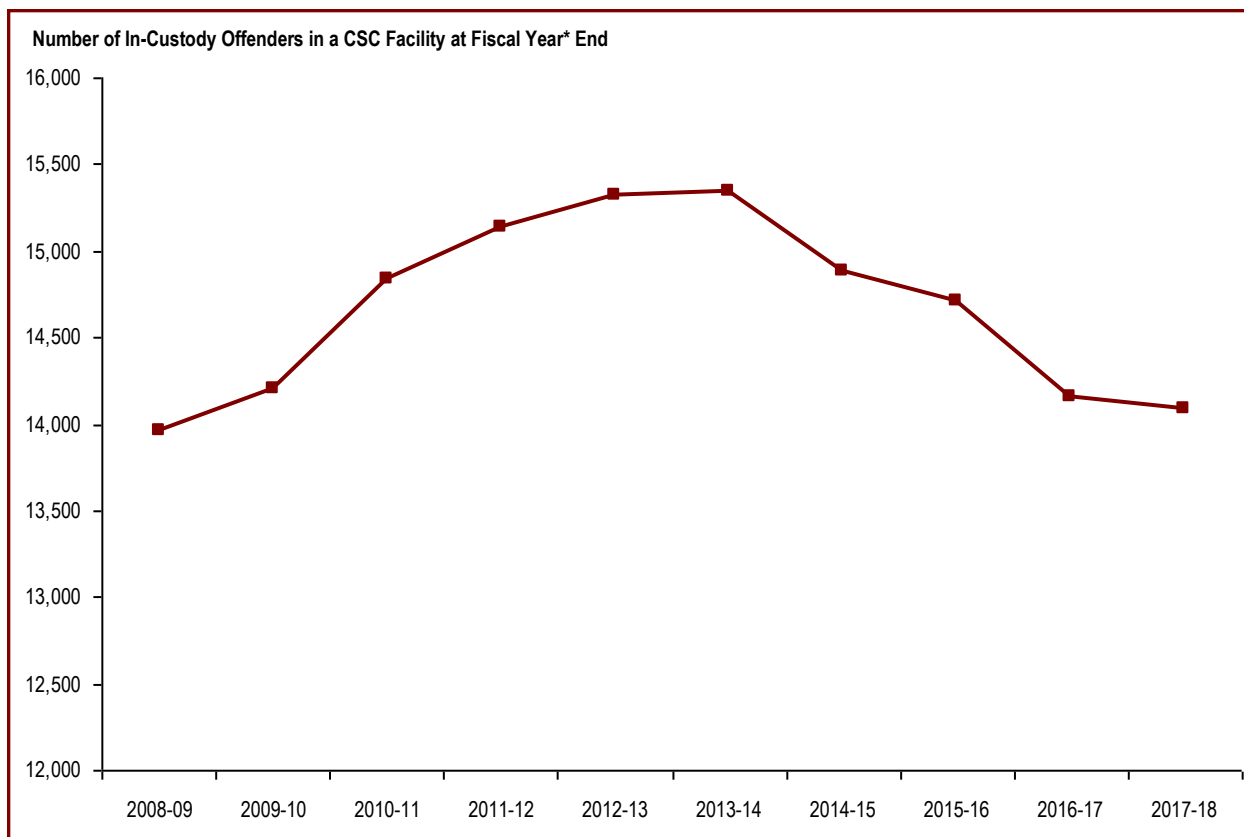
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

\*In addition to this total offender population, 224 offenders were on bail, 126 offenders had escaped, 230 offenders serving a federal sentence were in custody in a non-CSC facility, 336 offenders were unlawfully at large for 90 days or more, and 422 offenders were deported. The definition of "Offender Population" changed from previous editions of the Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview (CCRSO). As such, comparisons to editions of the CCRSO prior to 2016 should be done with caution.

## THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS IN CUSTODY IN A CSC FACILITY DECREASED IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS

Figure C2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 2008-2009 to 2013-2014, the in-custody population increased consistently but started to decline in 2014-2015 and has been declining since then.
- From 2013-14 to 2015-16, the average provincial/territorial in-custody offender population increased by 4.1% from 24,455 to 25,448. The remand population increased by 13.0%, from 13,650 to 15,417 during this period. Since 2006-07, the number of remanded inmates has exceeded the number of sentenced inmates in provincial/territorial custody.\*\*

**Note:**

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

The term "In Custody in a CSC Facility" includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

\*\*Source: *Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

## THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS IN CUSTODY IN A CSC FACILITY DECREASED IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS

Table C2

Year	In Custody Offenders					Total
	In-Custody in a CSC Facility* <sup>1</sup>	Provincial/Territorial <sup>2</sup>			Total	
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/ Temporary Detention		
2008-09	13,960	9,931	13,548	311	23,790	37,750
2009-10	14,197	10,045	13,739	308	24,092	38,289
2010-11	14,840	10,922	13,086	427	24,435	39,275
2011-12	15,131	11,138	13,369	308	24,814	39,945
2012-13	15,318	11,138	13,739	308	25,185	40,503
2013-14	15,342	9,888	11,494	322	21,704	37,046
2014-15	14,886	10,364	13,650	441	24,455	39,341
2015-16	14,712	10,091	14,899	415	25,405	40,117
2016-17	14,159	9,710	15,417	321	25,448	39,607
2017-18	14,092	--	--	--	--	--

Source: <sup>1</sup>Correctional Service Canada.; <sup>2</sup>Table 35-10-0154-01, Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

**Note:**

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

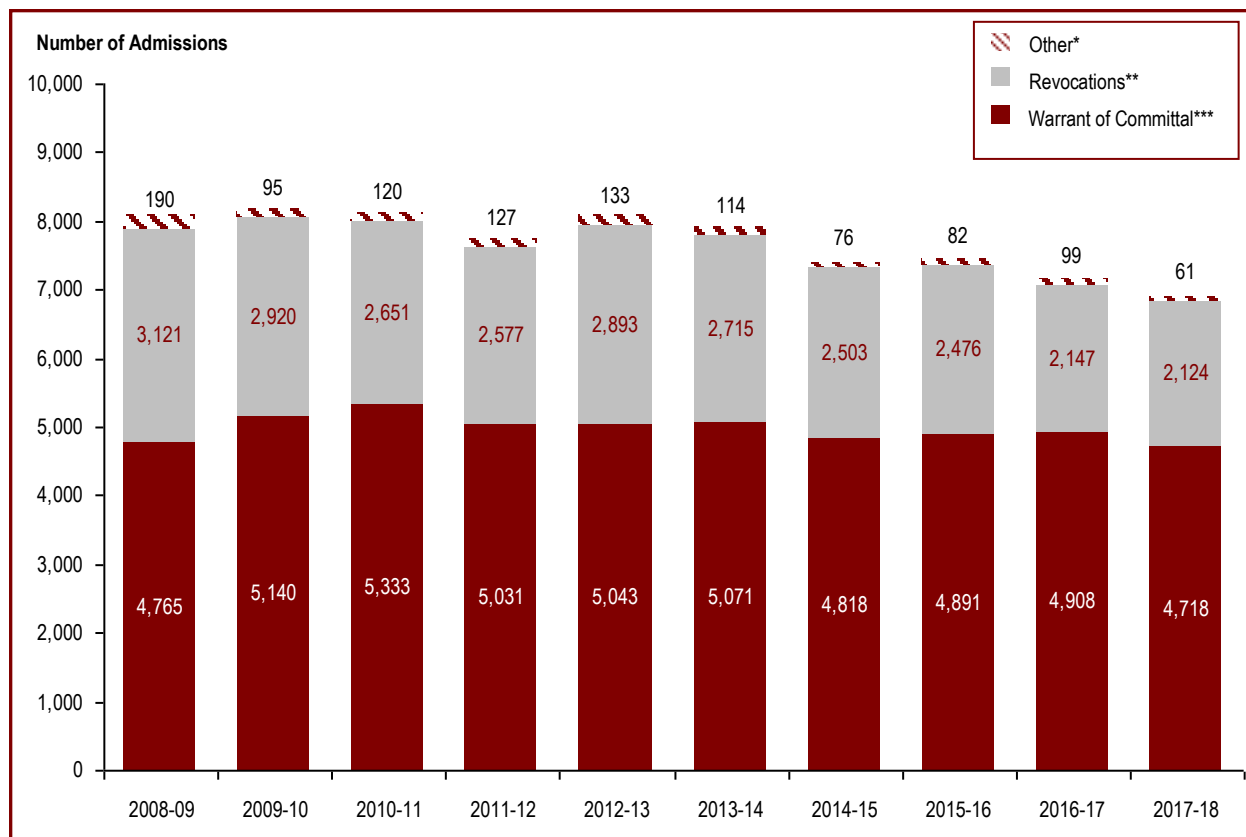
The term "In Custody in a CSC Facility" includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

The figures for provincial and territorial offenders reflect annual average counts.

-- Data not available.

## THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS DECREASED

Figure C3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- After peaking at 8,155 in 2009-10, the number of admissions has decreased by 15.4% to 6,903 in 2017-18.
- The number of warrant of committal admissions has fluctuated over the past decade but has declined by 11.5% compared to the highest point which occurred in fiscal year 2010-11.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrants of committal increased 14.1% from 312 in 2013-14 to 356 in 2017-18.

### Note:

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

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

\*\*Revocation is when an offender is admitted to federal custody after conditional release and before reaching warrant expiry.

\*\*\*Warrant of Committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.

## THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS DECREASED

Table C3

	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Warrant of Committal										
1 <sup>st</sup> Federal Sentence	273	3,467	302	3,309	348	3,321	378	3,357	315	3,186
2 <sup>nd</sup> or Subsequent Federal Sentence	38	1,269	41	1,153	39	1,176	36	1,130	41	1,172
Provincial Sentence	1	23	0	13	1	6	0	7	0	4
Subtotal	312	4,759	343	4,475	388	4,503	414	4,494	356	4,362
Total	5,071		4,818		4,891		4,908		4,718	
Revocations	111	2,604	124	2,379	149	2,327	132	2,015	148	1,976
Total	2,715		2,503		2,476		2,147		2,124	
Other*	6	108	5	71	4	78	3	96	7	54
Total	114		76		82		99		61	
	429	7,471	472	6,925	541	6,908	549	6,605	511	6,392
Total Admissions	7,900		7,397		7,449		7,154		6,903	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

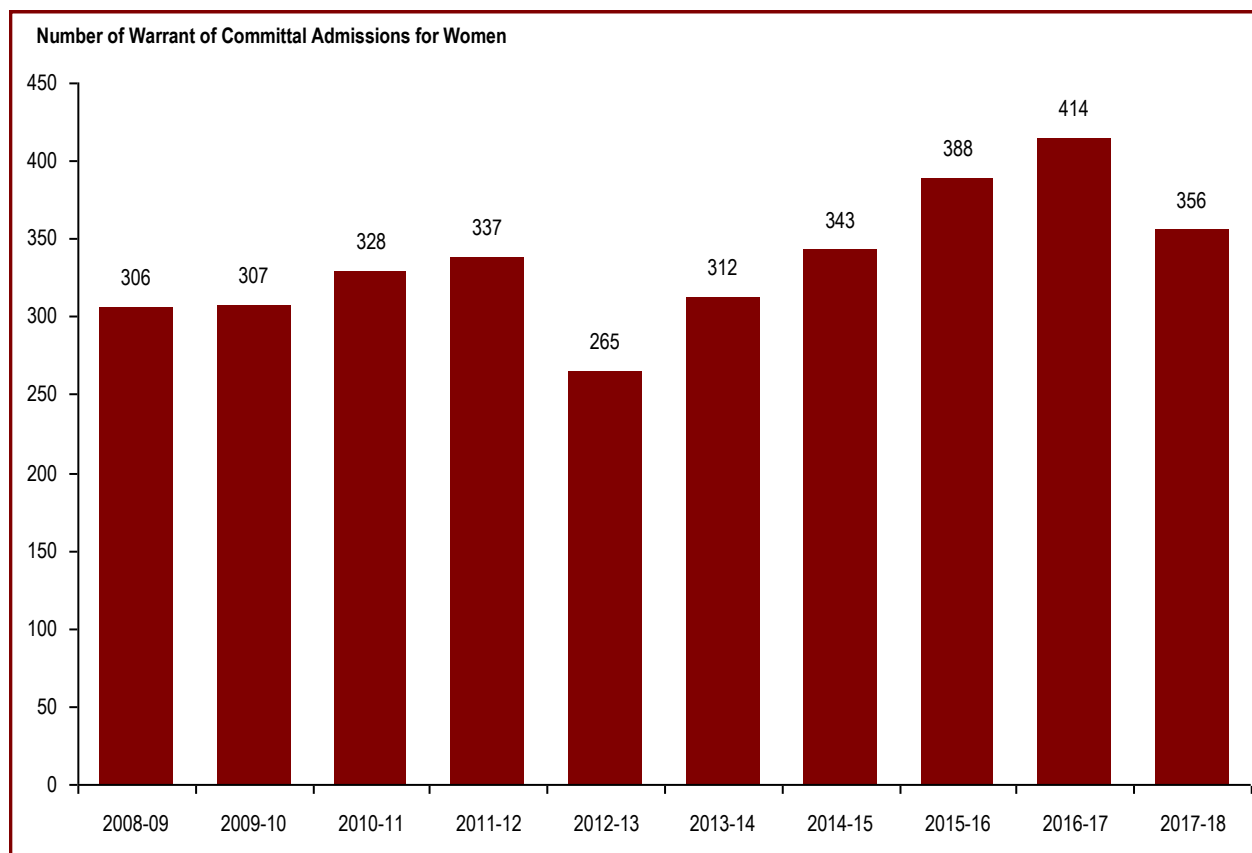
**Note:**

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

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

## THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION DECREASED

Figure C4



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In the last ten years, the number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction on a warrant of committal increased 16.3% from 306 in 2008-09 to 356 in 2017-18. During the same time period, there was a small decrease in the number of men admitted to federal jurisdiction on a warrant of committal from 4,459 in 2008-09 to 4,362 in 2017-18.
- Overall, women continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of warrant of committal admissions (i.e., 7.5% in 2017-18).
- At the end of fiscal year 2017-18, there were 676 women in custody within Correctional Service Canada facilities.

**Note:**

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

**THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL  
JURISDICTION DECREASED**

Table C4

Year	Warrant of Committal Admissions				Total
	Women		Men		
	#	%	#	%	
2008-09	306	6.4	4,459	93.6	4,765
2009-10	307	6.0	4,833	94.0	5,140
2010-11	328	6.2	5,005	93.8	5,333
2011-12	337	6.7	4,694	93.3	5,031
2012-13	265	5.3	4,778	94.7	5,043
2013-14	312	6.2	4,759	93.8	5,071
2014-15	343	7.1	4,475	92.9	4,818
2015-16	388	7.9	4,503	92.1	4,891
2016-17	414	8.4	4,494	91.6	4,908
2017-18	356	7.5	4,362	92.5	4,718

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

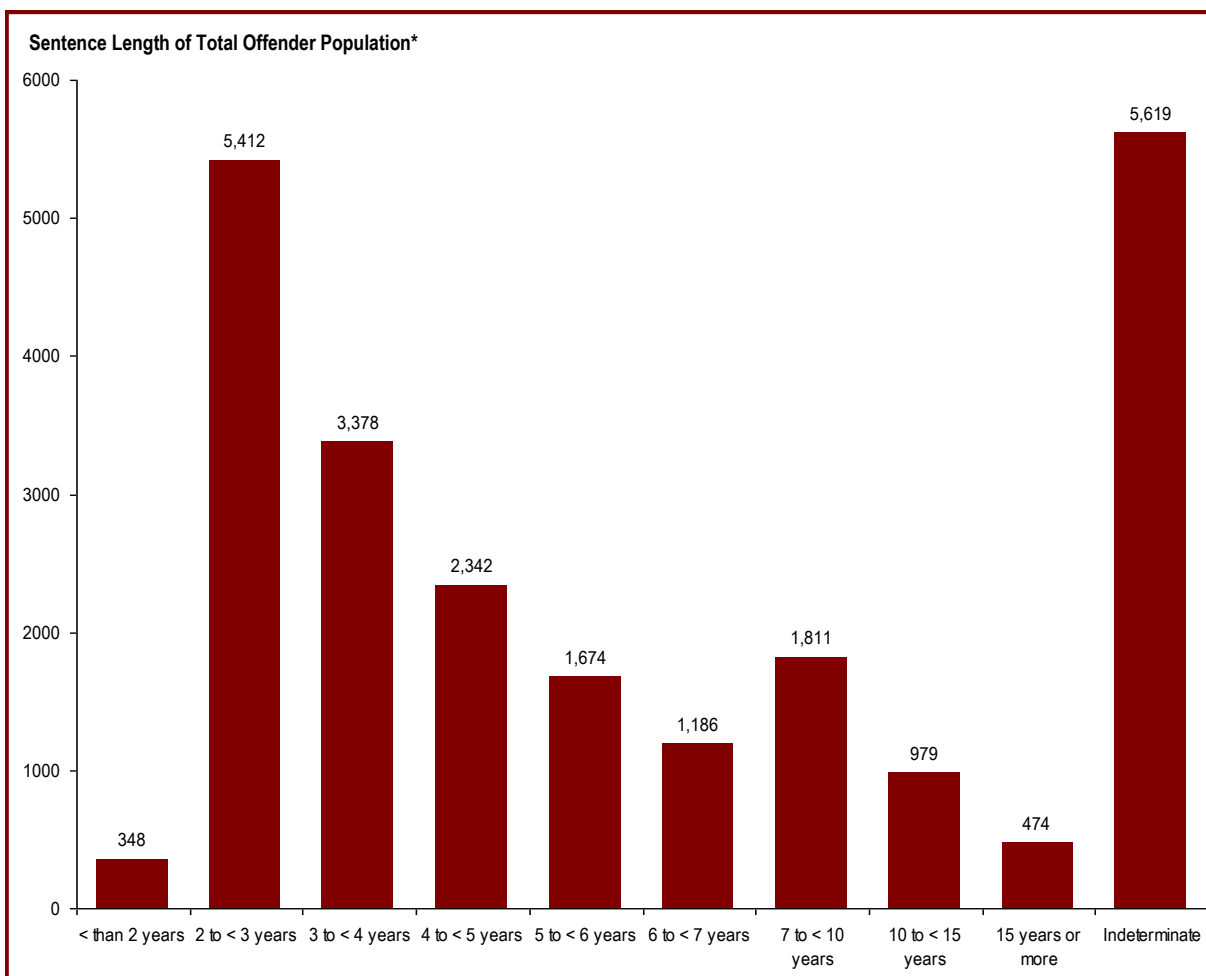
**Note:**

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



## ABOUT HALF OF THE TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN CSC FACILITIES IS SERVING A SENTENCE OF LESS THAN FIVE YEARS

Figure C5



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2017-18, almost half (49.4%) of the total offender population was serving a sentence of less than 5 years with 23.3% serving a sentence between two years and less than three years.
- Almost one quarter (24.2%) of the total offender population was serving an indeterminate sentence. The total number of offenders with indeterminate sentences\*\* has increased 7.0% since 2013-14 from 5,253 to 5,619 in 2017-18.

**Note:**

\*Total Offender Population includes all active offenders who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days. Offenders serving a sentence less than two years includes offenders transferred from foreign countries or offenders under a long-term supervision order who received a new sentence of less than two years.

\*\* Indeterminate means that the offender's term of imprisonment does not have an end date. The Parole Board of Canada reviews the case after seven years and every two years after that.

**ABOUT HALF OF THE TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN CSC FACILITIES  
IS SERVING A SENTENCE OF LESS THAN FIVE YEARS**

Table C5

Sentence Length	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< than 2 years	291	1.3	287	1.2	306	1.3	307	1.3	348	1.5
2 years to < 3 years	5,296	22.9	5,241	22.8	5,367	23.3	5,391	23.4	5,412	23.3
3 years to < 4 years	3,771	16.3	3,631	15.8	3,503	15.2	3,377	14.7	3,378	14.5
4 years to < 5 years	2,447	10.6	2,422	10.5	2,393	10.4	2,382	10.3	2,342	10.1
5 years to < 6 years	1,638	7.1	1,672	7.3	1,692	7.3	1,691	7.3	1,674	7.2
6 years to < 7 years	1,100	4.8	1,104	4.8	1,136	4.9	1,143	5.0	1,186	5.1
7 years to < 10 years	1,793	7.7	1,788	7.8	1,805	7.8	1,810	7.9	1,811	7.8
10 years to < 15 years	954	4.1	936	4.1	940	4.1	951	4.1	979	4.2
15 years or more	612	2.6	564	2.5	522	2.3	501	2.2	474	2.0
Indeterminate	5,253	22.7	5,316	23.2	5,393	23.4	5,492	23.8	5,619	24.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,155</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22,961</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,057</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,045</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,223</b>	<b>100</b>

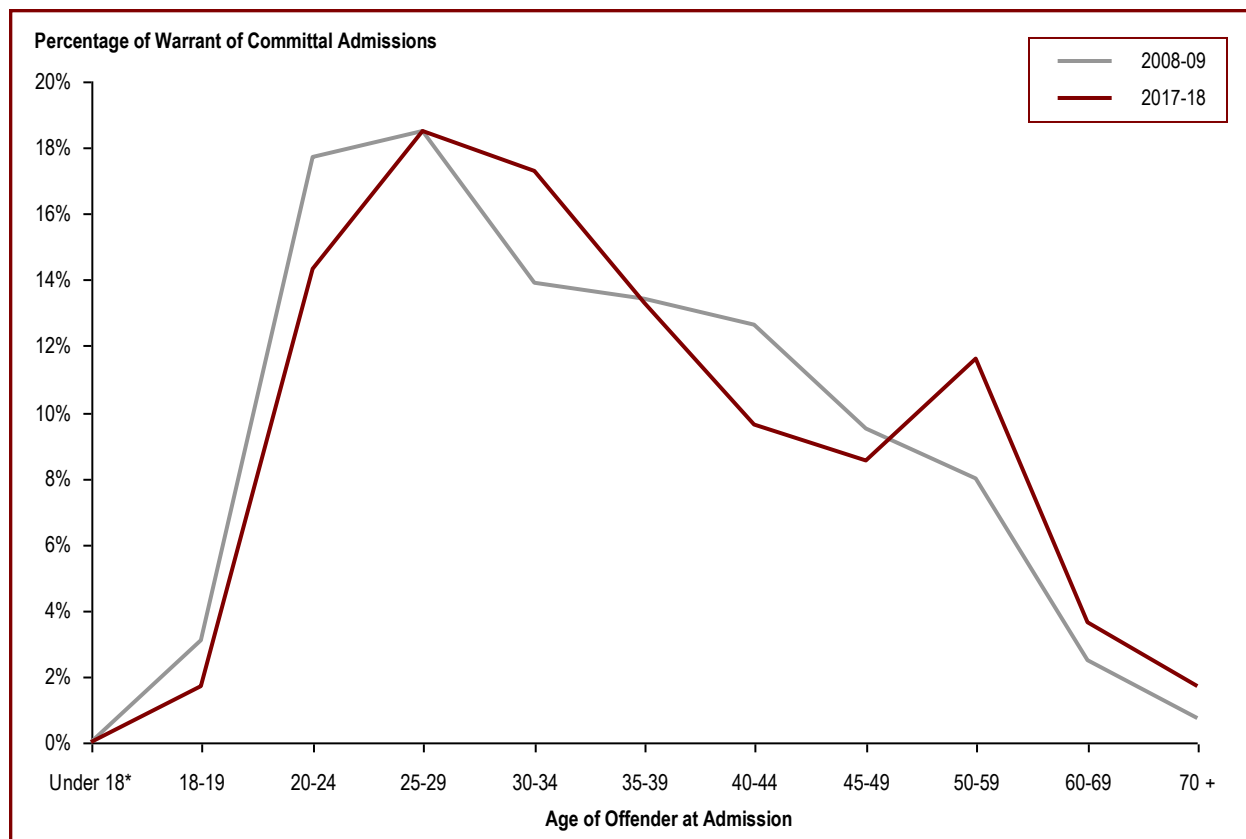
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

*Total Offender Population* includes all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days. The group of offenders serving a sentence less than 2 years includes offenders transferred from foreign countries or offenders under a long-term supervision order who received a new sentence of less than 2 years.

## ADMISSION OF OLDER OFFENDERS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Figure C6



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2017-18, 32.8% of offenders admitted on a warrant of committal to federal jurisdiction were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 30.6% were between 30 and 39 years of age.
- The distribution of age upon admission is similar for both men and women.
- The median age of the population upon admission in 2017-18 was 34, compared to a median age of 33 in 2008-09.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 40 and 49 at admission decreased from 1,055 in 2008-09 to 850 in 2017-18, representing a 19.4% decrease.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 50 and 59 at admission increased from 382 in 2008-09 to 548 in 2017-18 representing a 43.5% increase.

### Note:

\*This offender was admitted to a youth correctional centre.  
A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.  
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100 percent.

## ADMISSION OF OLDER OFFENDERS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Table C6

Age at Admission	2008-09						2017-18					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	0	0.0	1*	0.0	1*	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
18 and 19	10	3.3	139	3.1	149	3.1	4	1.1	74	1.7	78	1.7
20 to 24	39	12.7	804	18.0	843	17.7	49	13.8	628	14.4	677	14.3
25 to 29	47	15.4	834	18.7	881	18.5	76	21.3	795	18.2	871	18.5
30 to 34	60	19.6	602	13.5	662	13.9	68	19.1	750	17.2	818	17.3
35 to 39	42	13.7	598	13.4	640	13.4	50	14.0	576	13.2	626	13.3
40 to 44	51	16.7	551	12.4	602	12.6	38	10.7	413	9.5	451	9.6
45 to 49	27	8.8	426	9.6	453	9.5	26	7.3	373	8.6	399	8.5
50 to 59	26	8.5	356	8.0	382	8.0	35	9.8	513	11.8	548	11.6
60 to 69	4	1.3	115	2.6	119	2.5	9	2.5	163	3.7	172	3.6
70 and over	0	0.0	33	0.7	33	0.7	1	0.3	77	1.8	78	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>		<b>4,459</b>		<b>4,765</b>		<b>356</b>		<b>4,362</b>		<b>4,718</b>	

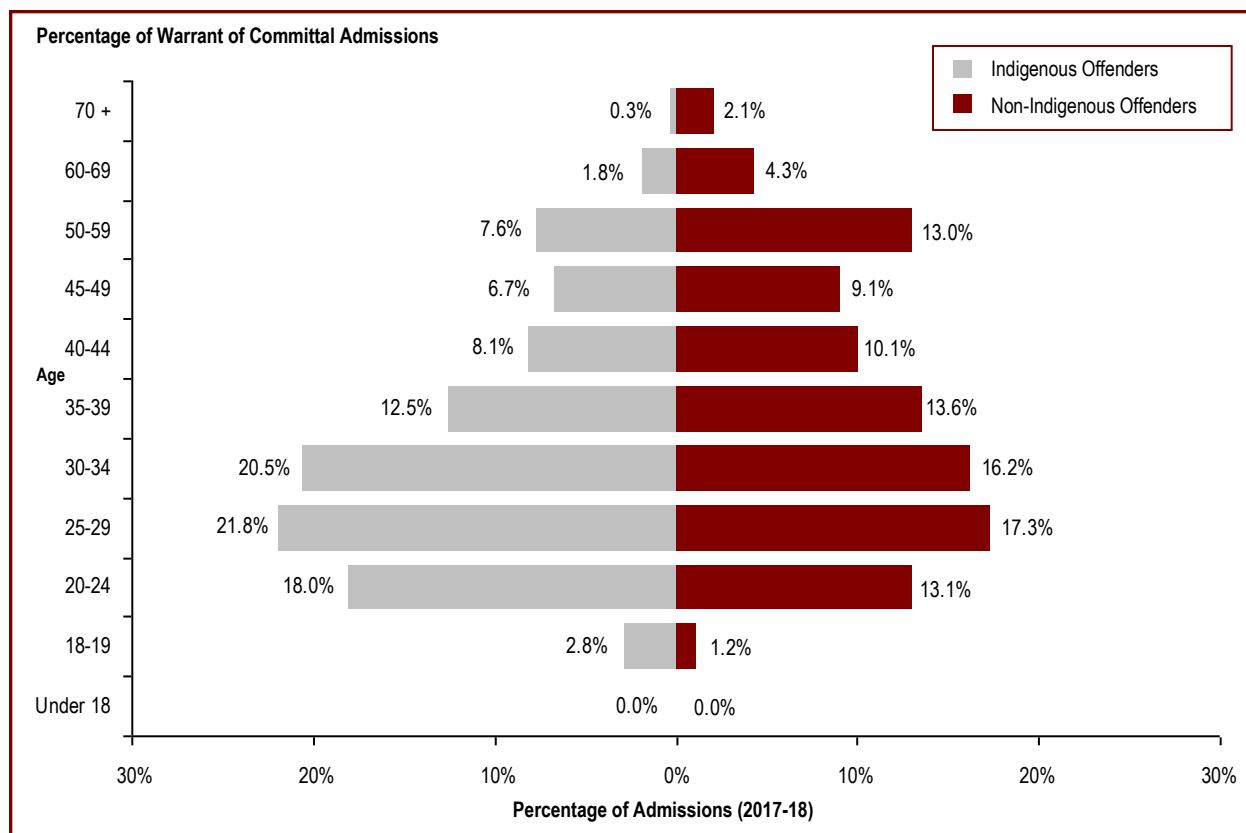
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

\*This offender was admitted to a youth correctional centre.  
 A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.  
 Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

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

Figure C7



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Of those offenders admitted on a warrant of committal to federal jurisdiction in 2017-18, 42.6% of Indigenous offenders were under the age of 30, compared to 31.6% of non-Indigenous offenders.
- The median age of Indigenous offenders at admission was 31, compared to a median age of 35 for non-Indigenous offenders.
- The median age of Indigenous women offenders at admission was 30, compared to a median age of 35 for non-Indigenous women offenders.

**Note:**

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

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

Table C7

Age at Admission	2008-09						2017-18					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	1*	0.1	0	0.0	1*	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
18 and 19	43	4.5	106	2.8	149	3.1	35	2.8	43	1.2	78	1.7
20 to 24	199	20.7	644	16.9	843	17.7	223	18.0	454	13.1	677	14.3
25 to 29	187	19.4	694	18.3	881	18.5	271	21.8	600	17.3	871	18.5
30 to 34	164	17.0	498	13.1	662	13.9	254	20.5	564	16.2	818	17.3
35 to 39	124	12.9	516	13.6	640	13.4	155	12.5	471	13.6	626	13.3
40 to 44	113	11.7	489	12.9	602	12.6	100	8.1	351	10.1	451	9.6
45 to 49	78	8.1	375	9.9	453	9.5	83	6.7	316	9.1	399	8.5
50 to 59	47	4.9	335	8.8	382	8.0	95	7.6	453	13.0	548	11.6
60 to 69	6	0.6	113	3.0	119	2.5	22	1.8	150	4.3	172	3.6
70 and over	1	0.1	32	0.8	33	0.7	4	0.3	74	2.1	78	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>963</b>		<b>3,802</b>		<b>4,765</b>		<b>1,242</b>		<b>3,476</b>		<b>4,718</b>	

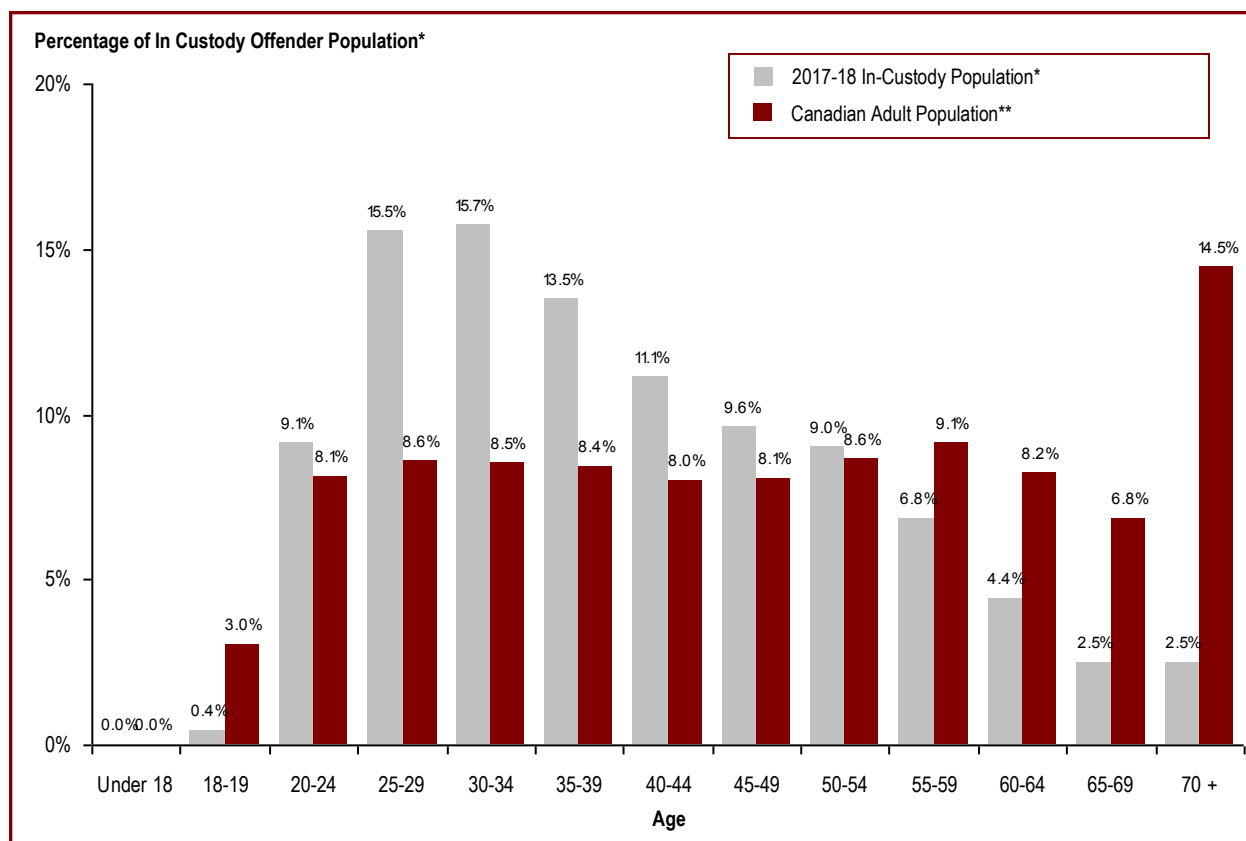
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

\*This offender was admitted to a youth correctional centre.  
A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.  
Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

## 25% OF THE IN-CUSTODY OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Figure C8



Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

- In 2017-18, 54.1% of in-custody offenders were under the age of 40.
- In 2017-18, 25.2% of the in-custody offender population was age 50 and over.
- \*\*\*The community offender population was older than the in-custody population; 38.0% of offenders in the community were age 50 and over, compared to 25.2% of the in-custody offenders in this age group.

### Note:

\*In-custody population includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility, and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

\*\*2014 Postcensal Estimates, Demography Division, and Statistics Canada include only those age 18 and older.

\*\*\*In community under supervision includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long-term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, offenders on remand in a non-CSC facility, and offenders supervised and subject to an immigration hold by the Canada Border Services Agency.

Due to rounding, percentage may not add up to 100 percent.

## 25% OF THE IN-CUSTODY OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Table C8

Age	In-Custody*		In Community Under Supervision**		Total		% of Canadian Adult Population***
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Under 18	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
18 and 19	55	0.4	5	0.1	60	0.3	3.0
20 to 24	1,282	9.1	462	5.1	1,744	7.5	8.1
25 to 29	2,179	15.5	1,030	11.3	3,209	13.8	8.6
30 to 34	2,211	15.7	1,156	12.7	3,367	14.5	8.5
35 to 39	1,900	13.5	1,145	12.5	3,045	13.1	8.4
40 to 44	1,560	11.1	930	10.2	2,490	10.7	8.0
45 to 49	1,357	9.6	935	10.2	2,292	9.9	8.1
50 to 54	1,275	9.0	900	9.9	2,175	9.4	8.6
55 to 59	961	6.8	810	8.9	1,771	7.6	9.1
60 to 64	615	4.4	646	7.1	1,261	5.4	8.2
65 to 69	349	2.5	472	5.2	821	3.5	6.8
70 and over	348	2.5	640	7.0	988	4.3	14.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,092</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,131</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,223</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

**Note:**

\*In-custody population includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility, and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

\*\*In community under supervision includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long-term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, offenders on remand in a non-CSC facility, and offenders supervised and subject to an immigration hold by the Canada Border Services Agency.

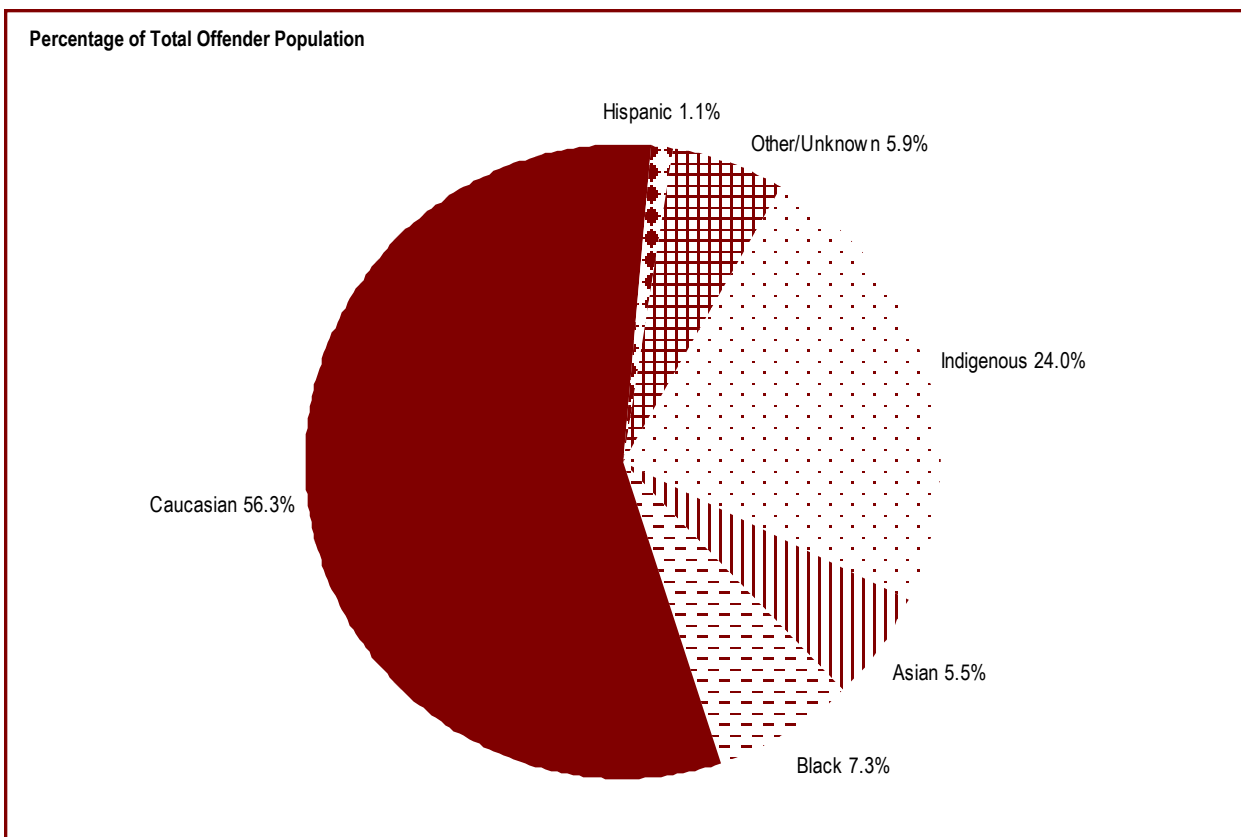
Due to rounding, percentage may not add up to 100 percent.

\*\*\*2014 Postcensal Estimates, Demography Division, and Statistics Canada include only those age 18 and older.



## 56% OF OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Figure C9



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population is becoming more diverse, as evidenced by the decrease in the proportion of Caucasian offenders (from 60.8% in 2013-14 to 56.3% in 2017-18).
- Between 2013-14 and 2017-18, the Indigenous population has increased by 14.7% (from 4,856 to 5,572).
- Indigenous offenders represented 24.0% of the 2017-18 total federal offender population and 26.3% of 2017-18 warrant of committal admissions to federal jurisdiction.

### Note:

The offenders themselves identify to which race they belong. The list of categories may not fully account for all races and the race groupings information has changed starting in 2012-13; therefore, the comparisons before and after 2012-13 should be done with caution.

According to Correctional Service of Canada, "Indigenous" includes offenders who are Inuit, Innu, Métis and North American Indian. "Asian" includes offenders who are Arab, Arab/West Asian, Asian-East and Southeast, Asian-South, Asian West, Asiatic, Chinese, East Indian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, South Asian, South East Asian. "Asiatic" includes offenders who are Asian-East and Southeast, Asian-South, Asian West, and Asiatic. "Hispanic" includes offenders who are Hispanic and Latin American. "Black" includes offenders who are Black. "Other/Unknown" includes offenders who are European French, European-Eastern, European-Northern, European-Southern, European-Western, Multiracial/Ethnic, Oceania, British Isles, Caribbean, Sub-Saharan African, offenders unable to identify to one race, other and unknown.

The data reflect all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

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

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

## 56% OF OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Table C9

	Total Offender Population			
	2013-14		2017-18	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Indigenous</b>	<b>4,856</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>5,572</b>	<b>24.0</b>
Inuit	218	0.9	203	0.9
Métis	1,317	5.7	1,619	7.0
North American Indian	3,321	14.3	3,750	16.1
<b>Asian</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Arab/West Asian	352	1.5	360	1.6
Asiatic*	197	0.9	377	1.6
Chinese	143	0.6	97	0.4
East Indian	15	0.1	13	0.1
Filipino	66	0.3	75	0.3
Japanese	6	0.0	8	0.0
Korean	19	0.1	16	0.1
South East Asian	326	1.4	196	0.8
South Asian	225	1.0	126	0.5
<b>Black</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>14,084</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>13,072</b>	<b>56.3</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Hispanic	7	0.0	7	0.0
Latin American	242	1.0	238	1.0
<b>Other/Unknown</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,155</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,223</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

\*Total for Asiatic includes Asian-East and Southeast, Asian South, Asian West, and Asiatic.

The offenders themselves identify to which race they belong. The list of categories may not fully account for all races and the race groupings information has changed starting in 2012-13; therefore, the comparisons before and after 2012-13 should be done with caution.

"Indigenous" includes offenders who are Inuit, Innu, Métis and North American Indian. "Asian" includes offenders who are Arab, Arab/West Asian, Asian-East and Southeast, Asian-South, Asian West, Asiatic, Chinese, East Indian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, South Asian, South East Asian. "Asiatic" includes offenders who are Asian-East and Southeast, Asian-South, Asian West, and Asiatic. "Hispanic" includes offenders who are Hispanic and Latin American. "Black" includes offenders who are Black. "Other/Unknown" includes offenders who are European French, European-Eastern, European-Northern, European-Southern, European-Western, Multiracial/Ethnic, Oceania, British Isles, Caribbean, Sub-Saharan African, offenders unable to identify to one race, other and unknown.

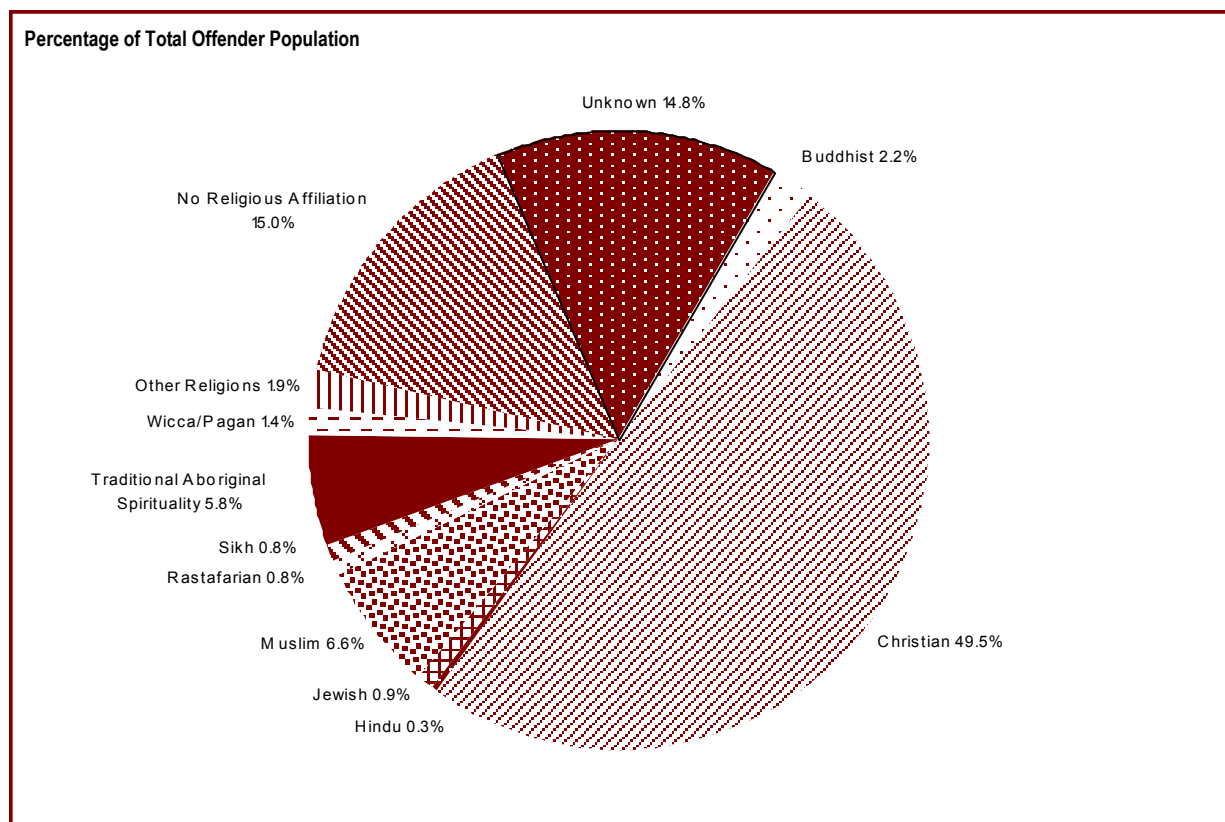
The data reflect all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

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

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

## THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Figure C10



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The religious identification of the Offender population is diverse. While the proportion of offenders who identified as Christian still represented the majority, their proportions decreased from 56.1% in 2013-2014 to 49.5% in 2017-2018.
- Religious identification was unknown for 14.8% of offenders, and 15.0% stated they had no religion.
- Religion groupings have changed from previous publication to reflect the same groupings as Statistics Canada.

**Note:**

Religious identification is self-declared by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution. Buddhist includes offenders who are Buddhist, Mahayana Buddhist, Theravada Buddhist and Vajrayana Buddhist. Christian includes offenders who are Amish, Anglican (Episcopal Church of England), Antiochian Orthodox, Apostolic Christian Church, Armenian Orthodox/Apostolic, Associated Gospel, Assyrian Chaldean Catholic, Baptist, Brethren In Christ, Bulgarian Orthodox, Canadian Reformed Church, Catholic- Greek, Catholic-Roman, Catholic-Ukrainian, Catholic Non-Specific, Churches of Christ/Christian Churches, Charismatic, Christadelphian, Christian & Missionary Alliance, Christian Congregational, Christian Non Specific, Christian Or Plymouth Brethren, Christian Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, Christian Reformed, Christian Reformed Church, Christian Science, Church of Christ Scientist, Church of God, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saint, Community of Christ, Coptic Orthodox, Doukhorob, Dutch Reformed Church, Ethiopian Orthodox, Evangelical, Evangelical Free Church, Evangelical Missionary Church, Free Methodist, Free Reformed Church, Grace Communion International, Greek Orthodox, Hutterite, Iglesia Ni Cristo, Jehovah's Witnesses, Lutheran, Macedonian Orthodox, Maronite, Melkite, Mennonite, Methodist Christian, Metropolitan Community Church, Mission de l'Esprit Saint, Moravian, Mormon (Latter Day Saints), Nazarene Christian, Netherlands Reformed, New Apostolic, Pentecostal (4-Square), Pentecostal Assembly of God, Pentecôtiste, Philadelphia Church of God, Presbyterian, Protestant Non-Specific, Quaker (Society of Friends), Reformed Christian, Romanian Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, Salvation Army, Serbian Orthodox, Seventh Day Adventist, Shaker, Swedenborgian (New Church), Syrian/Syriac Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic, Ukrainian Orthodox, United Church, United Reformed Church, Vineyard Christian Fellowship, Wesleyan Christian and Worldwide Church of God. Hindu includes offenders who are Hindu and Siddha Yoga. Jewish includes offenders who are Jewish Orthodox, Jewish Reformed and Judaism. Muslim includes offenders who are Muslim and Sufism. Rastafarian includes offenders who are Rastafarian. Sikh includes offenders who are Sikh. Traditional Aboriginal Spirituality includes offenders who are Aboriginal Spirituality Catholic, Aboriginal Spirituality Protestant, Native Spirituality, Catholic - Native Spirituality, Native Spirituality Protestant and Aboriginal Spirituality. Wicca/Pagan includes offenders who are Asatru Paganism, Druidry Paganism, Pagan and Wicca. Other Religion includes offenders who are Baha'i, Eckankar, Gnostic, Independent Spirituality, Jain, Krishna, New Age, New Thought-Unity-Religious Science, Other, Pantheist, Rosicrucian, Satanist, Scientology, Shintoïste, Spiritualist, Taoism, Transcendental Meditation, Unification Church, Unitarian, Visnabha and Zoroastrian. No religion Affiliation includes offenders who are Agnostic, Atheist, Humanist and offenders who have no religion affiliation. The data reflect all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days. The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

## THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Table C10

	Total Offender Population			
	2013-14		2017-18	
	#	%	#	%
Buddhist	477	2.1	508	2.2
Christian	12,986	56.1	11,503	49.5
Hindu	47	0.2	63	0.3
Jewish	177	0.8	220	0.9
Muslim	1,264	5.5	1,539	6.6
Rastafarian	171	0.7	178	0.8
Sikh	180	0.8	188	0.8
Traditional Aboriginal Spirituality	1,305	5.6	1,338	5.8
Wicca/Pagan	138	0.6	318	1.4
Other Religions	521	2.3	442	1.9
No Religion Affiliation	3,816	16.5	3,480	15.0
Unknown	2,073	9.0	3,446	14.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,155</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,223</b>	<b>100.0</b>

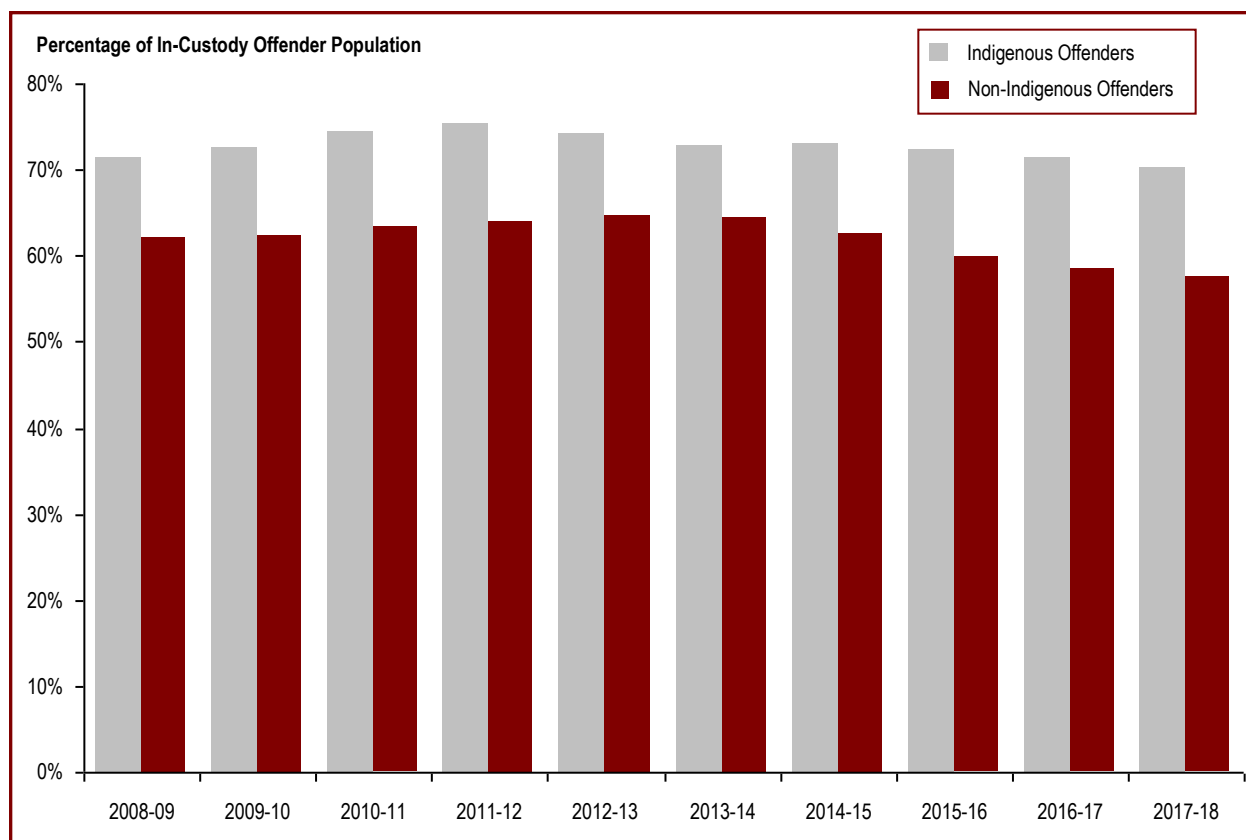
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

Religious identification is self-declared by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution. Buddhist includes offenders who are Buddhist, Mahayana Buddhist, Theravadan Buddhist and Vajrayana Buddhist. Christian includes offenders who are Amish, Anglican (Episcopal Church of England), Antiochian Orthodox, Apostolic Christian Church, Armenian Orthodox/Apostolic, Associated Gospel, Assyrian Chaldean Catholic, Baptist, Brethren In Christ, Bulgarian Orthodox, Canadian Reformed Church, Catholic- Greek, Catholic-Roman, Catholic-Ukrainian, Catholic Non-Specific, Churches of Christ/Christian Churches, Charismatic, Christadelphian, Christian & Missionary Alliance, Christian Congregational, Christian Non Specific, Christian Or Plymouth Brethren, Christian Orthodox, Christian Reformed, Christian Reformed Church, Christian Science, Church of Christ Scientist, Church of God, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saint, Community of Christ, Coptic Orthodox, Doukhobor, Dutch Reformed Church, Ethiopian Orthodox, Evangelical, Evangelical Free Church, Evangelical Missionary Church, Free Methodist, Free Reformed Church, Grace Communion International, Greek Orthodox, Hutterite, Iglesia Ni Cristo, Jehovah's Witnesses, Lutheran, Macedonian Orthodox, Maronite, Melkite, Mennonite, Methodist Christian, Metropolitan Community Church, Mission de l'Esprit Saint, Moravian, Mormon (Latter Day Saints), Nazarene Christian, Netherlands Reformed, New Apostolic, Pentecostal (4-Square), Pentecostalist, Philadelphia Church of God, Presbyterian, Protestant Non-Specific, Quaker (Society of Friends), Reformed Christian, Romanian Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, Salvation Army, Serbian Orthodox, Seventh Day Adventist, Shaker, Swedenborgian (New Church), Syrian/Syriac Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic, Ukrainian Orthodox, United Church, United Reformed Church, Vineyard Christian Fellowship, Wesleyan Christian and Worldwide Church of God. Hindu includes offenders who are Hindu and Siddha Yoga. Jewish includes offenders who are Jewish Orthodox, Jewish Reformed and Judaism. Muslim includes offenders who are Muslim and Sufism. Rastafarian includes offenders who are Rastafarian. Sikh includes offenders who are Sikh. Traditional Aboriginal Spirituality includes offenders who are Aboriginal Spirituality Catholic, Aboriginal Spirituality Protestant, Native Spirituality, Catholic - Native Spirituality, Native Spirituality Protestant and Aboriginal Spirituality. Wicca/Pagan includes offenders who are Asatru Paganism, Druidry Paganism, Pagan and Wicca. Other Religion includes offenders who are Baha'i, Eckankar, Gnostic, Independent Spirituality, Jain, Krishna, New Age, New Thought-Unity-Religious Science, Other, Pantheist, Rosicrucian, Satanist, Scientology, Shintoist, Spiritualist, Taoism, Transcendental Meditation, Unification Church, Unitarian, Visnabha and Zoroastrian. No religion Affiliation includes offenders who are Agnostic, Atheist, Humanist and offenders who have no religion affiliation. The data reflect all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days. The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

## THE PROPORTION OF INDIGENOUS OFFENDERS IN CUSTODY IS HIGHER THAN FOR NON-INDIGENOUS OFFENDERS

Figure C11



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2017-18, the proportion of offenders in custody was about 12.7% greater for Indigenous offenders (70.3%) than for non-Indigenous offenders (57.6%).
- Indigenous women in custody represent 39.9% of all in-custody women while Indigenous men who were in custody represented 27.2% of all men in custody.
- In 2017-18, Indigenous offenders represented 24.0% of the total offender population.
- Indigenous offenders accounted for 27.8% of the in-custody population and 18.1% of the community population in 2017-18.

**Note:**

*Total Offender Population* includes all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

*In Custody* includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

*In Community Under Supervision* includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long-term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, offenders on remand in a non-CSC facility, and offenders supervised and subject to an immigration hold by the Canada Border Services Agency.

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

**THE PROPORTION OF INDIGENOUS OFFENDERS IN CUSTODY  
IS HIGHER THAN FOR NON-INDIGENOUS OFFENDERS**

**Table C11**

			In-Custody Population		In Community Under Supervision		Total
			#	%	#	%	
<b>Men</b>							
2014-15	Indigenous		3,417	73.4	1,238	26.6	<b>4,655</b>
	Non-Indigenous		10,788	63.0	6,327	37.0	<b>17,115</b>
	Total		14,205	65.3	7,565	34.7	<b>21,770</b>
2015-16	Indigenous		3,532	73.2	1,293	26.8	<b>4,825</b>
	Non-Indigenous		10,485	61.8	6,468	38.2	<b>16,953</b>
	Total		14,017	64.4	7,761	35.6	<b>21,778</b>
2016-17	Indigenous		3,545	72.2	1,362	27.8	<b>4,907</b>
	Non-Indigenous		9,922	59.0	6,885	41.0	<b>16,807</b>
	Total		13,467	62.0	8,247	38.0	<b>21,714</b>
2017-18	Indigenous		3,647	71.4	1,464	28.6	<b>5,111</b>
	Non-Indigenous		9,769	58.4	6,946	41.6	<b>16,715</b>
	Total		13,416	61.5	8,410	38.5	<b>21,826</b>
<b>Women</b>							
2014-15	Indigenous		240	67.8	114	32.2	<b>354</b>
	Non-Indigenous		441	52.7	396	47.3	<b>837</b>
	Total		681	57.2	510	42.8	<b>1,191</b>
2015-16	Indigenous		251	62.4	151	37.6	<b>402</b>
	Non-Indigenous		444	50.6	433	49.4	<b>877</b>
	Total		695	54.3	584	45.7	<b>1,279</b>
2016-17	Indigenous		253	61.0	162	39.0	<b>415</b>
	Non-Indigenous		439	47.9	477	52.1	<b>916</b>
	Total		692	52.0	639	48.0	<b>1,331</b>
2017-18	Indigenous		270	58.6	191	41.4	<b>461</b>
	Non-Indigenous		406	43.4	530	56.6	<b>936</b>
	Total		676	48.4	721	51.6	<b>1,397</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

*Total Offender Population* includes all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

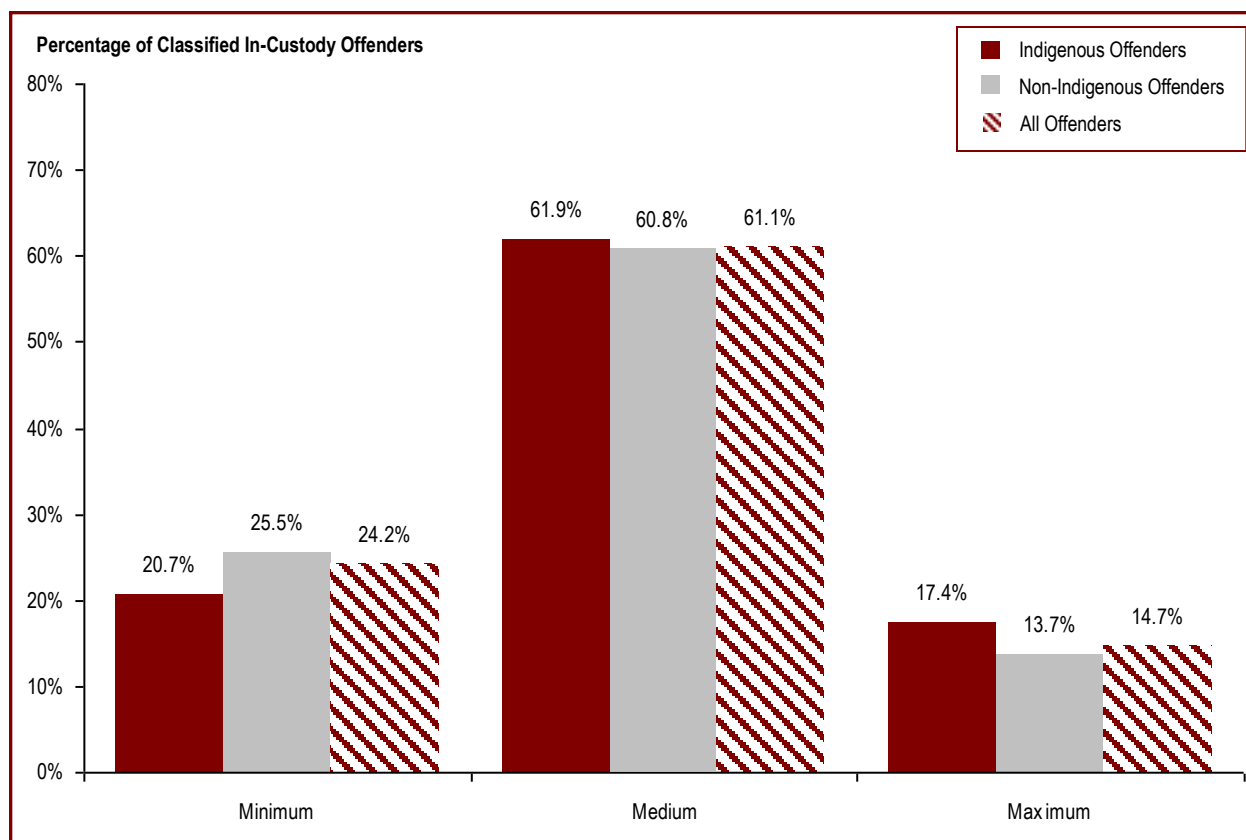
*In Custody* includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

*In Community Under Supervision* includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long-term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, offenders on remand in a non-CSC facility, and offenders supervised and subject to an immigration hold by the Canada Border Services Agency.

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

## THE MAJORITY OF IN-CUSTODY OFFENDERS ARE CLASSIFIED AS MEDIUM SECURITY RISK

Figure C12



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Approximately two-thirds (61.1%) of offenders were classified as medium security risk.
- Indigenous offenders were more likely to be classified to a medium or maximum security risk compared to non-Indigenous.
- Compared to non-Indigenous offenders, a lower percentage of Indigenous offenders were classified as minimum security risk (20.7% vs. 25.5%) and a higher percentage were classified as medium (61.9% vs. 60.8%) and maximum (17.4% vs. 13.7%) security risk.

**Note:**

The data represent the offender security level decision as of end of fiscal year 2017-2018.

*In Custody* includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

**THE MAJORITY OF IN-CUSTODY OFFENDERS  
ARE CLASSIFIED AS MEDIUM SECURITY RISK**

Table C12

Security Risk Level	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	742	20.7	2,328	25.5	3,070	24.2
Medium	2,224	61.9	5,546	60.8	7,770	61.1
Maximum	625	17.4	1,245	13.7	1,870	14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,591</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,119</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,710</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not Yet Determined*	326		1,056		1,382	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,917</b>		<b>10,175</b>		<b>14,092</b>	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

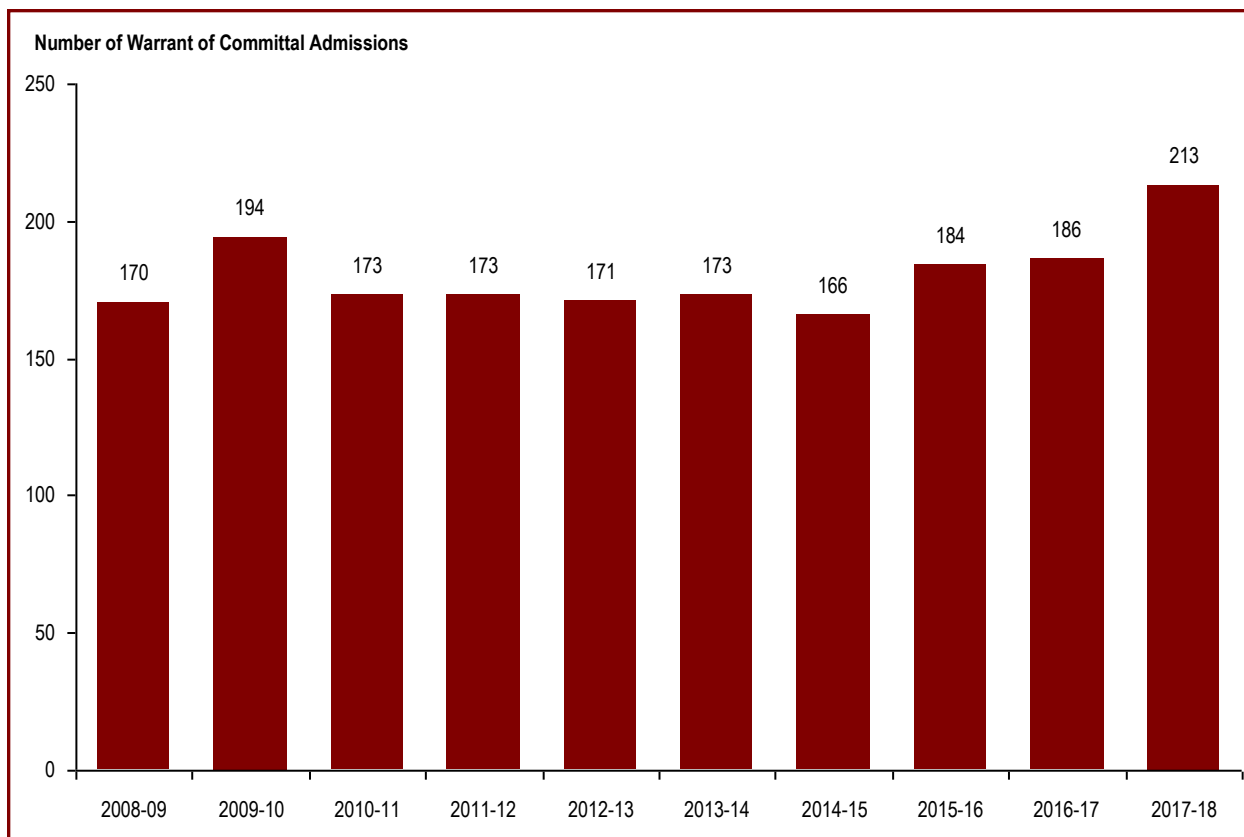
**Note:**

The data represent the offender security level decision as of end of fiscal year 2017-2018.  
The "Not yet determined" category includes offenders who have not yet been classified.



## ADMISSIONS WITH A LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE ARE INCREASING

Figure C13



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 2008-09 to 2017-18, there was an increase of 25.3% in the number of warrant of committal admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life/indeterminate\* sentence from 170 to 213.
- At the end of fiscal year 2017-18, there were a total of 3,672 offenders in custody with a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these, 3,539 (96.4%) were men and 133 (3.6%) were women; 972 (26.5%) were Indigenous and 2,700 (73.5%) were non-Indigenous.
- At the end of fiscal year 2017-18, 24.2% of the total population was serving a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these offenders, 65.3% were in custody and 34.7% were in the community under supervision.

**Note:**

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

*Total Offender Population* includes all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days. This table combines offenders serving life sentences and offenders serving indeterminate sentences.

## ADMISSIONS WITH A LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE ARE INCREASING

Table C13

Year	Indigenous Offenders			Non-Indigenous Offenders			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2008-09	3	36	39	2	129	131	5	165	170
2009-10	5	48	53	8	133	141	13	181	194
2010-11	3	35	38	6	129	135	9	164	173
2011-12	6	46	52	11	110	121	17	156	173
2012-13	6	46	52	2	117	119	8	163	171
2013-14	7	40	47	7	119	126	14	159	173
2014-15	1	37	38	8	120	128	9	157	166
2015-16	5	50	55	6	123	129	11	173	184
2016-17	1	40	41	11	134	145	12	174	186
2017-18	5	66	71	10	132	142	15	198	213

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

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

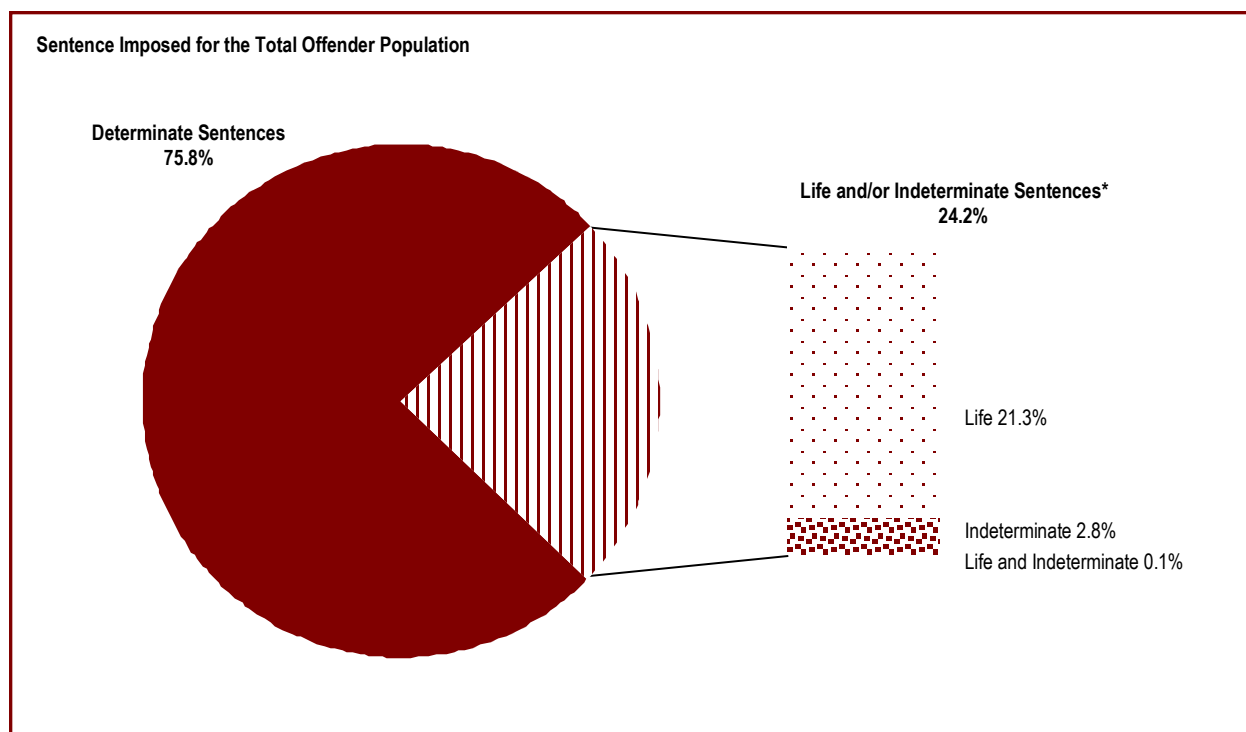
\*Although *life sentences* and *indeterminate sentences* both may result in imprisonment for life, they are different. A *life sentence* is a sentence of life imprisonment, imposed by a judge at the time of sentence, for example for murder. An *indeterminate sentence* is a result of a designation, where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

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

*Total Offender Population* includes all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

## OFFENDERS WITH LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCES REPRESENT 24% OF THE TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION

Figure C14



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2017-18, there were 5,619 offenders serving a life sentence and/or an indeterminate sentence. This represents 24.2% of the total offender population. The majority (65.3%) of these offenders were in custody. Of the 1,947 offenders who were in the community under supervision, the majority (80.9%) were serving a life sentence for 2nd Degree Murder.
- There were 21 offenders who were serving both a life sentence and an indeterminate sentence\*.
- There were 641 offenders who were serving an indeterminate sentence as a result of a special designation. The remaining 4,957 offenders did not receive a special designation, but were serving a life sentence.
- 95.5% of the 623 Dangerous Offenders with indeterminate sentences were in custody and 4.5% were in the community under supervision.
- In contrast, 50.0% of the 16 Dangerous Sexual Offenders were in custody and all (2) of the offenders with an Habitual Offender designation were in the community under supervision (in this table there is one offender with an Habitual Offender designation included in the Designation and Life grouping, this offender was in the community under supervision as well).

**Note:**

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

Total Offender Population includes all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days. In Custody includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility and offenders on remand in a CSC facility. In Community Under Supervision includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, in the community supervised on a long-term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, offenders on remand in a non-CSC facility, and offenders supervised and subject to an immigration hold by the Canada Border Services Agency.

## OFFENDERS WITH LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCES REPRESENT 24% OF THE TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION

Table C14

	Total Offender Population		Current Status			
			In Custody in a CSC Facility	In Community Under Supervision		
				Incarcerated	Day Parole	Full Parole
	#	%				
Offenders with a life sentence for:						
1 <sup>st</sup> Degree Murder	1,234	5.3	989	52	193	0
2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree Murder	3,525	15.2	1,950	222	1,353	0
Other Offences*	198	0.9	111	12	75	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,957</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>0</b>
Offenders with indeterminate sentences resulting from the special designation of:						
Dangerous Offender	623	2.7	595	14	14	0
Dangerous Sexual Offender	16	0.1	8	2	6	0
Habitual Offender	2	0.0	0	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>
Offenders serving an indeterminate sentence (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence)	21	0.1	19	0	2	0
<b>Total offenders with Life and/or Indeterminate sentence</b>	<b>5,619</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>0</b>
Offenders Serving Determinate sentences**	17,604	75.8	10,420	1,357	2,588	3,239
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,223</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,092</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>4,233</b>	<b>3,239</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

\*\*Other offences\* include Schedule I Schedule II and Non-Schedule types of offences.

\*\*This includes 148 offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders who were serving determinate sentences.

\*\*\*Other\*\* in the Community Under Supervision includes offenders on statutory release or on a long-term supervision order.

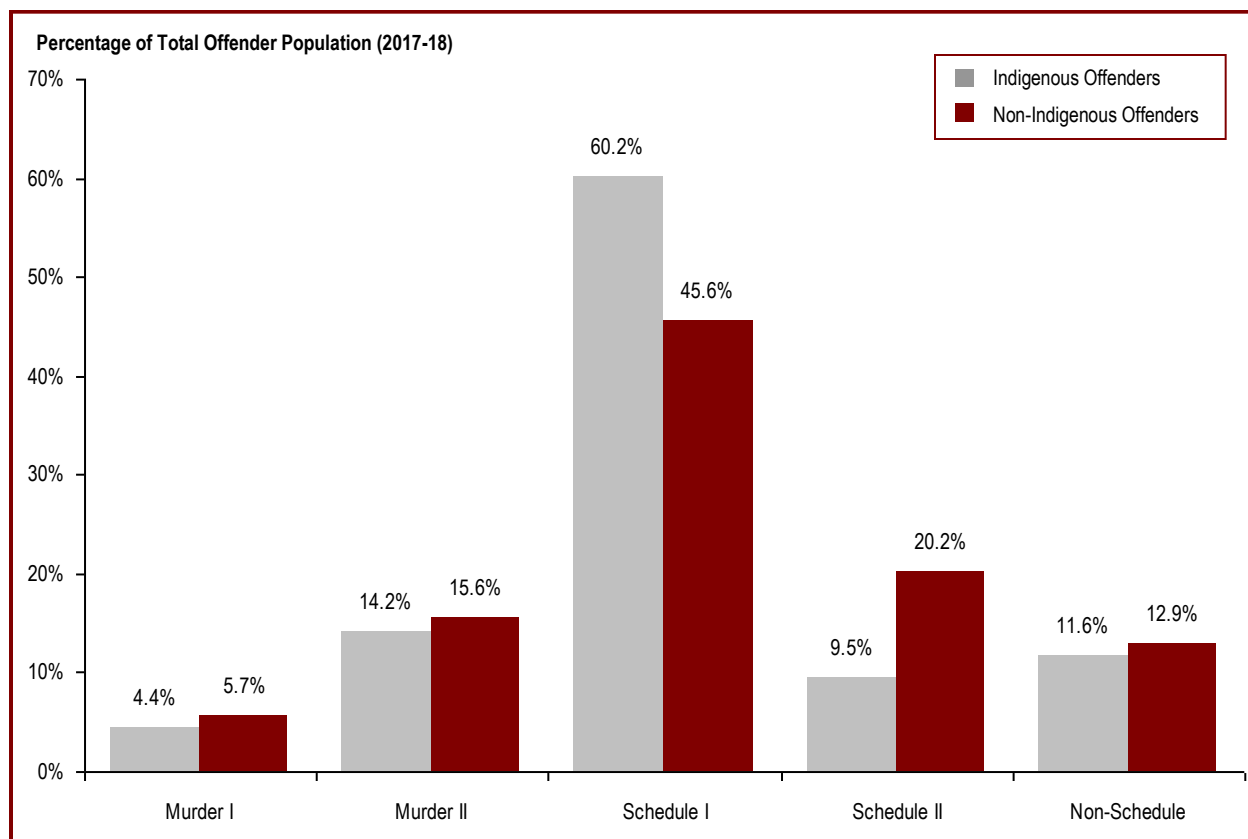
Among the 21 offenders serving an indeterminate sentence (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence), there was one offender with an Habitual Offender designation.

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

Total Offender Population includes all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days. In Custody includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility and offenders on remand in a CSC facility. In Community Under Supervision includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, in the community supervised on a long-term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, offenders on remand in a non-CSC facility, and offenders supervised and subject to an immigration hold by the Canada Border Services Agency.

## 69.7% OF OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE\*

Figure C15



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- At the end fiscal year 2017-18, Indigenous offenders were more likely to be serving a sentence for a violent offence (78.8% for Indigenous versus 66.9% for non-Indigenous offenders).
- 68.5% of Indigenous women offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 44.3% of non-Indigenous women offenders.
- Of those offenders serving a sentence for Murder, 4.9% were women and 21.7% were Indigenous.
- A greater proportion of Indigenous offenders than non-Indigenous offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence (60.2% versus 45.6%, respectively).
- 9.5% of Indigenous offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 20.2% of non-Indigenous offenders.
- 29.7% of women were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 16.9% of men.

### Note:

\*Violent offences include Murder I, Murder II and Schedule I offences.

Schedule I is comprised of sexual offences and other violent crimes excluding 1st and 2nd degree murder (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

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

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

The data reflect all active offenders who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

## 69.7% OF OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE\*

Table C15

Offence Category	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Murder I	8	237	245	47	959	1,006	55	1,196	1,251
%	1.7	4.6	4.4	5.0	5.7	5.7	3.9	5.5	5.4
Murder II	60	734	794	119	2,635	2,754	179	3,369	3,548
%	13.0	14.4	14.2	12.7	15.8	15.6	12.8	15.4	15.3
Schedule I	248	3,105	3,353	249	7,792	8,041	497	10,897	11,394
%	53.8	60.8	60.2	26.6	46.6	45.6	35.6	49.9	49.1
Schedule II	82	449	531	333	3,233	3,566	415	3,682	4,097
%	17.8	8.8	9.5	35.6	19.3	20.2	29.7	16.9	17.6
Non-Schedule	63	586	649	188	2,096	2,284	251	2,682	2,933
%	13.7	11.5	11.6	20.1	12.5	12.9	18.0	12.3	12.6
	<b>461</b>	<b>5,111</b>		<b>936</b>	<b>16,715</b>		<b>1,397</b>	<b>21,826</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,572</b>			<b>17,651</b>			<b>23,223</b>		

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

\*Violent offences include Murder I, Murder II and Schedule I offences.

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

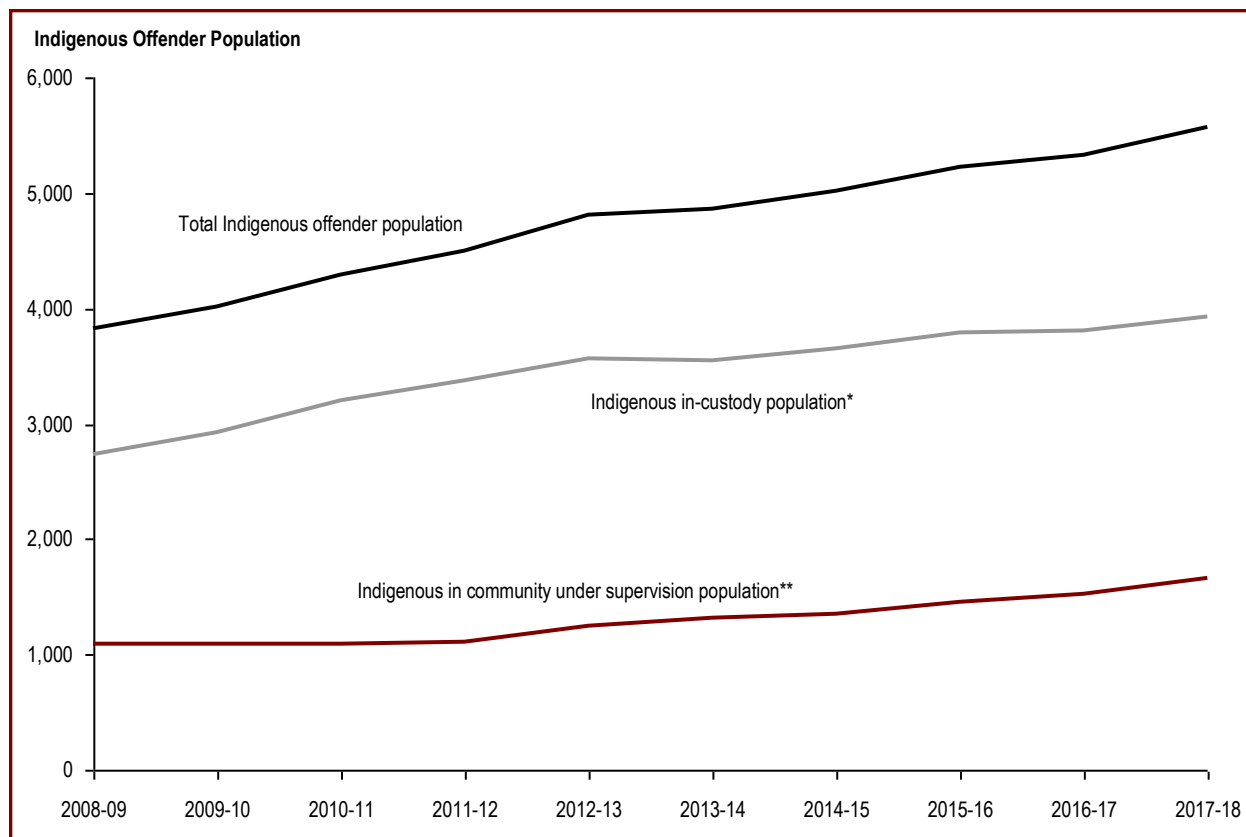
Schedule II is comprised of serious drug offences or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the Corrections and Conditional Release Act).

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

The data reflect all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

## THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS OFFENDERS HAS INCREASED

Figure C16



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 2008-09 to 2017-18, the in-custody Indigenous offender population increased by 43.3%, while the total Indigenous offender population increased by 45.7% over the same time period.
- The number of in-custody Indigenous women offenders increased steadily from 168 in 2008-09 to 270 in 2017-18, for an increase of 60.7% in the last ten years. The increase for in-custody Indigenous men offenders was 42.2% for the same period, increasing from 2,565 to 3,647.
- From 2008-09 to 2017-18, the number of Indigenous offenders on community supervision increased by 51.6%, from 1,092 to 1,655. The Indigenous community population accounted for 18.1% of the total community population in 2017-18.

**Note:**

\**In-Custody Population* includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility, and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

\*\**In Community Under Supervision Population* includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long-term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, offenders on remand in a non-CSC facility, and offenders supervised and subject to an immigration hold by the Canada Border Services Agency.

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

## THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS OFFENDERS HAS INCREASED

Table C16

Indigenous Offenders		Fiscal Year				
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<b>In-Custody</b>						
Atlantic Region	Men	181	174	157	175	184
	Women	14	11	12	8	14
Quebec Region	Men	422	443	425	384	392
	Women	15	19	24	14	11
Ontario Region	Men	440	441	453	487	534
	Women	36	34	39	37	43
Prairie Region	Men	1,686	1,757	1,868	1,861	1,879
	Women	110	139	133	155	163
Pacific Region	Men	600	602	629	638	658
	Women	38	37	43	39	39
National Total	Men	3,329	3,417	3,532	3,545	3,647
	Women	213	240	251	253	270
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,542</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>3,783</b>	<b>3,798</b>	<b>3,917</b>
<b>In Community Under Supervision</b>						
Atlantic Region	Men	50	60	68	71	88
	Women	11	12	10	11	9
Quebec Region	Men	134	158	185	185	181
	Women	7	12	18	10	6
Ontario Region	Men	180	178	204	201	231
	Women	20	21	24	31	29
Prairie Region	Men	582	574	560	604	645
	Women	63	52	77	78	111
Pacific Region	Men	250	268	276	301	319
	Women	17	17	22	32	36
National Total	Men	1,196	1,238	1,293	1,362	1,464
	Women	118	114	151	162	191
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,655</b>
<b>Total In-Custody &amp; In Community Under Supervision</b>		<b>4,856</b>	<b>5,009</b>	<b>5,227</b>	<b>5,322</b>	<b>5,572</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

*In-Custody Population* includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility, and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

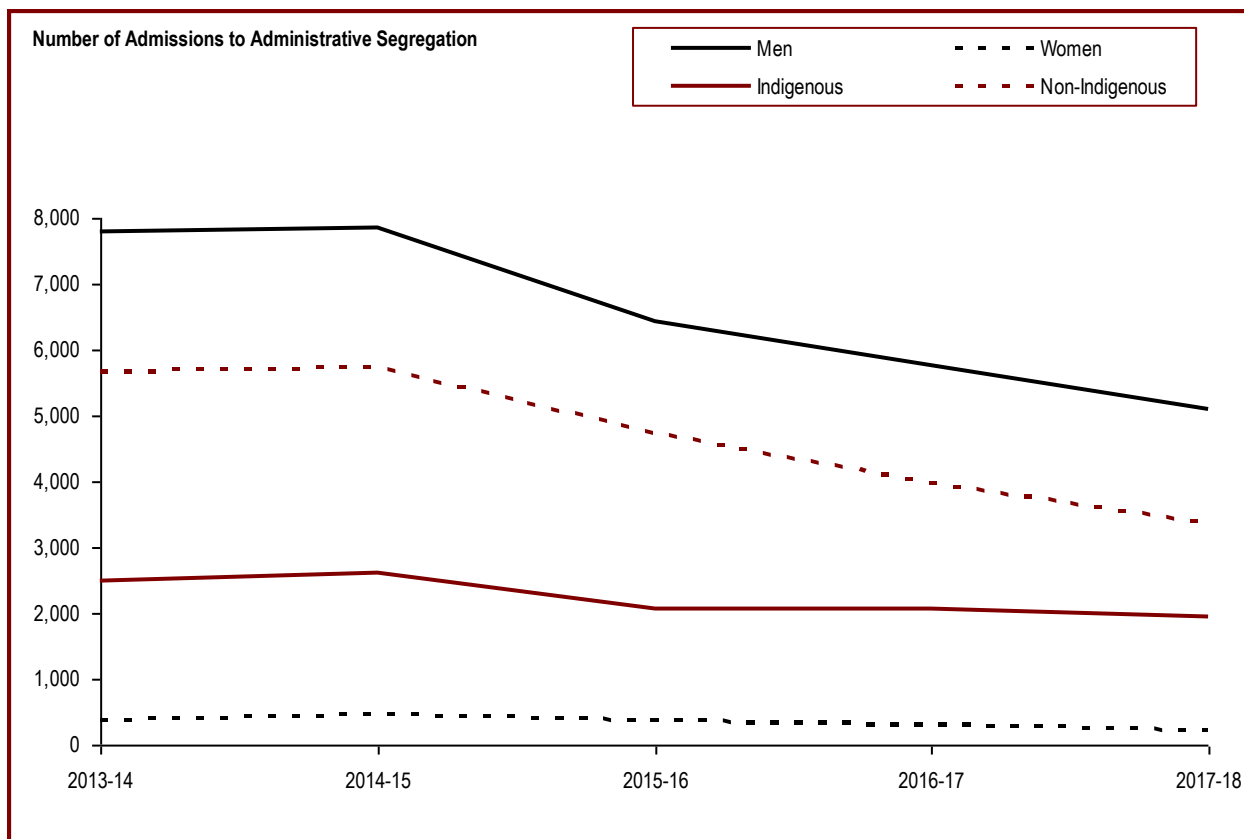
*In Community Under Supervision Population* includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long-term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, offenders on remand in a non-CSC facility, and offenders supervised and subject to an immigration hold by the Canada Border Services Agency.

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



## THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION HAS DECREASED

Figure C17



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2017-18, the total admissions to administrative segregation decreased by 12.3% from 6,037 in 2016-17 to 5,295 in 2017-18.
- In 2017-18, 96.2% of the total admissions were men, and admissions of Indigenous offenders accounted for 36.5%.
- At the end of fiscal year 2017-18, there were 310 offenders in administrative segregation. Of these, 305 were men and five were women. A total of 136 Indigenous offenders were in administrative segregation.

### Note:

These reports count admissions, not offenders. Offenders admitted multiple times to segregation are counted once for each admission. Offenders segregated under paragraph (f), subsection 44(1) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (Disciplinary Segregation) are not included.

Administrative segregation is the separation, when specific legal requirements are met, of an inmate from the general population, other than pursuant to a disciplinary decision. As per subsection 31(3) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*: The institutional head may order that an inmate be confined in administrative segregation if the institutional head is satisfied that there is no reasonable alternative to administrative segregation and he or she believes on reasonable grounds that (a) the inmate has acted, has attempted to act or intends to act in a manner that jeopardizes the security of the penitentiary or the safety of any person and allowing the inmate to associate with other inmates would jeopardize the security of the penitentiary or the safety of any person; (b) allowing the inmate to associate with other inmates would interfere with an investigation that could lead to a criminal charge or a charge under subsection 41(2) of a serious disciplinary offence; or (c) allowing the inmate to associate with other inmates would jeopardize the inmate's safety.

## THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION HAS DECREASED

Table C17

Year and Type of Administrative Segregation	By Gender			By Race		
	Women	Men	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
<b>2013-14</b>						
CCRA 31(3-A)*	315	5,196	5,511	1,602	3,909	5,511
CCRA 31(3-B)*	5	320	325	95	230	325
CCRA 31(3-C)*	28	2,272	2,300	806	1,494	2,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>7,788</b>	<b>8,136</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>5,654</b>	<b>8,136</b>
<b>2014-15</b>						
CCRA 31(3-A)	426	5,289	5,715	1,723	3,992	5,715
CCRA 31(3-B)	7	329	336	109	227	335
CCRA 31(3-C)	27	2,242	2,269	793	1,476	2,269
<b>Total</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>7,860</b>	<b>8,320</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>5,724</b>	<b>8,320</b>
<b>2015-16</b>						
CCRA 31(3-A)	342	4,200	4,542	1,345	3,197	4,542
CCRA 31(3-B)	2	235	237	91	146	237
CCRA 31(3-C)	33	1,976	2,009	645	1,364	2,009
<b>Total</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>6,411</b>	<b>6,788</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>4,732</b>	<b>6,788</b>
<b>2016-17</b>						
CCRA 31(3-A)	270	3,826	4,096	1,370	2,726	4,096
CCRA 31(3-B)	3	273	276	74	202	276
CCRA 31(3-C)	16	1,649	1,665	635	1,030	1,665
<b>Total</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>5,748</b>	<b>6,037</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>3,979</b>	<b>6,037</b>
<b>2017-18</b>						
CCRA 31(3-A)	180	3,167	3,347	1,171	2,176	3,347
CCRA 31(3-B)	9	229	238	75	163	238
CCRA 31(3-C)	13	1,697	1,710	687	1,023	1,710
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>5,093</b>	<b>5,295</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>3,362</b>	<b>5,295</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

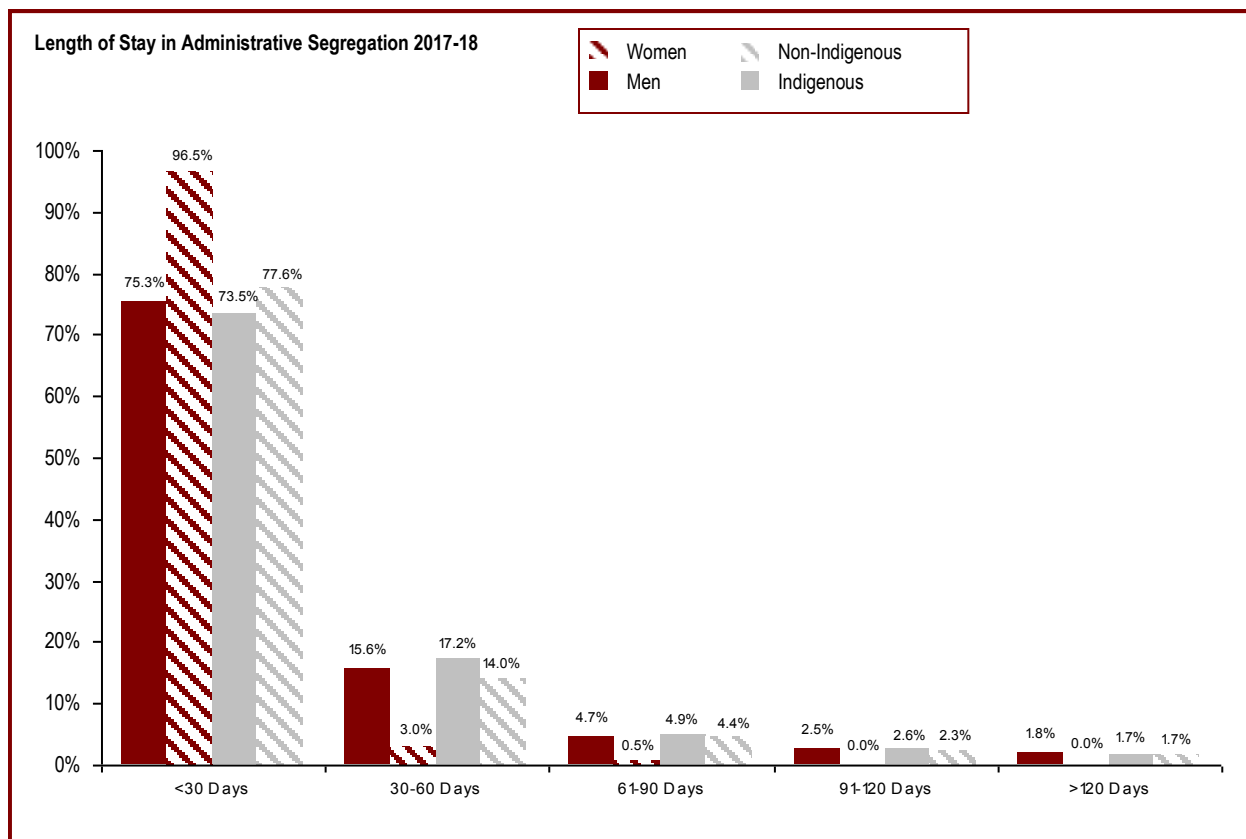
**Note:**

These reports count admissions, not offenders. Offenders admitted multiple times to segregation are counted once for each admission. Offenders segregated under paragraph (f), subsection 44(1) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (Disciplinary Segregation) are not included.

\*Administrative segregation is the separation, when specific legal requirements are met, of an inmate from the general population, other than pursuant to a disciplinary decision. As per subsection 31(3) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*: The institutional head may order that an inmate be confined in administrative segregation if the institutional head is satisfied that there is no reasonable alternative to administrative segregation and he or she believes on reasonable grounds that (a) the inmate has acted, has attempted to act or intends to act in a manner that jeopardizes the security of the penitentiary or the safety of any person and allowing the inmate to associate with other inmates would jeopardize the security of the penitentiary or the safety of any person; (b) allowing the inmate to associate with other inmates would interfere with an investigation that could lead to a criminal charge or a charge under subsection 41(2) of a serious disciplinary offence; or (c) allowing the inmate to associate with other inmates would jeopardize the inmate's safety.

## 76% OF ADMISSIONS TO ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION STAY FOR LESS THAN 30 DAYS

Figure C18



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Most (76.1%) placements in administrative segregation ended in less than 30 days, and 15.2% lasted between 30 and 60 days. 1.7% of placements in administrative segregation ended after more than 120 days.
- 96.5% of placements of women in administrative segregation ended in less than 30 days.
- The number of admissions to administrative segregation that resulted in placements lasting more than 120 days was the same for Indigenous offenders and non-Indigenous offenders (1.7%).

### Note:

These reports count admissions, not offenders. Offenders admitted multiple times to segregation are counted once for each admission. Offenders segregated under paragraph (f), subsection 44(1) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (Disciplinary Segregation) are not included.

Administrative segregation is the involuntary or voluntary separation, when specific legal requirements are met, of an inmate from the general population, other than pursuant to a disciplinary decision. As per subsection 31(3) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*: The institutional head may order that an inmate be confined in administrative segregation if the institutional head is satisfied that there is no reasonable alternative to administrative segregation and he or she believes on reasonable grounds that (a) the inmate has acted, has attempted to act or intends to act in a manner that jeopardizes the security of the penitentiary or the safety of any person and allowing the inmate to associate with other inmates would jeopardize the security of the penitentiary or the safety of any person; (b) allowing the inmate to associate with other inmates would interfere with an investigation that could lead to a criminal charge or a charge under subsection 41(2) of a serious disciplinary offence; or (c) allowing the inmate to associate with other inmates would jeopardize the inmate's safety.

## 76% OF ADMISSIONS TO ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION STAY FOR LESS THAN 30 DAYS

Table C18

Length of Stay in Administrative Segregation	By Gender				By Race					
	Women		Men		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2017-18										
< 30 days	193	96.5	3,910	75.3	1,432	73.5	2,671	76.1	4,103	76.1
30-60 days	6	3.0	812	15.6	336	17.2	482	15.2	818	15.2
61-90 days	1	0.5	246	4.7	96	4.9	151	4.6	247	4.6
91-120 days	0	0.0	130	2.5	51	2.6	79	2.4	130	2.4
> 120 days	0	0.0	92	1.8	34	1.7	58	1.7	92	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,190</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

These reports count admissions, not offenders. Offenders admitted multiple times to segregation are counted once for each admission. Offenders segregated under paragraph (f), subsection 44(1) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (Disciplinary Segregation) are not included.

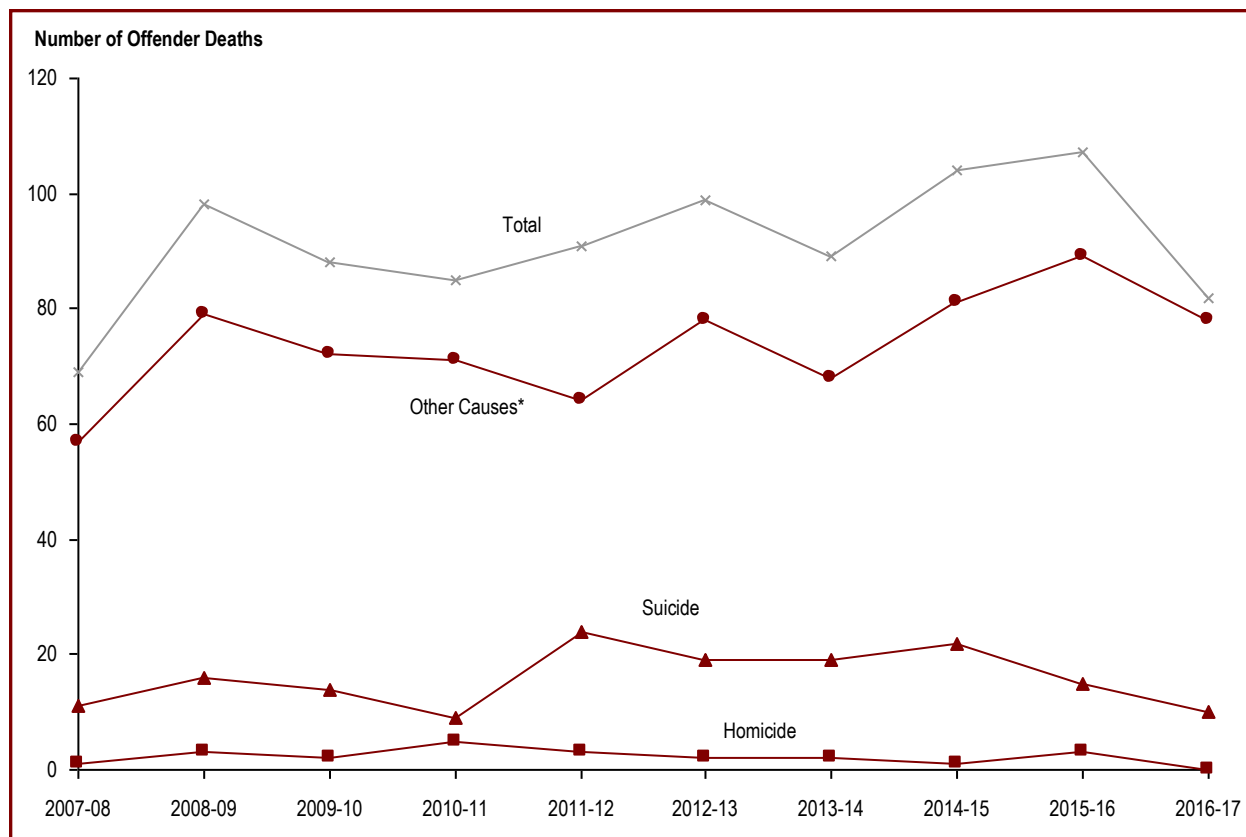
Administrative segregation is the involuntary or voluntary separation, when specific legal requirements are met, of an inmate from the general population, other than pursuant to a disciplinary decision. As per subsection 31(3) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*:

The institutional head may order that an inmate be confined in administrative segregation if the institutional head is satisfied that there is no reasonable alternative to administrative segregation and he or she believes on reasonable grounds that

- (a) the inmate has acted, has attempted to act or intends to act in a manner that jeopardizes the security of the penitentiary or the safety of any person and allowing the inmate to associate with other inmates would jeopardize the security of the penitentiary or the safety of any person;
- (b) allowing the inmate to associate with other inmates would interfere with an investigation that could lead to a criminal charge or a charge under subsection 41(2) of a serious disciplinary offence; or
- (c) allowing the inmate to associate with other inmates would jeopardize the inmate's safety.

## THE NUMBER OF OFFENDER DEATHS WHILE IN CUSTODY

Figure C19



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

- In the ten-year period from 2006-07 to 2016-17, a total of 539 federal offenders and 379 provincial offenders died while in custody.
- During this time period, suicides accounted for 14.8% of federal offender deaths and 20.8% of provincial offender deaths. The suicide rate was approximately 56 per 100,000 for incarcerated federal offenders, and approximately 33 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders.\*\* These rates are significantly higher than the 2009 rate of 11.5 suicides per 100,000 people in Canada.
- Between 2007-08 and 2016-17, 3.3% of federal offender deaths and 1.1% of provincial offender deaths were due to homicide. The homicide rate for incarcerated federal offenders was approximately 12.7 per 100,000 and 1.7 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders\*\*. The federal rate is significantly higher than the national homicide rate of 1.8 per 100,000 people in 2017.

**Note:**

\*Other causes of death include: natural causes, accidental deaths, death as a result of a legal intervention, other causes of death and where cause of death was unknown. Data for Alberta for 2013-14 and onward are now available.

\*\*For the calculation of rates, the total actual in-count numbers between 2006-07 and 2016-17 was used as the denominator.

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

## THE NUMBER OF OFFENDER DEATHS WHILE IN CUSTODY

Table C19

Year	Type of Death						Total
	Homicide		Suicide		Other*		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Federal							
2007-08	1	2.5	5	12.5	34	85.0	40
2008-09	2	3.1	9	13.8	54	83.1	65
2009-10	1	2.0	9	18.4	39	79.6	49
2010-11	5	10.0	4	8.0	41	82.0	50
2011-12	3	5.7	8	15.1	42	79.2	53
2012-13	1	1.8	11	20.0	43	78.2	55
2013-14	1	2.1	9	18.8	38	79.2	48
2014-15	1	1.5	13	19.4	53	79.1	67
2015-16	3	4.6	9	13.8	53	81.5	65
2016-17	0	0.0	3	6.4	44	9.4	47
Total	18	3.3	80	14.8	441	81.8	539
Provincial							
2007-08	0	0.0	6	20.7	23	79.3	29
2008-09	1	3.0	7	21.2	25	75.8	33
2009-10	1	2.6	5	12.8	33	84.6	39
2010-11	0	0.0	5	14.3	30	85.7	35
2011-12	0	0.0	16	42.1	22	57.9	38
2012-13	1	2.3	8	18.2	35	79.5	44
2013-14	1	2.4	10	24.4	30	73.2	41
2014-15	0	0.0	9	24.3	28	73.2	37
2015-16	0	0.0	6	14.3	36	85.7	42
2016-17	0	0.0	7	17.1	34	83.0	41
Total	4	1.1	79	20.8	296	78.1	379
Total Federal and Provincial Offender Deaths	22	2.4	159	17.3	737	80.3	918

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

**Note:**

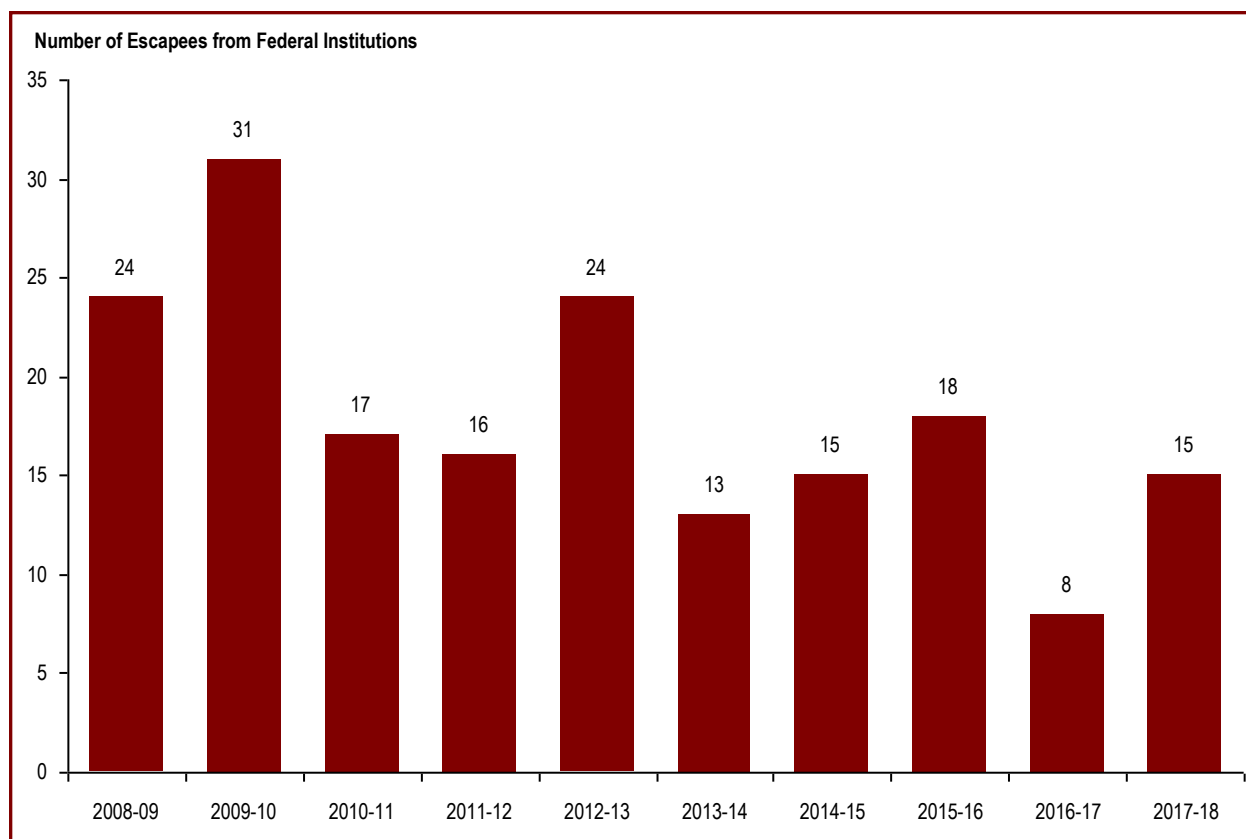
\*Other causes of death include: natural causes, accidental deaths, death as a result of a legal intervention, other causes of death and where cause of death was unknown.

Data for Alberta for 2013-14 and onward are now available.

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

## THE NUMBER OF ESCAPEES HAS REMAINED STABLE SINCE 2013-2014

Figure C20



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2017-18, there were 11 escape incidents involving a total of 15 offenders. All of the 15 offenders were recaptured.
- Offenders who escaped from federal institutions in 2017-18 represented 0.1% of the in-custody population.

**Note:**

The data represents the number of escape incidents from federal facilities during each fiscal year. An escape can involve more than one offender. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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**THE NUMBER OF ESCAPEES HAS REMAINED STABLE SINCE 2013-2014**


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**Table C20**

Escapes	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total Number of Escape Incidents	11	14	15	8	11
Total Number of Escapees	13	15	18	8	15

Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

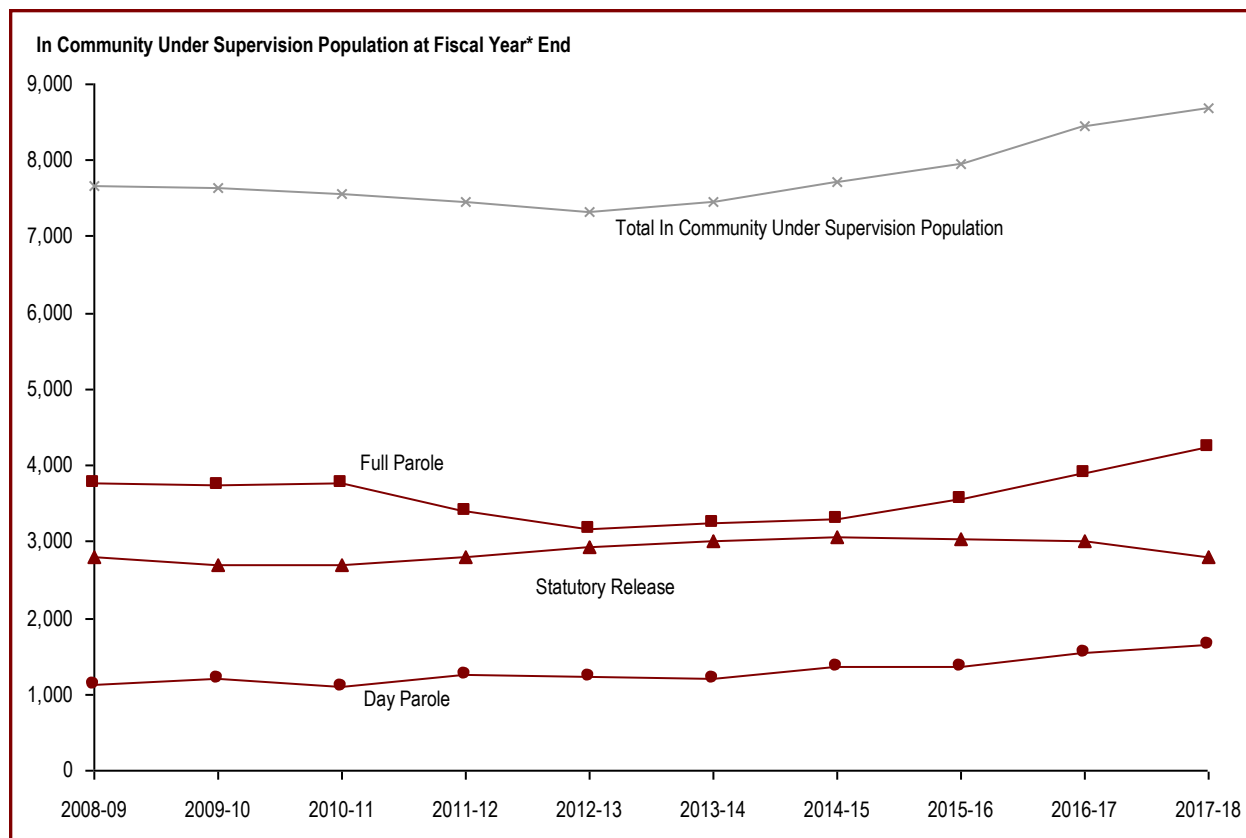
**Note:**

The data represents the number of escape incidents from federal facilities during each fiscal year. An escape can involve more than one offender. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.



## THE POPULATION OF OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY UNDER SUPERVISION HAS INCREASED IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Figure C21



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Over the past five years, the total offender population supervised in the community increased by 16.3%. For the same period, the total number of offenders on full parole increased by 30.6% while the proportion of offenders on statutory release decreased by 7.4%.
- At the end of fiscal year 2017-18, there were 7,970 men and 711 women on active community supervision.

### Note:

\*These cases reflect the number of offenders on active supervision at fiscal year end. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

The data reflect the offender population in the community under supervision which includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders on remand in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, and offenders supervised and subject to an immigration hold by the Canada Border Services Agency.

The data presented above do not include offenders who were on long-term supervision orders (see Figure/Table E4).

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada whereby offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the Parole Board of Canada. Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada whereby the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. Statutory release refers to a conditional release that is subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the sentence.

## THE POPULATION OF OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY UNDER SUPERVISION HAS INCREASED IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Table C21

Year	Supervision Type of Offenders									% change*
	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Totals			
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Both	
2008-09	106	1,017	344	3,419	113	2,675	563	7,111	7,674	
2009-10	108	1,083	328	3,418	93	2,602	529	7,103	7,632	-0.5
2010-11	79	1,017	314	3,441	109	2,598	502	7,056	7,558	-1.0
2011-12	123	1,123	257	3,154	127	2,661	507	6,938	7,445	-1.5
2012-13	116	1,106	225	2,932	136	2,801	477	6,839	7,316	-1.7
2013-14	106	1,104	225	3,017	153	2,858	484	6,979	7,463	2.0
2014-15	115	1,236	239	3,065	150	2,909	504	7,210	7,714	3.4
2015-16	124	1,248	273	3,276	177	2,849	574	7,373	7,947	3.0
2016-17	158	1,392	316	3,587	154	2,856	628	7,835	8,463	6.5
2017-18	197	1,462	369	3,864	145	2,644	711	7,970	8,681	2.6

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

These cases reflect the number of offenders on active supervision at fiscal year end. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

The data reflect the offender population in the community under supervision which includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders on remand in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, and offenders supervised and subject to an immigration hold by the Canada Border Services Agency.

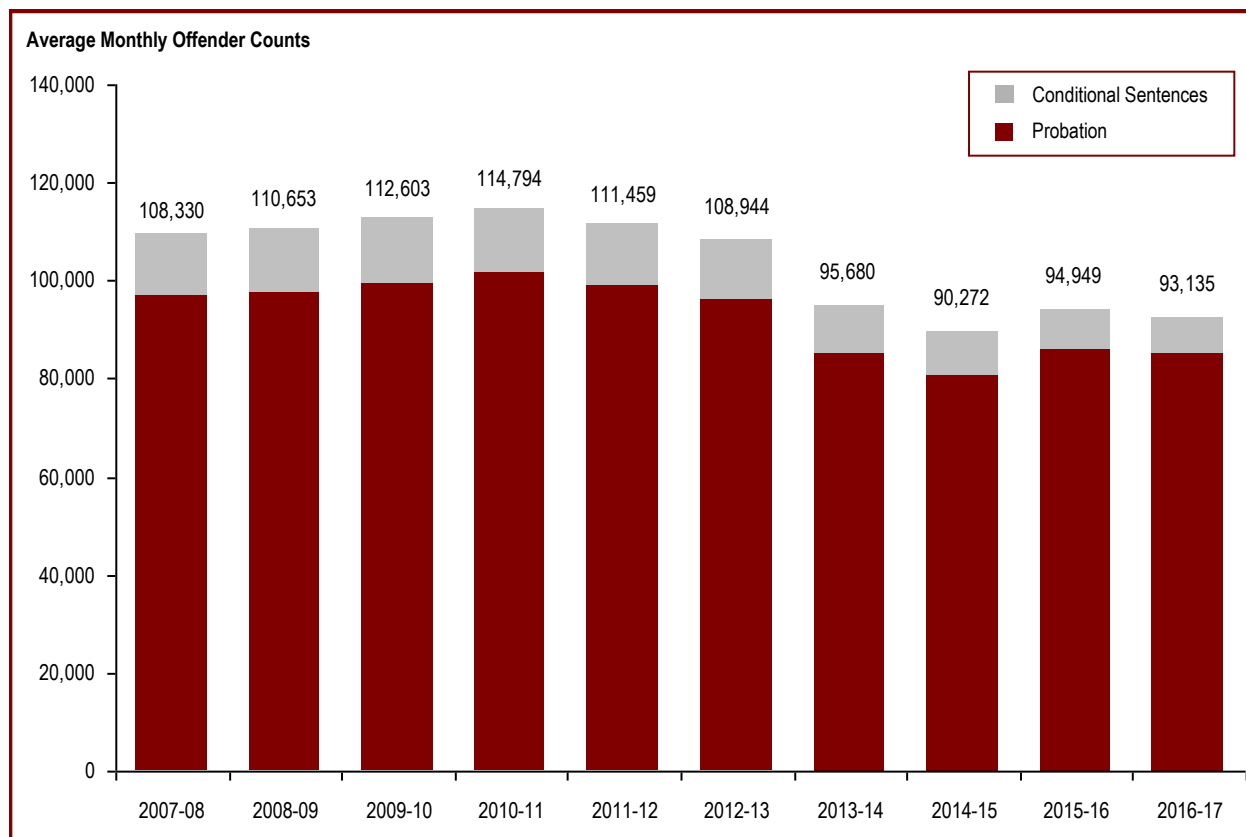
The data presented above do not include offenders who were on long-term supervision orders (see Figure/Table E4).

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\*Percent change is measured from the previous year.

## PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION DECREASED

Figure C22



Source: Table 35-10-0154-01, Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The provincial/territorial community corrections population decreased 1.9% in 2016-17, from 94,949 in 2015-16 to 93,135 in 2016-17.
- There has been a gradual decline in the number of offenders on conditional sentence orders over the past decade. It has decreased 42.2% from 12,535 in 2007-08 to 7,249 in 2016-17.

**Note:**

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

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**PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION DECREASED**


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**Table C22**

Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Conditional Sentence	Total
2007-08	96,795	12,535	108,330
2008-09	97,529	13,124	110,653
2009-10	99,498	13,105	112,603
2010-11	101,825	12,969	114,794
2011-12	98,843	12,616	111,459
2012-13	96,116	12,202	108,944
2013-14	84,905	10,077	95,680
2014-15	80,705	8,746	90,272
2015-16	85,845	8,259	94,949
2016-17	84,978	7,249	93,135

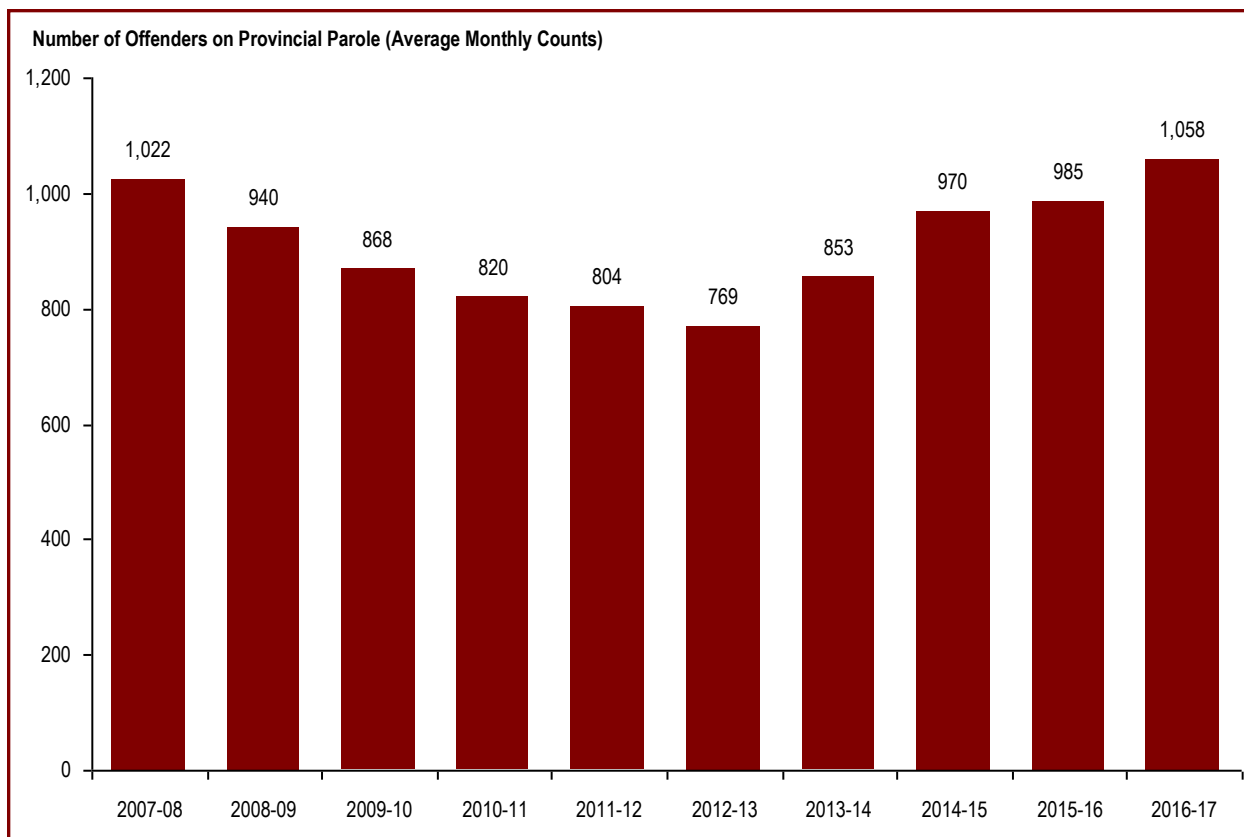
Source: Table 35-10-0154-01, Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Note:**

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

## THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE INCREASED

Figure C23



Source: Table 35-10-0154-01, Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

- The number of offenders on provincial parole increased by 7.4% from 985 offenders in 2015-16 to 1,058 in 2016-17.
- Since 2013-14, there has been a 24.0% increase in the number of offenders on provincial parole, up from 853 in 2013-14 to 1,058 in 2016-17.

**Note:**

Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec and Ontario. On April 1, 2007, the Parole Board of Canada assumed responsibility for parole decisions relating to offenders serving sentences in British Columbia's provincial correctional facilities. The Parole Board of Canada has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces, British Columbia, and to territorial offenders in Yukon, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories.

## THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE INCREASED

Table C23

Year	Average Monthly Counts on Provincial Parole						Percent Change
	Provincial Boards				Parole Board of Canada**	Total	
	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia*	Total			
2007-08	581	205	n/a	785	237	1,022	
2008-09	533	217	n/a	750	190	940	-8.0
2009-10	506	194	n/a	700	168	868	-7.7
2010-11	482	171	n/a	653	167	820	-5.6
2011-12	481	179	n/a	660	144	804	-2.0
2012-13	462	164	n/a	626	143	769	-4.4
2013-14	527	172	n/a	699	154	853	11.0
2014-15	612	207	n/a	821	151	970	13.7
2015-16	639	207	n/a	846	139	985	1.5
2016-17	701	205	n/a	907	151	1,058	7.4

Source: Table 35-10-0154-01, Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

### Note:

\*On April 1, 2007, the Parole Board of Canada assumed responsibility for parole decisions relating to offenders serving sentences in British Columbia's provincial correctional facilities.

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

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

## SECTION D

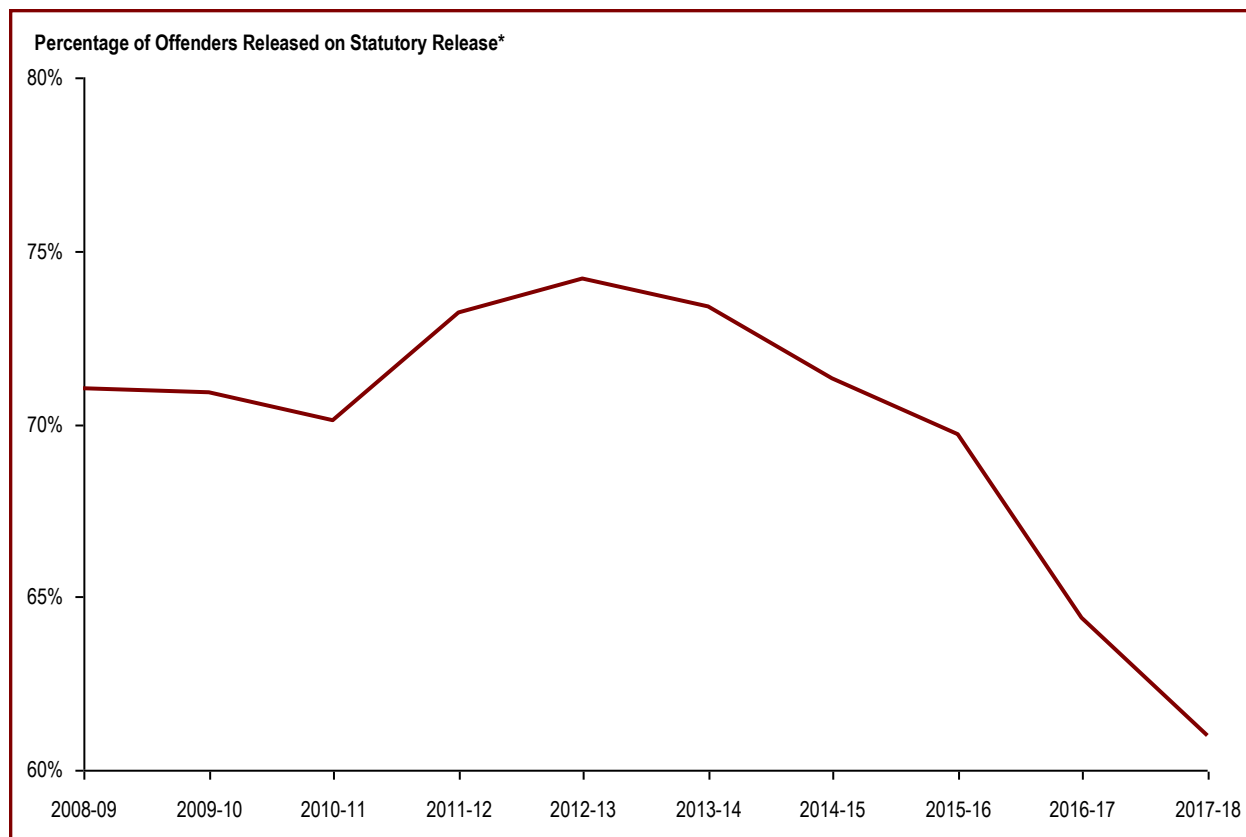
### CONDITIONAL RELEASE





## THE PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES AT STATUTORY RELEASE DECREASED IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Figure D1



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In fiscal year 2017-18, 61.0% of all releases from federal institutions were at statutory release.
- In fiscal year 2017-18, 74.4% of releases for Indigenous offenders were at statutory release compared to 55.8% of releases for non-Indigenous offenders.
- Over the past ten years, the percentage of releases at statutory release has decreased from 71.0% to 61.0%.

### Note:

\*Percentage is calculated based on the number of statutory releases compared to the total releases for each offender group.

The data includes all releases from a federal institution or Healing Lodge in a given fiscal year excluding offenders with quashed sentences, offenders who died in custody, LTSO (Long-Term Supervision Orders) releases, offenders released at warrant expiry and offenders transferred to foreign countries. An offender may be released more than once a year in cases where a previous release was subject to revocation, suspension, temporary detention, or interruption.

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

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

**THE PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES  
AT STATUTORY RELEASE DECREASED IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS**

Table D1

Year	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Total Offender Population		
	Statutory Release	Total Releases	%*	Statutory Release	Total Releases	%*	Statutory Release	Total Releases	%*
2008-09	1,437	1,719	83.6	4,278	6,331	67.6	5,715	8,050	71.0
2009-10	1,417	1,725	82.1	4,121	6,081	67.8	5,538	7,806	70.9
2010-11	1,327	1,589	83.5	3,753	5,657	66.3	5,080	7,246	70.1
2011-12	1,457	1,754	83.1	3,844	5,486	70.1	5,301	7,240	73.2
2012-13	1,603	1,923	83.4	3,985	5,610	71.0	5,588	7,533	74.2
2013-14	1,698	1,996	85.1	3,938	5,685	69.3	5,636	7,681	73.4
2014-15	1,712	2,029	84.4	3,661	5,504	66.5	5,373	7,533	71.3
2015-16	1,659	2,010	82.5	3,650	5,607	65.1	5,309	7,617	69.7
2016-17	1,569	2,017	77.8	3,315	5,560	59.6	4,884	7,577	64.5
2017-18	1,518	2,040	74.4	2,909	5,216	55.8	4,427	7,256	61.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

\*Percentage is calculated based on the number of statutory releases compared to the total releases for each offender group.

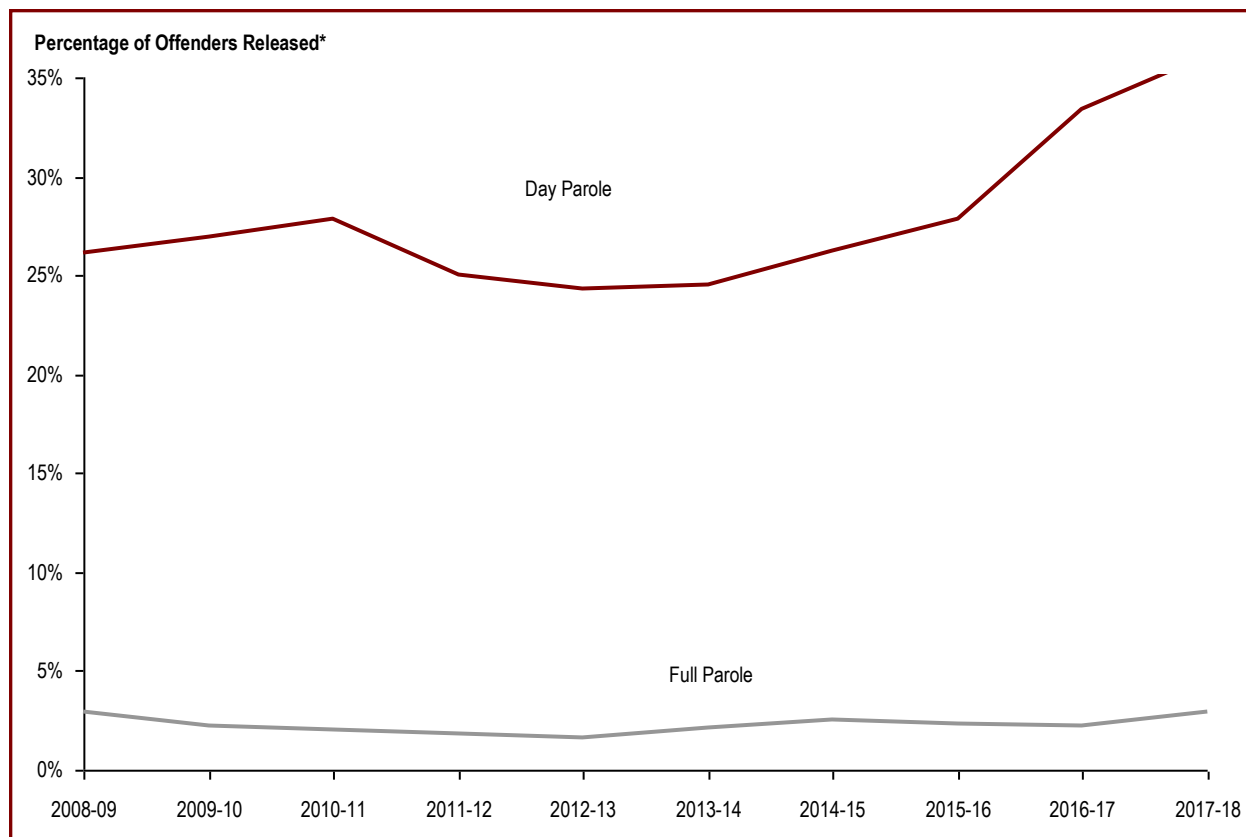
The data includes all releases from a federal institution or Healing Lodge in a given fiscal year excluding offenders with quashed sentences, offenders who died in custody, LTSO releases, offenders released at warrant expiry and offenders transferred to foreign countries. An offender may be released more than once a year in cases where a previous release was subject to revocation, suspension, temporary detention, or interruption.

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

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

## THE PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES ON DAY PAROLE INCREASED IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Figure D2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In fiscal year 2017-18, 36.1% of all releases from federal institutions were on day parole and 2.9% were on full parole.
- In fiscal year 2017-18, 24.4% of releases for Indigenous offenders were on day parole and 1.2% were on full parole compared to 40.7% and 3.5%, respectively for non-Indigenous offenders.
- Over the past ten years, the percentage of releases on day parole has increased from 26.1% to 36.1% and the percentage of releases on full parole was the same at 2.9%.

### Note:

\*Percentage is calculated based on the number of day and full paroles compared to the total releases for each offender group.

The data includes all releases from federal penitentiaries in a given fiscal year excluding offenders with quashed sentences, offenders who died in custody, LTSO releases, offenders released at warrant expiry and offenders transferred to foreign countries. An offender may be released more than once a year in cases where a previous release was subject to revocation, suspension, temporary detention, or interruption.

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

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

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

## THE PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES ON DAY PAROLE INCREASED IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Table D2

Indigenous					Non-Indigenous			Total Offender Population		
Year		Day Parole	Full Parole	Total Releases	Day Parole	Full Parole	Total Releases	Day Parole	Full Parole	Total Releases
2008-09	#	266	16	1,719	1,839	214	6,331	2,105	230	8,050
	%	15.5	0.9		29.0	3.4		26.1	2.9	
2009-10	#	296	12	1,725	1,800	160	6,081	2,096	172	7,806
	%	17.2	0.7		29.6	2.6		26.9	2.2	
2010-11	#	251	11	1,589	1,767	137	5,657	2,018	148	7,246
	%	15.8	0.7		31.2	2.4		27.8	2.0	
2011-12	#	285	12	1,754	1,526	116	5,486	1,811	128	7,240
	%	16.2	0.7		27.8	2.1		25.0	1.8	
2012-13	#	313	7	1,923	1,515	110	5,610	1,828	117	7,533
	%	16.3	0.4		27.0	2.0		24.3	1.6	
2013-14	#	280	18	1,996	1,602	145	5,685	1,882	163	7,681
	%	14.0	0.9		28.2	2.6		24.5	2.1	
2014-15	#	307	10	2,029	1,668	175	5,504	1,975	185	7,533
	%	15.1	0.5		30.3	3.2		26.2	2.5	
2015-16	#	337	14	2,010	1,793	164	5,607	2,130	178	7,617
	%	16.8	0.7		32.0	2.9		28.0	2.3	
2016-17	#	435	13	2,017	2,092	153	5,560	2,527	166	7,577
	%	21.6	0.6		37.6	2.8		33.4	2.2	
2017-18	#	497	25	2,040	2,124	183	5,216	2,621	208	7,256
	%	24.4	1.2		40.7	3.5		36.1	2.9	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

The data includes all releases from a federal institution or Healing Lodge in a given fiscal year excluding offenders with quashed sentences, offenders who died in custody, LTSO releases, offenders released at warrant expiry and offenders transferred to foreign countries. An offender may be released more than once a year in cases where a previous release was subject to revocation, suspension, temporary detention, or interruption.

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

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

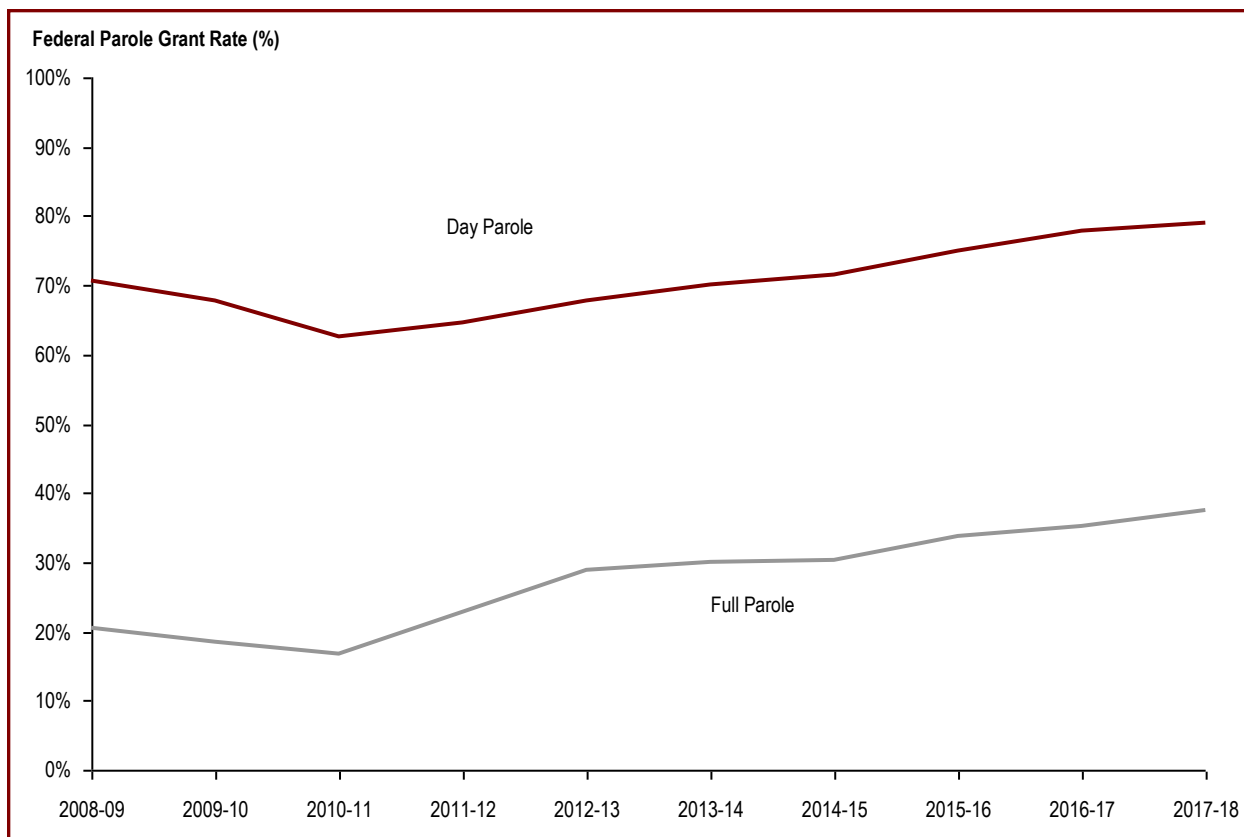
A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Percentage is calculated based on the number of day and full paroles compared to the total releases for each offender group.

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

## FEDERAL DAY AND FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES INCREASED

Figure D3



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2017-18, the federal day parole grant rate increased 1.2 percentage points to 79.1% compared to the previous year.
- In 2017-18, the federal full parole grant rate increased 2.3 percentage points to 37.5% compared to the previous year.
- Over the last 10 years, female offenders had a much higher grant rate for federal day parole (84.7%) and federal full parole (41.2%) than male offenders (70.1% and 27.5% respectively).

**Note:**

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

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the Parole Board of Canada. Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender advises the Parole Board of Canada in writing that he/she does not wish to be considered for full parole.

On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (Abolition of Early Parole Act) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for Schedule II and non-Schedule offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review. These offenders are now assessed on general reoffending as compared to the APR risk assessment, which considered the risk of committing a violent offence only. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions were excluded.

Even though comparisons were made between federal regular day parole and full parole grant rates only, they nevertheless contain an APR residual effect between 2011-12 and 2015-16 as a sufficiently large proportion of the APR-affected population was granted regular federal day parole and full parole, perhaps inflating the grant rates.

## FEDERAL DAY AND FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES INCREASED

Table D3

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate (%)			APR*	
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Total	Directed	Total
Day Parole	2008-09	136	1,907	25	824	84.5	69.8	70.6	1,000	1,525
	2009-10	153	1,957	40	967	79.3	66.9	67.7	947	1,491
	2010-11	136	1,854	42	1,149	76.4	61.7	62.6	970	1,591
	2011-12	249	2,491	65	1,442	79.3	63.3	64.5	0	0
	2012-13	289	2,821	72	1,416	80.1	66.6	67.6	14	21
	2013-14	248	2,824	52	1,273	82.7	68.9	69.9	39	47
	2014-15	298	3,023	51	1,282	85.4	70.2	71.4	38	45
	2015-16	291	3,093	52	1,077	84.8	74.2	75.0	86	90
	2016-17	399	3,445	47	1,042	89.5	76.8	77.9	80	83
	2017-18	436	3,612	30	1,039	93.6	77.7	79.1	100	106
Full Parole	2008-09	44	495	62	2,016	41.5	19.7	20.6	1,097	1,100
	2009-10	32	461	89	2,080	26.4	18.1	18.5	1,004	1,010
	2010-11	20	436	87	2,205	18.7	16.5	16.6	1,046	1,059
	2011-12	77	644	126	2,317	37.9	21.7	22.8	0	0
	2012-13	90	914	142	2,328	38.8	28.2	28.9	26	26
	2013-14	84	904	103	2,201	44.9	29.1	30.0	126	142
	2014-15	87	969	106	2,307	45.1	29.6	30.4	119	137
	2015-16	96	1,063	127	2,153	43.0	33.1	33.7	166	185
	2016-17	138	1,237	157	2,384	46.8	34.2	35.1	122	126
	2017-18	153	1,363	175	2,357	46.6	36.6	37.5	161	165

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

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

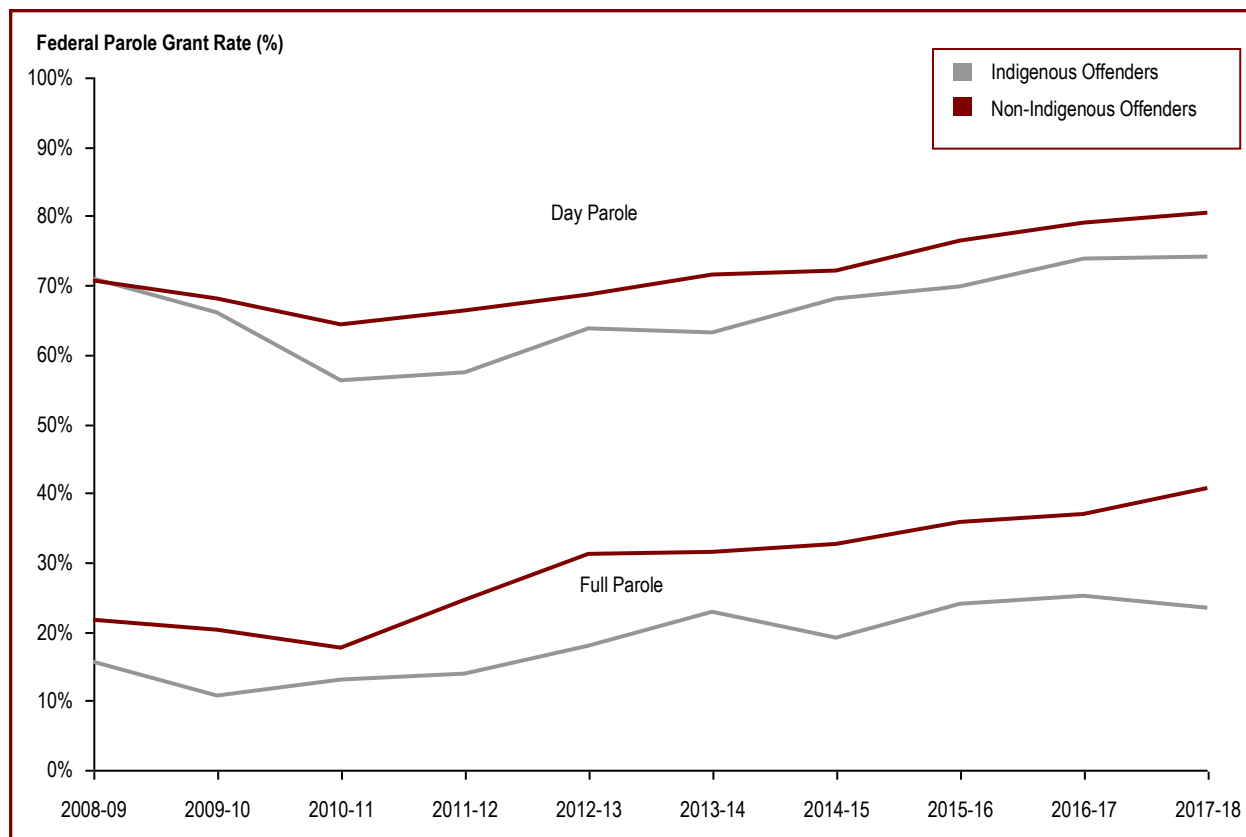
Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the Parole Board of Canada. Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender advises the Parole Board of Canada in writing that he/she does not wish to be considered for full parole. Grant rates should be read with caution.

\*On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (*Abolition of Early Parole Act*) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for Schedule II and non-Schedule offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review. These offenders are now assessed on general reoffending as compared to the APR risk assessment, which considered the risk of committing a violent offence only. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions were excluded. However, the information on APR (the number of paroles directed and the total number of APR decisions) is presented in a separate section of the table. Grant rates should be read with caution. Even though comparisons were made between federal regular day parole and full parole grant rates only, they nevertheless contain an APR residual effect between 2011-12 and 2015-16 as a sufficiently large proportion of the APR-affected population were granted regular federal day parole and full parole, perhaps inflating the grant rates.\*As a result of court challenges, the Pacific Region (in 2012) and the Quebec Region (in 2013) have been processing active APR cases for offenders sentenced or convicted prior to the abolition of APR. Following the *Canada (Attorney General) v. Whaling* decision on March 20, 2014, the accelerated parole review process was reinstated across all regions for offenders sentenced prior to the abolition of APR.

## FEDERAL DAY AND FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES FOR INDIGENOUS OFFENDERS INCREASED

Figure D4



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2017-18, the federal day parole grant rate increased slightly for Indigenous offenders (to 74.0%; +0.2%) and increased by 1.6% for non-Indigenous offenders to 80.5% compared to 2016-17.
- In 2017-18, the federal full parole grant decreased for Indigenous offenders (to 23.2%; -2.0%) and increased for non-Indigenous offenders (to 40.7%; +3.7%) compared to 2016-17.
- Over the last 10 years, lower federal day and full parole grant rates were reported for Indigenous offenders (66.7%; 18.9%) than for non-Indigenous offenders (72.3%; 30.3%).

### Note:

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

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the Parole Board of Canada. Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender advises the Parole Board of Canada in writing that he/she does not wish to be considered for full parole.

On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (*Abolition of Early Parole Act*) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review. These offenders are now assessed on general reoffending as compared to the APR risk assessment, which considered the risk of committing a violent offence only. To better illustrate historical trends, APR were excluded. Grant rates should be read with caution. Even though comparisons were made between federal regular day parole and full parole grant rates only, they nevertheless contain an APR residual effect between 2011-12 and 2015-16 as a sufficiently large proportion of the APR-affected population were granted regular federal day parole and full parole, perhaps inflating the grant rates.

## FEDERAL DAY AND FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES FOR INDIGENOUS OFFENDERS INCREASED

Table D4

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate (%)		
		Indigenous	Non-Ind.	Indigenous	Non-Ind.	Indigenous	Non-Ind.	Total
Day Parole	2008-09	390	1,653	159	690	71.0	70.6	2,892
	2009-10	407	1,703	211	796	65.9	68.1	3,117
	2010-11	373	1,617	289	902	56.3	64.2	3,181
	2011-12	466	2,274	347	1,160	57.3	66.2	4,247
	2012-13	556	2,554	318	1,170	63.6	68.6	4,598
	2013-14	520	2,552	303	1,022	63.2	71.4	4,397
	2014-15	563	2,758	266	1,067	67.9	72.1	4,654
	2015-16	605	2,779	264	865	69.6	76.3	4,513
	2016-17	714	3,130	253	836	73.8	78.9	4,933
	2017-18	819	3,229	288	781	74.0	80.5	5,117
Full Parole	2008-09	73	466	395	1,683	15.6	21.7	2,617
	2009-10	50	443	413	1,756	10.8	20.1	2,662
	2010-11	71	385	480	1,812	12.9	17.5	2,748
	2011-12	75	646	467	1,976	13.8	24.6	3,164
	2012-13	102	904	472	1,998	17.8	31.1	3,474
	2013-14	124	864	421	1,883	22.8	31.5	3,292
	2014-15	106	950	450	1,963	19.1	32.6	3,469
	2015-16	136	1,023	436	1,844	23.8	35.7	3,439
	2016-17	156	1,219	463	2,078	25.2	37.0	3,916
	2017-18	173	1,343	573	1,959	23.2	40.7	4,048

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

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

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the Parole Board of Canada. Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

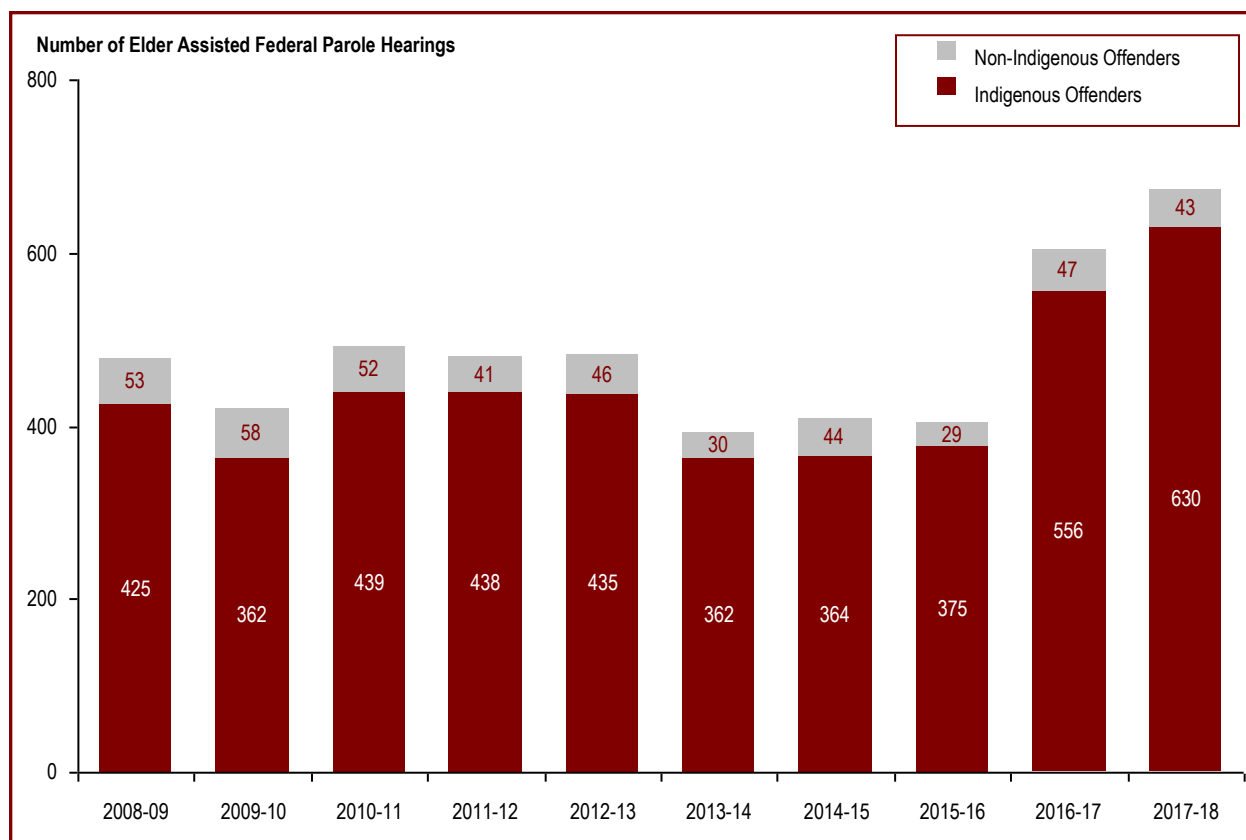
Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender advises the Parole Board of Canada in writing that he/she does not wish to be considered for full parole.

On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (*Abolition of Early Parole Act*) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for Schedule II and non-Schedule offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review. These offenders are now assessed on general reoffending as compared to the APR risk assessment, which considered the risk of committing a violent offence only. To better illustrate historical trends, APR were excluded. Grant rates should be read with caution. Even though comparisons were made between federal regular day parole and full parole grant rates only, they nevertheless contain an APR residual effect between 2011-12 and 2015-16 as a sufficiently large proportion of the APR-affected population were granted regular federal day parole and full parole, perhaps inflating the grant rates.



## THE NUMBER OF FEDERAL PAROLE HEARINGS INVOLVING AN INDIGENOUS CULTURAL ADVISOR INCREASED

Figure D5



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The number of Elder Assisted federal parole hearings increased by 11.6% in 2017-18, following a 49.3% increase in 2016-17 (from 404 in 2015-16 to 603 in 2016-17, to 673 in 2017-18). The increase is associated with the in-reach conducted by the Board with Indigenous offenders.
- In 2017-18, 41.1% (630) of all federal hearings with Indigenous offenders, and 0.9% (43) of all federal parole hearings for offenders who did not self-identify as Indigenous were Elder Assisted Hearings.

### Note:

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

## THE NUMBER OF FEDERAL PAROLE HEARINGS INVOLVING AN INDIGENOUS CULTURAL ADVISOR INCREASED

Table D5

Year	Elder Assisted Hearings								
	Indigenous Offenders			Non-Indigenous Offenders			All Offenders		
	Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor		Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor		Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor	
	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%
2008-09	1,250	425	34.0	4,370	53	1.2	5,620	478	8.5
2009-10	1,209	362	29.9	4,471	58	1.3	5,680	420	7.4
2010-11	1,237	439	35.5	4,343	52	1.2	5,580	491	8.8
2011-12	1,266	438	34.6	4,645	41	0.9	5,911	479	8.1
2012-13	1,305	435	33.3	4,660	46	1.0	5,965	481	8.1
2013-14	922	362	39.3	3,678	30	0.8	4,600	392	8.5
2014-15	881	364	41.3	3,835	44	1.1	4,716	408	8.7
2015-16	957	375	39.2	3,972	29	0.7	4,929	404	8.2
2016-17	1,295	556	42.9	4,498	47	1.0	5,793	603	10.4
2017-18	1,534	630	41.1	4,855	43	0.9	6,389	673	10.5

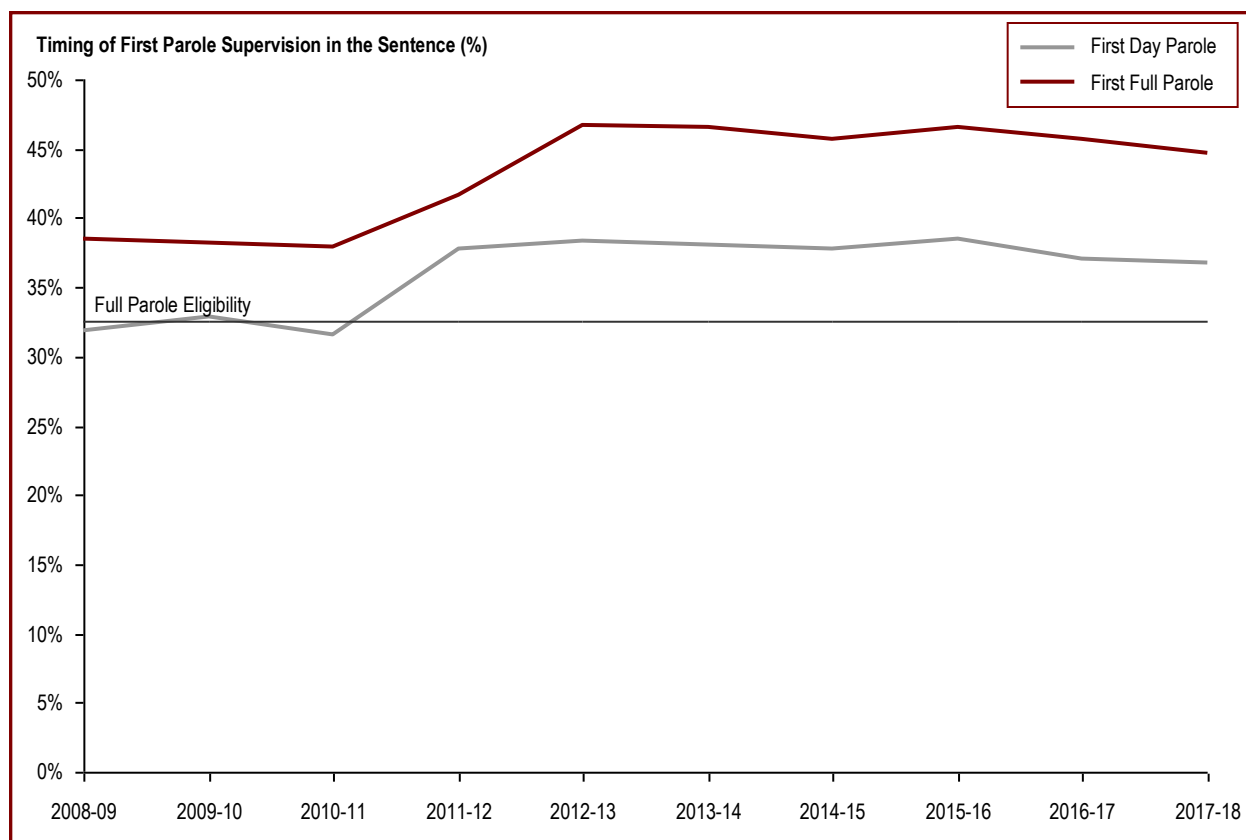
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

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## PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED PRIOR TO BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE DECREASED

Figure D6



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2017-18, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences decreased negligibly 0.3 of a percentage point (to 36.7%) from the previous year.
- The average proportion of sentence served before the first federal full parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences decreased 1 percentage point in 2017-18 (to 44.6%) when compared to the previous year.
- In 2017-18, male offenders served higher proportions of their sentences before being released on their first federal day parole and full parole (37.2%; 44.9%) than female offenders (33.4%; 42.4%).
- In 2017-18, female offenders and male offenders served an average of 5.2 and 4.8 percentage points more of their sentences before the first federal day parole release, and 5.9 and 6.2 percentage points more of their sentences before the first federal full parole release compared to 2008-09.

**Note:**

Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole. These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction, excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences. Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at six months before full parole eligibility.

The increases in the average proportion of time served after 2010-11 are in part due to the effect of Bill C-59 and were driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for Schedule II and non-Schedule offences (some of whom were former APR-eligible offenders).

**PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED PRIOR TO BEING RELEASED  
ON PAROLE DECREASED**

**Table D6**

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Federal Day Parole			First Federal Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Percentage of Sentence Incarcerated						
2008-09	28.2	32.4	<b>31.9</b>	36.6	38.7	<b>38.5</b>
2009-10	29.5	33.2	<b>32.8</b>	36.1	38.5	<b>38.2</b>
2010-11	29.2	31.8	<b>31.6</b>	36.6	38.1	<b>37.9</b>
2011-12	35.0	38.1	<b>37.8</b>	40.3	41.7	<b>41.6</b>
2012-13	38.9	38.3	<b>38.4</b>	45.6	46.9	<b>46.7</b>
2013-14	34.9	38.3	<b>38.0</b>	44.2	46.8	<b>46.6</b>
2014-15	35.3	37.9	<b>37.7</b>	44.9	45.8	<b>45.7</b>
2015-16	36.9	38.7	<b>38.5</b>	45.2	46.6	<b>46.5</b>
2016-17	33.6	37.5	<b>37.0</b>	43.5	46.0	<b>45.7</b>
2017-18	33.4	37.2	<b>36.7</b>	42.4	44.9	<b>44.6</b>

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

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

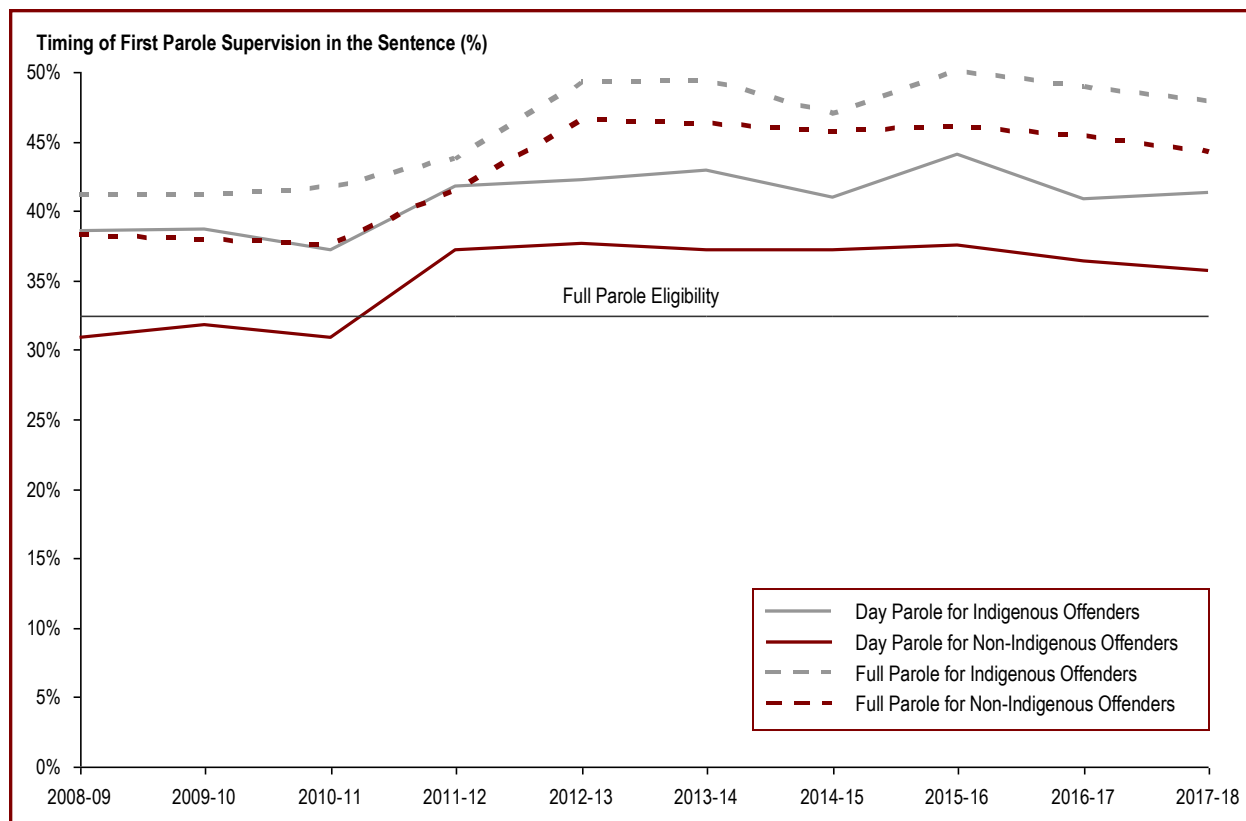
These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction, excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at six months before full parole eligibility.

The increases in the average proportion of time served after 2010-11 are in part due to the effect of Bill C-59 and were driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for Schedule II and non-Schedule offences (some of whom were former APR-eligible offenders).

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

Figure D7



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2017-18, Indigenous offenders served higher proportions of their sentences before being released on their first federal day parole (41.3%) and full parole (47.8%, a decrease of one percentage point compared 2016-17), than non-Indigenous offenders (35.7%; 44.2%).
- Over the last ten years, Indigenous offenders served higher proportions of their sentences before their first federal day parole and full parole release (41.0%; 46.2%), than non-Indigenous offenders (35.1%; 42.6%).

### Note:

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

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

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at six months before full parole eligibility.

The increases in the average proportion of time served after 2010-11 are in part due to the effect of Bill C-59 and were driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for Schedule II and non-Schedule offences (some of whom were former APR-eligible offenders).

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

Table D7

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Federal Day Parole			First Federal Full Parole		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Percentage of Sentence Incarcerated						
2008-09	38.5	30.9	<b>31.9</b>	41.0	38.2	<b>38.5</b>
2009-10	38.7	31.8	<b>32.8</b>	41.0	37.9	<b>38.2</b>
2010-11	37.2	30.8	<b>31.6</b>	41.6	37.5	<b>37.9</b>
2011-12	41.7	37.1	<b>37.8</b>	43.7	41.4	<b>41.6</b>
2012-13	42.2	37.6	<b>38.4</b>	49.2	46.5	<b>46.7</b>
2013-14	42.9	37.1	<b>38.0</b>	49.3	46.2	<b>46.6</b>
2014-15	40.9	37.1	<b>37.7</b>	46.9	45.6	<b>45.7</b>
2015-16	44.0	37.5	<b>38.5</b>	50.8	46.0	<b>46.5</b>
2016-17	40.8	36.3	<b>37.0</b>	48.9	45.3	<b>45.7</b>
2017-18	41.3	35.7	<b>36.7</b>	47.8	44.2	<b>44.6</b>

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

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

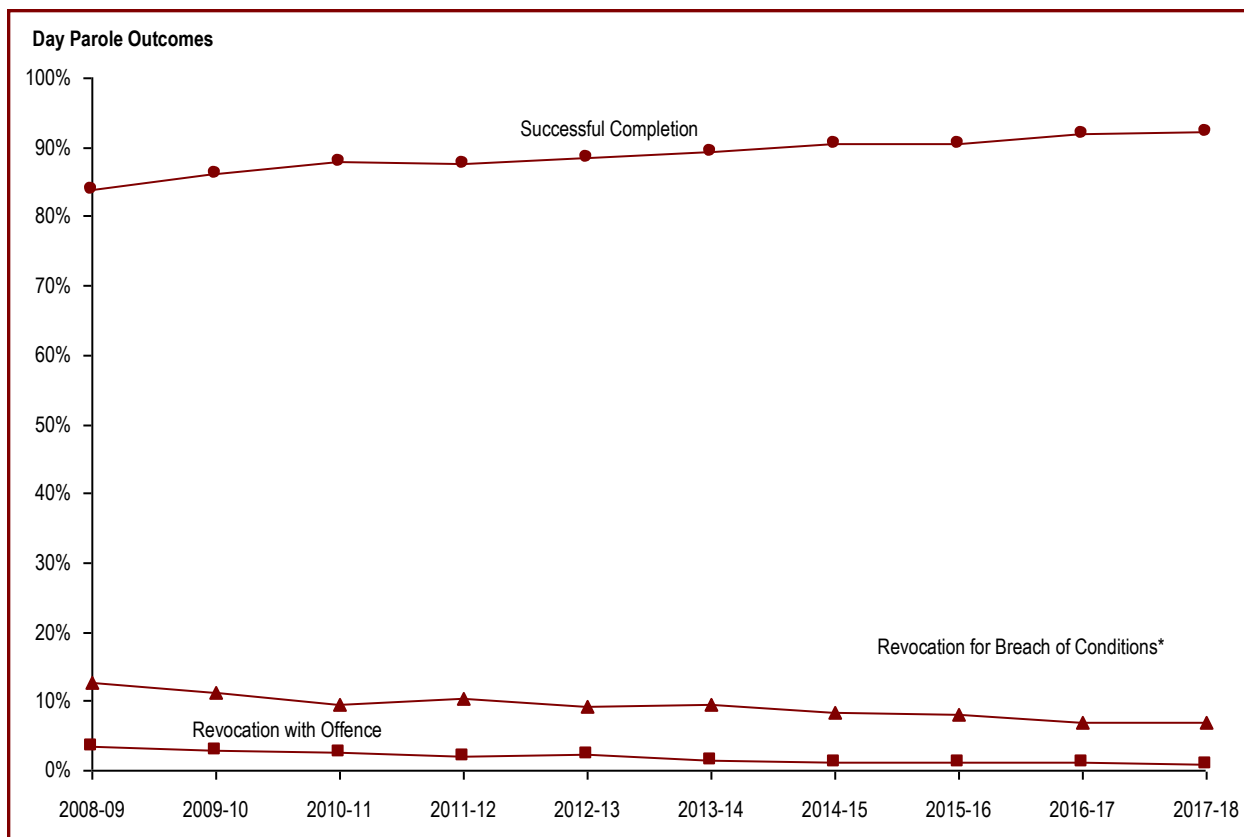
These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction, excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at six months before full parole eligibility.

The increases in the average proportion of time served after 2010-11 are in part due to the effect of Bill C-59 and were driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for Schedule II and non-Schedule offences (some of whom were former APR-eligible offenders).

## THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLE INCREASED

Figure D8



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In nine of the last ten years, the successful completion rate of federal day parole was over 85%.
- In 2017-18, the successful completion rate of federal day parole increased 0.4 of a percentage point to 92.2% compared to 2016-17.
- During the five-year period (between 2013-14 and 2017-18), the successful completion rate on federal day parole was on average 6.3 percentage points lower than the rate for federal APR day parole (90.8% and 97.1%, respectively).
- The rate of violent reoffending on federal day parole has been very low in the last five years, averaging 0.1%.

### Note:

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

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

## THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLE INCREASED

Table D8

Federal Day Parole Outcomes	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	2,766	89.2	2,784	90.4	2,981	90.5	3,171	91.6	3,452	92.2
Accelerated	27	100.0	36	100.0	38	100.0	86	97.7	84	93.3
Total	2,793	89.3	2,820	90.5	3,019	90.6	3,257	91.8	3,536	92.2
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	293	9.4	260	8.4	273	8.3	248	7.2	261	7.0
Accelerated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.3	6	6.7
Total	293	9.4	260	8.3	273	8.2	250	7.0	267	7.0
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	36	1.2	35	1.1	32	1.0	35	1.0	31	0.8
Accelerated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	36	1.2	35	1.1	32	1.0	35	1.0	31	0.8
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	6	0.2	1	<0.01	8	0.2	7	0.2	2	0.1
Accelerated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	6	0.2	1	<0.01	8	0.2	7	0.2	2	0.1
<b>Total</b>										
Regular	3,102	99.1	3,080	98.8	3,294	98.9	3,461	97.5	3,746	97.7
Accelerated	27	0.9	36	1.2	38	1.1	88	2.5	90	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,836</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

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

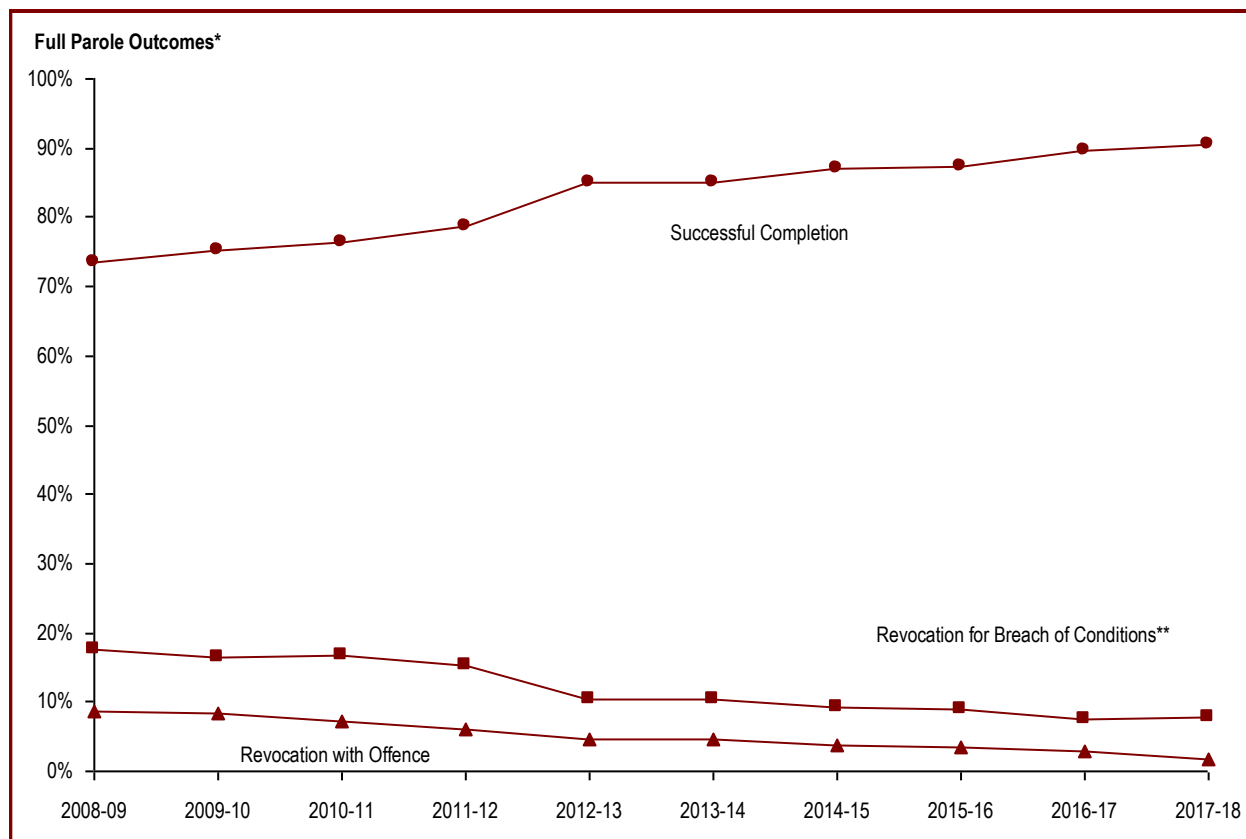
\*\*Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

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



## THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLE INCREASED

Figure D9



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2017-18, the successful completion rate on federal full parole for offenders serving determinate sentences increased 0.9 of a percentage point (to 90.5%) compared to 2016-17.
- While the average successful completion rate over the last five years (between 2013-14 and 2017-18) on federal full parole was 2.1 percentage points higher for offenders released on APR full parole than for offenders released on regular full parole (89.7%; 87.8%), the successful completion rate over the last three years has been higher for offenders released on regular full parole.
- The rate of violent reoffending on federal full parole has been decreasing in the last five years, averaging 0.5%.

### Note:

\*Excludes offenders serving indeterminate sentences because they do not have a warrant expiry date and can only successfully complete full parole upon [their] death.

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

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

## THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLE INCREASED

Table D9

Federal Full Parole Outcomes*	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	579	81.9	734	86.9	757	87.5	847	89.8	961	90.7
Accelerated	246	93.2	97	87.4	95	86.4	89	88.1	101	88.6
Total	825	85.0	831	86.9	852	87.4	936	89.7	1,062	90.5
Revocation for Breach of Conditions**										
Regular	90	12.7	78	9.2	76	8.8	67	7.1	81	7.6
Accelerated	12	4.5	12	9.9	12	10.9	10	9.9	10	8.8
Total	102	10.5	89	9.3	88	9.0	77	7.4	91	7.8
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	30	4.2	32	3.8	25	2.9	25	2.7	14	1.3
Accelerated	5	1.9	3	2.7	3	2.7	1	1.0	3	2.6
Total	35	3.6	35	3.7	28	2.9	26	2.5	17	1.4
Revocation with Violent Offence***										
Regular	8	1.1	1	0.1	7	0.8	4	0.4	3	0.3
Accelerated	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0
Total	9	0.9	1	0.1	7	0.7	5	0.5	3	0.3
<b>Total</b>										
Regular	707	72.8	845	88.4	865	88.7	943	90.3	1,059	90.3
Accelerated	264	27.2	111	11.6	110	11.3	101	9.7	114	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

\*Excludes offenders serving indeterminate sentences because they do not have a warrant expiry date and can only successfully complete full parole upon [their] death.

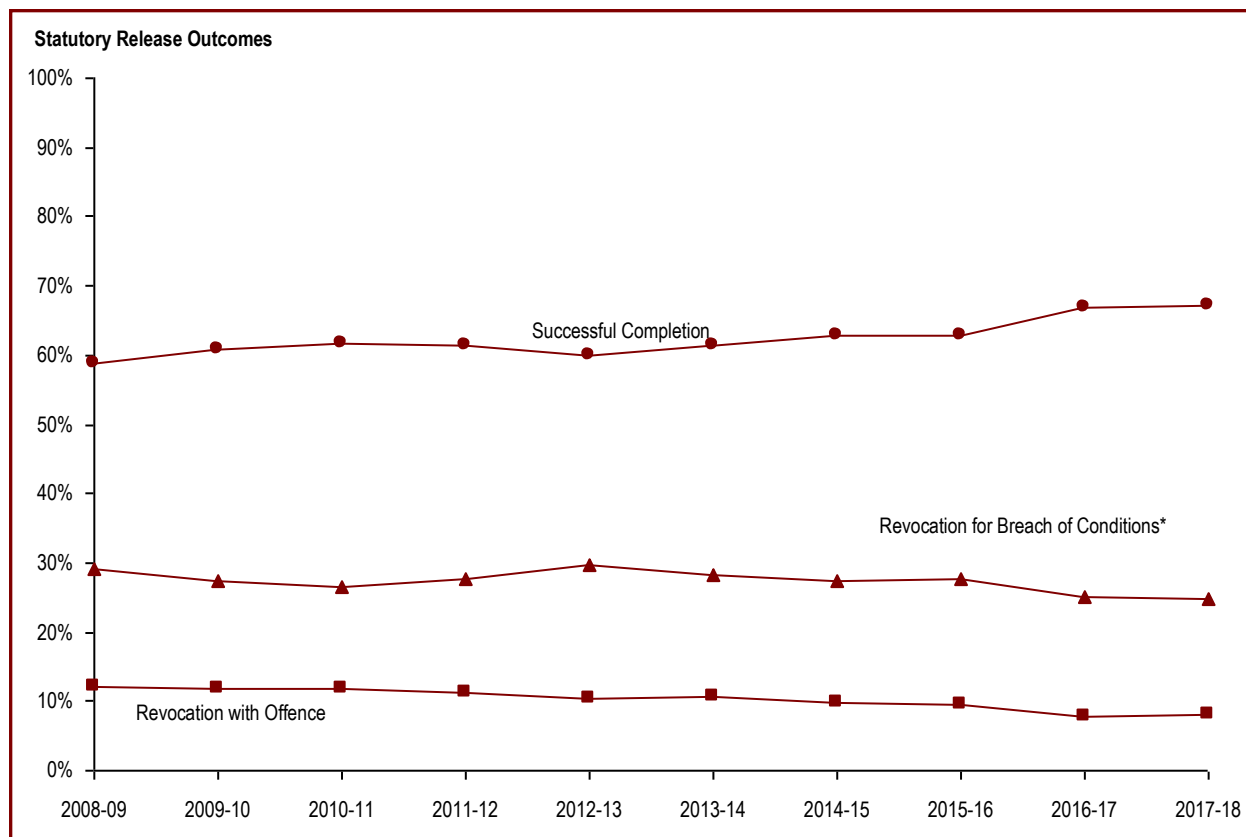
\*\*Revocation for Breach of Conditions includes revocation with outstanding charges.

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

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

## THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF STATUTORY RELEASE INCREASED

Figure D10



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2017-18, the successful completion rate of statutory release increased negligibly (+0.1%) to 67.1% compared to 2016-17.
- Over the last five years, the revocation with violent offence rates were, on average, ten times higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on federal day parole and three times higher than for offenders on federal full parole.
- The rate of revocation with a violent offence for statutory release has been declining in the last five years, averaging 1.5%.

### Note:

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

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

An offender serving a determinate sentence, if he/she is not detained, will be subject to statutory release after serving 2/3 of his/her sentence if he/she is not on full parole at that time. On statutory release, an offender is subject to supervision until the end of his/her sentence.

## THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF STATUTORY RELEASE INCREASED

Table D10

Statutory Release Outcomes	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion	3,805	61.4	3,759	62.8	3,780	62.8	3,789	67.0	3,545	67.1
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*	1,740	28.1	1,648	27.5	1,668	27.7	1,417	25.1	1,307	24.7
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence	536	8.6	489	8.2	481	8.0	374	6.6	384	7.3
Revocation with Violent Offence**	118	1.9	89	1.5	91	1.5	75	1.3	50	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,199</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,985</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,655</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,286</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

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

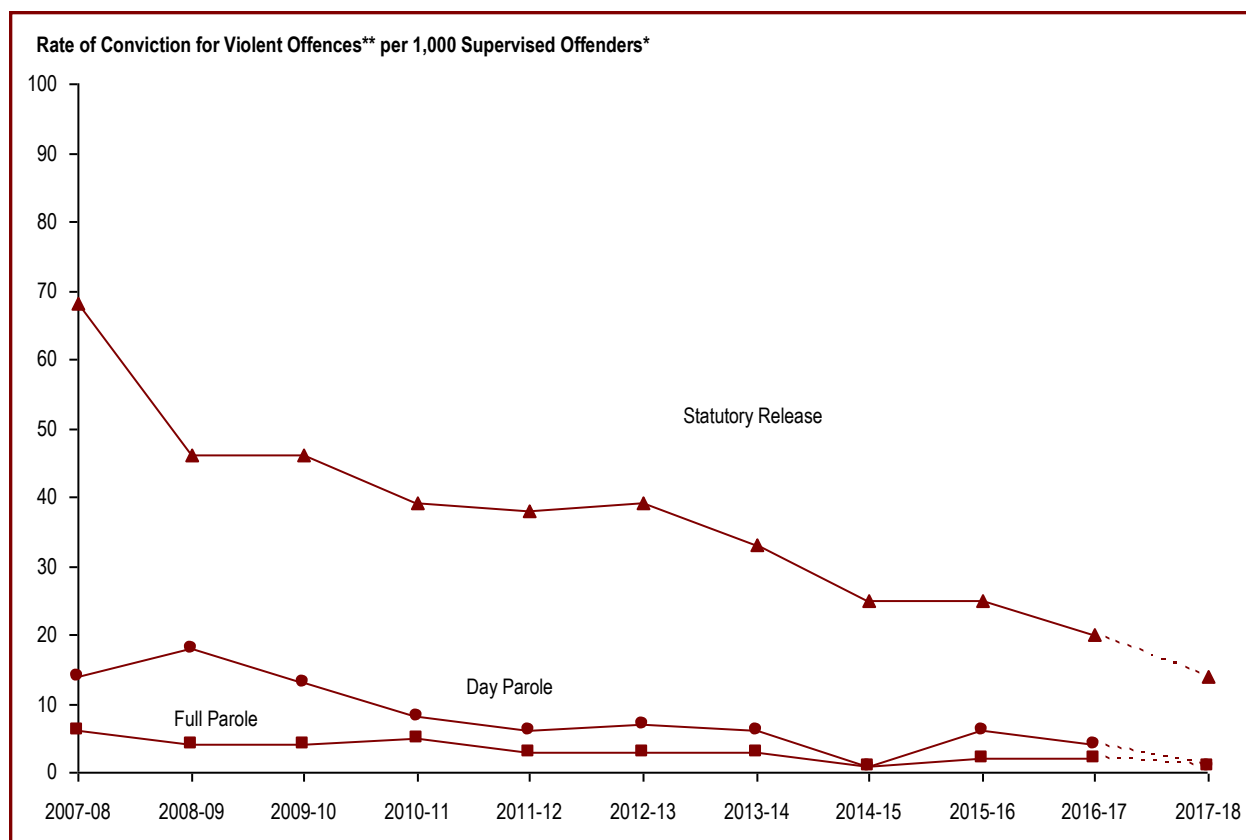
\*\*Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

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

An offender serving a determinate sentence, if he/she is not detained, will be subject to statutory release after serving 2/3 of his/her sentence if he/she is not on full parole at that time. On statutory release, an offender is subject to supervision until the end of his/her sentence.

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

Figure D11



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- Over the last ten years (between 2007-08 and 2016-17), the number of convictions for a violent offence decreased 65% for offenders on federal conditional release (from 255 in 2007-08 to 90 in 2016-17). Day parolees averaged 11 convictions for violent offences annually and full parolees, 13 convictions, compared to 129 by offenders on statutory release.
- Over the last ten years (between 2007-08 and 2016-17), convictions for violent offences on statutory release accounted for 85% of all convictions by offenders on federal conditional release.
- When comparing the rates of conviction for violent offences per 1,000 supervised offenders (between 2007-08 and 2016-17), offenders on statutory release were 11 and a half times more likely to commit a violent offence during their supervision periods than offenders on full parole, and 4 and a half times more likely to commit a violent offence than offenders on day parole.

**Note:**

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

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

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

The dotted line between 2016-17 and 2017-18 is intended to signify that due to delays in the court process, these numbers under-represent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may have not been reached by year-end.

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

**Table D11**

Year	# of Offenders Convicted for Violent Offences***				Rate per 1,000 Supervised Offenders*		
	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Total	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release
2007-08	18	23	214	255	14	6	68
2008-09	22	17	153	192	18	4	46
2009-10	17	16	149	182	13	4	46
2010-11	10	19	128	157	8	5	39
2011-12	8	10	135	153	6	3	38
2012-13	9	11	136	156	7	3	39
2013-14	7	10	118	135	6	3	33
2014-15	1	4	89	94	1	1	25
2015-16	8	9	91	108	6	2	25
2016-17	7	8	75	90	4	2	20
2017-18**	2	3	50	55	1	1	14

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

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

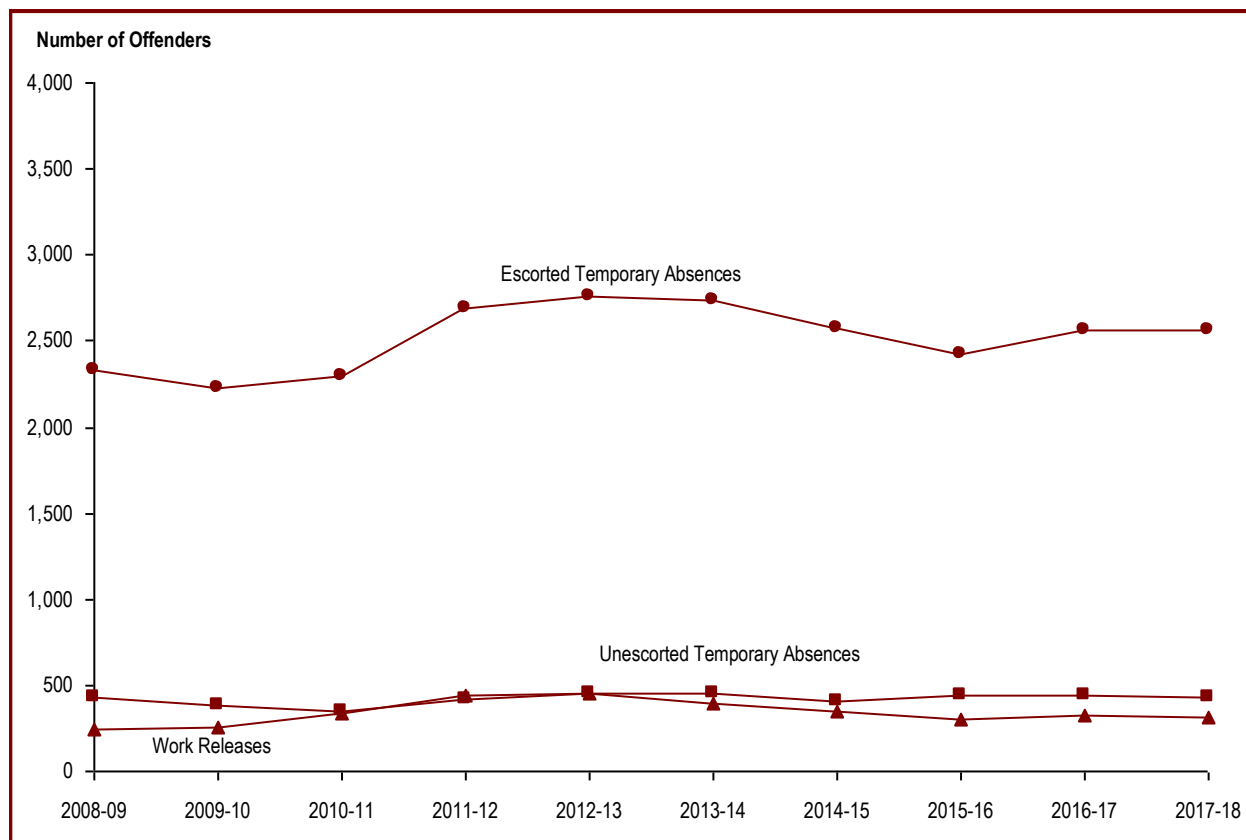
\*\*Due to delays in the court processes, the numbers under-represent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end.

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

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

## THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES

Figure D12



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- There was a small increase in the number of offenders receiving escorted temporary absences, from 2,546 in 2016-17 to 2,567 in 2017-18. There was a small decrease in the number of offenders receiving unescorted temporary absences, from 443 in 2016-17 to 428 in 2017-18.
- The number of offenders receiving work releases has decreased by 3.7%, from 324 in 2016-17 to 312 in 2017-18.
- For the past 10 years, the average successful completion rates for escorted temporary absences was 99.5%, 98.8% for unescorted temporary absences and 94.6% for work releases.

### Note:

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

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

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

## THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES

Table D12

Year	Temporary Absences				Work Releases	
	Escorted		Unescorted			
	# of Offenders	# of Permits	# of Offenders	# of Permits	# of Offenders	# of Permits
2008-09	2,336	36,137	432	3,659	243	663
2009-10	2,222	35,816	388	3,295	254	1,063
2010-11	2,301	40,074	353	3,117	339	1,343
2011-12	2,685	44,399	418	3,891	435	875
2012-13	2,753	47,815	448	3,709	455	815
2013-14	2,740	49,502	447	4,004	400	643
2014-15	2,574	49,633	411	3,563	346	490
2015-16	2,428	47,084	445	4,078	304	418
2016-17	2,546	48,590	443	3,798	324	482
2017-18	2,567	50,711	428	3,190	312	445

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

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

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

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



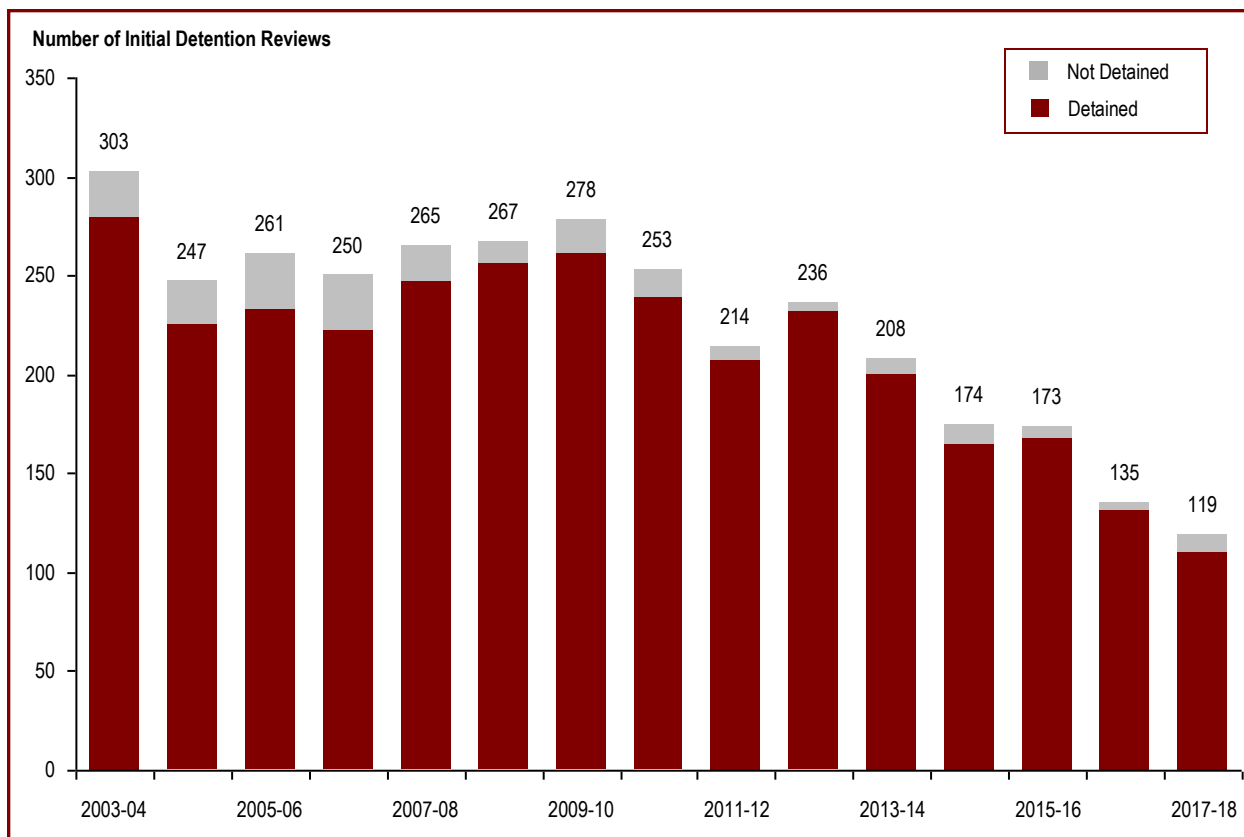
## SECTION E

### STATISTICS ON SPECIAL APPLICATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE



## THE NUMBER OF INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS DECREASED

Figure E1



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2017-18, the number of referrals for detention decreased by 12% to 119 (from 135) when compared to 2016-17.
- The numbers of offenders detained as a result of a detention review decreased to 110 (-16%) compared to the previous year, while the proportion decreased to 92.4%. Nine offenders were released on statutory release following a detention review in 2017-18.
- Averaged over the last five years, the detention rate for Indigenous offenders was 94.6% compared to 96.1% for non-Indigenous offenders. Nineteen Indigenous offenders and eighteen non-Indigenous offenders were released on statutory release in the last five years.
- In 2017-18, Indigenous offenders accounted for 27.7% of federal incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences while they accounted for 47.9% of offenders referred for detention and 42.9% of offenders detained.

### Note:

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

## THE NUMBER OF INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS DECREASED

Table E1

Year	Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews										Total
	Detained				Statutory Release				Total		
	Ind.	Non - Ind.	Total	%	Ind.	Non - Ind.	Total	%	Ind.	Non - Ind.	
2003-04	76	203	279	92.1	8	16	24	7.9	84	219	303
2004-05	71	154	225	91.1	6	16	22	8.9	77	170	247
2005-06	75	158	233	89.3	11	17	28	10.7	86	175	261
2006-07	65	157	222	88.8	4	24	28	11.2	69	181	250
2007-08	91	156	247	93.2	7	11	18	6.8	98	167	265
2008-09	107	149	256	95.9	5	6	11	4.1	112	155	267
2009-10	99	162	261	93.9	2	15	17	6.1	101	177	278
2010-11	113	126	239	94.5	5	9	14	5.5	118	135	253
2011-12	88	119	207	96.7	3	4	7	3.3	91	123	214
2012-13	92	140	232	98.3	4	0	4	1.7	96	140	236
2013-14	85	115	200	96.2	4	4	8	3.8	89	119	208
2014-15	67	97	164	94.3	5	5	10	5.7	72	102	174
2015-16	73	94	167	96.5	2	4	6	3.5	75	98	173
2016-17	56	75	131	97.0	2	2	4	3.0	58	77	135
2017-18	51	59	110	92.4	6	3	9	7.6	57	62	119
Total	1,209	1,964	3,173	93.8	74	136	210	6.2	1,283	2,100	3,383

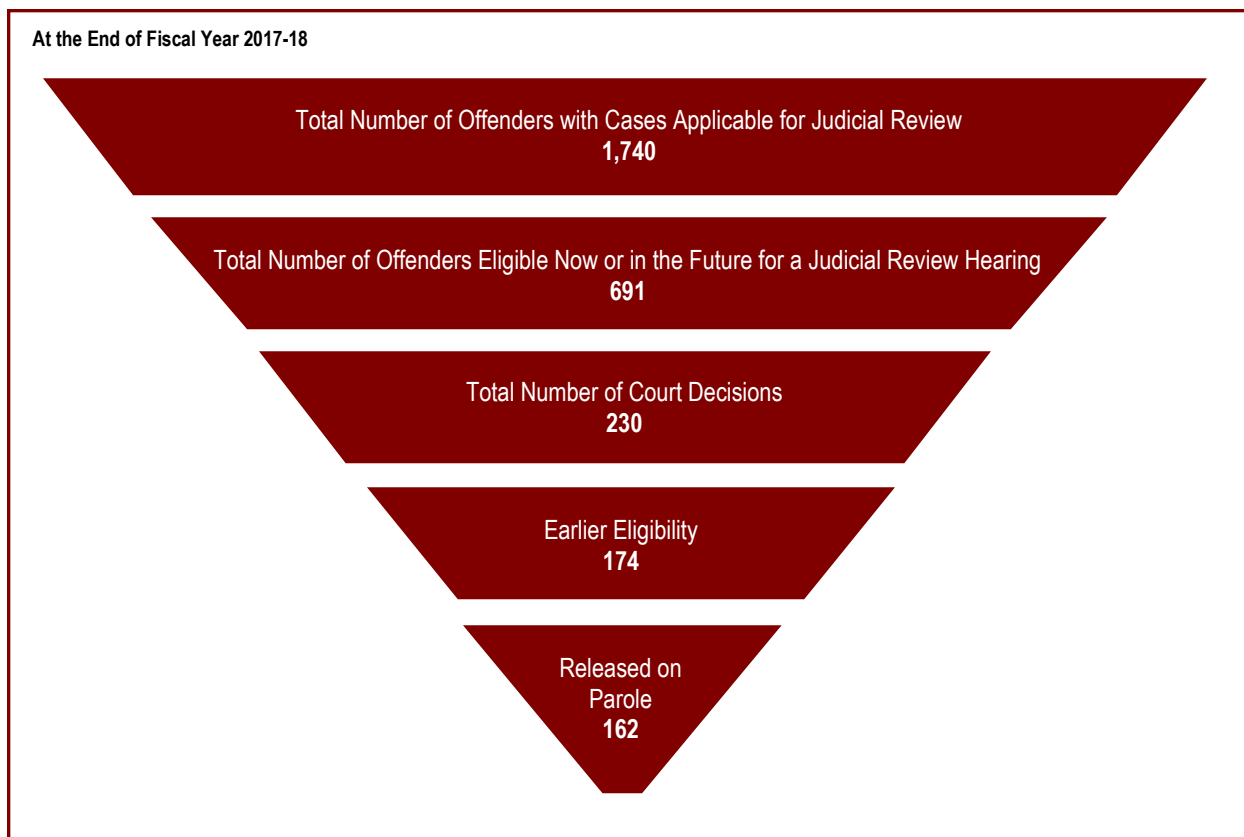
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

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

## 76% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Figure E2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Since the first judicial review hearing in 1987, there have been a total of 230 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 75.7% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period that must be served before parole eligibility.
- Of the 691 offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review, 275 had already served 15 years of their sentence, whereas 416 had not.
- Of the 174 offenders who had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 171 had reached their revised Day Parole eligibility date. Of these offenders, 162 were released on parole, and 113 were being actively supervised in the community\*.
- A higher percentage of second degree (83.3%) than first degree (74.8%) murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

### Note:

\*Of the 49 offenders no longer under active supervision, 7 were in custody, 34 were deceased, 6 were deported, and 2 were temporarily detained.

Judicial review is an application to the court for a reduction in the time required to be served before being eligible for parole. Judicial review procedures apply to offenders who committed the offences prior to December 2, 2011 and have been sentenced to imprisonment for life without eligibility for parole for 15 years or more. Judicial reviews exclude offenders convicted of more than one murder. Eligible offenders can apply for a reduction in parole ineligibility when they have served at least 15 years of their sentence.

Judicial reviews are conducted in the province where the conviction took place.

## 76% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Table E2

Province/Territory of Judicial Review	Parole Ineligibility Reduced by Court		Reduction Denied by Court		Total	
	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree Murder	2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree Murder	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree Murder	2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree Murder	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree Murder	2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree murder
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	1	1	1	0	2	1
New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	1	0
Quebec	73	15	6	2	79	17
Ontario	23	0	28	1	51	1
Manitoba	8	3	1	0	9	3
Saskatchewan	7	0	3	0	10	0
Alberta	19	0	7	1	26	1
British Columbia	22	1	6	0	28	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>		<b>56</b>		<b>230</b>	

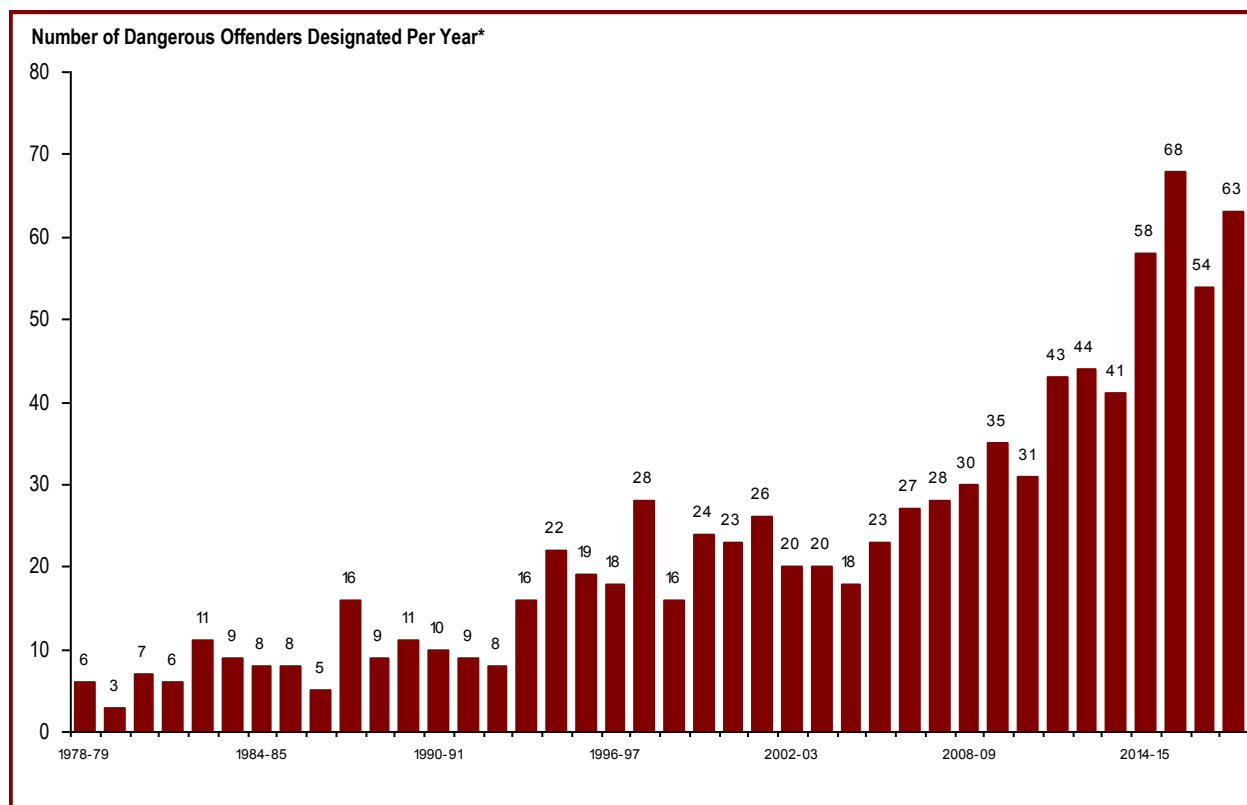
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

These numbers represent total decisions at the end of fiscal year 2017-18.  
Judicial reviews are conducted in the province where the conviction took place.

## THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS

Figure E3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2017-18, there have been 921 offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders (DOs) since 1978. Of these, 67.9% had at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- At the end of fiscal year 2017-18, there were 792 DOs under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada, and of those, 81.3% had indeterminate sentences.
- Of these 792 DOs, 712 were in custody (representing 5.1% of the In-Custody Population) and 80 were in the community under supervision.
- There were eight women with a Dangerous Offender designation.
- Indigenous offenders accounted for 35.5% of DOs and 24.0% of the total offender population.

### Note:

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

Offenders who have died since receiving designations are no longer classified as "active"; however, they are still represented in the above graph, which depicts the total number of offenders "designated". Dangerous Offender legislation came into effect in Canada on October 15, 1977, replacing the Habitual Offender and Dangerous Sexual Offender provisions that were abolished. A Dangerous Offender (DO) is an individual given an indeterminate or \*determinate sentence on the basis of a particularly violent crime or pattern of serious violent offences where it is judged that the offender's behaviour is unlikely to be inhibited by normal standards of behavioural restraint (see section 753 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*).

In addition to the DOs, there were 15 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and 3 Habitual Offenders under the responsibility of CSC at the end of fiscal year 2017-18.

\*Determinate sentences for Dangerous Offenders must be a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of two years and have an order that the offender be subject to a long-term supervision period that does not exceed 10 years.

## THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS

Table E3

Province/Territory of Designation	All Designations (# Designated Since 1978)	Active Dangerous Offenders		Total
		# of Indeterminate Offenders	# of Determinate Offenders	
Newfoundland & Labrador	13	8	1	9
Nova Scotia	25	19	2	21
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	8	4	0	4
Quebec	116	91	16	107
Ontario	391	263	72	335
Manitoba	29	26	2	28
Saskatchewan	98	56	33	89
Alberta	65	52	3	55
British Columbia	156	111	13	124
Yukon Territories	7	2	5	7
Northwest Territories	11	11	0	11
Nunavut	2	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>792</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

Numbers presented are as of end of fiscal year 2017-18.

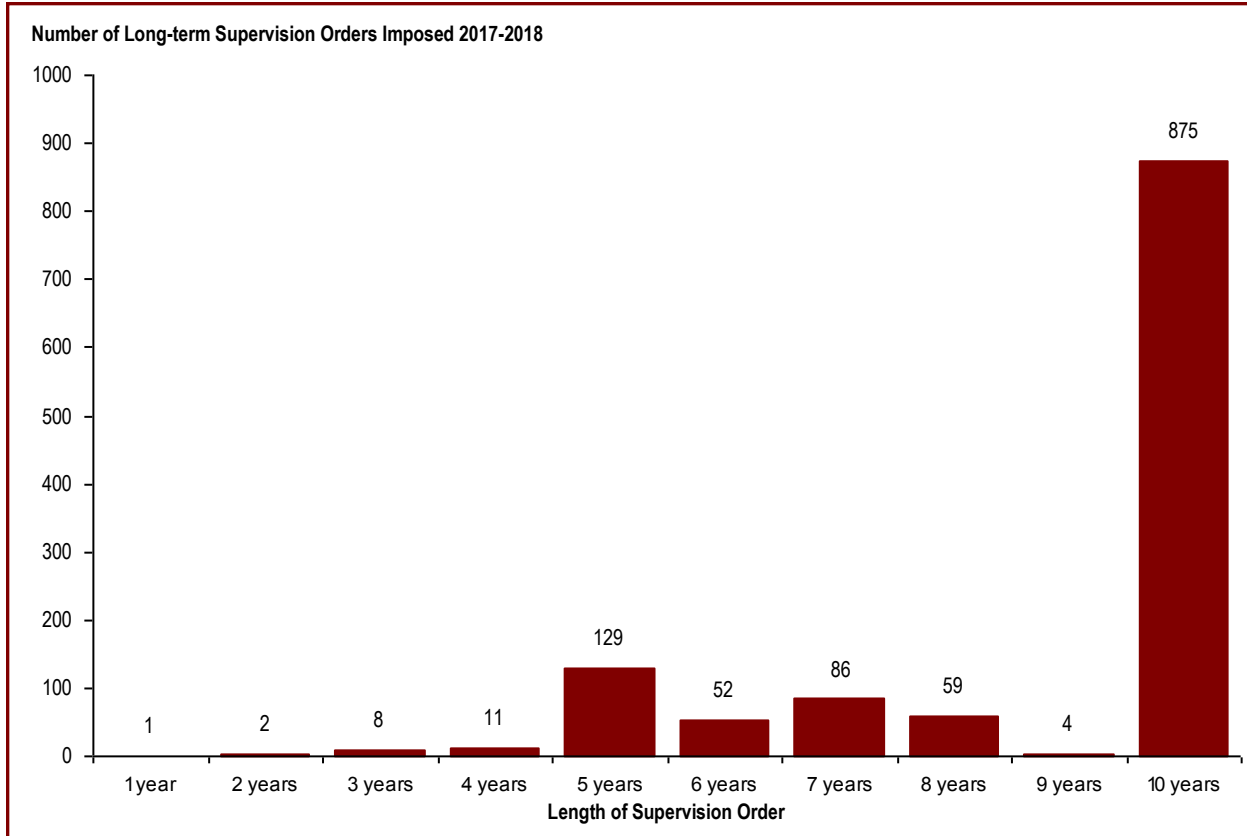
The number of Dangerous Offenders declared per year does not include overturned decisions.

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



## MOST LONG-TERM SUPERVISION ORDERS ARE FOR A 10-YEAR PERIOD

Figure E4



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2017-18, the courts had imposed 1,227 long-term supervision orders. Of these, 71.3% were for a period of 10 years.
- At the end of fiscal year 2017-18, there were 880 offenders with long-term supervision orders under the responsibility of Correctional Services Canada, and of these, 565 (64.2%) had at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There were 17 women with long-term supervision orders.
- There were 450 offenders being supervised in the community on their long-term supervision orders at the end of fiscal year 2017-18. Of these, 396 offenders were supervised in the community, seven offenders were temporarily detained, 42 offenders were on remand, four offenders were unlawfully at large for less than 90 days and one offender was supervised and subject to an immigration hold by Canada Border Services Agency.

### Note:

Long-term Supervision Order (LTSO) legislation, which came into effect in Canada on August 1, 1997, allows the court to impose a sentence of two years or more for the predicate offence and order that the offender be supervised in the community for a further period not exceeding 10 years. Seventy five offenders under these provisions have died, and 210 offenders have completed their long-term supervision period. Remand is the temporary detention of a person while awaiting trial, sentencing or the commencement of a custodial disposition.

## MOST LONG-TERM SUPERVISION ORDERS ARE FOR A 10-YEAR PERIOD

Table E4

Province or Territory of Order	Length of Supervision Order (Years)											Current Status 2017-2018				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	Incarcerated	DP, FP or SR*	LTSO period	LTSO** interrupted	Total
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	11	3	0	6	0	9
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	2	0	13	21	3	1	10	0	14
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	8	12	2	1	2	2	7
Quebec	1	1	7	2	63	18	40	12	2	258	404	108	19	143	22	292
Ontario	0	0	0	6	20	15	21	23	0	275	360	73	14	152	27	266
Manitoba	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	37	44	6	0	12	7	25
Saskatchewan	0	1	0	1	11	9	13	11	2	70	118	48	3	30	14	95
Alberta	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	1	0	67	77	13	3	27	6	49
British Columbia	0	0	0	2	14	5	5	6	0	116	148	35	4	56	6	101
Yukon Territories	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	15	19	8	0	7	0	15
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	1	0	2
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	3	7	0	0	4	1	5
Total	1	2	8	11	129	52	86	59	4	875	1,227	300	45	450	85	880

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

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

\*\* This category includes offenders convicted of a new offence while on the supervision portion of an LTSO. When this occurs, the LTSO supervision period is interrupted until the offender has served the new sentence to its warrant expiry date. At that time, the LTSO supervision period resumes where it left off. From the 85, 69 offenders were in custody, 15 were supervised in the community on statutory release and 1 offender was on remand.

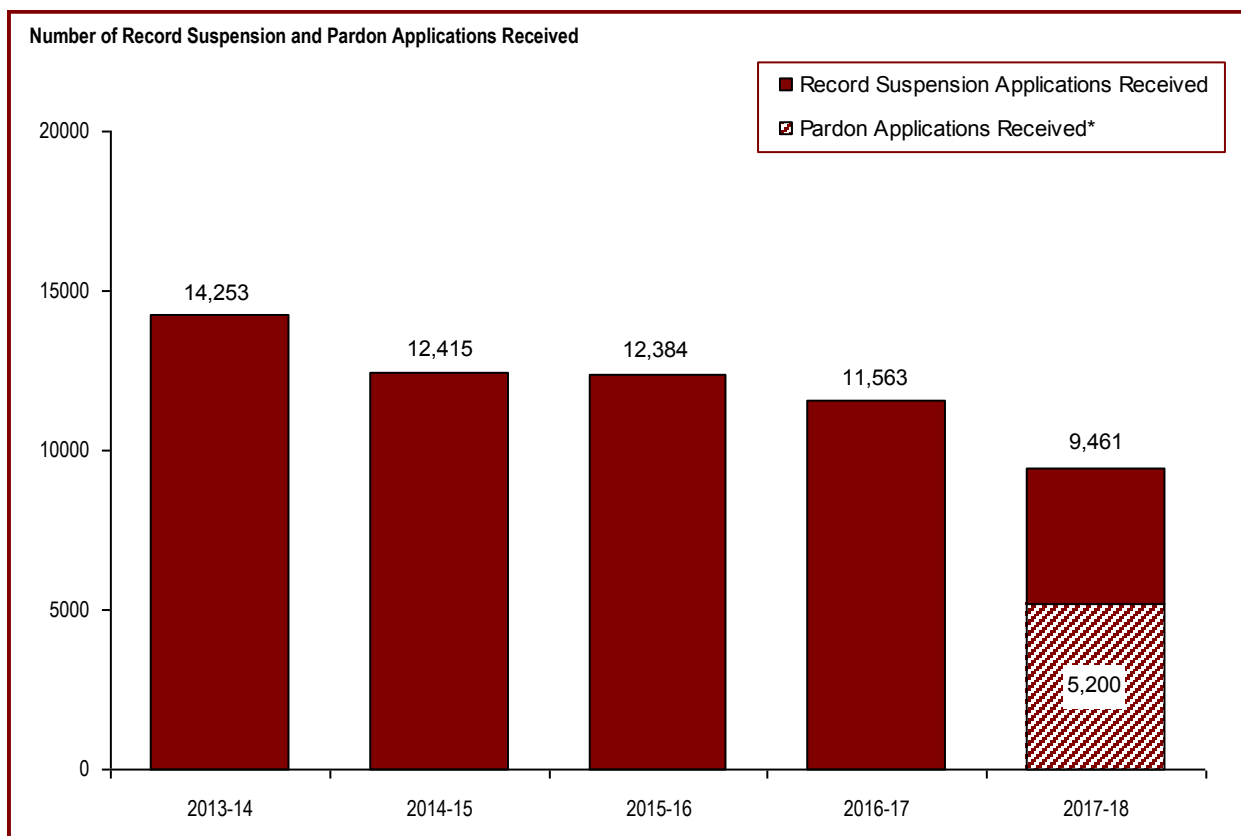
Long-term Supervision Order (LTSO) legislation, which came into effect in Canada on August 1, 1997, allows the court to impose a sentence of two years or more for the predicate offence and order that the offender be supervised in the community for a further period not exceeding 10 years.

75 offenders under these provisions have died, and 210 offenders have completed their long-term supervision period.

Remand is the temporary detention of a person while awaiting trial, sentencing or the commencement of a custodial disposition.

## THE NUMBER OF RECORD SUSPENSION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED HAS DECREASED

Figure E5



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2017-18, the Parole Board received 9,461 record suspension applications and accepted 6,529 applications for processing as record suspensions and 638, as pardons (Ontario and British Columbia cases). The Board also received 5,200 pardon applications and accepted 4,429 pardon applications for processing. The acceptance rate was 79.1%.
- In 2017-18, the Board rendered 2,089 pardon decisions, granting a pardon in 93.6% of cases and denying a pardon in 6.4% of cases.
- In 2017-18, the Board made 7,180 record suspension decisions; 98% of record suspensions were ordered and 2% were refused.
- Since 1970, when the pardon/record suspension process began, 525,187 pardons/record suspensions have been granted/issued and ordered.

### Note:

\*Refers to pardon applications processed for residents of Ontario and British Columbia following the reversal of the amendments to the CRA (Canada Revenue Agency) by Supreme Court decisions in those provinces.

On March 13, 2012, Bill C-10 amended the CRA by replacing the term "pardon" with the term "record suspension". The Record Suspension and Clemency program involves the review of record suspension applications, the ordering of record suspensions and the making of clemency recommendations. The amendments to the CRA increased the waiting periods for a record suspension to five years for all summary convictions and to ten years for all indictable offences. Individuals convicted of sexual offences against minors (with certain exceptions) and those who have been convicted of more than three indictable offences, each with a sentence of two or more years, became ineligible for a record suspension.

## THE NUMBER OF RECORD SUSPENSION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED HAS DECREASED

Table E5

<b>Record Suspension Applications Processed</b>	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Applications Received	14,253	12,415	12,384	11,563	9,461
Applications Accepted	9,624	9,071	8,917	8,191	7,167 <sup>1</sup>
% Accepted	67.5	73.1	72.0	70.8	75.8
<b>Record Suspensions</b>					
Ordered	8,511	8,422	8,428	8,340	7,038
Refused	772	726	525	439	142
Total Ordered/Refused	9,283	9,148	8,953	8,779	7,180
% Ordered	91.7	92.1	94.1	95.0	98.0
<b>Pardon Applications Processed</b>					
Applications Received	--	--	--	--	5,200 <sup>2</sup>
Applications Accepted	--	--	--	--	4,429 <sup>2</sup>
% Accepted	--	--	--	--	85.2
<b>Pardons</b>					
Granted	8,265	5,625	1,628	3,740	222
Issued	--	--	--	--	1,734
Denied	581	681	349	125	133
Total Granted/Issued/Denied	8,846 <sup>3</sup>	6,306 <sup>3</sup>	1,977 <sup>3</sup>	3,865 <sup>3</sup>	2,089 <sup>2</sup>
% Granted	93.4	89.2	82.3	96.8	93.6
<b>Pardon/Record Suspension Revocations/Cessations</b>					
Revocations <sup>4</sup>	669	438	670	501	85
Cessations	589	578	636	776	692
Total Revocations/Cessations	1,258	1,016	1,306	1,277	777
Cumulative Granted/Issued and Ordered <sup>5</sup>	480,010	494,057	504,113	516,193	525,187
Cumulative Revocations/Cessations <sup>5</sup>	22,321	23,337	24,643	25,920	26,697

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

<sup>1</sup> Includes 638 record suspension applications that were discontinued and reclassified as pardon applications for residents of Ontario and British Columbia following the reversal of amendments to the CRA by Supreme Court decisions in those provinces.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to pardon applications processed for residents of Ontario and British Columbia following the reversal of the amendments to the CRA by Supreme Court decisions in those provinces.

<sup>3</sup> Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012 (C-10).

<sup>4</sup> Revocations fluctuate due to resource re-allocation to deal with backlogs.

<sup>5</sup> Cumulative data reflects activity since 1970, when the pardon process was established under the *Criminal Records Act*.

On June 29, 2010, Bill C-23A amended the CRA by extending the ineligibility periods for certain applications for pardon. Additionally, the bill resulted in significant changes to program operations. The process was modified to include additional inquiries and new, more exhaustive investigations by staff for some applications and required additional review time by Board members. New concepts of merit and disrepute to the administration of justice form part of the statute. As a result of these new changes, application processing time increased. On March 13, 2012, Bill C-10 amended the CRA by replacing the term "pardon" with the term "record suspension". The Record Suspension and Clemency program involves the review of record suspension applications, the ordering of record suspensions and the making of clemency recommendations. The amendments to the CRA increased the waiting periods for a record suspension to five years for all summary convictions and to ten years for all indictable offences. Individuals convicted of sexual offences against minors (with certain exceptions) and those who have been convicted of more than three indictable offences, each with a sentence of two or more years, became ineligible for a record suspension.

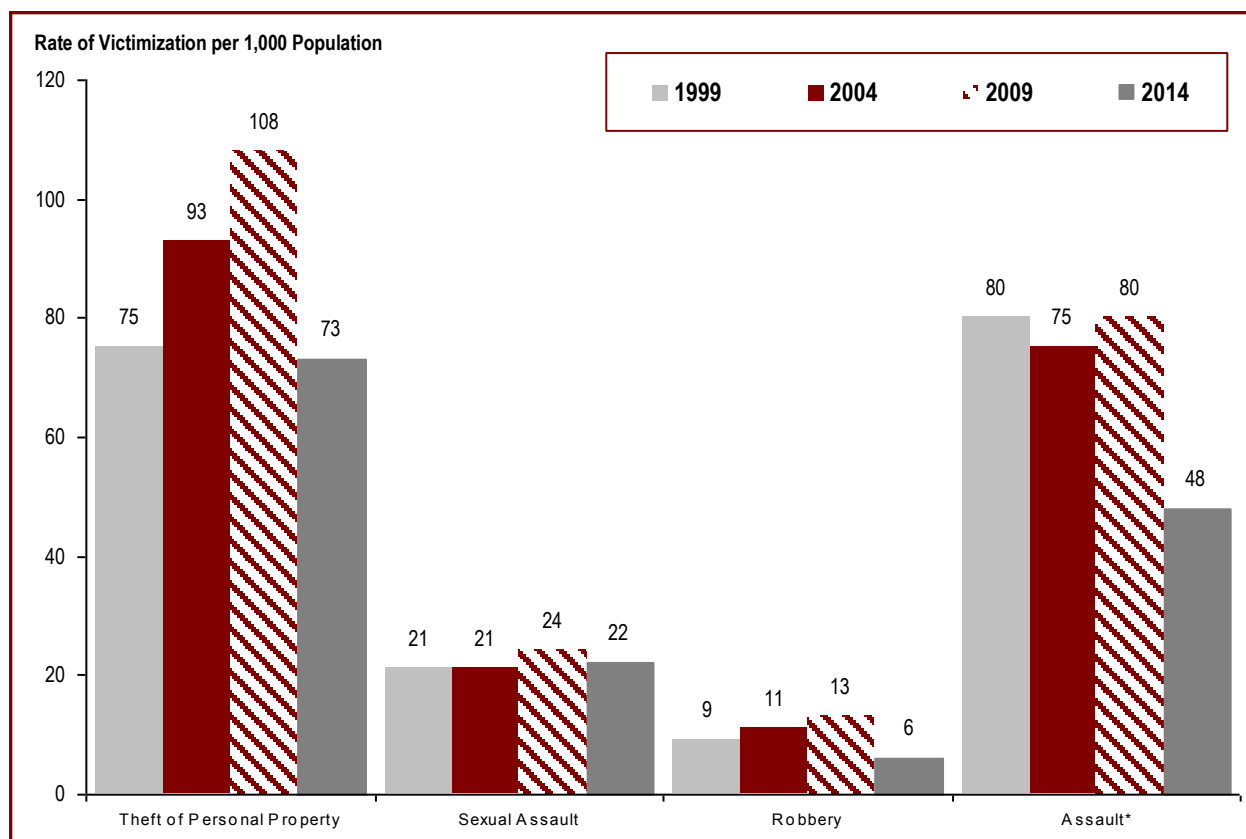
## SECTION F

### VICTIMS OF CRIME



## VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ASSAULT DECREASED IN 2014

Figure F1



Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014.

- Victimization rates for theft of personal property were lower in 2014 than in previous years.
- Victimization rates for assault were lower in 2014 than in previous years.
- Since 1999, the rates of victimization for sexual assault have remained stable.

### Note:

The General Social Survey is administered every five years by Statistics Canada. Updated data were not available during the preparation of this report. It is anticipated that updated data will be available in 2020.

\*Assault data includes incidents of spousal violence. In previous editions of this document, the victimization data excluded incidents of spousal violence.

Rates are based on 1,000 population, 15 years of age and older, across the 10 provinces.

## VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ASSAULT DECREASED IN 2014

Table F1

Type of Incident	Year			
	1999	2004	2009	2014
Theft of Personal Property	75	93	108	73
Sexual Assault	21	21	24	22
Robbery	9	11	13	6
Assault*	80	75	80	48

Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014.

**Note:**

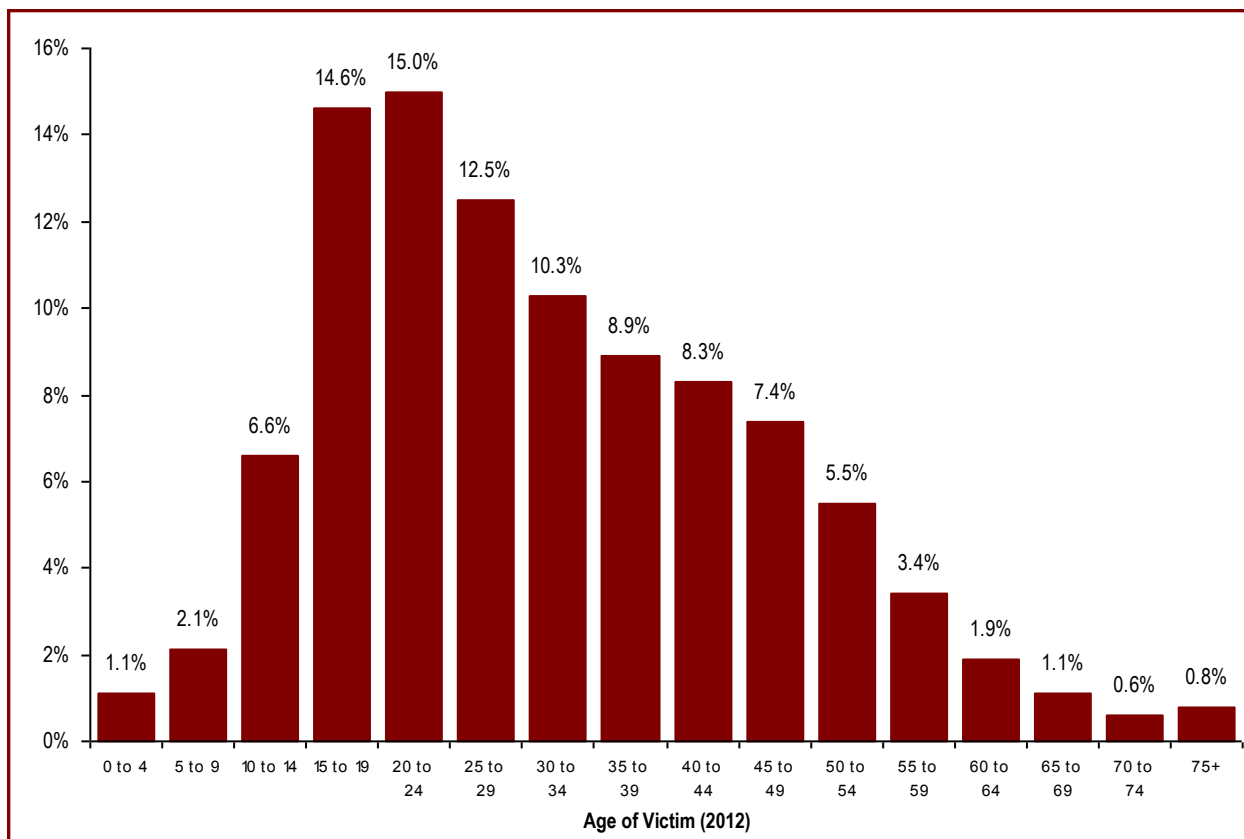
The General Social Survey is administered every five years by Statistics Canada. Updated data were not available during the preparation of this report. It is anticipated that updated data will be available in 2020.

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



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

Figure F2



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

- More than half (51.9%) of all victims of violent crime reported in 2012 were under the age of 30, whereas 36.9% of the Canadian population is under the age of 30\*.
- Women aged 15 to 39 were more likely than men of that age to be victims of crime.
- Canadians aged 65 and older, who account for 14.1% of the general population\*, represent 2.4% of victims of crime.

### Note:

Updated data were not available during the preparation of this report.

\*Population estimates are as of July 1, 2010.

The data excludes traffic violations, victims whose age is above 89, victims whose age is unknown and victims whose gender is unknown.

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

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

Table F2 (2012)

Age of Victim	Men		Women		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 to 4 years	1,761	1.0	2,053	1.1	3,814	1.1
5 to 9 years	3,803	2.2	3,724	2.0	7,527	2.1
10 to 14 years	11,716	6.7	12,109	6.5	23,825	6.6
15 to 19 years	25,294	14.4	27,674	14.9	52,968	14.6
20 to 24 years	24,712	14.1	29,380	15.8	54,092	15.0
25 to 29 years	21,477	12.2	23,897	12.9	45,374	12.5
30 to 34 years	17,282	9.8	20,001	10.8	37,283	10.3
35 to 39 years	14,829	8.4	17,403	9.4	32,232	8.9
40 to 44 years	14,607	8.3	15,456	8.3	30,063	8.3
45 to 49 years	13,568	7.7	13,038	7.0	26,606	7.4
50 to 54 years	10,965	6.2	9,051	4.9	20,016	5.5
55 to 59 years	6,983	4.0	5,149	2.8	12,132	3.4
60 to 64 years	4,081	2.3	2,792	1.5	6,873	1.9
65 to 69 years	2,321	1.3	1,605	0.9	3,926	1.1
70 to 74 years	1,128	0.6	977	0.5	2,105	0.6
75 and over	1,228	0.7	1,507	0.8	2,735	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,755</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>185,816</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>361,571</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

**Note:**

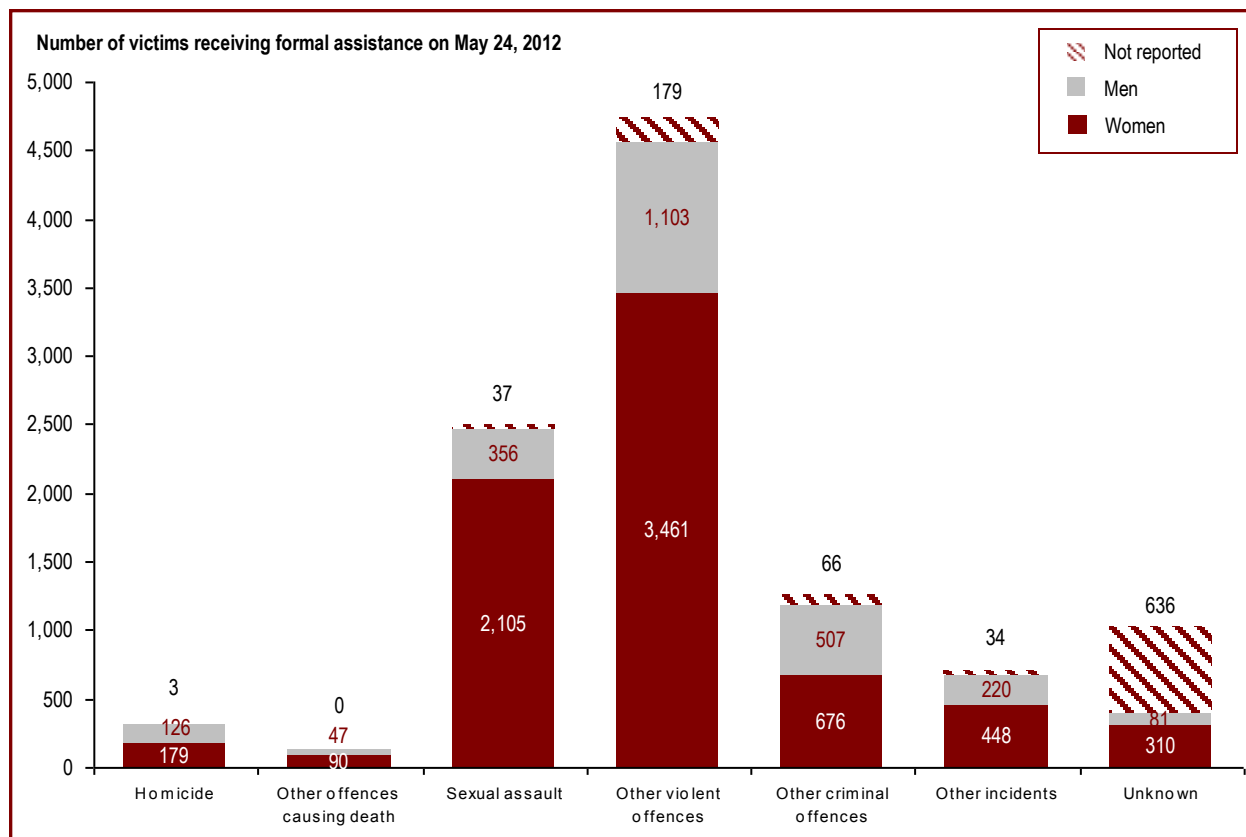
Updated data were not available during the preparation of this report.

The data excludes traffic violations, victims whose age is above 89, victims whose age is unknown and victims whose gender is unknown.

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

## THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS RECEIVING SERVICES ARE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Figure F3



Source: Victim Services in Canada, 2011/2012; Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- On May 24, 2012, the *Victim Services Survey* snapshot day, 10,664 victims received formal assistance from a victim service office. This represents an increase of 12.7% from 9,462 on May 27, 2010. Of the 9,637 where the crime was known, the majority, 79.8% were victims of a violent crime.
- Of the 9,709 cases in which gender of the victim was noted, women accounted for 74.9% of the victims who received formal assistance from a victim service office, and men represented 25.1%.
- Of the 6,959 women who received formal assistance where the type of crime was known, 83.8% were victims of violent crime. A total of 2,105 women (30.2%) were victims of sexual assault.
- Of the 2,359 men who received formal assistance where the type of crime was known, 69.2% were victims of violent crime. A total of 356 men (15.1%) were victims of sexual assault.

### Note:

Updated data were not available during the preparation of this report.

Victim services are defined as agencies that provide direct services to primary or secondary victims of crime, and that are funded in whole or in part by a ministry responsible for justice matters. Survey respondents included 684 victim service providers.

## THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS RECEIVING SERVICES ARE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Table F3

Type of Crime	Gender of Victim							
	Women		Men		Not Reported		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Snapshot on May 27, 2010</b>								
Homicide	154	2.4	70	3.3	3	0.5	227	2.5
Other offences causing death	95	1.5	77	3.7	8	1.4	180	2.0
Sexual assault	1,922	30.0	379	18.1	160	28.3	2,461	27.1
Other violent offences	3,323	51.8	917	43.8	262	46.4	4,502	49.6
Other criminal offences*	496	7.7	357	17.0	73	12.9	926	10.2
Other incidents**	421	6.6	295	14.1	59	10.4	775	8.5
<b>Total without unknown</b>	<b>6,411</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,071</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Unknown type of crime	197	—	81	—	113	—	391	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,608</b>		<b>2,176</b>		<b>678</b>		<b>9,462</b>	
<b>Snapshot on May 24, 2012</b>								
Homicide	179	2.6	126	5.3	3	0.9	308	3.2
Other offences causing death	90	1.3	47	2.0	0	0.0	137	1.4
Sexual assault	2,105	30.2	356	15.1	37	11.6	2,498	25.9
Other violent offences	3,461	49.7	1,103	46.8	179	56.1	4,743	49.2
Other criminal offences*	676	9.7	507	21.5	66	20.7	1,249	13.0
Other incidents**	448	6.4	220	9.3	34	10.7	702	7.3
<b>Total without unknown</b>	<b>6,959</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,637</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Unknown type of crime	310	—	81	—	636	—	1,027	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,269</b>		<b>2,440</b>		<b>955</b>		<b>10,664</b>	

Source: Victim Services in Canada, 2009/2010; Victim Services in Canada 2011/2012; Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Note:**

Updated data were not available during the preparation of this report.

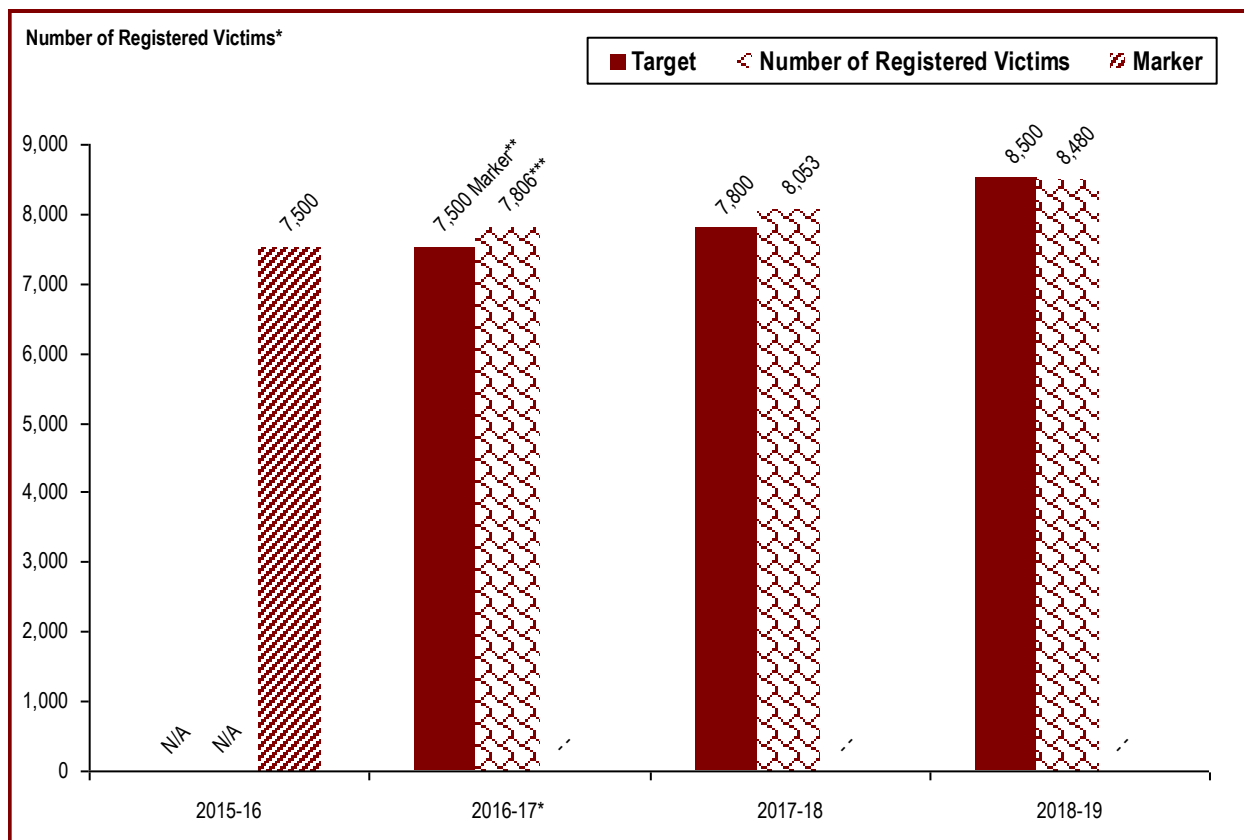
\*Other criminal offences include arson, property crimes, traffic offences, and other *Criminal Code* offences.

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

Victim services are defined as agencies that provide direct services to primary or secondary victims of crime, and that are funded in whole or in part by a ministry responsible for justice matters. Survey respondents included 684 victim service providers.

## THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS REGISTERED WITH THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM HAS INCREASED

Figure F4



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

### Note:

\*Indicator new as of the 2016-17 reporting cycle; therefore, data not available from 2013-14 to 2015-16.

\*\*A 'marker' was set for the new 2016-17 indicator, estimating the number of registered victims. This was done because CSC was changing from management of victim files within OMS, offender file based, to the newly built Victims Application Module (VAM), victim file based and no data was available until year end due to data migration.

\*\*\*When Victim Services used OMS as their database, the prior indicator counted the number of offenders with registered victims. Over the last three years, CSC has used a new indicator reflective of the VAM; counting number of registered victims. This provides the true number of registered victims. For example, in the old system (OMS) = one offender could have six victims, but only one offender with registered victims was counted. In the new system (VAM) = six registered victims as each victim has their own electronic file and is counted separately.

## THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS REGISTERED WITH THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM HAS INCREASED

Table F4

Year	Target	Number of Registered Victims	Marker
2015-16	N/A	N/A	7,500
2016-17*	7,500 Marker**	7,806***	--
2017-18	7,800	8,053	--
2018-19	8,500	8,480	--

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

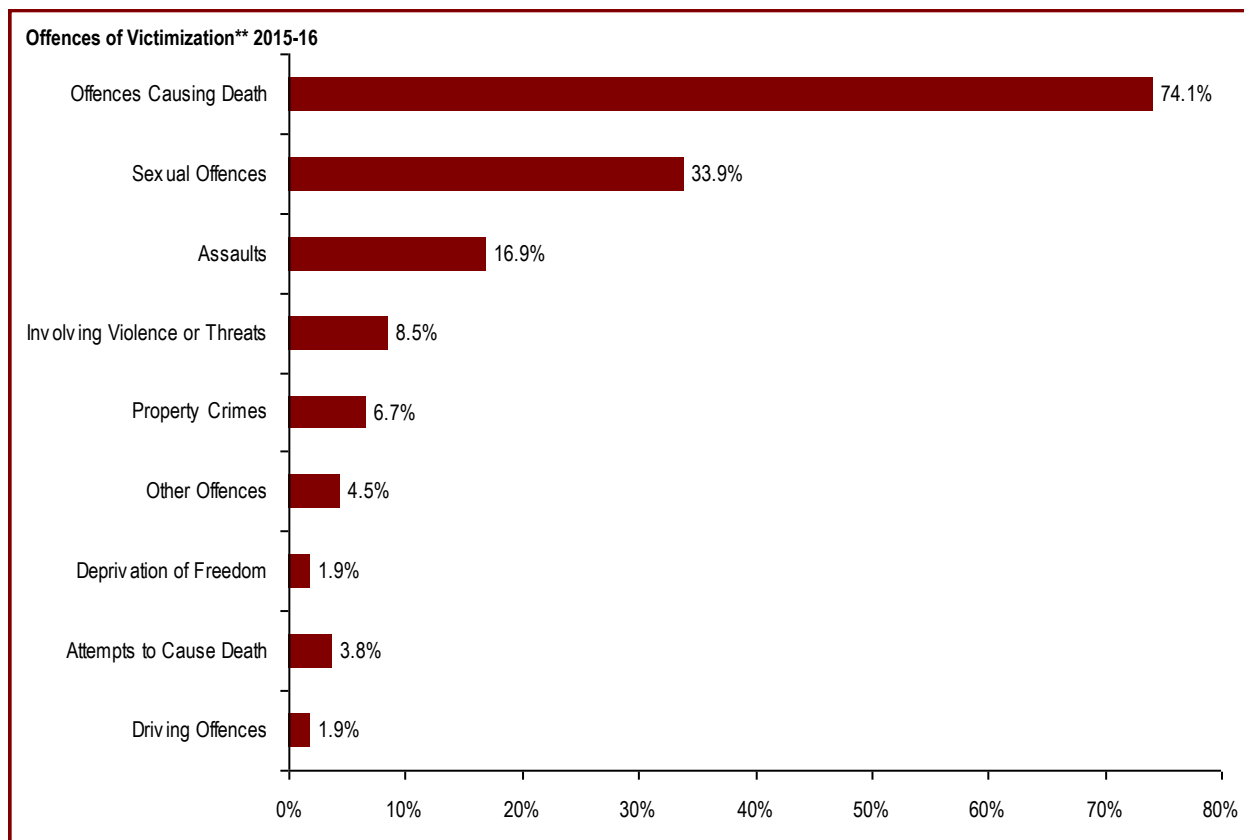
\*Indicator new as of the 2016-17 reporting cycle; therefore, data not available from 2013-14 to 2015-16.

\*\*A 'marker' was set for the new 2016-17 indicator, estimating the number of registered victims. This was done because CSC Services was changing from management of victim files within OMS, offender file based, to the newly built Victims Application Module (VAM), victim file based and no data was available until year end due to data migration.

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## OFFENCES CAUSING DEATH ARE THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF OFFENCE\*\* THAT HARMED THE VICTIMS REGISTERED\* WITH THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

Figure F5



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Of the 8,303 registered victims, 74.1% (6,151) were victims of an offence that caused death.
- Victims of sexual offences (2,817) accounted for 33.9% of the registered victims.
- Victims of assault (1,401) and victims of offences involving violence or threats (706) accounted for 16.9% and 8.5% of the registered victims.

### Note:

In 2016, CSC implemented the new Victims Application Module (VAM). Following some implementation and development challenges, CSC has worked towards greater stabilization of the VAM system. This caused a delay in the creation of a new reporting mechanism. For this reason, CSC is unable to report beyond the number of registered victims and is working to develop a new reporting mechanism for VAM.

\*In order to register to receive information under sections 26 and 142 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, a person must meet the definition of a victim that appears in section 2, or subsections 26(3) or 142(3) of the Act. Victims can register with the Correctional Service of Canada or the Parole Board of Canada by completing a *Victims Request for Information* form, though a signed letter of request can be considered as meeting this requirement.

\*\*Some victims were harmed by more than one offence; therefore the number of Offences of Victimization are higher than the actual number of Registered Victims. The percentages represent the number of registered victims who were harmed by that offence.

**OFFENCES CAUSING DEATH ARE THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF OFFENCE THAT HARMED  
THE VICTIMS REGISTERED\* WITH THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM**

Table F5

Type of Offence** That Harmed Victim*	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Offences Causing Death	4,056	55.4	4,292	56.6	4,533	57.8	5,432	68.5	6,151	74.1
Sexual Offences	2,114	28.9	2,169	28.6	2,237	28.5	2,493	31.4	2,817	33.9
Assaults	998	13.6	965	12.7	941	12.0	1,178	14.9	1,401	16.9
Involving Violence or Threats	707	9.7	710	9.4	720	9.2	849	10.7	706	8.5
Property Crimes	534	7.3	551	7.3	541	6.9	617	7.8	558	6.7
Other Offences	452	6.2	441	5.8	475	6.1	583	7.4	377	4.5
Deprivation of Freedom	272	3.7	281	3.7	249	3.2	330	4.2	157	1.9
Attempts to Cause Death	241	3.3	246	3.2	283	3.6	299	3.8	318	3.8
Driving Offences	125	1.7	152	2.0	153	2.0	163	2.1	157	1.9
Offence Not Recorded	6	0.1	4	0.1	9	0.1	85	1.1	0	0
<b>Total Number of Victims**</b>	<b>7,322</b>		<b>7,585</b>		<b>7,838</b>		<b>7,929</b>		<b>8,303</b>	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

In 2016, CSC implemented the new Victims Application Module (VAM). Following some implementation and development challenges, CSC has worked towards greater stabilization of the VAM system. This caused a delay in the creation of a new reporting mechanism. For this reason, CSC is unable to report beyond the number of registered victims and is working to develop a new reporting mechanism for VAM.

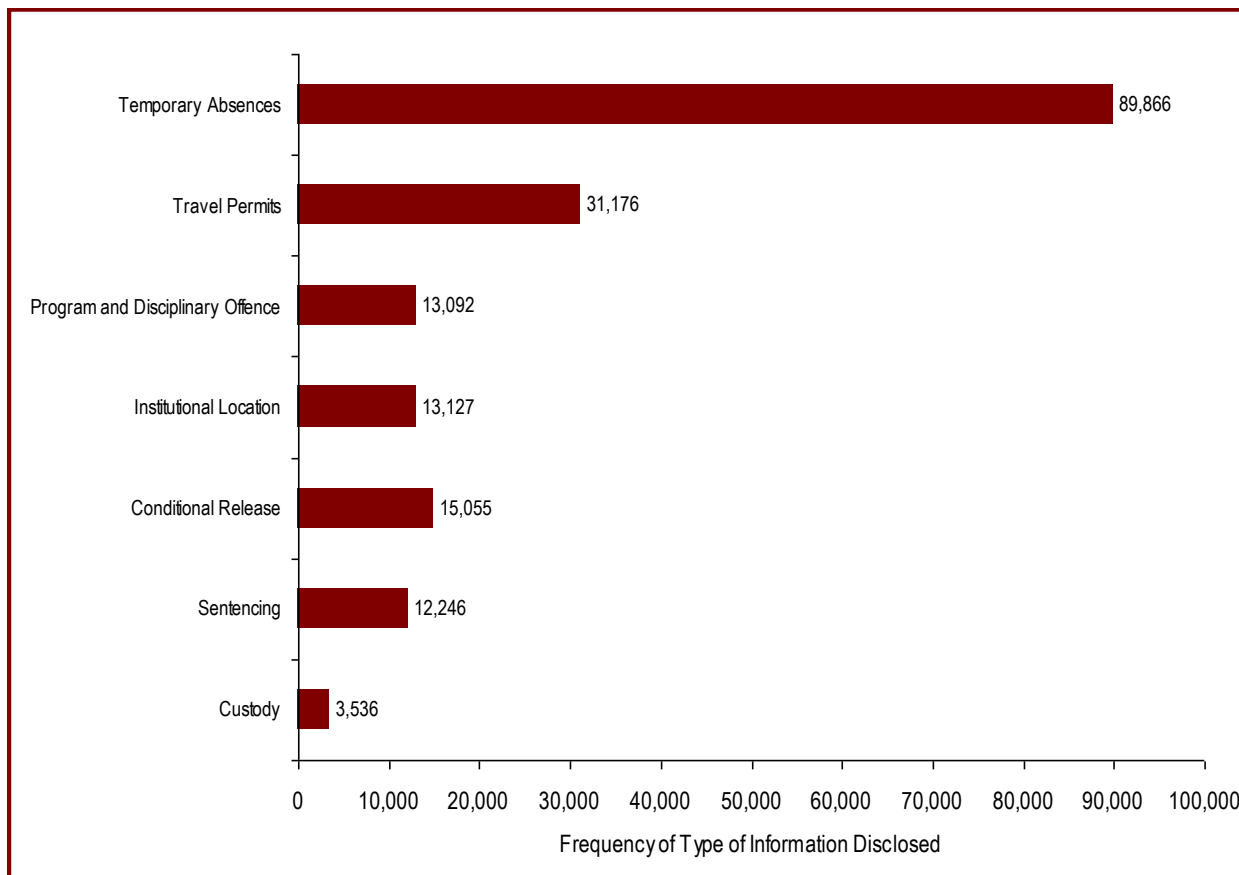
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\*\*Some victims were harmed by more than one offence, therefore the number of Offences of Victimization are higher than the number of Registered Victims. The percentages in the table represent the number of registered victims who were harmed by that offence and do not add up to 100%.



## TEMPORARY ABSENCE INFORMATION IS THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED DURING A NOTIFICATION TO REGISTERED VICTIMS\* WITH CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

Figure F6



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2015-16, information on Temporary Absences (41.2%) and Travel Permits (17.5%) were the most frequent pieces of information about offenders that were provided during a notification to registered victims\*.
- There has been a 44.6% increase in the number of pieces of information provided to registered victims\* during notifications from 123,136 in 2011-12 to 178,098 in 2015-16.

### Note:

In 2016, CSC implemented the new Victims Application Module (VAM). Following some implementation and development challenges, CSC has worked towards greater stabilization of the VAM system. This caused a delay in the creation of a new reporting mechanism. For this reason, CSC is unable to report beyond the number of registered victims and is working to develop a new reporting mechanism for VAM.

Temporary Absence information includes information on unescorted and escorted temporary absences and work release. Conditional Release information includes information regarding day and full parole, statutory release, suspensions, detention, and long-term supervision orders. Sentencing information includes information on the offender's sentence, offender information, warrant expiry date, judicial review, and public domain.

Disclosure means a type of information identified in section 26 of the *CCRA* that has been disclosed to a registered victim during a notification.

As of December 2, 2011 as per Bill S6, Correctional Service Canada now provides information to some victims who are not registered which requires providing information to family members of murdered victims where the offender is still eligible to apply for Judicial Review including when the offender does not apply for a Judicial Review within the allotted time period, as well as the next date the offender can apply. Notification to unregistered victims are excluded for the data.

\*In order to register to receive information under section 26 and 142 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, a person must meet the definition of a victim that appears in section 2 or subsection 26(3) or 142(3) of the Act. Victims can register with the Correctional Service of Canada or the Parole Board of Canada by completing a Victims Request for Information form, though a signed letter of request can be considered as meeting this requirement.

## TEMPORARY ABSENCE INFORMATION IS THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED DURING A NOTIFICATION TO REGISTERED VICTIMS\* WITH CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

Table F6

Information	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Temporary Absences	75,848	93,609	100,934	96,131	89,866
Travel Permits	10,877	28,763	34,294	34,501	31,176
Institutional Location	6,859	14,434	17,495	16,242	13,127
Program & Disciplinary Offence Information		11,208	14,826	16,790	13,092
Conditional Release	10,870	11,803	12,318	13,253	15,055
Sentencing Information	16,268	12,813	10,333	10,792	12,246
Custody	2,414	2,569	2,476	2,423	3,536
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>123,136</b>	<b>175,199</b>	<b>192,676</b>	<b>190,132</b>	<b>178,098</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

### Note:

In 2016, CSC implemented the new Victims Application Module (VAM). Following some implementation and development challenges, CSC has worked towards greater stabilization of the VAM system. This caused a delay in the creation of a new reporting mechanism. For this reason, CSC is unable to report beyond the number of registered victims and is working to develop a new reporting mechanism for VAM.

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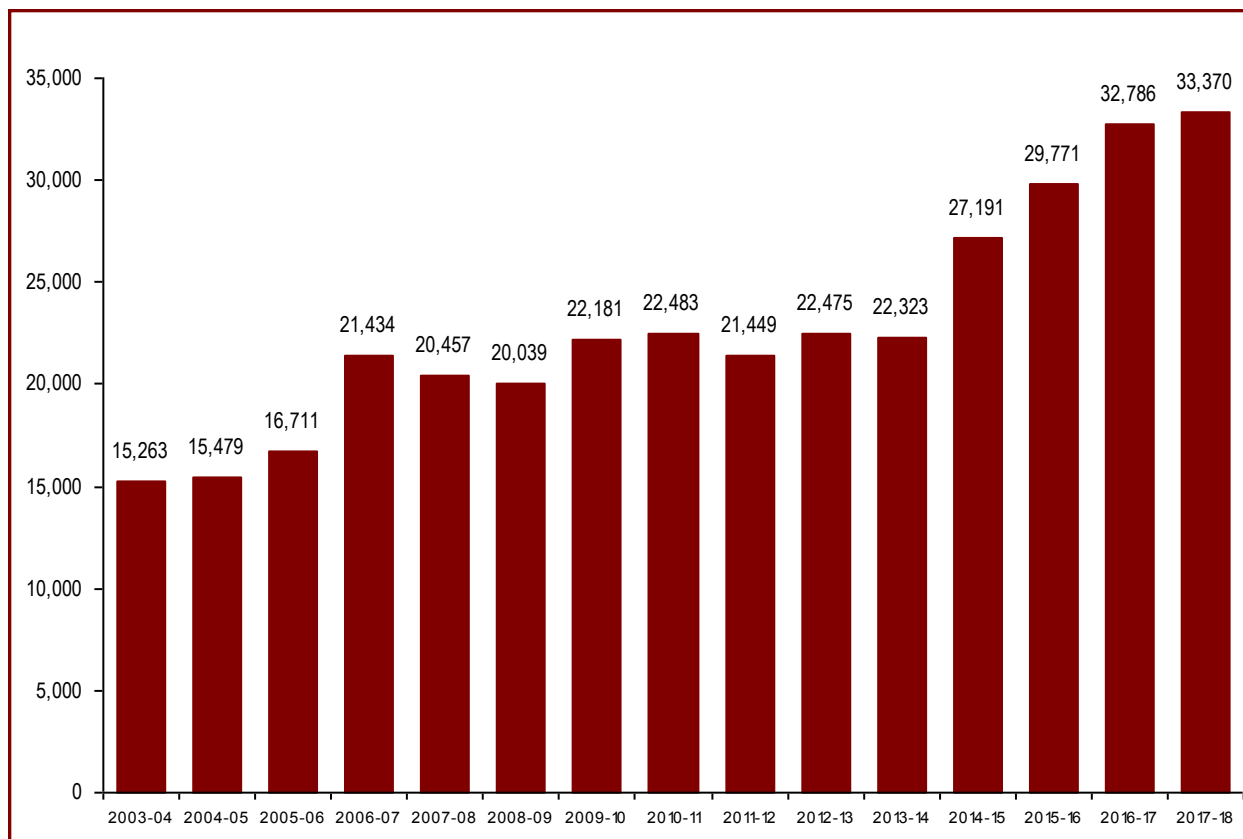
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## PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA CONTACT WITH VICTIMS HAS INCREASED

Figure F7



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2017-18, PBC reported 33,370 contacts\* with victims, an increase of 2% from the previous year.
- Compared to 2003-04, the number of PBC contacts with victims has increased by 119% (18,107 more contacts).

**Note:**

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

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**PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA CONTACT WITH VICTIMS HAS INCREASED**


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**Table F7**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Number of Contacts*</b>
2003-04	15,263
2004-05	15,479
2005-06	16,711
2006-07	21,434
2007-08	20,457
2008-09	20,039
2009-10	22,181
2010-11	22,483
2011-12	21,449
2012-13	22,475
2013-14	22,323
2014-15	27,191
2015-16	29,771
2016-17	32,786
2017-18	33,370

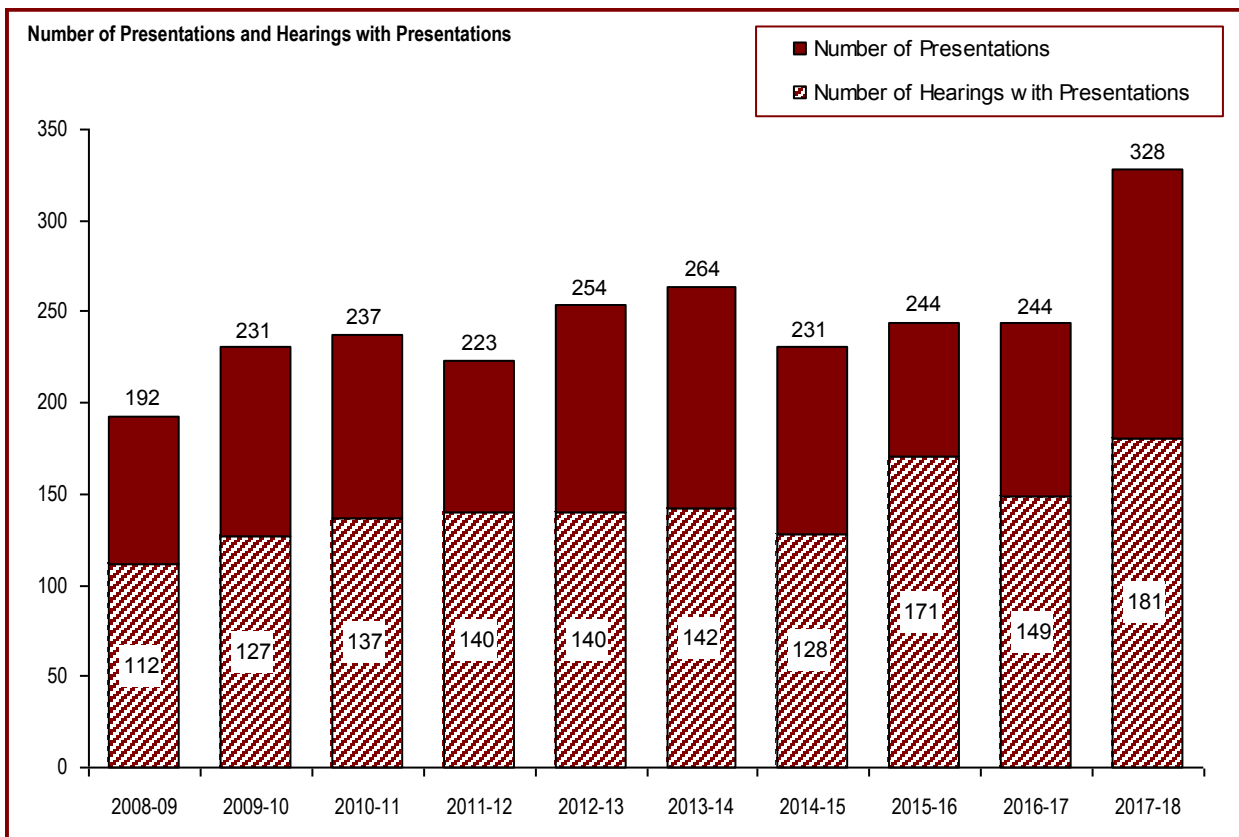
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

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

## VICTIMS PRESENTING A STATEMENT AT PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA HEARINGS

Figure F8



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2017-18, victims made 328 presentations at 181 hearings. By comparison, victims made 244 presentations at 149 hearings the previous year.
- When compared to 2008-09, the number of victims who present a statement at hearings increased by 71% in 2017-18.
- Between 2008-09 and 2017-18, the majority of presentations were done in person (89%) followed by presentations via video conferencing or tele conferencing (7%) and pre-recorded presentations (audiotape or videotape/DVD) (4%).
- The major offence of victimization for victims making presentations in 2017-18 was most likely to have been murder (31%), sexual assault (18%), and manslaughter (17%).

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**VICTIMS PRESENTING A STATEMENT AT PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA HEARINGS**


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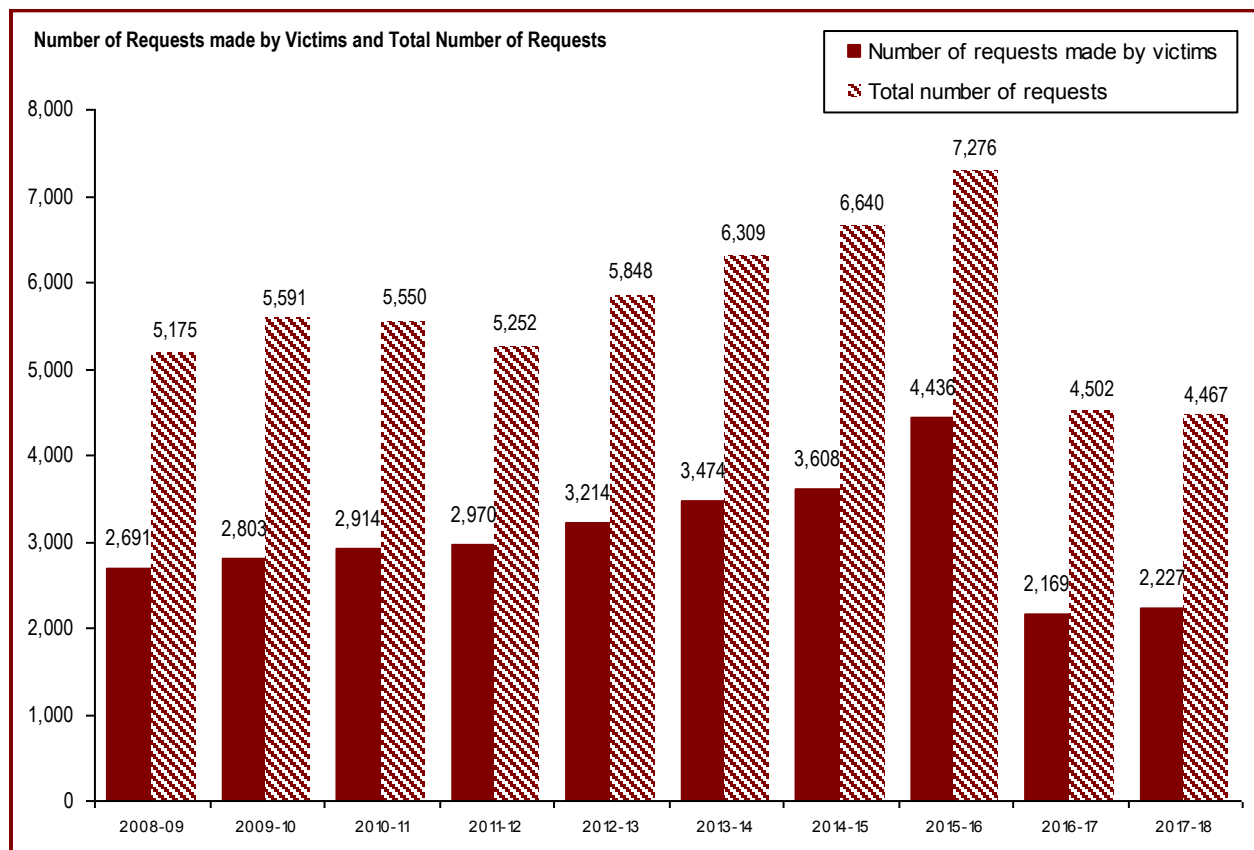
Table F8

Year	Number of Hearings with Presentations	Number of Presentations
2008-09	112	192
2009-10	127	231
2010-11	137	237
2011-12	140	223
2012-13	140	254
2013-14	142	264
2014-15	128	231
2015-16	171	244
2016-17	149	244
2017-18	181	328

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

## VICTIMS REQUESTING ACCESS TO THE DECISION REGISTRY

Figure F9



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2017-18, the number of request for access to the decision registry\* made by victims increased to 2,227 (+2.7%) compared to 2016-17, and decreased by 49.8% compared to 2015-16 after reaching a peak (4,436) in the last decade.
- When averaged over the last ten years (between 2008-09 and 2017-18), 53.9% of request for access to the decision registry were made by victims.

**Note:**

Victims also include victims' agents and victims' organizations.

\*Since November 1, 1992, the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA) requires the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) to maintain a registry of its decisions along with the reasons for those decisions. Anyone may request, in writing, a copy of these decisions.

## VICTIMS REQUESTING ACCESS TO THE DECISION REGISTRY

Table F9

Year	Request made by victims*		Total number of requests
	#	%	
2008-09	2,691	52.0	5,175
2009-10	2,803	50.1	5,591
2010-11	2,914	52.5	5,550
2011-12	2,970	56.5	5,252
2012-13	3,214	55.0	5,848
2013-14	3,474	55.1	6,309
2014-15	3,608	54.3	6,640
2015-16	4,436	61.0	7,276
2016-17	2,169	48.2	4,502
2017-18	2,227	49.9	4,467

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

\*Also include victims' agents and victims' organizations.



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## QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

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2. How did you become aware of it?

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

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

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

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

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7. Any additional comments?

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(See over for return address)

Please return completed questionnaires to:

Portfolio Corrections Statistics Committee  
Public Safety Canada  
340 Laurier Avenue West, 12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P8

Telephone: 613-946-9994

Fax: 613-990-8295

E-mail: [ps.cscbresearch-recherchsssrc.sp@canada.ca](mailto:ps.cscbresearch-recherchsssrc.sp@canada.ca)

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**For further information, please visit:**

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

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

Parole Board of Canada: [www.pbc-clcc.gc.ca](http://www.pbc-clcc.gc.ca)

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

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