

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

This report is also available on the Public Safety Canada website: <http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca>

April 2017

Public Works and Government Services Canada

Cat. No.: PS1-3E-PDF

ISSN: 1713-1073

# Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

---

## 2016

---

This document was produced by the Public Safety Canada Portfolio Corrections Statistics Committee  
which is composed of representatives of the  
Department 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).

---

## PREFACE

---

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 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.

---

## PREFACE (CONTINUED)

---

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 offences against federal statutes) that are excluded in rates published by Statistics Canada.

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

### SECTION A. CONTEXT - CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

1. Police-reported crime rate has been decreasing since 1998 .....	1
2. Crime rates are higher in the west and highest in the north.....	3
3. Canada's incarceration rate is high relative to most western European countries .....	5
4. The rate of adults charged has declined.....	7
5. Administration of justice cases account for 23% of cases in adult courts .....	9
6. Most adult custodial sentences ordered by the court are short.....	11
7. Relatively few crimes result in sentences to federal penitentiaries .....	13
8. The rate of youth charged has declined over the past nine years .....	15
9. The most common youth court case is theft .....	17
10. The most common sentence for youth is probation .....	19

### SECTION B. CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION

1. Expenditures on corrections .....	21
2. CSC employees are concentrated in custody centres .....	23
3. The cost of keeping an inmate incarcerated.....	25
4. The number of Parole Board of Canada employees.....	27
5. The number of employees in the Office of the Correctional Investigator .....	29
6. Health care is the most common area of offender complaint received by the Office of the Correctional Investigator.....	31

### SECTION C. OFFENDER POPULATION

1. Offenders under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada.....	33
2. The number of offenders in custody in a CSC facility decreased in the last two years .....	35
3. The number of admissions to federal jurisdiction has fluctuated.....	37
4. The number of women admitted from the courts to federal jurisdiction increased in the last two years.....	39
5. About half of the total offender population in CSC facilities is serving a sentence of less than 5 years.....	41
6. Offender age at admission to federal jurisdiction is increasing .....	43
7. The average age at admission is lower for Indigenous offenders than for non-Indigenous offenders.....	45
8. 24% of the in-custody offender population is aged 50 or over .....	47
9. 59% of offenders are Caucasian.....	49
10. The religious identification of the offender population is diverse .....	51
11. The proportion of Indigenous offenders in custody is higher than for non-Indigenous offenders.....	53

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

---

12. The majority of in-custody offenders are classified as medium security risk .....	55
13. Admissions with a life or indeterminate sentence increased in 2015-16 .....	57
14. Offenders with life or indeterminate sentences represent 23% of the total offender population .....	59
15. 69% of offenders are serving a sentence for a violent offence.....	61
16. The number of Indigenous offenders has increased .....	63
17. The total number of admissions to administrative segregation has decreased .....	65
18. 71% of admissions to administrative segregation stay for less than 30 days.....	67
19. The number of offender deaths while in custody has fluctuated .....	69
20. The number of escapees .....	71
21. The population of offenders in the community under supervision has increased in the past 3 years .....	73
22. Provincial/territorial community corrections population decreased .....	75
23. The number of offenders on provincial parole increased .....	77

### SECTION D. CONDITIONAL RELEASE

1. The percentage of offenders released from federal penitentiaries at statutory release decreased in the past three years .....	79
2. The percentage of offenders released from federal penitentiaries on day and full parole increased in the past three years .....	81
3. The federal day and full parole grant rates increased .....	83
4. The federal day and full parole grant rates for Indigenous offenders increased .....	85
5. Federal parole hearings involving an Indigenous Cultural Advisor increased .....	87
6. Proportion of sentence served prior to being released on parole increased .....	89
7. Indigenous offenders serve a higher proportion of their sentences before being released on parole.....	91
8. Successful completion of federal day parole .....	93
9. Successful completion of federal full parole.....	95
10. Successful completion of statutory release .....	97
11. Over the past decade, the rate of violent conviction for offenders while under supervision has declined .....	99
12. The number of offenders granted temporary absences decreased .....	101

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

---

### SECTION E. STATISTICS ON SPECIAL APPLICATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. The number of initial detention reviews .....	103
2. 76% of judicial review hearings result in earlier parole eligibility .....	105
3. The number of dangerous offender designations.....	107
4. Most long term supervision orders are for a 10-year period .....	109
5. The number of record suspension applications received has decreased .....	111

### SECTION F. VICTIMS OF CRIME

1. Victimization rates for theft of personal property have decreased.....	113
2. The majority of victims of violent crime are under 30 .....	115
3. The majority of victims receiving services are victims of violent crime .....	117
4. The number of victims registered with the federal correctional system has increased.....	119
5. Offences causing death are the most common type of offence that harmed the victims registered with Correctional Service Canada .....	121
6. Temporary Absence information is the most common type of information provided during a notification to registered victims with Correctional Service Canada .....	123
7. Parole Board of Canada contacts with victims has increased.....	125



---

## CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS

---

### **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 governing corrections, implementing innovative approaches to community justice, and providing research expertise and resources to the corrections community.

### **Correctional Service Canada**

The mandate of the Correctional Service Canada, as set out in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, is to contribute to the maintenance of a just, peaceful and safe society by carrying out sentences imposed by courts through the safe and humane custody and supervision of offenders with sentences of two years or more, and assisting in the rehabilitation of offenders and their reintegration into the community as law-abiding citizens through the provision of programs in penitentiaries and in the community.

### **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 to the community on various forms of conditional release. The Board also makes pardon decisions and recommendations respecting clemency through the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

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

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

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

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

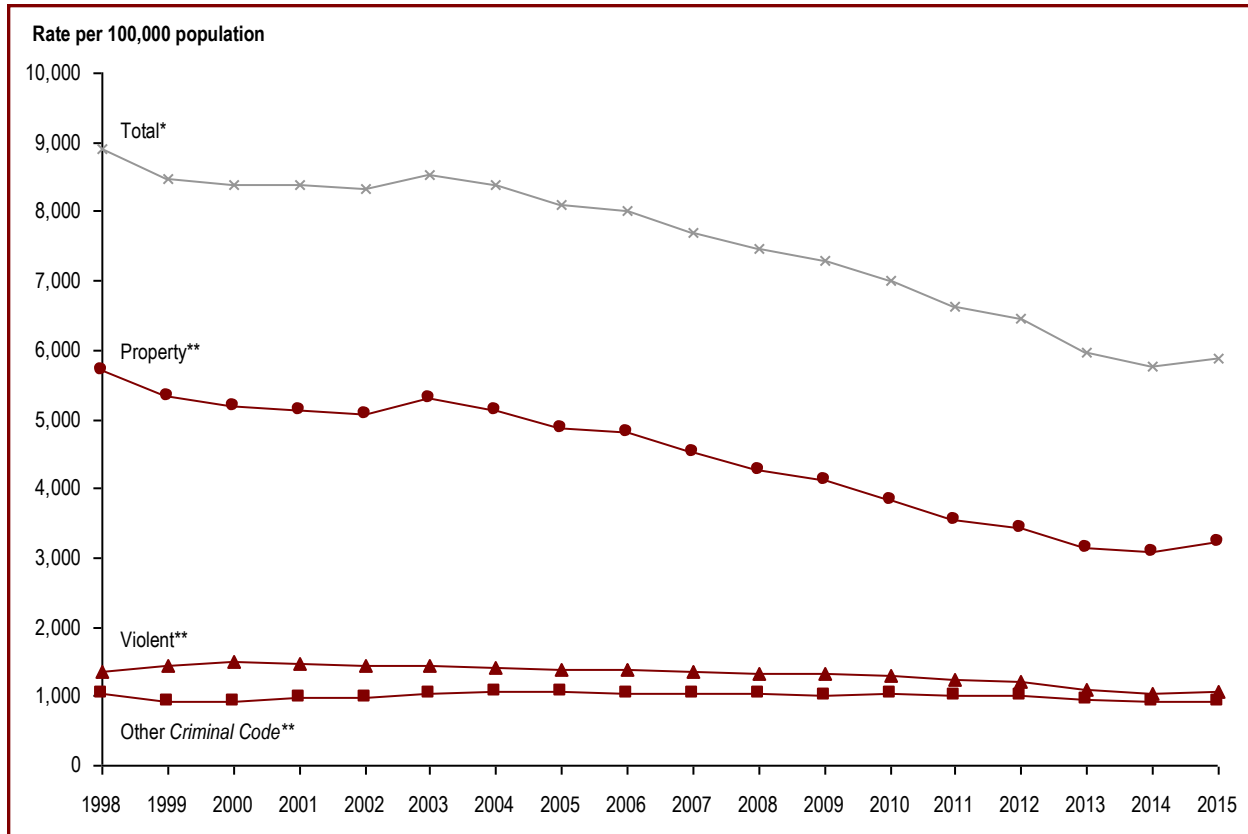
## SECTION A

CONTEXT - CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE SYSTEM



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

Figure A1



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

- The overall crime rate has decreased 34.0% since 1998, from 8,915 per 100,000 to 5,888 in 2015.
- Over the same period, there was a 43.5% decrease in the property crime rate, from a rate of 5,696 per 100,000 to 3,220 in 2015. In contrast, the crime rate for drug offences has increased 12.6% since 1998, from 235 per 100,000 population to 269.
- The rate of violent crime has fluctuated over the last eighteen years, peaking in 2000 at 1,494 per 100,000 population. Since 2000, the rate of violent crimes has decreased 28.9% to 1,062 in 2015.
- 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 offences against 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 CCC**	Drugs	Other Fed. Statutes	
1998	1,345	5,696	496	1,051	235	119	8,915
1999	1,440	5,345	388	910	264	128	8,474
2000	1,494	5,189	370	924	287	113	8,376
2001	1,473	5,124	393	989	288	123	8,390
2002	1,441	5,080	379	991	296	128	8,315
2003	1,435	5,299	373	1,037	274	115	8,532
2004	1,404	5,123	379	1,072	306	107	8,391
2005	1,389	4,884	378	1,052	290	97	8,090
2006	1,387	4,809	376	1,050	295	87	8,004
2007	1,354	4,525	402	1,029	308	90	7,707
2008	1,334	4,258	437	1,039	308	100	7,475
2009	1,322	4,122	435	1,017	291	94	7,281
2010	1,292	3,838	420	1,029	321	96	6,996
2011	1,236	3,536	424	1,008	330	94	6,627
2012	1,197	3,435	406	1,000	317	103	6,459
2013	1,093	3,147	386	954	310	79	5,970
2014	1,041	3,090	364	915	294	71	5,776
2015	1,062	3,220	351	916	269	70	5,888

Source: 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 offences against 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.

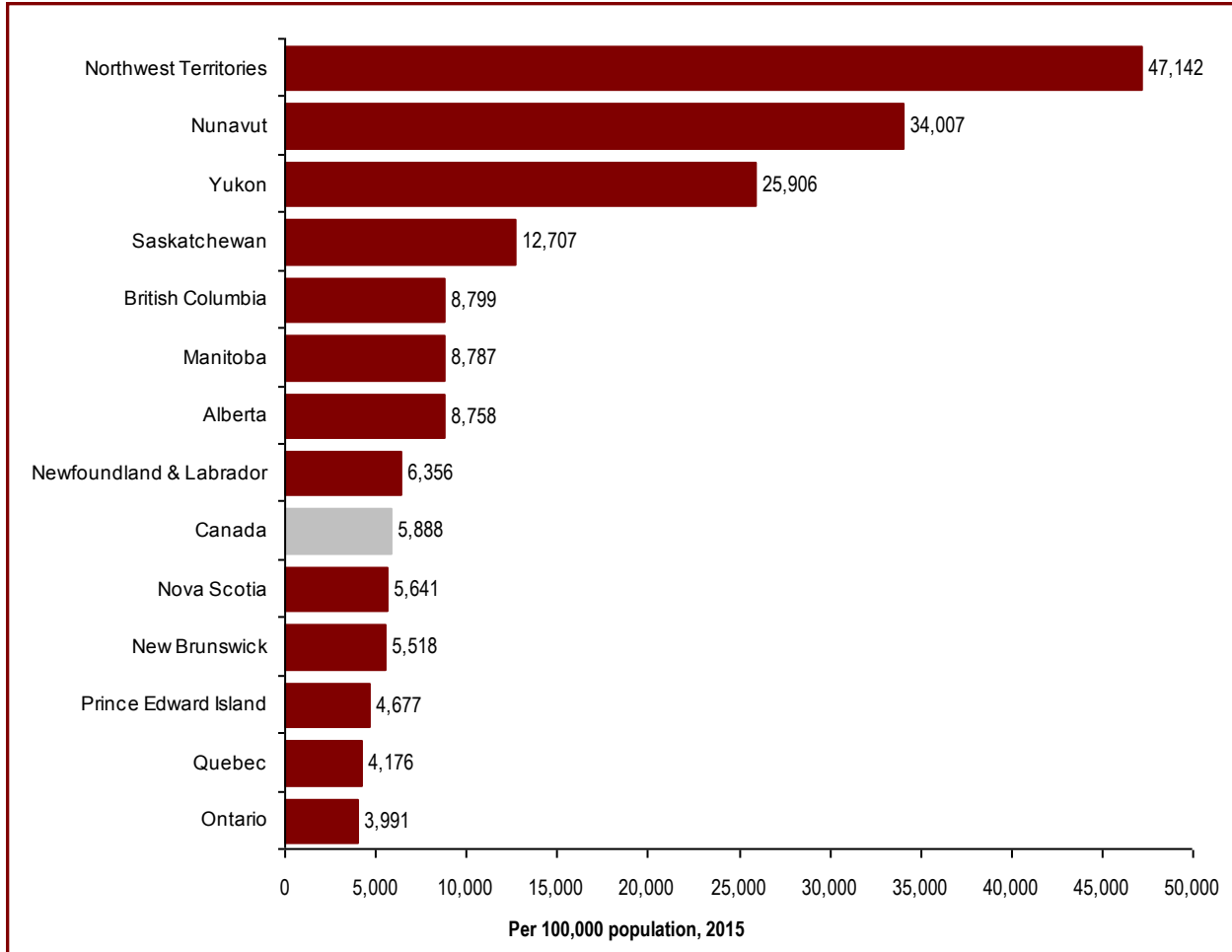
\*\*The definitions for Violent, Property and Other *Criminal Code* offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result of these changes, comparable data are only available starting in 1998 and the data presented in this year's report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

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

Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

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

Figure A2



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

- Crime rates are higher in the west and highest in the Territories. This general pattern has been stable over time.
- The Canadian crime rate\* dropped from 6,627 in 2011 to 5,888 in 2015.

**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 offences against 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*				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Newfoundland & Labrador	7,136	6,837	6,670	6,208	6,356
Prince Edward Island	7,290	7,351	6,530	5,295	4,677
Nova Scotia	7,343	7,143	6,415	6,228	5,641
New Brunswick	6,063	6,276	5,476	5,073	5,518
Quebec	5,295	5,199	4,699	4,314	4,176
Ontario	4,796	4,612	4,184	4,003	3,991
Manitoba	9,866	9,742	8,722	8,404	8,787
Saskatchewan	14,121	13,540	12,530	12,121	12,707
Alberta	8,372	8,187	7,942	7,962	8,758
British Columbia	9,308	9,069	8,549	8,617	8,799
Yukon Territory	22,544	22,634	26,056	26,307	25,906
Northwest Territories	52,300	51,244	48,428	46,558	47,142
Nunavut	39,443	40,540	34,630	32,614	34,007
<b>Canada</b>	<b>6,627</b>	<b>6,459</b>	<b>5,970</b>	<b>5,776</b>	<b>5,888</b>

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

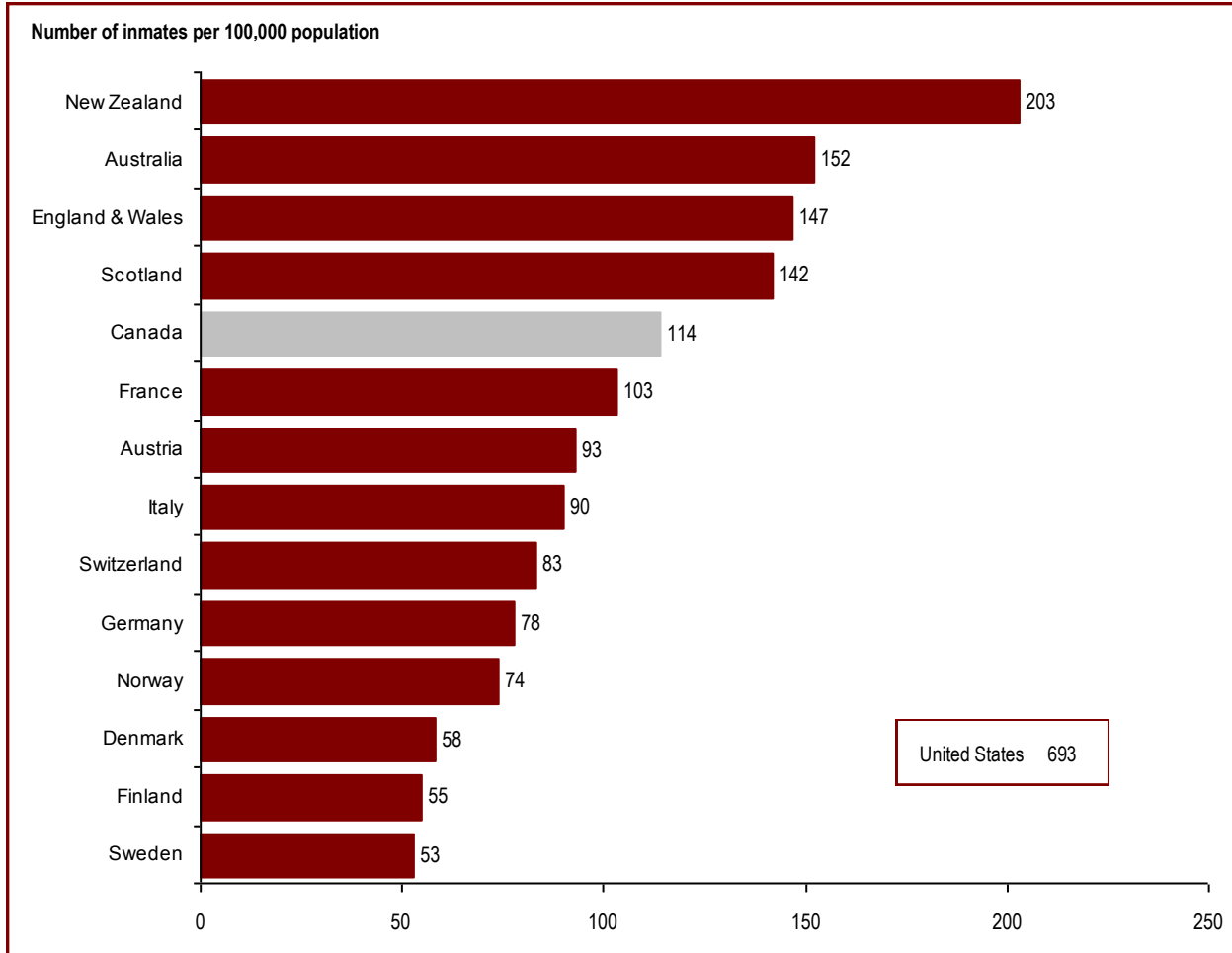
**Note:**

\*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 offences against 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 IS HIGH RELATIVE TO MOST WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Figure A3



Source: 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)).

- 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 693 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 139 of 221 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 2016, the data was retrieved online on December 6, 2016 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 IS HIGH RELATIVE TO MOST WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Table A3

	2003	2004	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>
United States	714	723	738	756	743	730	716	707	698	693
New Zealand	168	168	186	185	199	194	192	190	190	203
England & Wales	142	141	148	153	155	154	148	149	148	147
Scotland	132	136	139	152	155	151	147	144	144	142
Australia	117	120	126	129	133	129	130	143	151	152
<b>Canada</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>107</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>
Italy	98	96	104	92	110	109	106	88	86	90
Austria	106	110	105	95	104	104	98	99	95	93
France	91	91	85	96	102	102	101	102	100	103
Germany	96	98	95	89	87	83	79	81	78	78
Switzerland	81	81	83	76	79	76	82	87	84	83
Sweden	75	81	82	74	78	70	67	57	60	53
Denmark	70	70	77	63	74	74	73	67	61	58
Norway	65	65	66	69	73	73	72	75	71	74
Finland	71	66	75	64	59	59	58	55	57	55

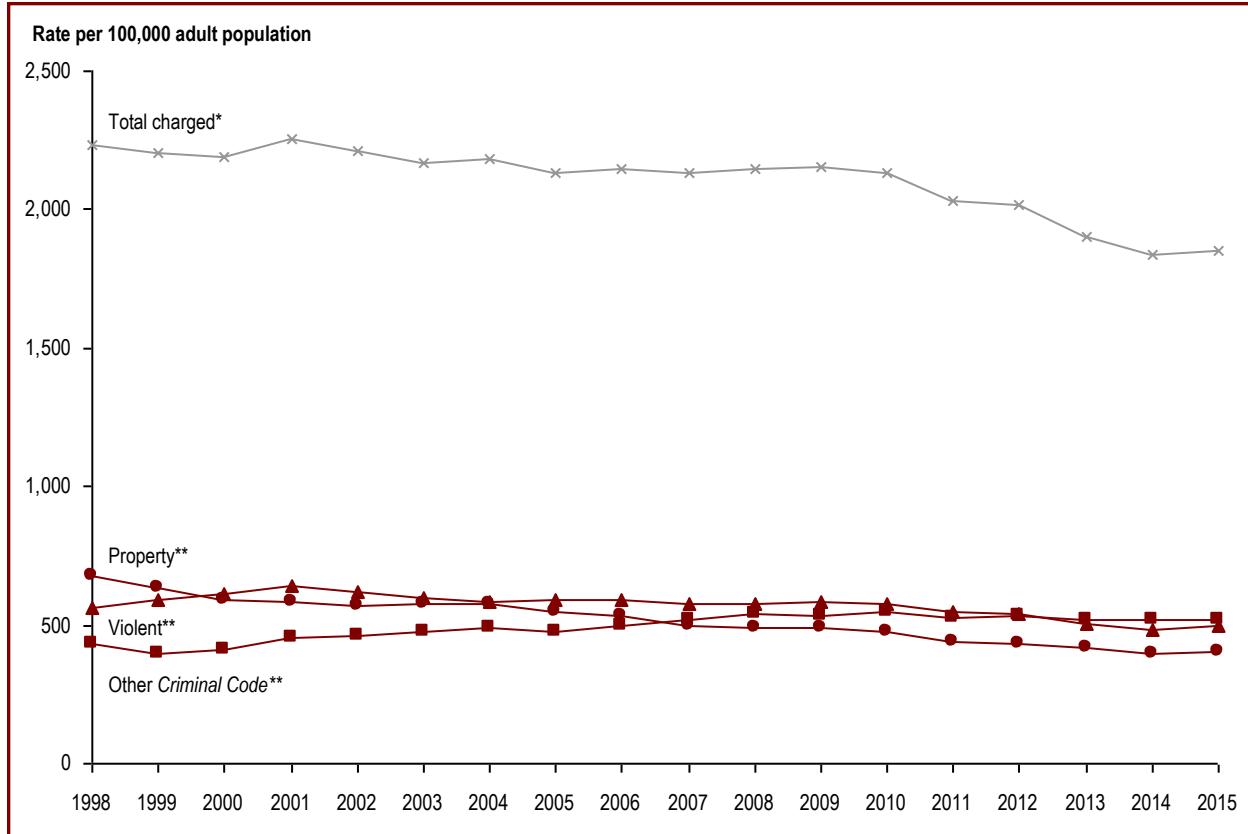
Source: International Centre for Prison Studies: <sup>1</sup>World Prison Population List (Seventh Edition); <sup>2</sup>World Prison Population List (Eighth Edition); <sup>3</sup>World Prison Population List online (retrieved October 7, 2011 at [www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php](http://www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/index.php)); <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)).

### 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 2016, the data was retrieved online on December 6, 2016 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: 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 1,850 in 2015, a decrease of 17.3%.
- Over the same period, the rate of adults charged with violent crimes decreased by 11.9%, such that in 2015, 496 adults were charged per 100,000. Whereas the rate of adults charged for property offences has decreased 40.0% from 677 adults per 100,000 to 406 in 2015.

**Note:**

\*Unlike Statistics Canada, the Total Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and offences against 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	Other Fed. Statutes	
1998	563	677	374	430	168	24	2,236
1999	590	632	371	396	185	30	2,203
2000	615	591	349	411	198	26	2,190
2001	641	584	349	451	202	28	2,256
2002	617	569	336	460	199	29	2,211
2003	598	573	326	476	172	23	2,168
2004	584	573	314	490	187	30	2,180
2005	589	550	299	479	185	29	2,131
2006	594	533	300	498	198	27	2,150
2007	577	499	298	521	208	28	2,132
2008	576	487	307	540	207	31	2,149
2009	585	490	311	532	201	34	2,152
2010	576	473	295	545	211	32	2,132
2011	548	441	271	527	213	34	2,034
2012	541	434	268	535	202	37	2,017
2013	504	415	242	518	200	26	1,904
2014	486	397	232	518	190	18	1,840
2015	496	406	227	520	179	21	1,850

Source: 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 offences against 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*.

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

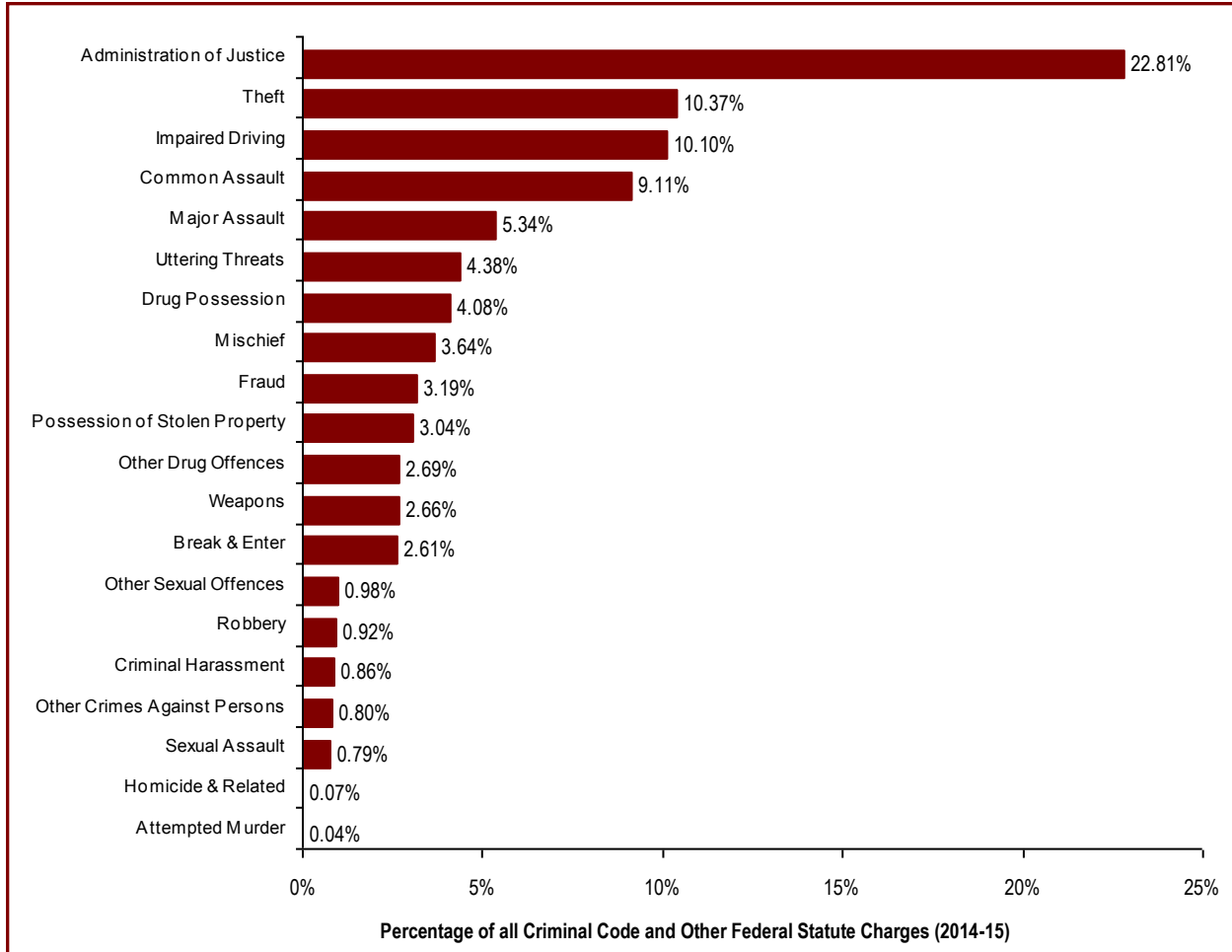
Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

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.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CASES ACCOUNT FOR 23% OF CASES\* IN ADULT COURTS

Figure A5



Source: Adult 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 case in adult courts.

### Note:

\*Cases completed in adult criminal courts.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007. A case is one or more charges against an accused person or corporation, processed by the courts at the same time, and where all of the charges in the case received a final disposition. Where a case has more than one charge, it is necessary to select a charge to represent the case. An offence is selected by applying two rules. First, the "most serious decision" rule is applied. In cases where two or more offences have the same decision, the "most serious offence" rule is applied. All charges are ranked according to an offence seriousness scale.

Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult 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 to 100 percent.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CASES ACCOUNT FOR 23% OF CASES\* IN ADULT COURTS

Table A5

Type of Charge	Criminal Code and Other Federal Statute Charges					
	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Crimes Against the Person</b>	<b>91,033</b>	<b>23.49</b>	<b>87,887</b>	<b>23.19</b>	<b>76,888</b>	<b>23.44</b>
Homicide and Related	243	0.06	278	0.07	236	0.07
Attempted Murder	145	0.04	202	0.05	137	0.04
Robbery	3,985	1.03	3,669	0.97	3,028	0.92
Sexual Assault	3,204	0.83	3,135	0.83	2,586	0.79
Other Sexual Offences	3,307	0.85	3,661	0.97	3,204	0.98
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	20,547	5.30	20,009	5.28	17,531	5.34
Common Assault (Level 1)	35,863	9.25	34,169	9.01	29,867	9.11
Uttering Threats	17,559	4.53	16,546	4.37	14,863	4.53
Criminal Harassment	3,158	0.81	3,325	0.88	2,808	0.86
Other Crimes Against Persons	3,022	0.78	2,893	0.76	2,628	0.80
<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>88,664</b>	<b>22.87</b>	<b>85,301</b>	<b>22.50</b>	<b>76,356</b>	<b>23.28</b>
Theft	39,318	10.14	37,522	9.90	34,001	10.37
Break and Enter	10,864	2.80	10,388	2.74	8,569	2.61
Fraud	12,130	3.13	11,964	3.16	10,470	3.19
Mischief	13,771	3.55	13,248	3.49	11,951	3.64
Possession of Stolen Property	10,987	2.83	10,636	2.81	9,977	3.04
Other Property Crimes	1,594	0.41	1,543	0.41	1,388	0.42
<b>Administration of Justice</b>	<b>85,554</b>	<b>22.07</b>	<b>84,213</b>	<b>22.22</b>	<b>74,811</b>	<b>22.81</b>
Fail to Appear	4,565	1.18	4,497	1.19	3,769	1.15
Breach of Probation	32,742	8.45	32,035	8.45	29,626	9.03
Unlawfully at Large	2,512	0.65	2,642	0.70	2,470	0.75
Fail to Comply with Order	37,232	9.61	36,362	9.59	31,544	9.62
Other Admin. Justice	8,503	2.19	8,677	2.29	7,402	2.26
<b>Other Criminal Code</b>	<b>16,791</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>16,341</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>13,843</b>	<b>4.22</b>
Weapons	9,682	2.50	9,600	2.53	8,713	2.66
Prostitution	896	0.23	924	0.24	355	0.11
Disturbing the Peace	1,452	0.37	1,338	0.35	1,094	0.33
Residual Criminal Code	4,761	1.23	4,479	1.18	3,681	1.12
<b>Criminal Code Traffic</b>	<b>52,413</b>	<b>13.52</b>	<b>54,666</b>	<b>14.42</b>	<b>42,165</b>	<b>12.85</b>
Impaired Driving	42,048	10.85	44,476	11.73	33,121	10.10
Other CC Traffic	10,365	2.67	10,190	2.69	9,044	2.76
<b>Other Federal Statutes</b>	<b>53,159</b>	<b>13.71</b>	<b>50,650</b>	<b>13.36</b>	<b>43,965</b>	<b>13.40</b>
Drug Possession	16,303	4.21	15,072	3.98	13,375	4.08
Other Drug Offences	11,577	2.99	10,434	2.75	8,825	2.69
Residual Federal Statutes	25,279	6.52	25,144	6.63	21,765	6.64
<b>Total Offences</b>	<b>387,614</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>379,058</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>328,028</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

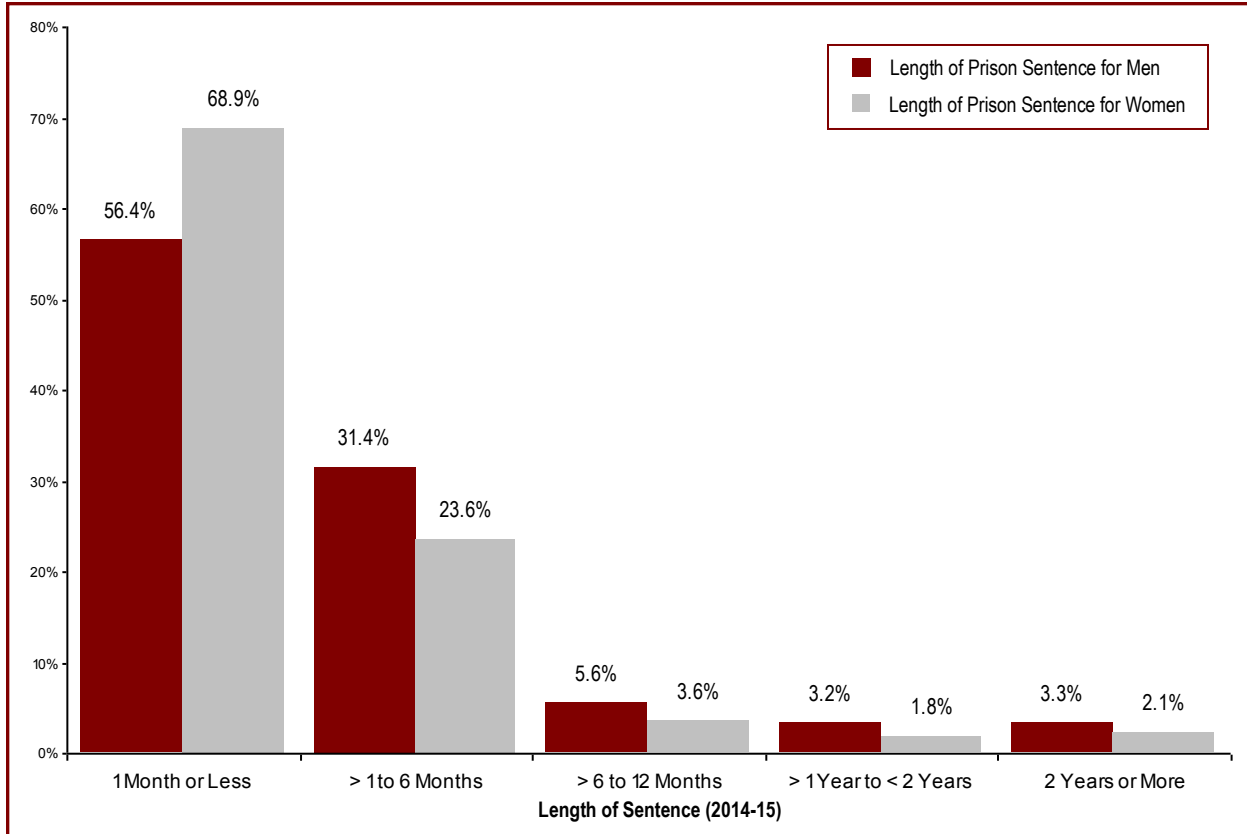
**Note:**

\*Cases completed in adult criminal courts.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Adult 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 *Adult 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 to 100 percent.

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

Figure A6



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

- Over half (58%) 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 (68.9%) of women and just over half of men (56.4%) who are incarcerated upon guilty\* finding receive a sentence of one month or less, and 92.2% of women and 87.8% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all guilty findings that result in custody, only 3.2% result in federal jurisdiction (i.e., a sentence of two years or more).

**Note:**

\*The type of decision group "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.

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

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

Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult 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, totals may not add to 100 percent.

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

Table A6

Length of Prison Sentence	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	%	%	%	%	%
1 Month or Less					
Women	66.7	67.5	67.8	66.3	68.9
Men	51.4	52.6	53.2	53.0	56.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>57.9</b>
More Than 1 Month to 6 Months					
Women	24.7	23.9	24.1	25.1	23.6
Men	33.9	33.2	32.6	32.9	31.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>30.5</b>
More Than 6 Months to 12 Months					
Women	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.6
Men	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>
More Than 1 Year to Less Than 2 Years					
Women	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.8
Men	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
2 Years or More					
Women	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.1
Men	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>

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

### Note:

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

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.

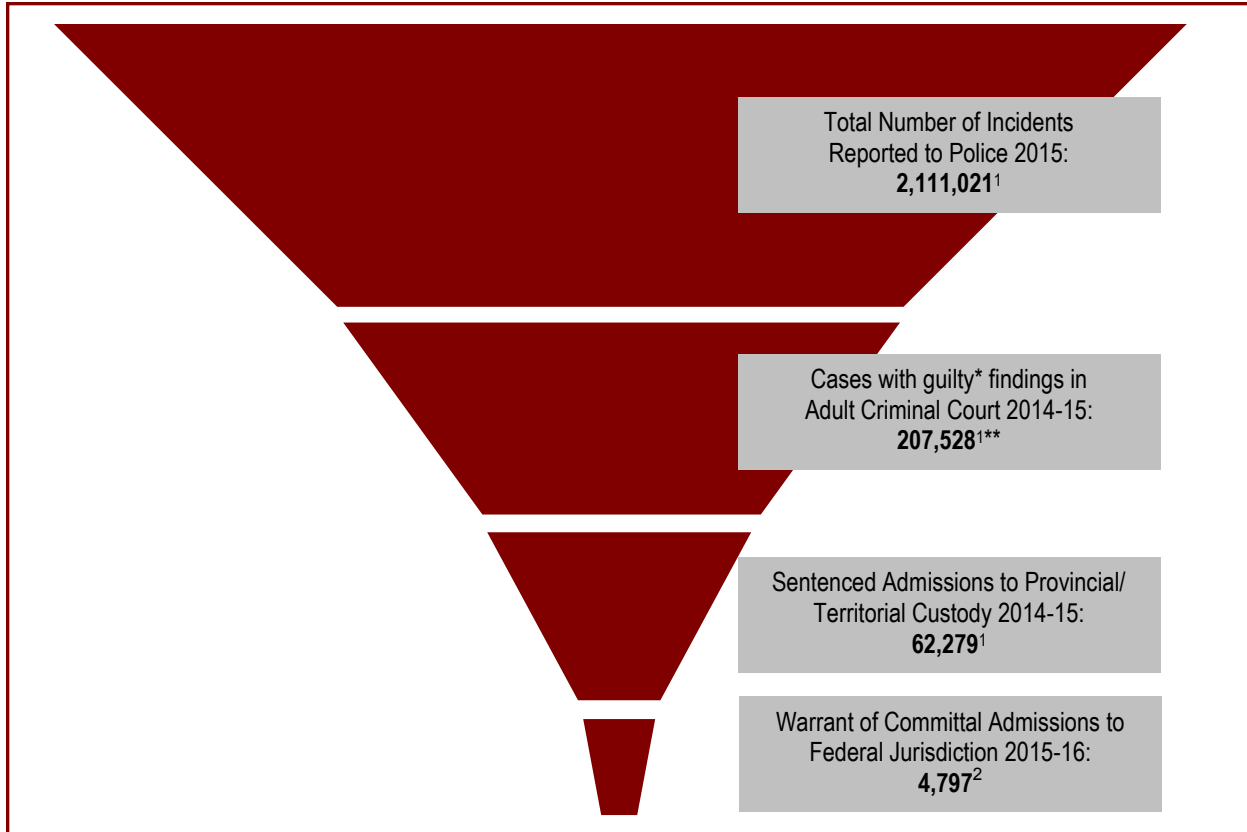
Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In addition, information from Quebec's municipal courts is not collected.

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, totals may not add to 100 percent.

## RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Figure A7



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

- There were about 2 million incidents reported to police in 2015.
- During 2015-16, 4,797 offenders were sentenced to federal jurisdiction (i.e., two years or more).

**Note:**

\*The type of decision group "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 *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Information from Quebec's municipal courts is not collected.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007. A case is one or more charges against an accused person or corporation, processed by the courts at the same time, and where all of the charges in the case received a final disposition.

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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total Number of Incidents Reported to Police <sup>1</sup>	2,275,917	2,244,458	2,098,776	2,052,925	2,111,021
Cases with guilty* findings in Adult Criminal Court <sup>1**</sup>	251,603	249,152	244,742	207,528	Not available
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody <sup>1</sup>	85,013	65,922	64,604	62,279	Not available
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities <sup>2</sup>	5,032	5,046	5,074	4,821	4,797

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

### Note:

\*The type of decision group "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.

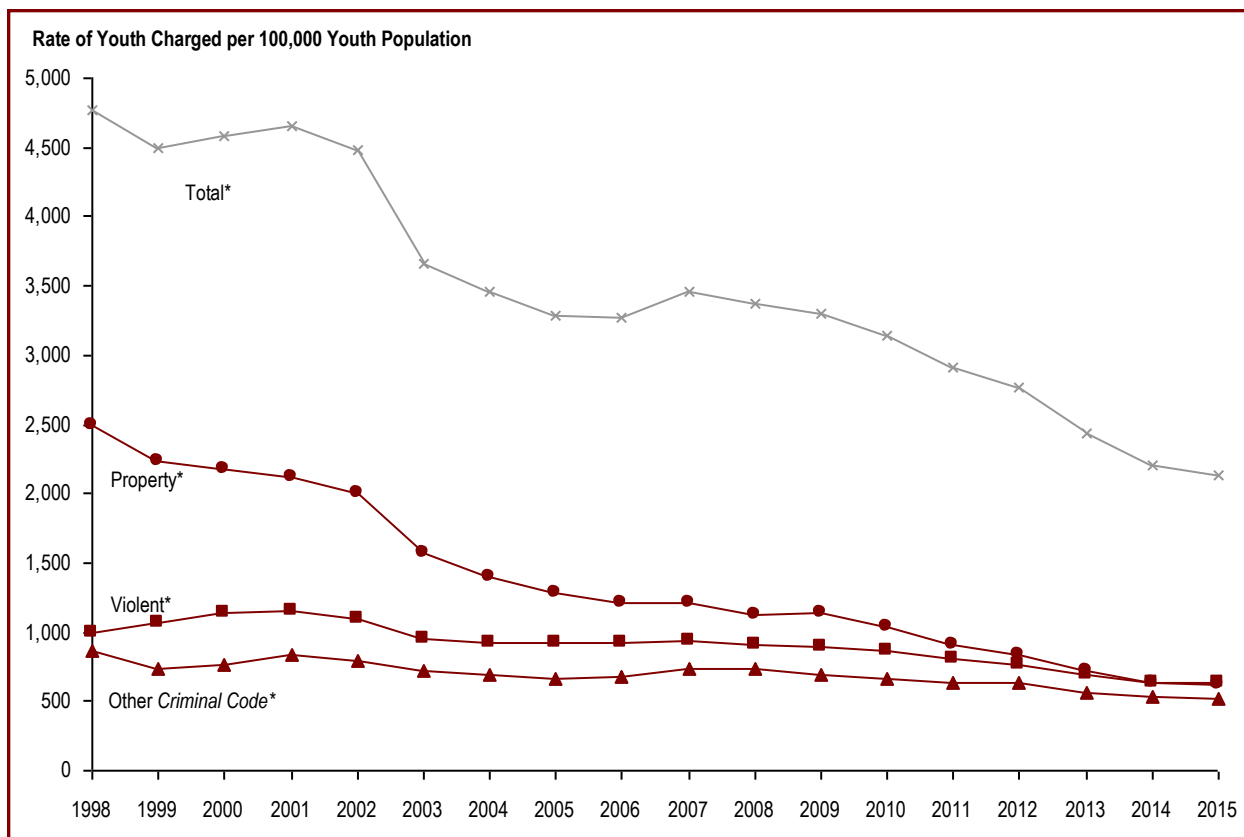
\*\*This figure only includes cases convicted in provincial court and partial data from Superior Court. Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Information from Quebec's municipal courts is not collected.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007. A case is one or more charges against an accused person or corporation, processed by the courts at the same time, and where all of the charges in the case received a final disposition.

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

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

Figure A8



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

- The rate of youth\*\* charged has declined over the past nine 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 have decreased since 1998 by 75% from 2,500 per 100,000 youth to 621 in 2015.
- The rate of youth charged with violent crimes has decreased 45.6% since reaching its peak in 2001 from 1,157 per 100,000 youth to 629 in 2015.

### Note:

\*Unlike Statistics Canada, the Total Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and offences against 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 aged 12 to 17 years.

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

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 YOUTH CHARGED HAS DECLINED OVER THE PAST NINE YEARS

Table A8

Year	Type of Offence						Total Charged*
	Violent*	Property*	Traffic**	Other CCC*	Drugs	Other Fed. Statutes	
1998	994	2,500		870	226	184	4,775
1999	1,060	2,237		728	266	209	4,500
2000	1,136	2,177	--	760	317	198	4,589
2001	1,157	2,119	--	840	343	195	4,656
2002	1,102	2,009	--	793	337	235	4,476
2003	953	1,570	--	726	208	204	3,662
2004	918	1,395	--	691	230	222	3,457
2005	924	1,276	--	660	214	212	3,287
2006	917	1,216	--	680	240	216	3,269
2007	943	1,211	75	732	260	239	3,461
2008	909	1,130	74	730	267	259	3,369
2009	888	1,143	68	698	238	260	3,294
2010	860	1,035	62	669	255	266	3,147
2011	805	903	58	635	263	251	2,915
2012	764	840	58	628	240	235	2,765
2013	692	723	45	555	229	193	2,436
2014	629	629	43	530	200	169	2,199
2015	629	621	44	519	165	159	2,137

Source: 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 offences against 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*.

\*\*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.

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

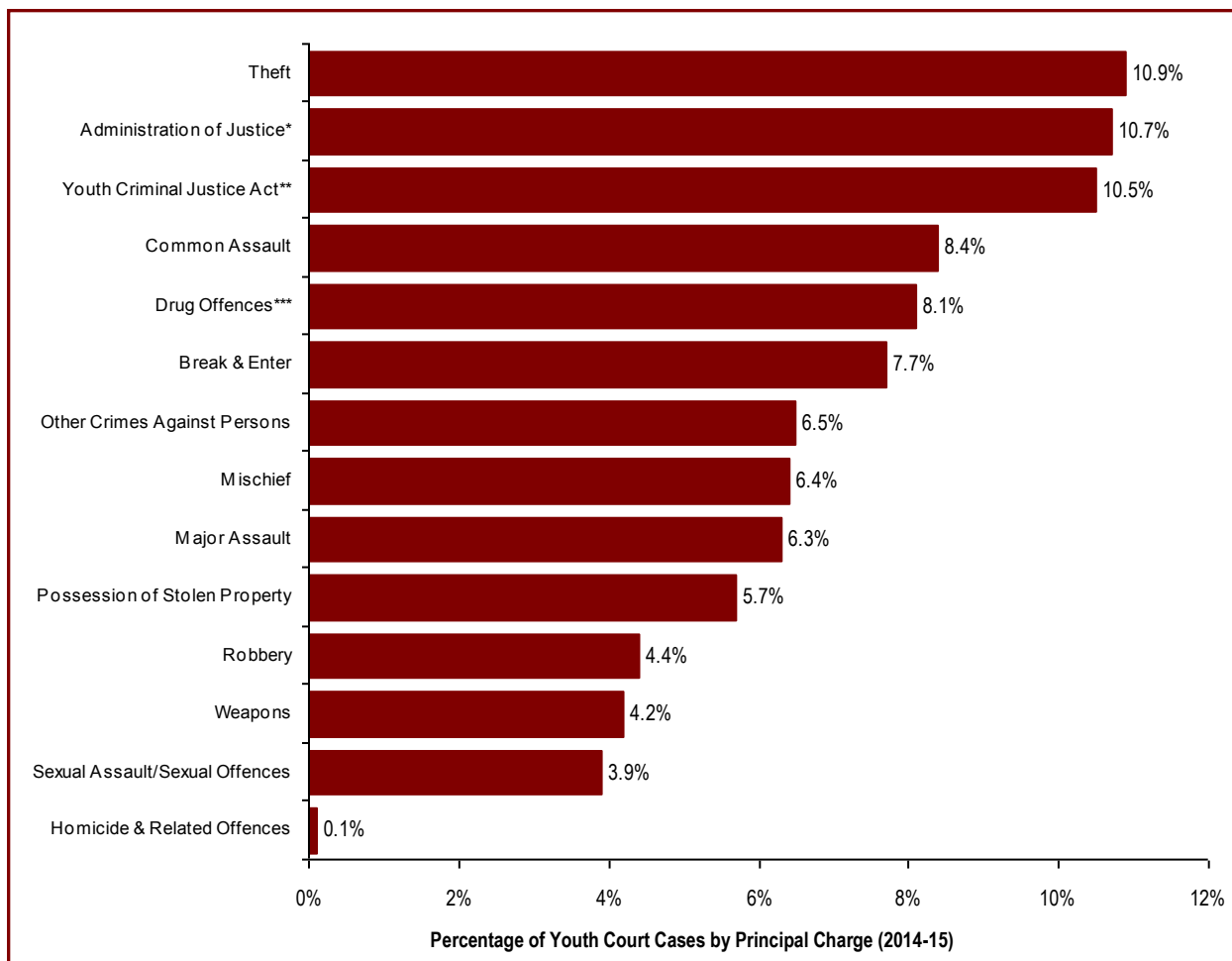
Rates are based on 100,000 youth population (12 to 17 years).

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 MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Figure A9



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

- Following the enactment of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* in 2003, fewer youth are in court.
- Theft is the most common case in youth court.
- Homicides and related offences account for 0.1% 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 trafficking.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Youth Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007. A case is one or more charges against an accused person or corporation, processed by the courts at the same time, and where all of the charges in the case received a final disposition. Where a case has more than one charge, it is necessary to select a charge to represent the case. An offence is selected by applying two rules. First, the "most serious decision" rule is applied. In cases where two or more offences have the same decision, the "most serious offence" rule is applied. All charges are ranked according to an offence seriousness scale.

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.

## THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Table A9

Type of Case	Number of Youth Court Cases				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Crimes Against the Person</b>	<b>14,275</b>	<b>13,216</b>	<b>12,792</b>	<b>11,883</b>	<b>9,743</b>
Homicide and Attempted Murder	69	55	52	53	47
Robbery	2,605	2,464	2,336	1,937	1,459
Sexual Assault/Other Sexual Offences	1,306	1,277	1,331	1,449	1,285
Major Assault	3,361	2,900	2,715	2,427	2,074
Common Assault	4,208	4,029	3,878	3,637	2,743
Other Crimes Against the Person*	2,726	2,491	2,480	2,380	2,135
<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>20,408</b>	<b>17,389</b>	<b>15,723</b>	<b>13,526</b>	<b>10,735</b>
Theft	7,879	6,591	5,476	4,692	3,586
Break and Enter	4,410	3,824	3,606	3,153	2,537
Fraud	641	525	474	470	364
Mischief	3,752	3,330	2,948	2,514	2,096
Possession of Stolen Property	3,147	2,689	2,779	2,322	1,856
Other Crimes Against Property	579	430	440	375	296
<b>Administration of Justice</b>	<b>5,702</b>	<b>5,259</b>	<b>4,893</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>3,520</b>
Failure to comply with order	3,738	3,529	3,230	2,902	2,309
Other Administration of Justice**	1,964	1,730	1,663	1,434	1,211
<b>Other Criminal Code</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>2,014</b>
Weapons/Firearms	1,834	1,686	1,555	1,463	1,372
Prostitution	14	5	6	11	16
Disturbing the Peace	165	121	132	86	61
Residual Criminal Code	696	664	731	633	565
<b>Criminal Code Traffic</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>541</b>
<b>Other Federal Statutes</b>	<b>9,437</b>	<b>9,757</b>	<b>8,781</b>	<b>7,780</b>	<b>6,282</b>
Drug Possession	2,560	2,008	1,840	1,571	1,761
Drug Trafficking	1,220	842	710	666	903
Youth Criminal Justice Act***	5,603	5,272	4,542	3,870	3,450
Residual Federal Statutes	54	88	163	150	168
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,494</b>	<b>48,952</b>	<b>45,441</b>	<b>40,374</b>	<b>32,835</b>

Source: 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, failure to comply, and breach of recognizance.

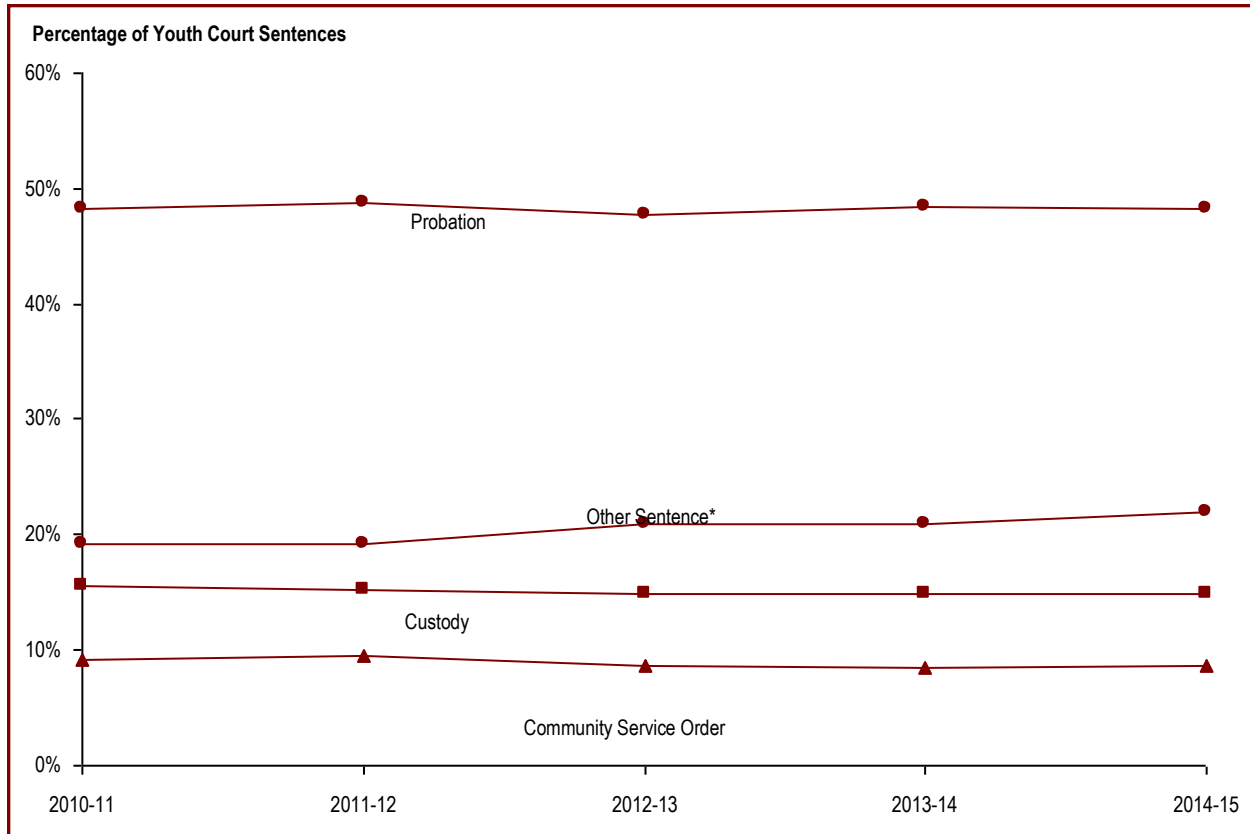
\*\*\*Youth Criminal Justice Act offences include failure to comply with a disposition or undertaking, contempt against youth court, assisting a youth to leave a place of custody and harbouring a youth unlawfully at large. Also included are similar offences under the *Young Offenders Act*, which preceded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

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Youth Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007. A case is one or more charges against an accused person or corporation, processed by the courts at the same time, and where all of the charges in the case received a final disposition. Where a case has more than one charge, it is necessary to select a charge to represent the case. An offence is selected by applying two rules. First, the "most serious decision" rule is applied. In cases where two or more offences have the same decision, the "most serious offence" rule is applied. All charges are ranked according to an offence seriousness scale.

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.

## THE MOST COMMON SENTENCE FOR YOUTH IS PROBATION

Figure A10



Source: 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 2014-15, about 15% of all guilty cases resulted in the youth being sentenced to custody.
- In 2014-15, 48% 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 most frequently. In 2014-15, 3.9% 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 *Youth 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				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		%	%	%	%	%
Probation	Female	47.5	47.4	48.7	49.2	47.3
	Male	47.5	48.4	47.6	48.4	48.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>48.3</b>
Custody	Female	12.6	11.5	11.1	10.8	11.8
	Male	17.3	17.0	16.4	16.3	16.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>
Community Service Order	Female	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.0	9.6
	Male	8.5	8.6	8.1	7.9	8.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Fine	Female	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4
	Male	3.7	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Deferred Custody and Supervision	Female	4.3	5.1	3.9	4.1	3.1
	Male	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Other Sentence*	Female	23.0	23.8	24.2	24.6	25.8
	Male	18.4	18.2	19.6	20.0	20.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>

Source: 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 *Youth 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

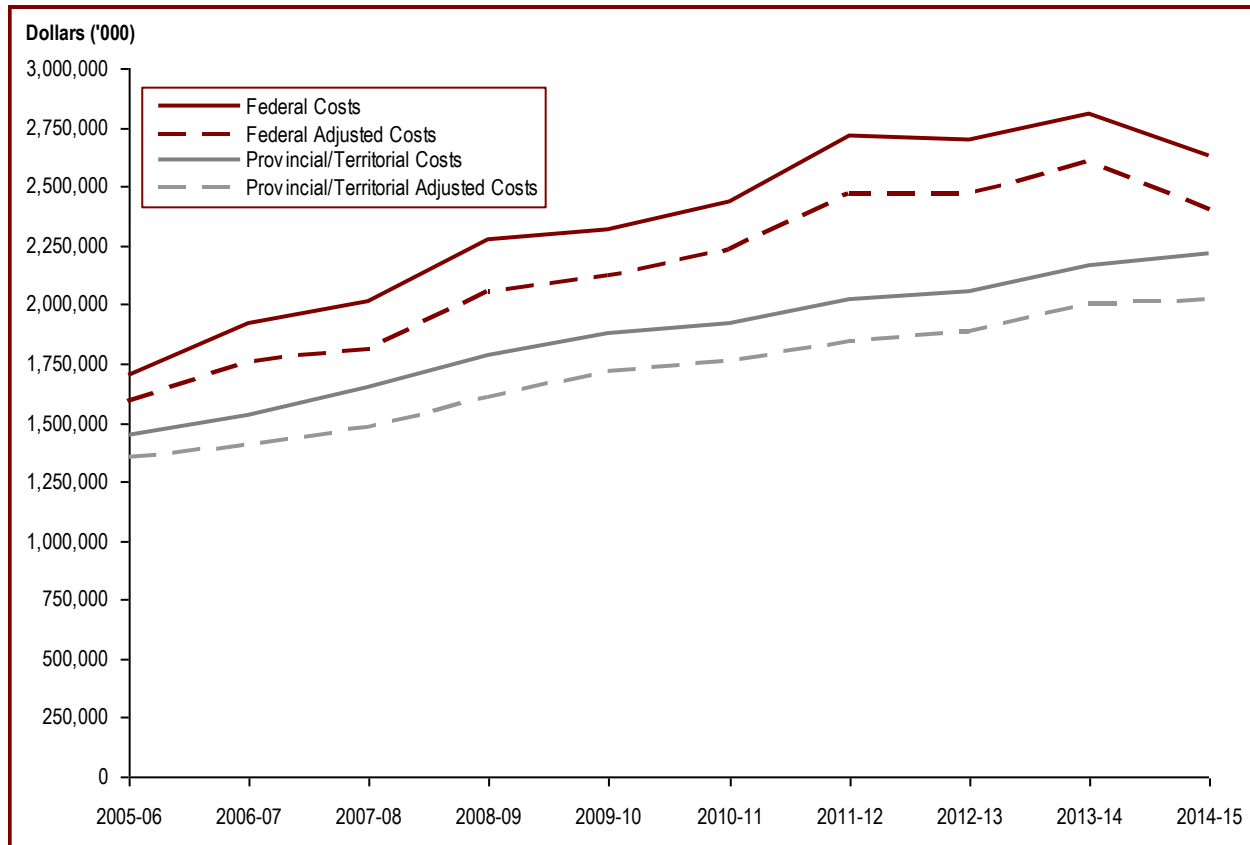
### CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION





## EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS

Figure B1



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

- In 2014-15, expenditures on federal corrections in Canada totaled approximately \$2.63 billion, a 6.3% decrease from 2013-14.
- Since 2005-06, expenditures on federal corrections have increased 55.0%, from \$1.63 billion to \$2.63 billion. In constant dollars, this represents an increase of 51.5%.
- Provincial/territorial expenditures totaled about \$2.21 billion in 2014-15, an increase of 52.7% since 2005-06. In constant dollars, this represents an increase of 49.3%.

**Note:**

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). The expenditures for CSC include both operating and capital costs. CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries).

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

## EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS

Table B1

Year	Current Dollars				Constant 2002 Dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
2010-11								
CSC	2,156,955	22,849	2,379,803	69.73	1,981,066	20,986	2,185,742	64.05
PBC	46,000	--	46,000	1.35	42,249	--	42,249	1.24
OCI	4,162	--	4,162	0.12	3,823	--	3,823	0.11
Total	2,207,117	22,849	2,429,965	71.20	2,027,138	20,986	2,231,813	65.40
2011-12								
CSC	2,313,422	345,327	2,658,750	77.10	2,105,040	314,222	2,419,263	70.16
PBC	52,200	--	52,200	1.51	47,498	--	47,498	1.38
OCI	4,936	--	4,936	0.14	4,491	--	4,491	0.13
Total	2,370,558	345,327	2,715,886	78.76	2,157,030	314,222	2,471,252	71.66
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

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

**Note:**

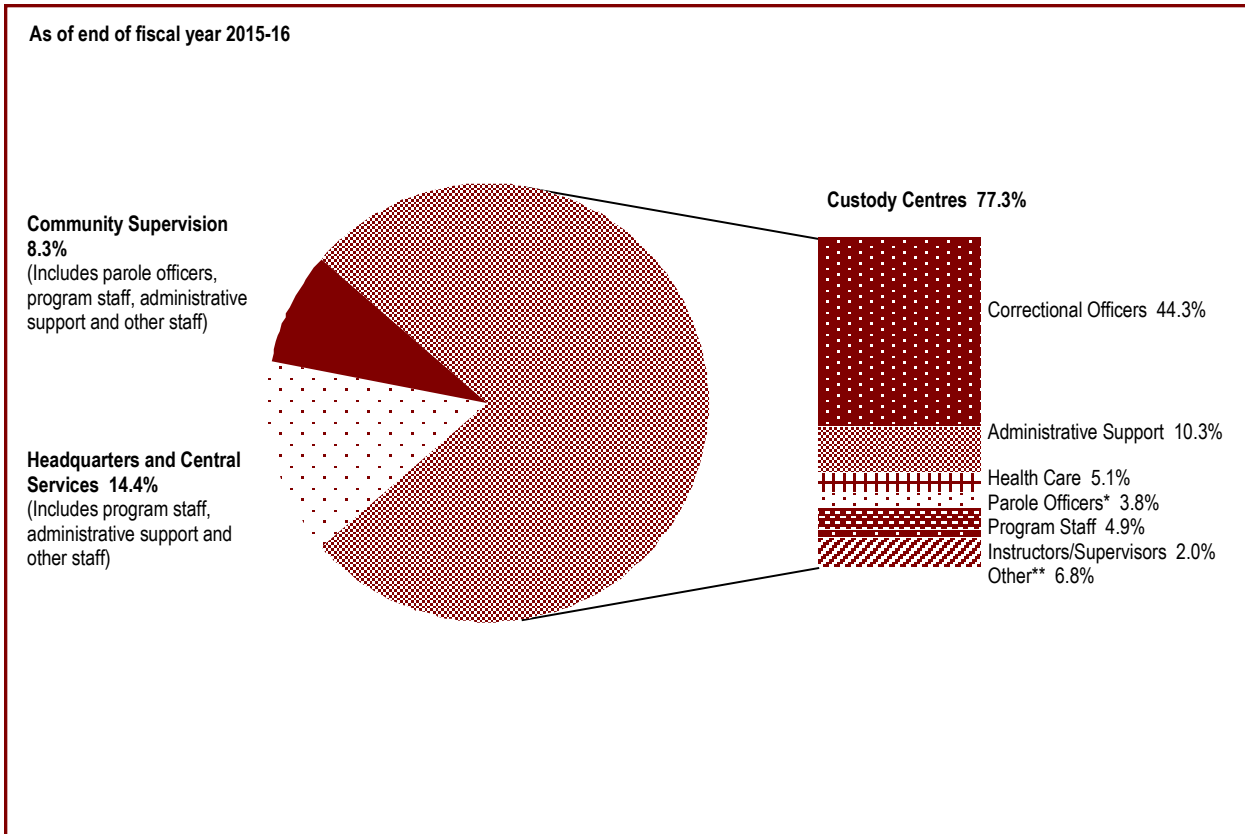
Due to rounding, constant dollar amounts may not add to "Total".

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 staff of 16,935.\*\*\*
- Approximately 77% of CSC staff work in institutions.
- Staff employed in community supervision account for 8% 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 as of end of fiscal year 2015-16.

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

## CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Table B2

Service Area	March 31, 2006		March 31, 2016	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Headquarters and Central Services</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Administration	1,699	11.8	2,052	12.1
Health Care	111	0.8	81	0.5
Program Staff	120	0.8	64	0.4
Correctional Officers	28	0.2	39	0.2
Instructors/Supervisors	10	0.1	11	0.1
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors			1	<0.1
Other**	119	0.8	189	1.1
<b>Custody Centres</b>	<b>11,229</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>13,099</b>	<b>77.3</b>
Correctional Officers	5,965	41.3	7,506	44.3
Administration	1,914	13.3	1,740	10.3
Health Care	779	5.4	871	5.1
Program Staff	534	3.7	833	4.9
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors*	648	4.5	650	3.8
Instructors/Supervisors	387	2.7	339	2.0
Other**	1,002	6.9	1,160	6.8
<b>Community Supervision</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors	581	4.0	680	4.0
Administration	315	2.2	363	2.1
Program Staff	172	1.2	273	1.6
Health Care	34	0.2	81	0.5
Correctional Officers	22	0.2	0	0.0
Other**	1	<0.1	2	<0.1
<b>Total***</b>	<b>14,441</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,935</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.

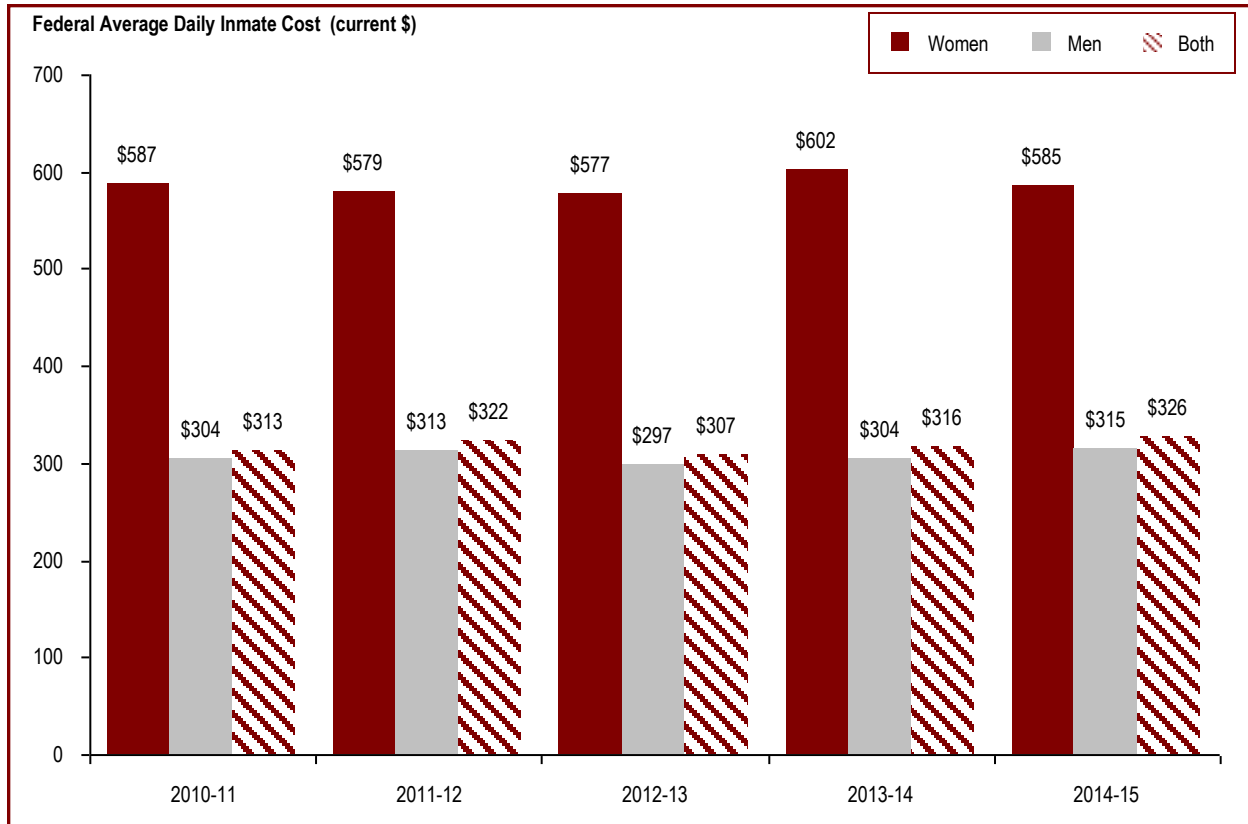
\*\*The "Other" category represents job classifications such as trades and food services.

\*\*\*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 as of end of fiscal year 2015-16.

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

## THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE INCARCERATED

Figure B3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal average daily inmate cost has increased from \$313 in 2010-11 to \$326 in 2014-15.
- In 2014-15, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate incarcerated was \$119,152 per year, up from \$114,364 per year in 2010-11. In 2014-15, the annual average cost of keeping a man inmate incarcerated was \$115,120 per year, whereas the annual average cost for incarcerating a woman inmate was \$213,800.
- The cost associated with maintaining an offender in the community is 72% less than what it costs to maintain an offender in custody (\$33,067 per year versus \$119,152 per year).

**Note:**

The average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with the operation of the institutions, such as salaries and employee benefit plan contributions, but excludes capital expenditures and expenditures related to CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries). 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 \$)				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Incarcerated Offenders</b>					
Maximum Security (men only)	147,418	151,484	148,330	156,768	160,094
Medium Security (men only)	99,519	104,889	99,207	101,583	105,750
Minimum Security (men only)	95,034	91,959	83,910	83,182	86,613
Women's Facilities	214,614	211,618	210,695	219,884	213,800
Exchange of Services Agreements	90,712	97,545	104,828	108,388	111,839
<b>Incarcerated Average</b>	<b>114,364</b>	<b>117,788</b>	<b>112,197</b>	<b>115,310</b>	<b>119,152</b>
<b>Offenders in the Community</b>	<b>31,148</b>	<b>35,101</b>	<b>33,799</b>	<b>34,432</b>	<b>33,067</b>
<b>Total Incarcerated and Community</b>	<b>96,412</b>	<b>100,622</b>	<b>95,504</b>	<b>99,923</b>	<b>99,982</b>

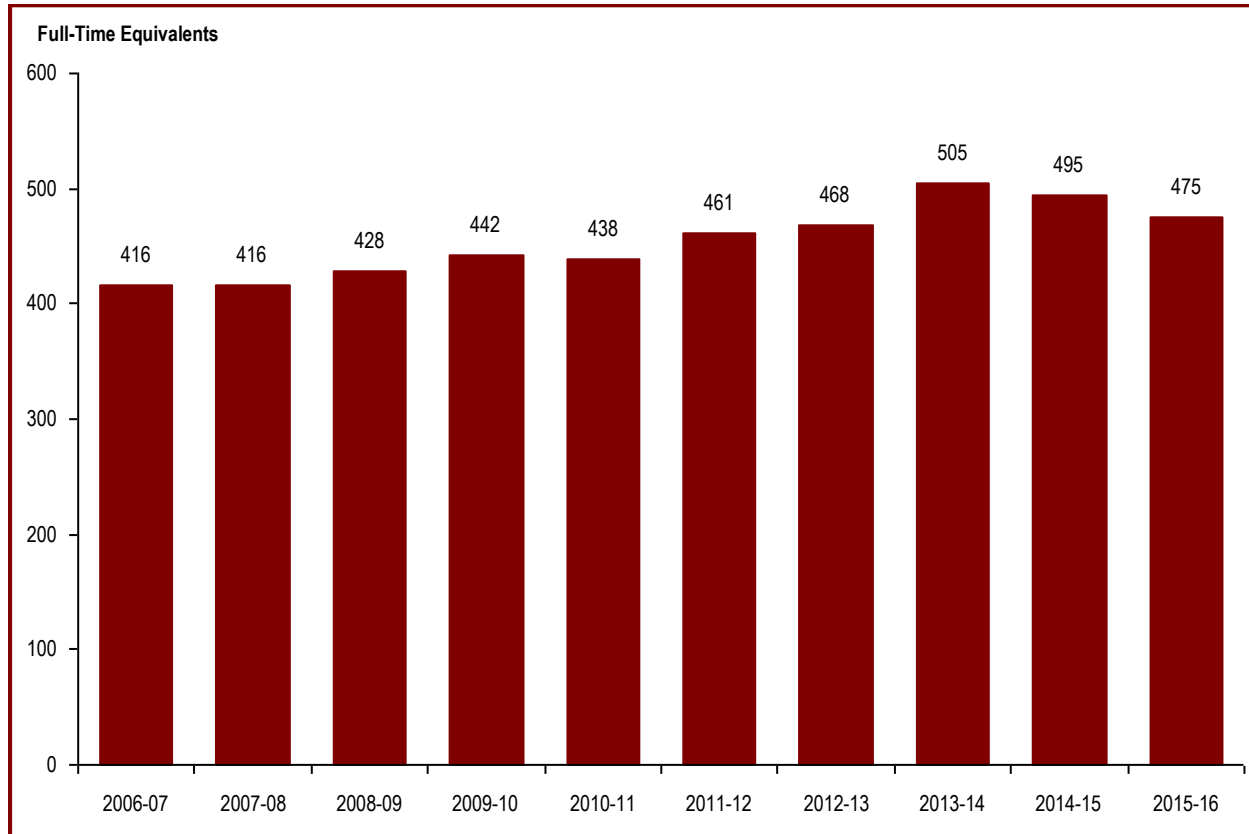
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

The average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with the operation of the institutions, such as salaries and employee benefit plan contributions, but excludes capital expenditures and expenditures related to CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries). 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 total number of full-time equivalents used by the Parole Board of Canada decreased by 4% (from 495 to 475) compared to 2014-15.



## THE NUMBER OF PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA EMPLOYEES

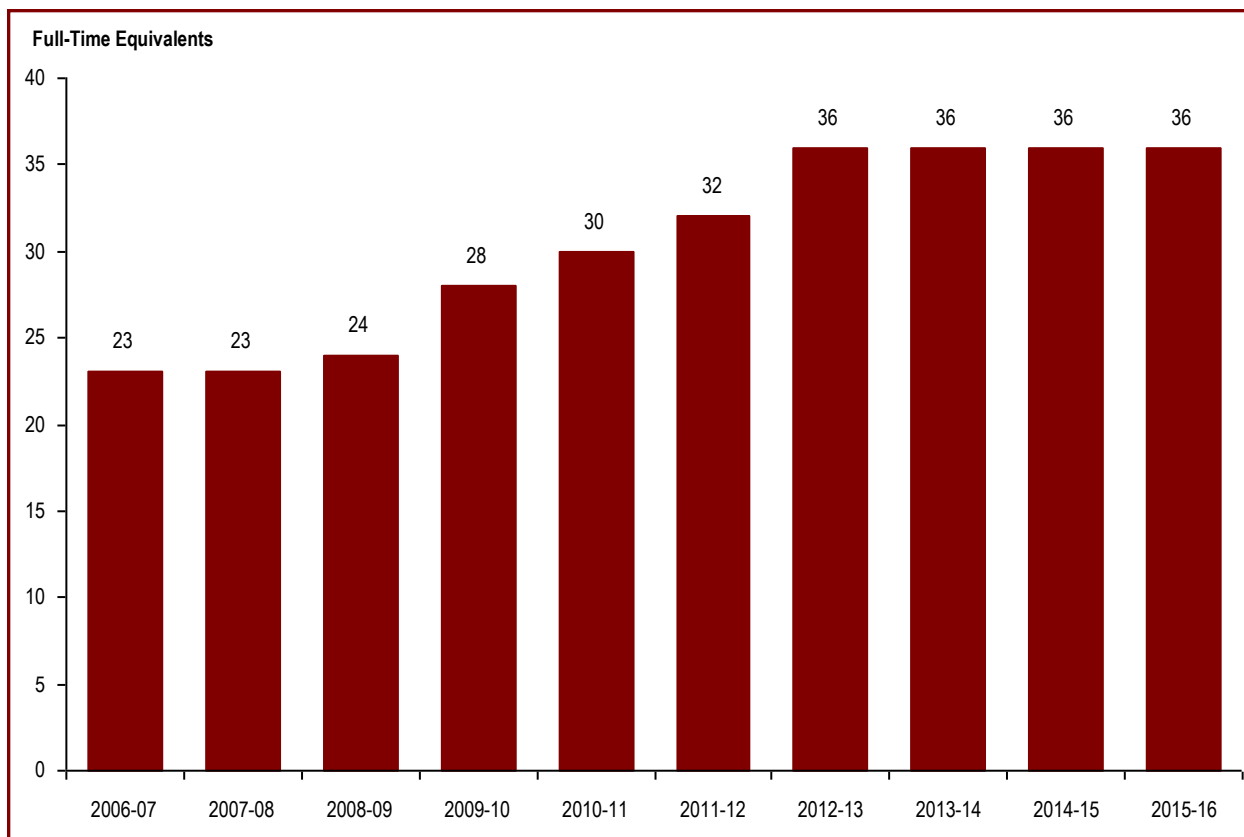
Table B4

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Strategic Outcome</b>					
Conditional Release Decisions	310	311	325	325	322
Conditional Release Openness and Accountability	60	56	53	54	42
Record Suspension and Clemency Recommendations	37	58	79	69	52
Internal Services	54	43	48	47	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>475</b>
<b>Type of Employees</b>					
Full-time Board Members	43	44	42	42	41
Part-time Board Members	21	20	20	18	18
Staff	397	404	443	435	416
<b>Total</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>475</b>

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

## 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 was stable over the last four years.
- In 2015-16, 6,501 complaints/inquires\* were received by the Office of the Correctional Investigator.

### Note:

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

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

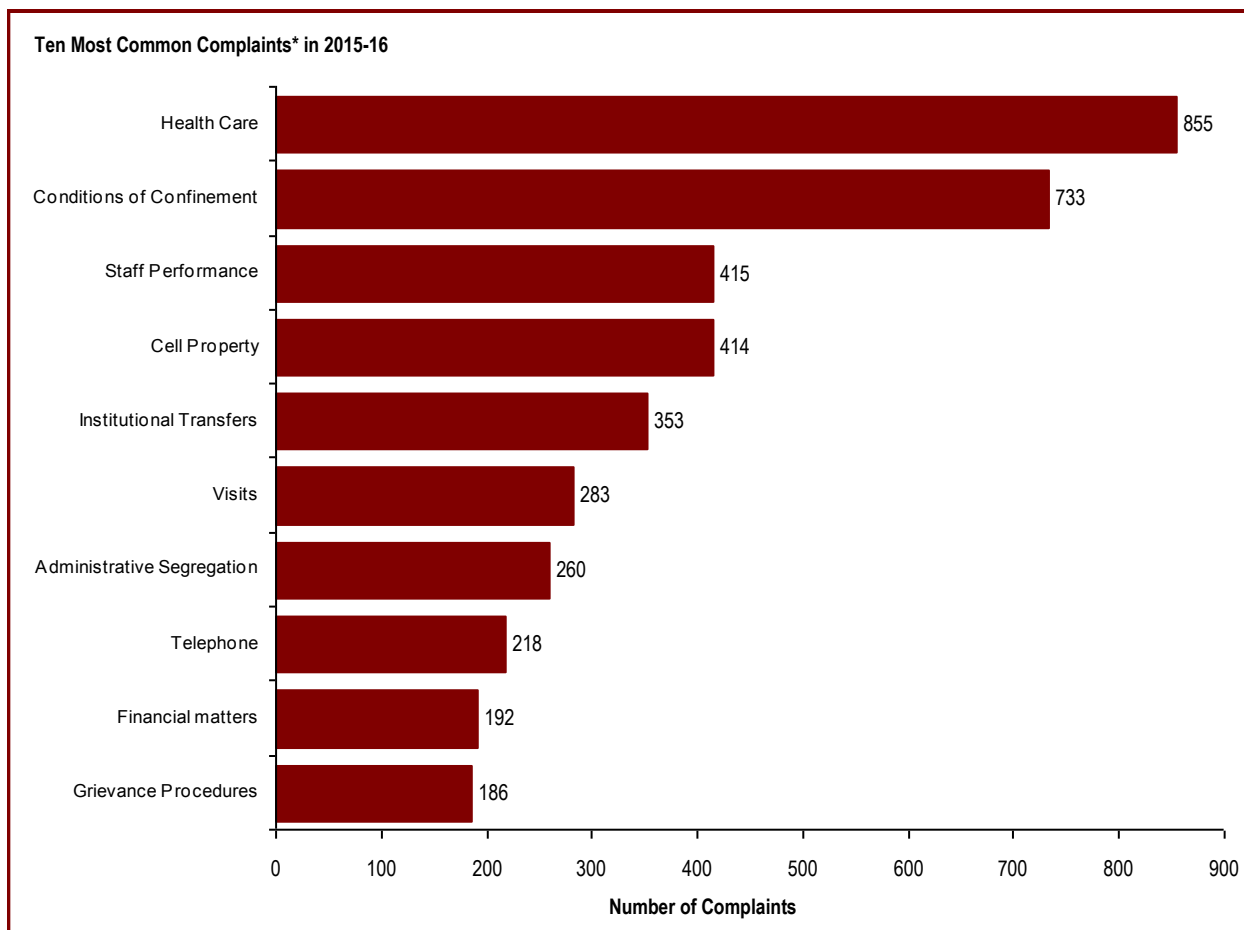
Table B5

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Type of Employees					
Correctional Investigator	1	1	1	1	1
Senior Management and Legal Counsel/Advisor	5	5	5	5	5
Investigative Services	21	25	25	25	25
Administrative Services	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</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 6,501 complaints/inquires\* received at the Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) in 2015-16.
- Health care (13.2%), conditions of confinement (11.3%), staff performance (6.4%) and cell property (6.4%) accounted for 37.2% of all complaints.

**Note:**

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

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

Table B6

Category of Complaint	Number of Complaints*				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	#	#	#	#	#
Health Care (including Dental)	730	577	613	763	855
Conditions of Confinement	483	509	628	516	733
Institutional Transfers	408	376	403	459	353
Staff Performance	310	368	412	412	415
Administrative Segregation	428	424	363	375	260
Cell Property	386	399	327	356	414
Telephone	141	135	227	268	218
Visits (includes Private Family Visits)	253	213	225	235	283
Grievance Procedures	255	163	161	189	186
File Information	166	162	140	175	149
Financial Matters	108	109	138	172	192
Correspondence	127	84	85	144	161
Security Classification	92	115	98	139	139
Programs/Services	122	101	107	117	146
Decisions (General) - Implementation**	227	372	93	102	47
Safety/Security of Offender	87	54	56	77	101
Mental Health	54	74	50	74	128
Harassment	119	64	42	74	72
Other***	1,061	943	957	1,296	1,085
Outside OCI's Terms of Reference	232	235	309	309	315
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,789</b>	<b>5,477</b>	<b>5,434</b>	<b>6,252</b>	<b>6,501</b>

Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

**Note:**

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

OCI has updated the categories of complaints to better reflect their corporate priorities and the changing nature of the complaints that they received in the 2010-11 fiscal year. As a result, some categories reported in previous years have been changed or removed.

- \*\*Previously, Decisions (General) - Implementation, Correspondence, and Mental Health were reported in "Other", therefore, numbers previous to 2010-11 are not reported.
- \*\*\*"Other" refers to other types of complaints not specified in the table and includes: Cell Placement, Claims Against the Crown, Community Programs/Supervision, Conditional Release, Death or Serious Injury, Diets, Discipline, Discrimination, Double Bunking, Employment, Financial Matters, Food Services, Health and Safety - Inmate Worksites/Programs, Hunger Strike, Inmate Requests, Ion Scan/Drug Dog, Methadone, OCI, Official Languages, Operation/Decisions of the OCI, Release Procedures, Religious/Spiritual, Safety/Security - Incompatibles/Worksite, Search and Seizure, Sentence Administration, Temporary Absence, Temporary Absence Decision, Uncategorized, Urinalysis and Use of Force. In 2010-11, Cell Placement, Conditional Release, Employment, Inmate Requests, OCI, Religious/Spiritual, Safety/Security - Incompatibles/Worksite, and Temporary Absence were added to the "Other" category, and Correspondence, General Decision/Implementation, and Mental Health were removed.

The number of individual complaints processed by the OCI has decreased in recent years because the OCI has reallocated resources to sharpen its focus on systemic issues and death in custody investigations.

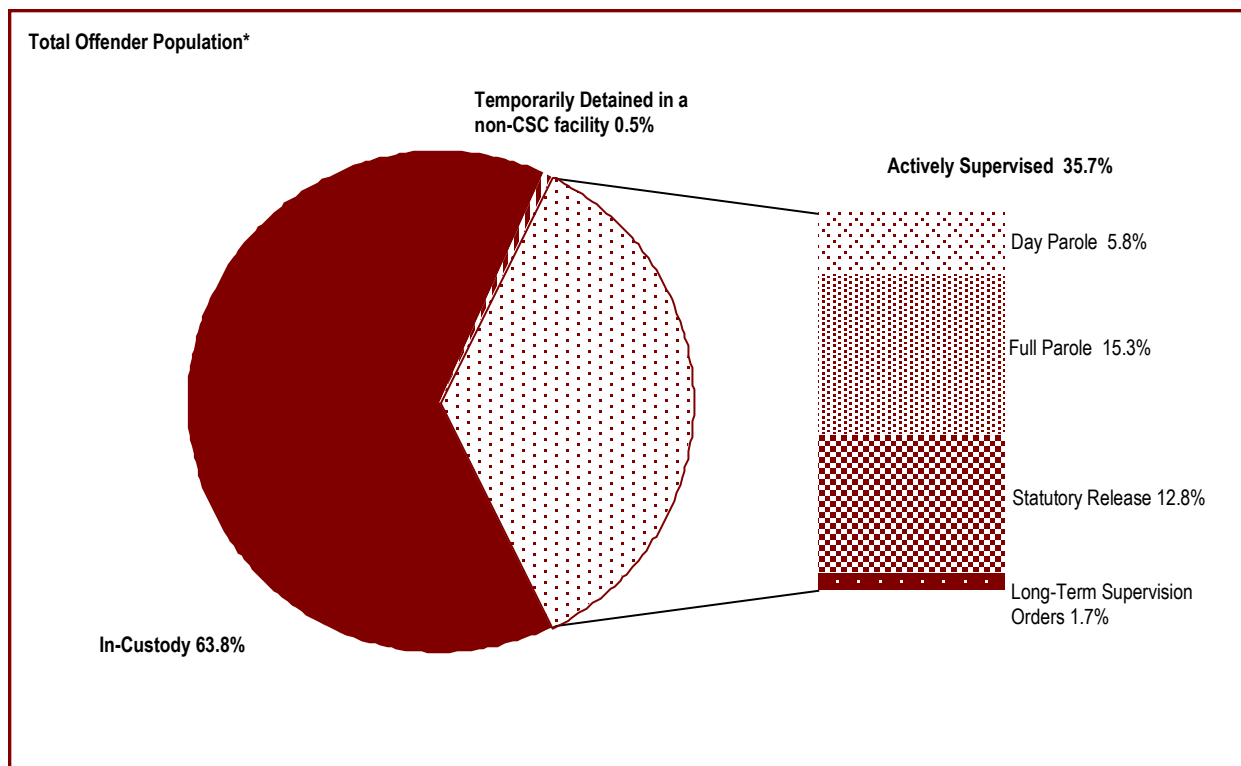
## SECTION C

### OFFENDER POPULATION



## OFFENDERS UNDER THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

Figure C1



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

### Definitions:

**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 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.

**CSC Facilities** include all federal institutions and federally funded healing lodges.

**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 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 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:

\*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.



## OFFENDERS UNDER THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

Table C1

Status	Offenders under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada					
	#	#	#	%	%	%
<b>In Custody Population (CSC Facility)</b>	<b>14,712</b>					<b>63.8</b>
Incarcerated in CSC Facility		14,012			60.8	
Temporarily Detained in CSC Facility		700			3.0	
<b>In Community under Supervision</b>	<b>8,345</b>					<b>36.2</b>
Temporarily Detained in non-CSC Facility		124			0.5	
Actively Supervised		8,221			35.7	
Day Parole			1,343	5.8		
Full Parole			3,533	15.3		
Statutory Release			2,951	12.8		
Long Term Supervision Order			394	1.7		
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,057*</b>					<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

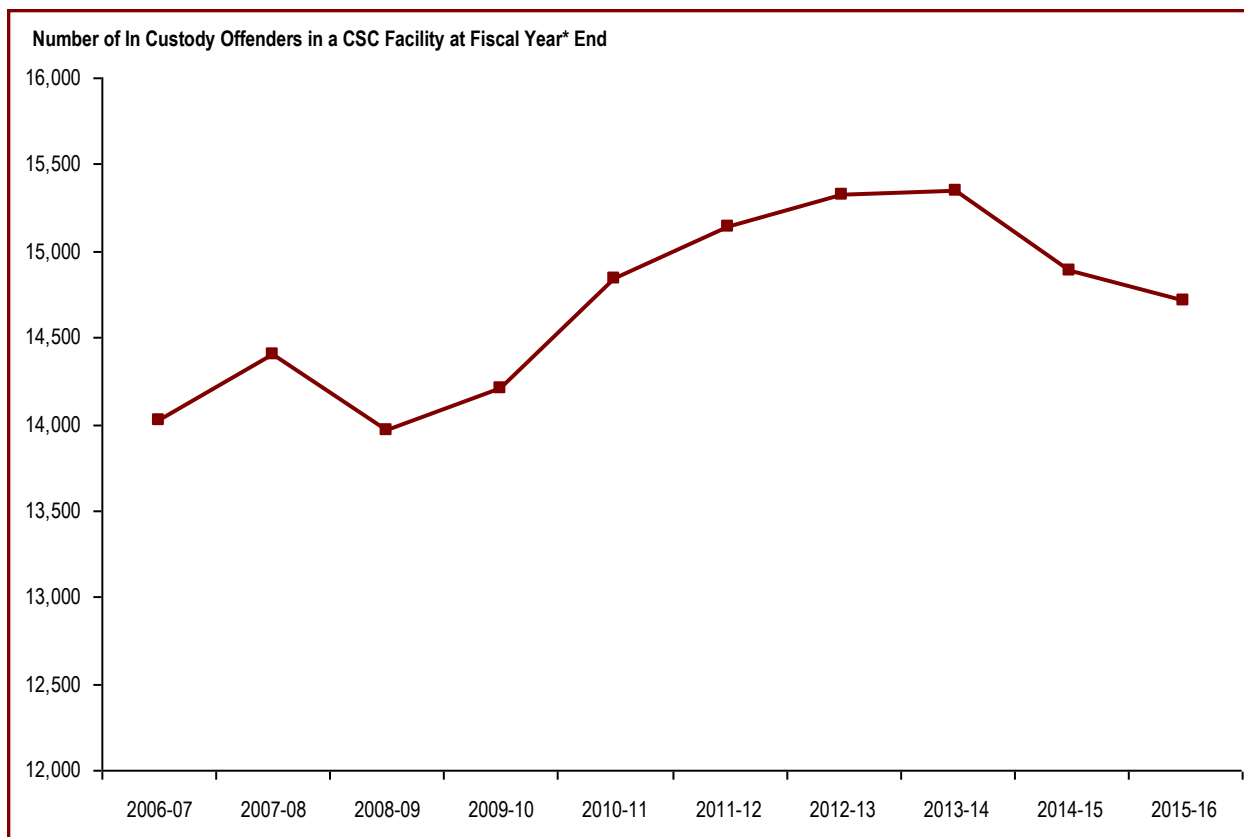
**Note:**

\*In addition to this total offender population, 165 offenders were on bail, 121 offenders had escaped, 251 offenders were under federal jurisdiction serving their sentence in a non-CSC facility, 309 offenders were unlawfully at large for 90 days or more, and 431 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 TWO YEARS

Figure C2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The in-custody population has increased in seven of the past ten consecutive years. In 2008-09, 2014-15, and 2015-16, there was a decrease in the in-custody population with a 1.2% decrease in the last year.
- From 2013-14 to 2014-15, the provincial/territorial sentenced offender population in custody increased 4.8% from 9,888 to 10,364. The remand population increased 18.8% from 11,494 to 13,650 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 Offenders" 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 TWO YEARS

Table C2

Year	In Custody Offenders					Total
	In Custody in a CSC Facility*1	Provincial/Territorial2			Total	
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/ Temporary Detention		
2006-07	14,021	10,032	12,169	283	22,484	36,505
2007-08	14,403	9,799	12,973	315	23,086	37,489
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	--	--	--	--	--

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

**Note:**

\* Data reflects 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.

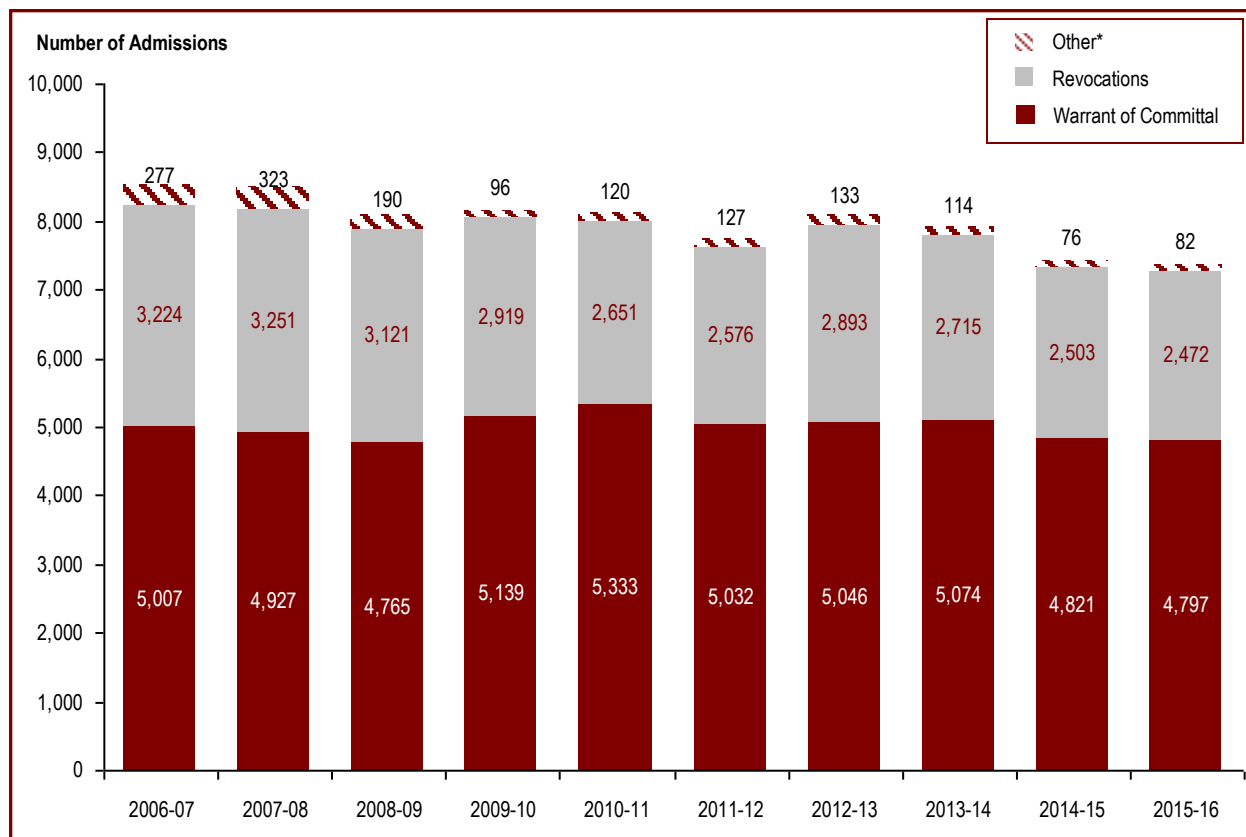
The term "In Custody in a CSC Facility" includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility, and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

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

-- Data not available.

## THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of warrant of committal admissions has fluctuated over the past decade but has declined by 10.1% compared to the highest point which occurred in 2010-11.
- After peaking at 8,508 in 2006-07, the number of admissions has decreased by 13.6% to 7,351 in 2015-16.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrants of committal increased 13.6% from 337 in 2011-12 to 383 in 2015-16.

### 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 ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C3

	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Warrant of Committal										
1 <sup>st</sup> Federal Sentence	295	3,401	220	3,430	273	3,472	302	3,315	344	3,260
All Others	42	1,294	46	1,350	39	1,290	41	1,163	39	1,154
Subtotal	337	4,695	266	4,780	312	4,762	343	4,478	383	4,414
Total	5,032		5,046		5,074		4,821		4,797	
Revocations	135	2,441	133	2,760	111	2,604	124	2,379	149	2,323
Total	2,576		2,893		2,715		2,503		2,472	
Other*	17	110	14	119	6	108	5	71	4	78
Total	127		133		114		76		82	
	489	7,246	413	7,659	429	7,474	472	6,928	536	6,815
Total Admissions	7,735		8,072		7,903		7,400		7,351	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

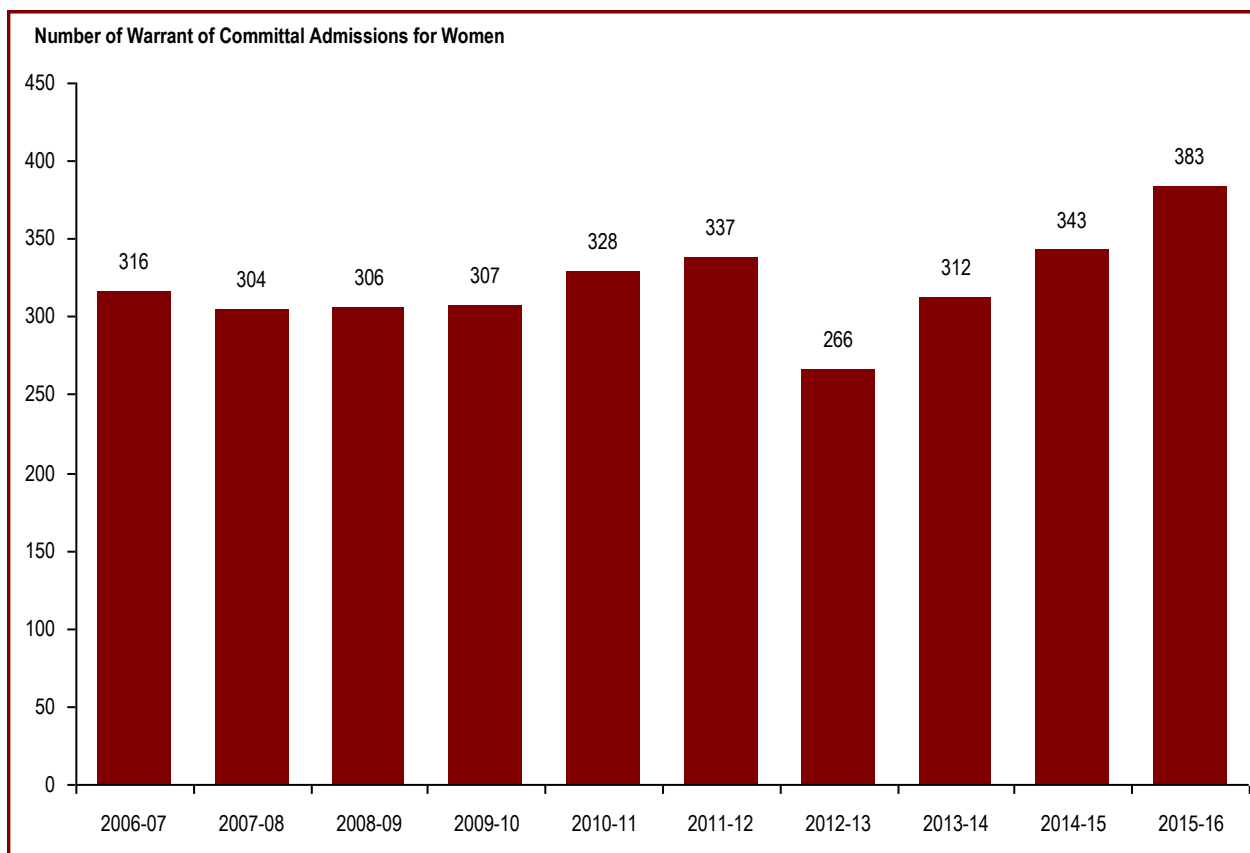
**Note:**

\*\*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 INCREASED IN THE LAST TWO YEARS

Figure C4



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In the last ten years, the number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction increased 21.2% from 316 in 2006-07 to 383 in 2015-16. During the same time period, there was a small decrease in the number of men admitted to federal jurisdiction from 4,691 in 2006-07 to 4,414 in 2015-16.
- Overall, women continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of admissions (i.e., 8.0% in 2015-16).
- At the end of fiscal year 2015-16, there were 695 women incarcerated 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 INCREASED IN THE LAST TWO YEARS**

Table C4

Year	Warrant of Committal Admissions				Total
	Women		Men		
	#	%	#	%	
2006-07	316	6.3	4,691	93.7	5,007
2007-08	304	6.2	4,623	93.8	4,927
2008-09	306	6.4	4,459	93.6	4,765
2009-10	307	6.0	4,832	94.0	5,139
2010-11	328	6.2	5,005	93.8	5,333
2011-12	337	6.7	4,695	93.3	5,032
2012-13	266	5.3	4,780	94.7	5,046
2013-14	312	6.1	4,762	93.9	5,074
2014-15	343	7.1	4,478	92.9	4,821
2015-16	383	8.0	4,414	92.0	4,797

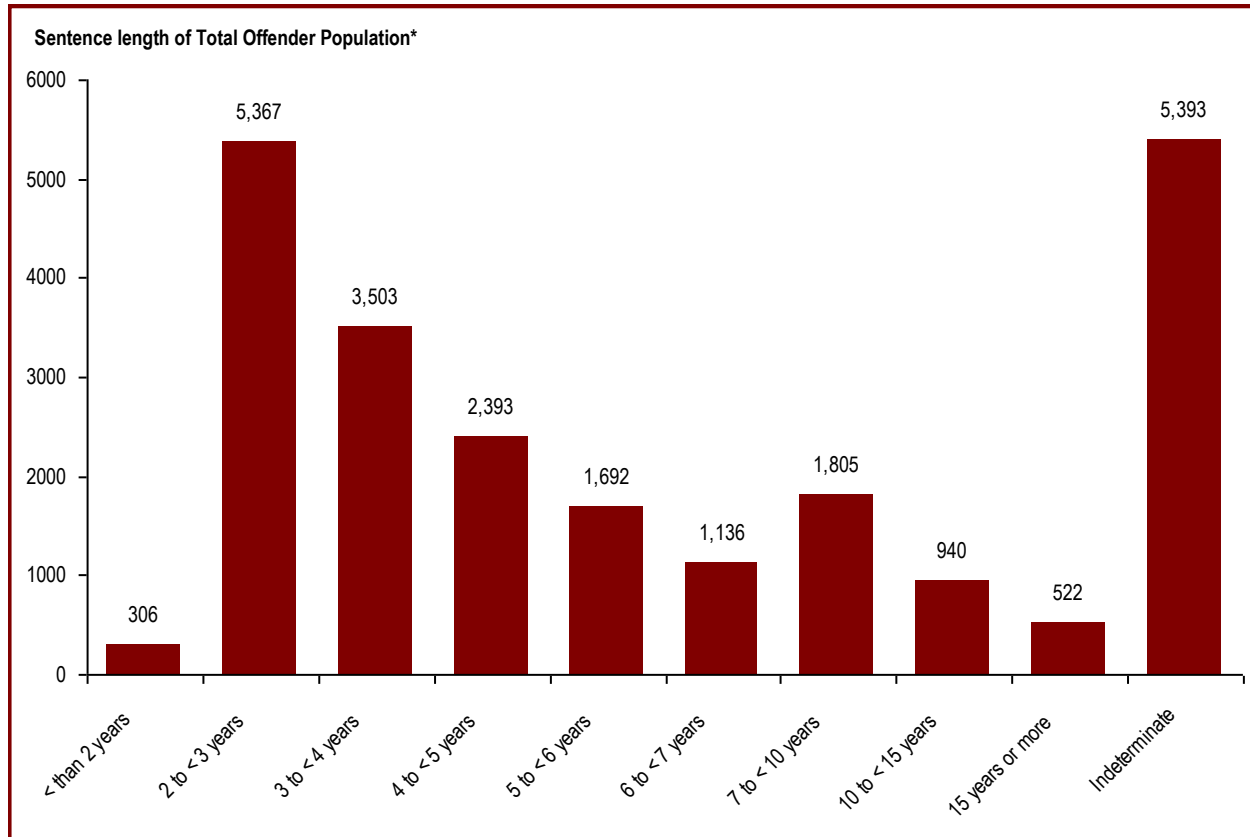
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**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 5 YEARS

Figure C5



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2015-16, about half (50.2%) 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 (23.4%) of the total offender population\* was serving an indeterminate sentence. The total number of offenders with indeterminate sentences has increased 6.0% since 2011-12 from 5,088 to 5,393 in 2015-16.

**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 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.



## ABOUT HALF OF THE TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN CSC FACILITIES IS SERVING A SENTENCE OF LESS THAN 5 YEARS

Table C5

Sentence Length	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< than 2 years	256	1.1	271	1.2	291	1.3	287	1.2	306	1.3
2 years to < 3 years	5,784	25.3	5,469	23.8	5,296	22.9	5,241	22.8	5,367	23.3
3 years to < 4 years	3,629	15.9	3,732	16.2	3,771	16.3	3,631	15.8	3,503	15.2
4 years to < 5 years	2,289	10.0	2,367	10.3	2,447	10.6	2,422	10.5	2,393	10.4
5 years to < 6 years	1,577	6.9	1,599	7.0	1,638	7.1	1,672	7.3	1,692	7.3
6 years to < 7 years	998	4.4	1,084	4.7	1,100	4.8	1,104	4.8	1,136	4.9
7 years to < 10 years	1,656	7.2	1,725	7.5	1,793	7.7	1,788	7.8	1,805	7.8
10 years to < 15 years	980	4.3	962	4.2	954	4.1	936	4.1	940	4.1
15 years and more	631	2.8	609	2.7	612	2.6	564	2.5	522	2.3
Indeterminate	5,088	22.2	5,158	22.4	5,253	22.7	5,316	23.2	5,393	23.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,888</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22,976</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,155</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22,961</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,057</b>	<b>100</b>

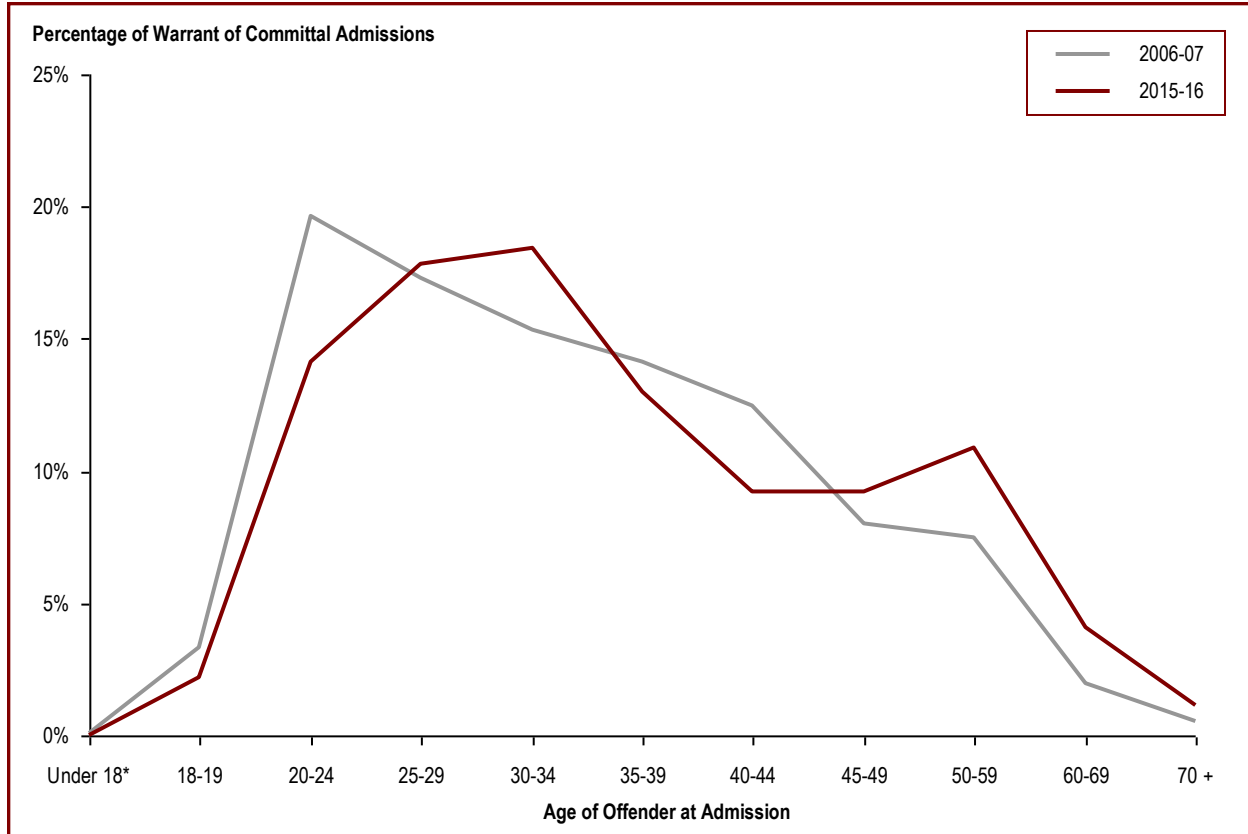
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**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. 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.

## OFFENDER AGE AT ADMISSION TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Figure C6



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2015-16, 32.0% of offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 31.4% 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 2015-16 was 34, compared to a median age of 33 in 2006-07.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 40 and 49 at admission decreased from 1,024 in 2006-07 to 878 in 2015-16, representing an 14.3% decrease.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 50 and 59 at admission increased 38.5% from 377 in 2006-07 to 522 in 2015-16.

### Note:

\* These three offenders include one offender admitted to a youth correctional centre and two offenders who was admitted to federal jurisdiction by the courts. A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

## OFFENDER AGE AT ADMISSION TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Table C6

Age at Admission	2006-07						2015-16					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	0	0.0	3*	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
18 and 19	10	3.2	153	3.3	163	3.3	5	1.3	100	2.3	105	2.2
20 to 24	58	18.4	921	19.6	979	19.6	57	14.9	621	14.1	678	14.1
25 to 29	56	17.7	809	17.2	865	17.3	72	18.8	784	17.8	856	17.8
30 to 34	54	17.1	712	15.2	766	15.3	74	19.3	807	18.3	881	18.4
35 to 39	45	14.2	661	14.1	706	14.1	51	13.3	575	13.0	626	13.0
40 to 44	42	13.3	583	12.4	625	12.5	29	7.6	410	9.3	439	9.2
45 to 49	30	9.5	369	7.9	399	8.0	39	10.2	400	9.1	439	9.2
50 to 59	18	5.7	359	7.7	377	7.5	41	10.7	481	10.9	522	10.9
60 to 69	3	0.9	97	2.1	100	2.0	14	3.7	182	4.1	196	4.1
70 and over	0	0.0	24	0.5	24	0.5	1	0.3	54	1.2	55	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>316</b>		<b>4,691</b>		<b>5,007</b>		<b>383</b>		<b>4,414</b>		<b>4,797</b>	

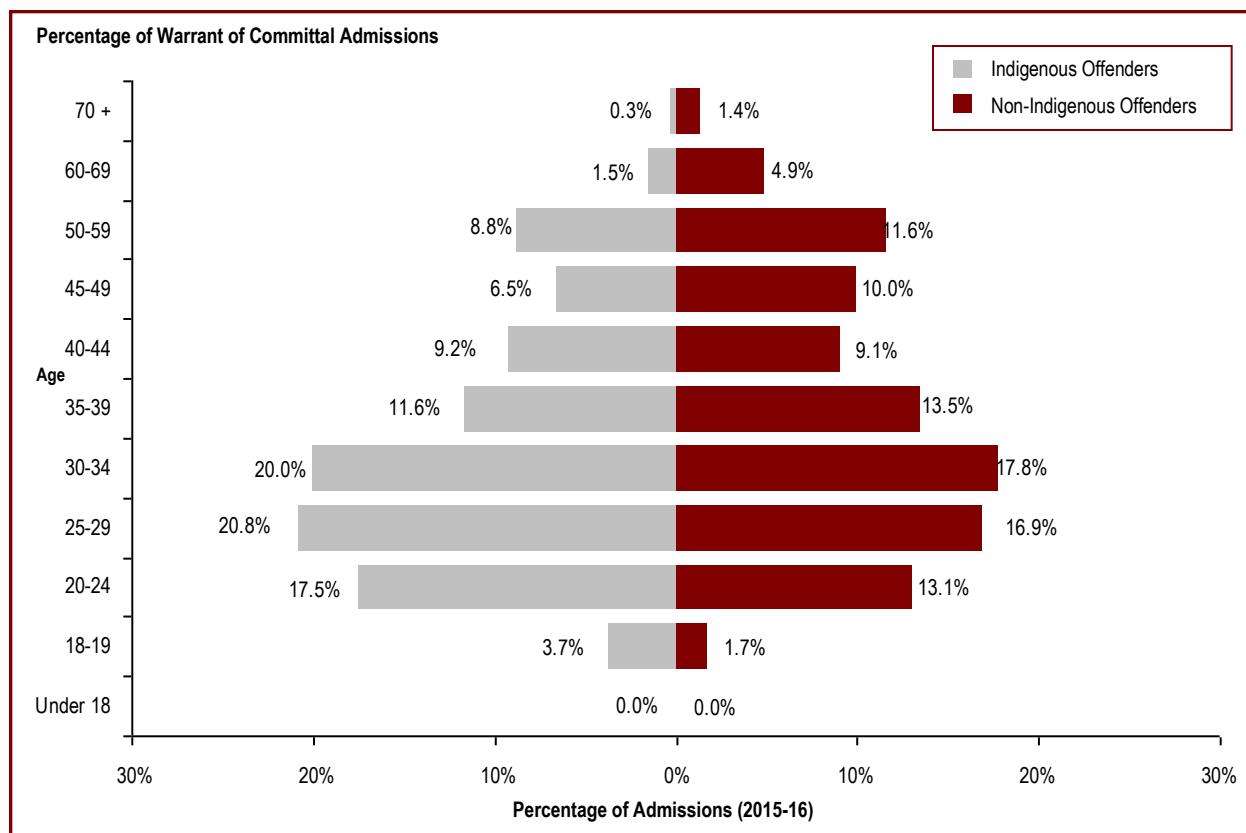
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

\*These three offenders include one offender admitted to a youth correctional centre and two offenders who were admitted to federal jurisdiction by the courts. 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 to federal jurisdiction in 2015-16, 42.1% of Indigenous offenders were under the age of 30, compared to 31.7% 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 31, 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	2006-07						2015-16					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	2	0.2	1	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
18 and 19	43	4.3	120	3.0	163	3.3	43	3.7	62	1.7	105	2.2
20 to 24	243	24.3	736	18.4	979	19.6	202	17.5	476	13.1	678	14.1
25 to 29	209	20.9	656	16.4	865	17.3	240	20.8	616	16.9	856	17.8
30 to 34	150	15.0	616	15.4	766	15.3	231	20.0	650	17.8	881	18.4
35 to 39	141	14.1	565	14.1	706	14.1	134	11.6	492	13.5	626	13.0
40 to 44	101	10.1	524	13.1	625	12.5	106	9.2	333	9.1	439	9.2
45 to 49	58	5.8	341	8.5	399	8.0	75	6.5	364	10.0	439	9.2
50 to 59	46	4.6	331	8.3	377	7.5	101	8.8	421	11.6	522	10.9
60 to 69	7	0.7	93	2.3	100	2.0	17	1.5	179	4.9	196	4.1
70 and over	1	0.1	23	0.6	24	0.5	4	0.3	51	1.4	55	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,001</b>		<b>4,006</b>		<b>5,007</b>		<b>1,153</b>		<b>3,644</b>		<b>4,797</b>	

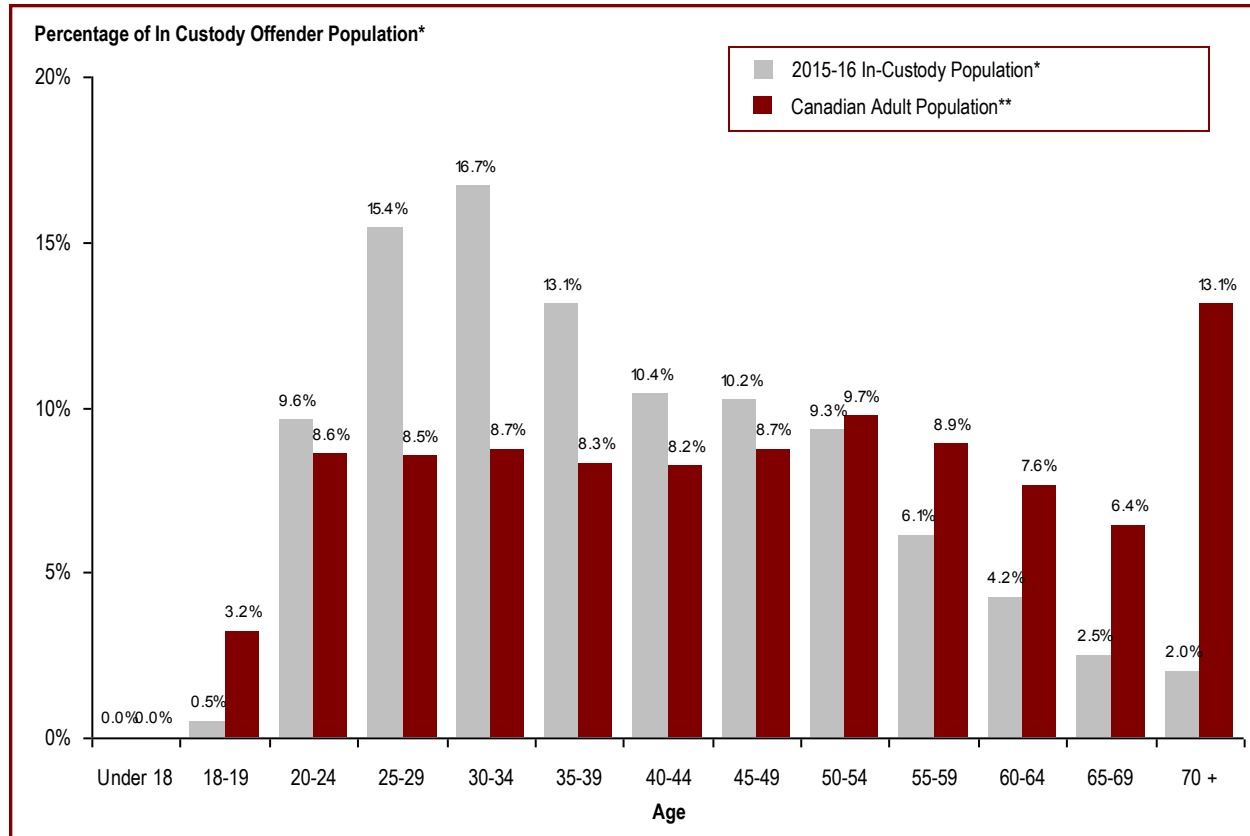
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**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.

## 24% OF THE IN-CUSTODY OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGED 50 OR OVER

Figure C8



Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

- In 2015-16, 55.2% of in-custody offenders were under the age of 40.
- In 2015-16, 24.1% of the in-custody offender population was aged 50 and over.
- The community offender population was older than the in-custody population; 37.6% of offenders in the community were aged 50 and over, compared to 24.1% 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, Statistics Canada and 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 Canada Border Services Agency.

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

## 24% OF THE IN-CUSTODY OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGED 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	73	0.5	4	<0.1	77	0.3	3.2
20 to 24	1,405	9.6	474	5.7	1,879	8.1	8.6
25 to 29	2,266	15.4	1,010	12.1	3,276	14.2	8.5
30 to 34	2,450	16.7	1,030	12.3	3,480	15.1	8.7
35 to 39	1,933	13.1	968	11.6	2,901	12.6	8.3
40 to 44	1,536	10.4	788	9.4	2,324	10.1	8.2
45 to 49	1,499	10.2	936	11.2	2,435	10.6	8.7
50 to 54	1,373	9.3	895	10.7	2,268	9.8	9.7
55 to 59	902	6.1	734	8.8	1,636	7.1	8.9
60 to 64	613	4.2	582	7.0	1,195	5.2	7.6
65 to 69	368	2.5	421	5.0	789	3.4	6.4
70 and over	294	2.0	503	6.0	797	3.5	13.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,712</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,345</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,057</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

**Note:**

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

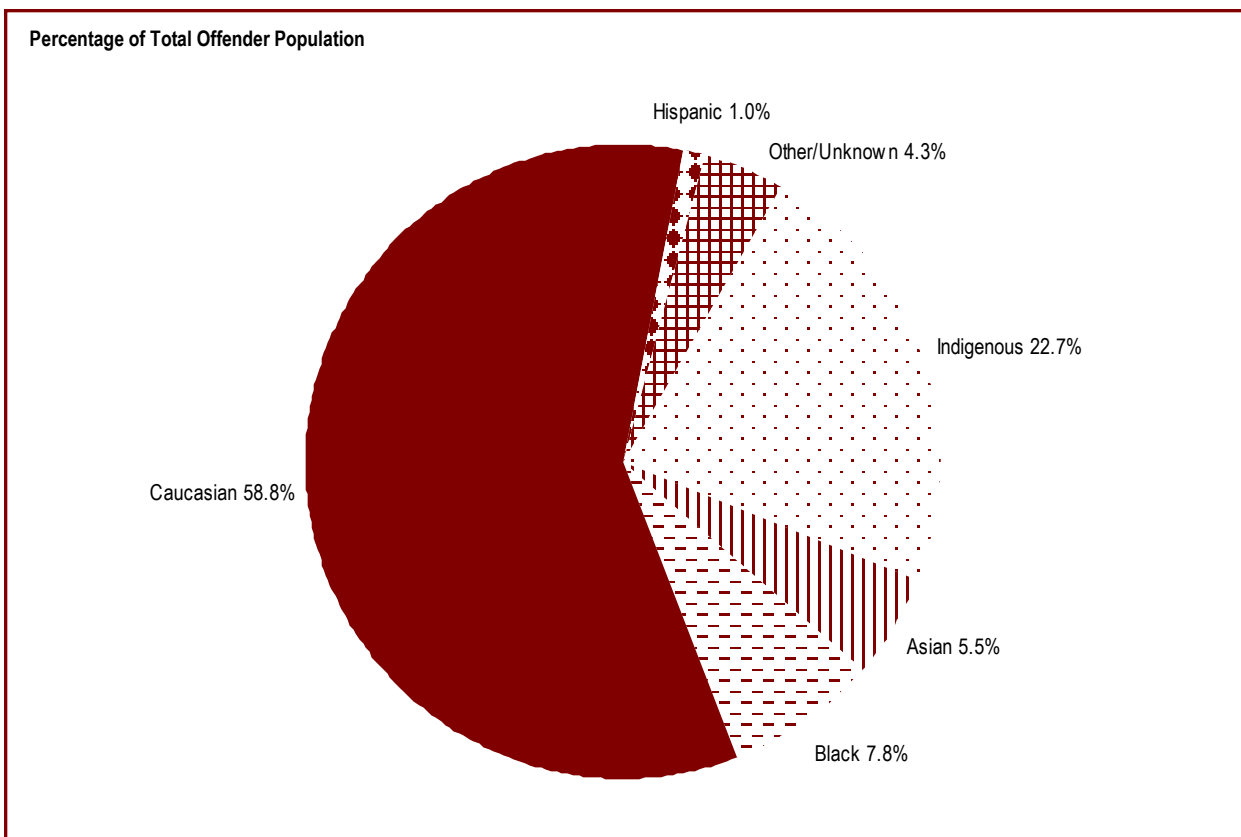
In-custody population includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility, and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

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 Canada Border Services Agency.

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

## 59% 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 62.8% in 2011-12 to 58.8% in 2015-16).
- Between 2011-12 and 2015-16, the Indigenous population has increased by 16.6% (from 4,483 to 5,227).

### 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; therefore, the comparisons between 2011-12 and 2015-16 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 to 100 percent.



## 59% OF OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Table C9

	Total Offender Population			
	2011-12		2015-16	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Indigenous</b>	<b>4,483</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>5,227</b>	<b>22.7</b>
Inuit	209	0.9	229	1.0
Métis	1,172	5.1	1,478	6.4
North American Indian	3,102	13.6	3,520	15.3
<b>Asian</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Arab/West Asian	288	1.3	344	1.5
Asiatic*	47	0.2	322	1.4
Chinese	153	0.7	118	0.5
East Indian	19	0.1	12	0.1
Filipino	64	0.3	76	0.3
Japanese	3	0.0	4	0.0
Korean	20	0.1	17	0.1
South East Asian	388	1.7	222	1.0
South Asian	220	1.0	148	0.6
<b>Black</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>14,377</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>13,553</b>	<b>58.8</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Hispanic	9	0.0	6	0.0
Latin American	185	0.8	234	1.0
<b>Other/Unknown</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,888</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,057</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**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; therefore, the comparisons between 2011-12 and 2015-16 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.

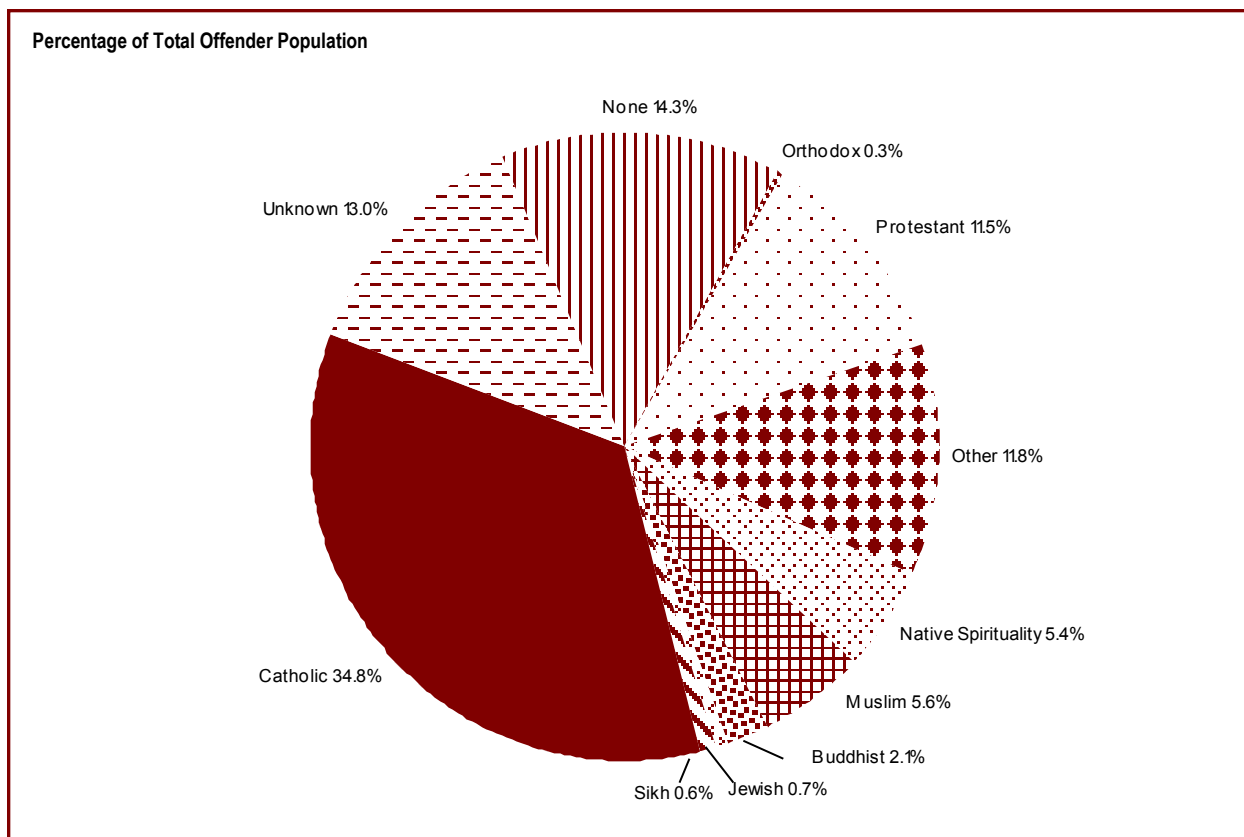
The data reflect all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

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 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 was diverse. While the proportion of offenders who identified as Catholic or Protestant still represented the majority, their proportions decreased from 53.6% in 2011-12 to 46.3% in 2015-16.
- Religious identification was unknown for 13.0% of offenders, whereas 14.3% stated they had no religion.

### Note:

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

Catholic includes offenders who are Catholic, Roman-Catholic, Greek-Catholic, Native-Catholic and Ukrainian-Catholic.

Orthodox includes offenders who are Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox and Ukrainian Orthodox.

Protestant includes offenders who are Anglican, Baptist, Christian Missionary, Christian Reform, Hutterite, Lutheran, Mennonite, Moravian, Native Spirit, Nazarene Christ, Pentecostal, Philad. Church God, Presbyterian, Protestant, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventist, United Church, Christ Methodist, Christ Wesleyan and Worldwide Church.

Buddhist includes offenders who are Buddhist, Mahayana Buddhist and Theravadan Buddhist.

Other includes other declared identifications such as Agnostic, Asatruar Pagan, Atheist, Baha'i, Christian non spec., Christian Science, Church of Science, Druidry Pagan, Hindu, Independent Spirit, Jehovah's Witness, Krishna, Mormon, Pagan, Quaker (Society of Friends), Rastafarian, Scientology, Siddhan Yoga, Sufism, Taoism, Unitarian, Wicca and Zoroastrian.

The data reflect the total offender population which 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 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			
	2011-12		2015-16	
	#	%	#	%
Catholic	8,305	36.3	8,023	34.8
Protestant	3,972	17.4	2,650	11.5
Muslim	1,042	4.6	1,288	5.6
Native Spirituality	1,004	4.4	1,238	5.4
Buddhist	482	2.1	473	2.1
Jewish	183	0.8	163	0.7
Orthodox	100	0.4	74	0.3
Sikh	165	0.7	140	0.6
Other	1,937	8.5	2,720	11.8
None	3,758	16.4	3,295	14.3
Unknown	1,940	8.5	2,993	13.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,888</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,057</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.

Catholic includes offenders who are Catholic, Roman-Catholic, Greek-Catholic, Native-Catholic and Ukrainian-Catholic.

Orthodox includes offenders who are Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox and Ukrainian Orthodox.

Protestant includes offenders who are Anglican, Baptist, Christian Missionary, Christian Reform, Hutterite, Lutheran, Mennonite, Moravian, Native Spirit, Nazarene Christ, Pentecostal, Philad. Church God, Presbyterian, Protestant, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventist, United Church, Christ Methodist, Christ Wesleyan and Worldwide Church.

Buddhist includes offenders who are Buddhist, Mahayana Buddhist and Theravadan Buddhist.

Other includes other declared identifications such as Agnostic, Asatruar Pagan, Atheist, Baha'i, Christian non spec., Christian Science, Church of Science, Druidry Pagan, Hindu, Independant Spirit, Jehovah's Witness, Krishna, Mormon, Pagan, Quaker (Society of Friends), Rastafarian, Scientology, Siddhan Yoga, Sufism, Taoism, Unitarian, Wicca and Zoroastrian.

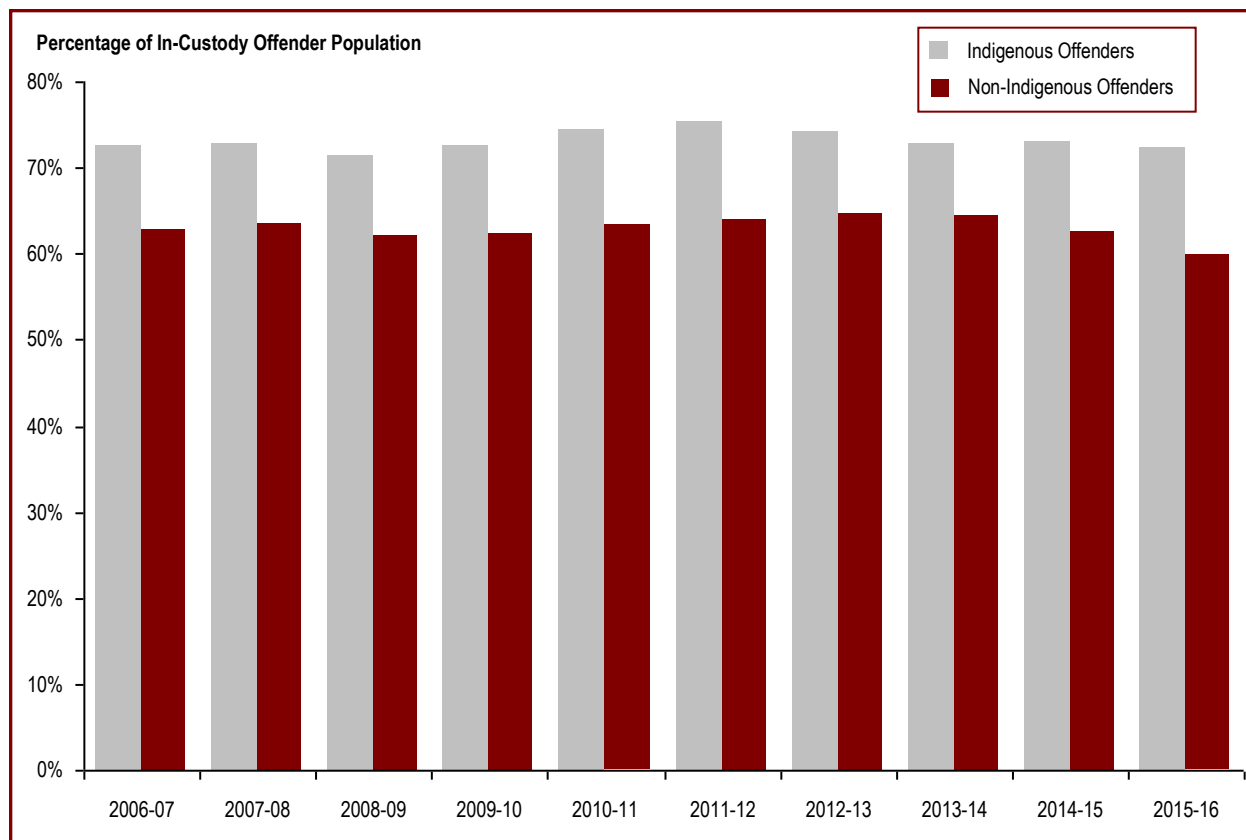
The data reflect the total offender population which includes all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for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

The 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 2015-16, the proportion of offenders in custody was about 11.1% greater for Indigenous offenders (72.4%) than for non-Indigenous offenders (61.3%).
- Indigenous women in custody represent 36.1% of all in-custody women while Indigenous men in custody represent 25.2% of all men in custody.
- In 2015-16, Indigenous offenders represented 22.7% of the total offender population.
- Indigenous offenders accounted for 25.7% of the in-custody population and 17.3% of the community population in 2015-16.

**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 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>						
2012-13	Indigenous	3,358	74.8	1,134	25.2	<b>4,492</b>
	Non-Indigenous	11,344	65.3	6,041	34.7	<b>17,385</b>
	Total	14,702	67.2	7,175	32.8	<b>21,877</b>
2013-14	Indigenous	3,329	73.6	1,196	26.4	<b>4,525</b>
	Non-Indigenous	11,387	65.0	6,125	35.0	<b>17,512</b>
	Total	14,716	66.8	7,321	33.2	<b>22,037</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>
<b>Women</b>						
2012-13	Indigenous	203	66.1	104	33.9	<b>307</b>
	Non-Indigenous	413	52.1	379	47.9	<b>792</b>
	Total	616	56.1	483	43.9	<b>1,099</b>
2013-14	Indigenous	213	64.4	118	35.6	<b>331</b>
	Non-Indigenous	413	52.5	374	47.5	<b>787</b>
	Total	626	56.0	492	44.0	<b>1,118</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>

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.

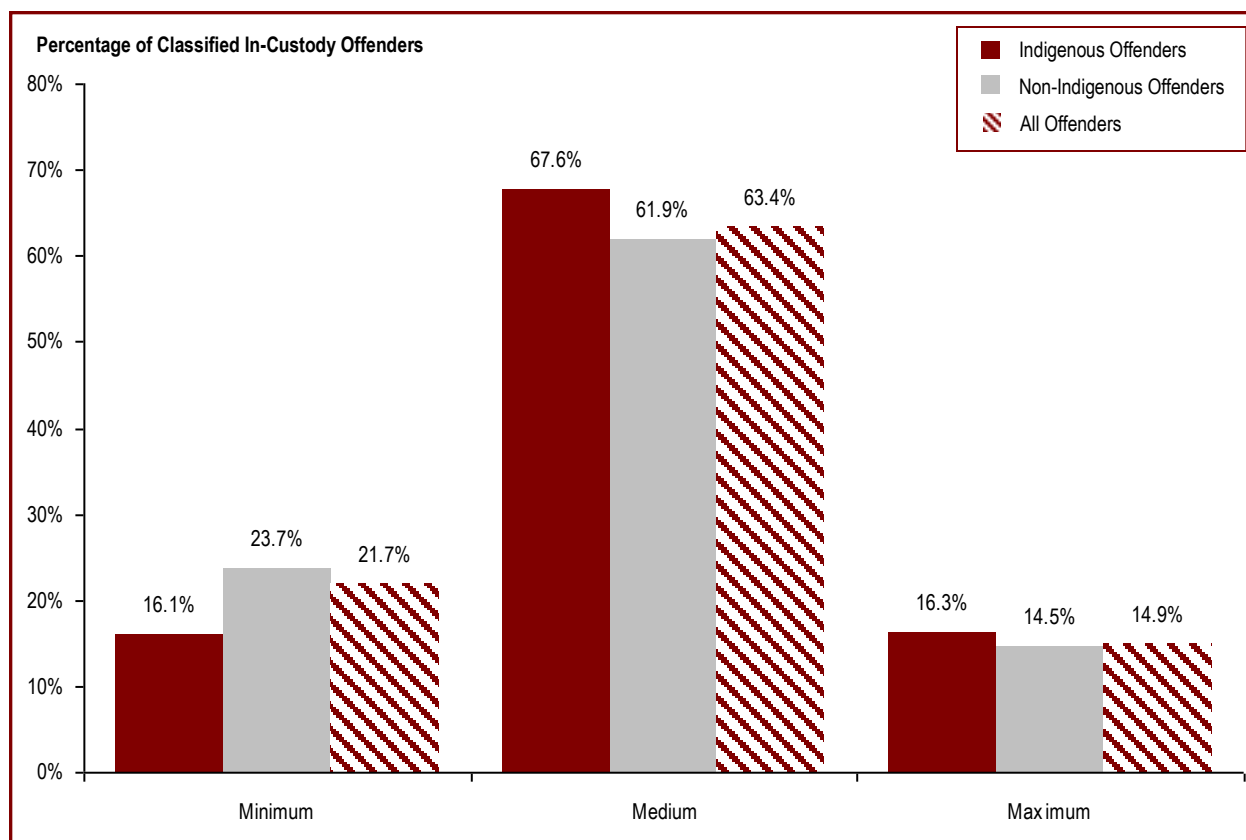
*In Custody* includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

*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 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 (63.4%) of offenders were classified as medium security risk.
- Indigenous offenders were more likely to be classified to a medium or maximum security institution compared to non-Indigenous offenders.
- Compared to non-Indigenous offenders, a lower percentage of Indigenous offenders were classified as minimum security risk (16.1% vs. 23.7%) and a higher percentage were classified as medium (67.6% vs. 61.9%) and maximum (16.3% vs. 14.5%) security risk.

### Note:

The data represent the offender security level decision as of end of fiscal year 2015-2016.

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	571	16.1	2,376	23.7	2,947	21.7
Medium	2,404	67.6	6,208	61.9	8,612	63.4
Maximum	581	16.3	1,450	14.5	2,031	14.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,034</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,590</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not Yet Determined*	227		895		1,122	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,783</b>		<b>10,929</b>		<b>14,712</b>	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

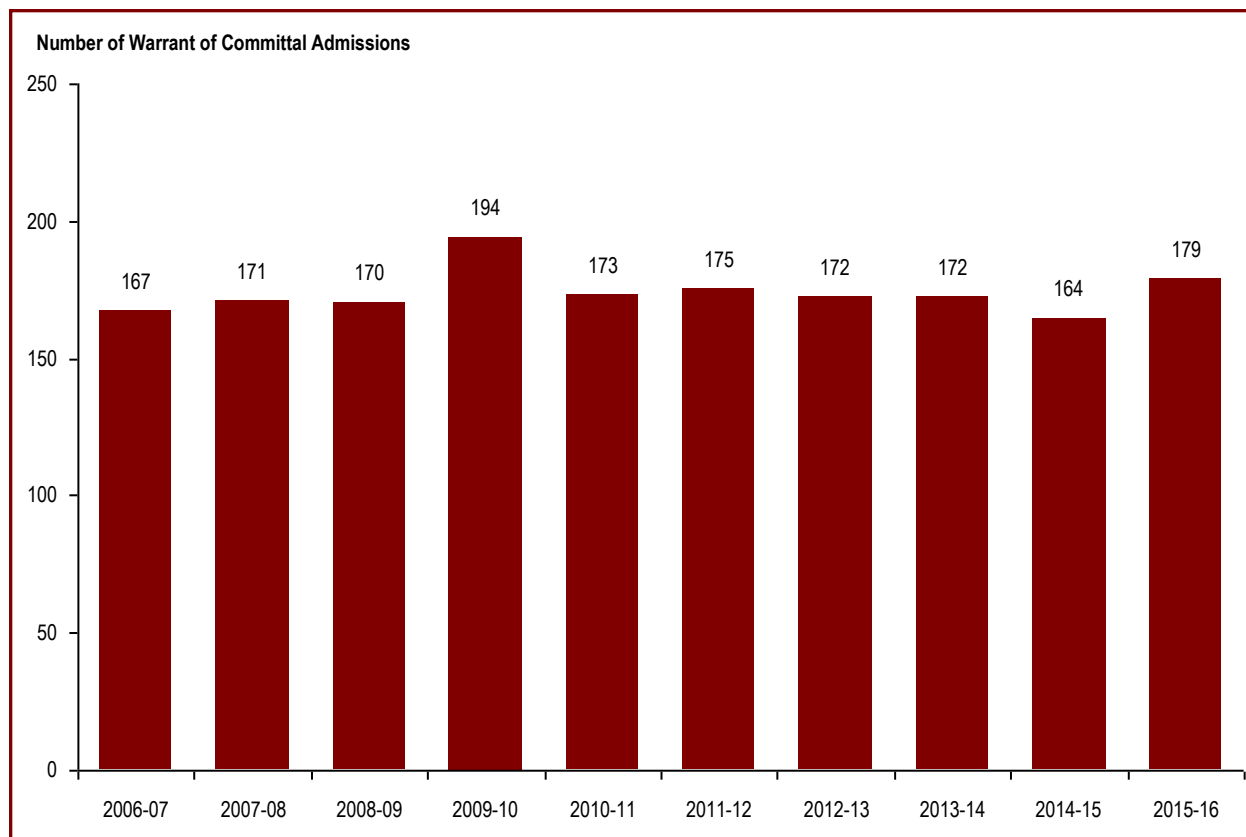
\*The "Not Yet Determined" category includes offenders who have not yet been classified.

The data represent the offender security level decision as of end of fiscal year 2015-2016.

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.

## ADMISSIONS WITH A LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE INCREASED IN 2015-16

Figure C13



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 2006-07 to 2015-16, the number of admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life/indeterminate\* sentence has remained relatively stable, ranging from 164 to 194.
- At the end of fiscal year 2015-16, there were a total of 3,591 offenders in custody with a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these, 3,465 (96.5%) were men and 126 (3.5%) were women; 900 (25.1%) were Indigenous and 2,691 (74.9%) were non-Indigenous.
- At the end of fiscal year 2015-16, 23.4% of the total population was serving a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these offenders, 66.6% were in custody and 33.4% 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.

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



## ADMISSIONS WITH A LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE INCREASED IN 2015-16

Table C13

Year	Indigenous Offenders			Non-Indigenous Offenders			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2006-07	4	36	40	9	118	127	13	154	167
2007-08	4	36	40	4	127	131	8	163	171
2008-09	3	35	38	2	130	132	5	165	170
2009-10	7	47	54	6	134	140	13	181	194
2010-11	4	33	37	5	131	136	9	164	173
2011-12	8	45	53	9	113	122	17	158	175
2012-13	6	45	51	2	119	121	8	164	172
2013-14	7	36	43	7	122	129	14	158	172
2014-15	1	38	39	8	117	125	9	155	164
2015-16	4	45	49	7	123	130	11	168	179

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

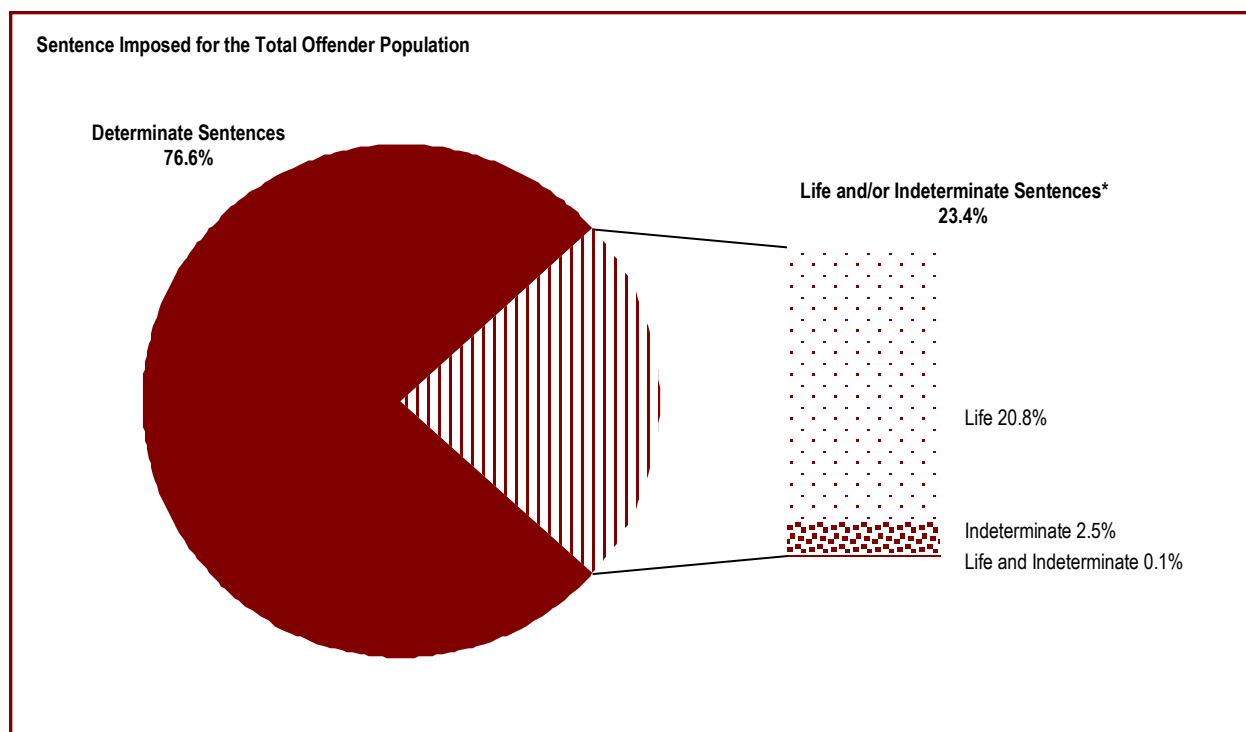
This table combines offenders serving life sentences and offenders serving indeterminate sentences.

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.

## OFFENDERS WITH LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCES REPRESENT 23% OF THE TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION

Figure C14



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2015-16, there were 5,393 offenders serving a life sentence and/or an indeterminate sentence. This represents 23.4% of the total offender population. The majority (66.6%) of these offenders were in custody. Of the 1,802 offenders who were in the community under supervision, the majority (81.6%) were serving a life sentence for 2nd Degree Murder.
- There were 22 offenders who were serving both a life sentence and an indeterminate sentence.
- There were 586 offenders who were serving an indeterminate sentence as a result of a special designation. The remaining 4,785 offenders did not receive a special designation, but were serving a life sentence.
- 95.8% of the 565 Dangerous Offenders with indeterminate sentences were in custody and 4.2% were in the community under supervision.
- In contrast, 55.6% of the 18 Dangerous Sexual Offenders were in custody and all (3) of the Habitual Offenders were in the community under supervision. There is one Habitual Offender 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 Canada Border Services Agency.

## OFFENDERS WITH LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCES REPRESENT 23% 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	1,154	5.0	940	41	173	0
2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree Murder	3,433	14.9	1,963	196	1,274	0
Other Offences*	198	0.9	117	10	71	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,785</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>0</b>
Offenders with indeterminate sentences resulting from the special designation of:						
Dangerous Offender	565	2.5	541	13	11	0
Dangerous Sexual Offender	18	0.1	10	1	7	0
Habitual Offenders	3	0.0	0	0	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>
Offenders serving an indeterminate sentence (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence):						
	22	0.1	20	0	2	0
<b>Total offenders with Life and/or Indeterminate sentence</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>3,591</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>0</b>
Offenders Serving Determinate sentences**	17,664	76.6	11,121	1,111	2,008	3,424
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,057</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,712</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>3,424</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

\*\*Other offences\* include Schedule 1, Schedule 2 and Non-Schedule types of offences.

\*\*\*This includes 95 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.

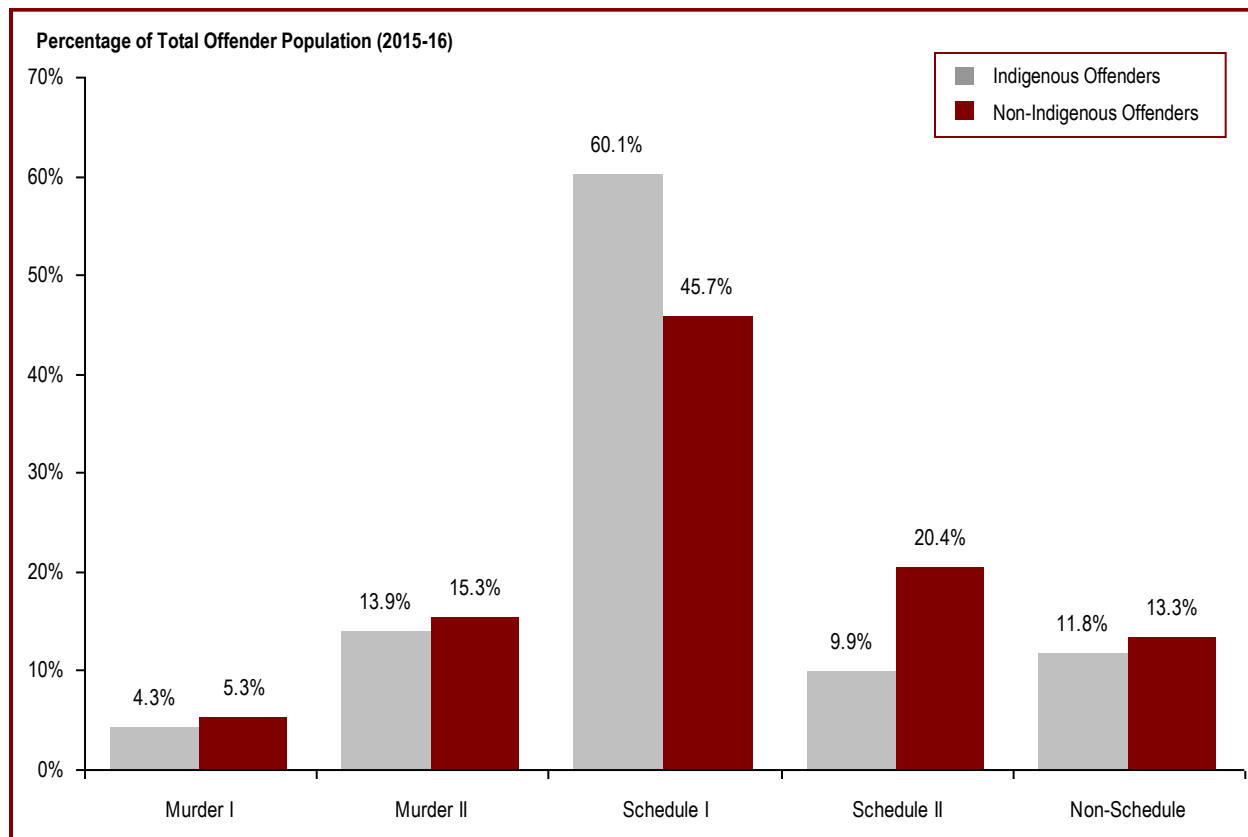
Among the 22 offenders serving an indeterminate sentence (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence), there was one Habitual Offender.

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 Canada Border Services Agency.

## 69% OF OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE\*

Figure C15



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- At the end fiscal year 2015-16, Indigenous offenders were more likely to be serving a sentence for a violent offence (78.2% for Indigenous versus 66.3% for non-Indigenous).
- 71.9% of Indigenous women offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 46.3% of non-Indigenous women offenders.
- Of those offenders serving a sentence for Murder, 4.5% were women and 20.5% were Indigenous.
- A greater proportion of Indigenous offenders than non-Indigenous offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence (60.1% versus 45.7%, respectively).
- 9.9% of Indigenous offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 20.4% of non-Indigenous offenders.
- 29.3% of women were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 17.3% for 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 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.

## 69% 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	10	214	224	37	911	948	47	1,125	1,172
Percent	2.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	5.4	5.3	3.7	5.2	5.1
Murder II	56	668	724	107	2,617	2,724	163	3,285	3,448
Percent	13.9	13.8	13.9	12.2	15.4	15.3	12.7	15.1	15.0
Schedule I	223	2,919	3,142	262	7,889	8,151	485	10,808	11,293
Percent	55.5	60.5	60.1	29.9	46.5	45.7	37.9	49.6	49.0
Schedule II	75	445	520	300	3,329	3,629	375	3,774	4,149
Percent	18.7	9.2	9.9	34.2	19.6	20.4	29.3	17.3	18.0
Non-Schedule	38	579	617	171	2,207	2,378	209	2,786	2,995
Percent	9.5	12.0	11.8	19.5	13.0	13.3	16.3	12.8	13.0
	<b>402</b>	<b>4,825</b>		<b>877</b>	<b>16,953</b>		<b>1,279</b>	<b>21,778</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,227</b>			<b>17,830</b>			<b>23,057</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).

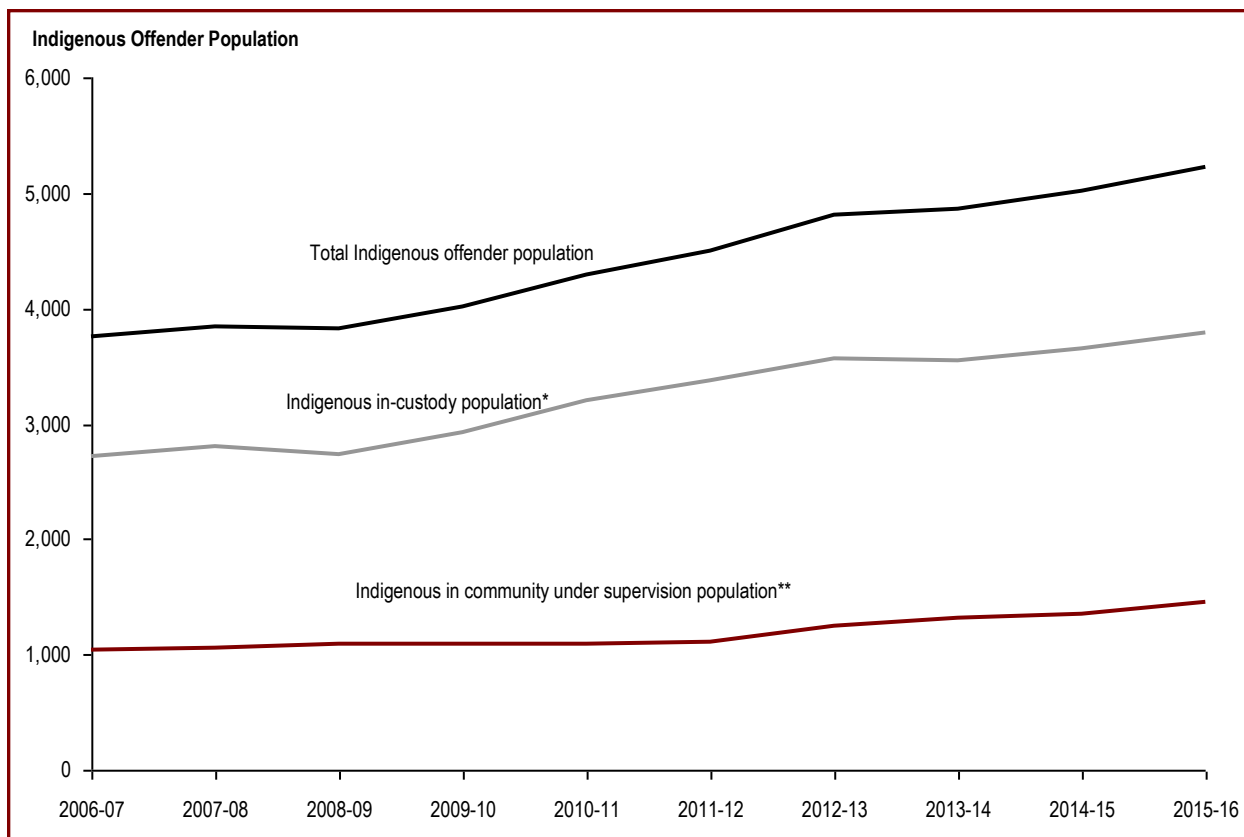
Schedule II is comprised of serious drug offences or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the Corrections and Conditional Release Act).

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 2006-07 to 2015-16, the in-custody Indigenous offender population increased by 39.2%, while the total Indigenous offender population increased 39.5% over the same time period.
- The number of in-custody Indigenous women offenders increased steadily from 159 in 2006-07 to 251 in 2015-16, an increase of 57.9% in the last ten years. The increase for in-custody Indigenous men offenders was 38.1% for the same period, increasing from 2,558 to 3,532.
- From 2006-07 to 2015-16, the number of Indigenous offenders on community supervision increased 40.3%, from 1,029 to 1,444. The Indigenous community population accounted for 17.3% of the total community population in 2015-16.

**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 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 the Yukon Territories are reported in the Pacific Region.

## THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS OFFENDERS HAS INCREASED

Table C16

Indigenous Offenders		Fiscal Year				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>In Custody</b>						
Atlantic Region	Men	131	153	181	174	157
	Women	17	15	14	11	12
Quebec Region	Men	374	380	422	443	425
	Women	12	11	15	19	24
Ontario Region	Men	486	495	440	441	453
	Women	37	36	36	34	39
Prairie Region	Men	1,666	1,779	1,686	1,757	1,868
	Women	119	108	110	139	133
Pacific Region	Men	502	551	600	602	629
	Women	32	33	38	37	43
National Total	Men	3,159	3,358	3,329	3,417	3,532
	Women	217	203	213	240	251
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>3,561</b>	<b>3,542</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>3,783</b>
<b>In Community Under Supervision</b>						
Atlantic Region	Men	32	42	50	60	68
	Women	8	12	11	12	10
Quebec Region	Men	116	121	134	158	185
	Women	2	2	7	12	18
Ontario Region	Men	137	157	180	178	204
	Women	24	20	20	21	24
Prairie Region	Men	492	581	582	574	560
	Women	52	55	63	52	77
Pacific Region	Men	227	233	250	268	276
	Women	17	15	17	17	22
National Total	Men	1,004	1,134	1,196	1,238	1,293
	Women	103	104	118	114	151
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,444</b>
<b>Total In Custody &amp; In Community Under Supervision</b>		<b>4,483</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>4,856</b>	<b>5,009</b>	<b>5,227</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

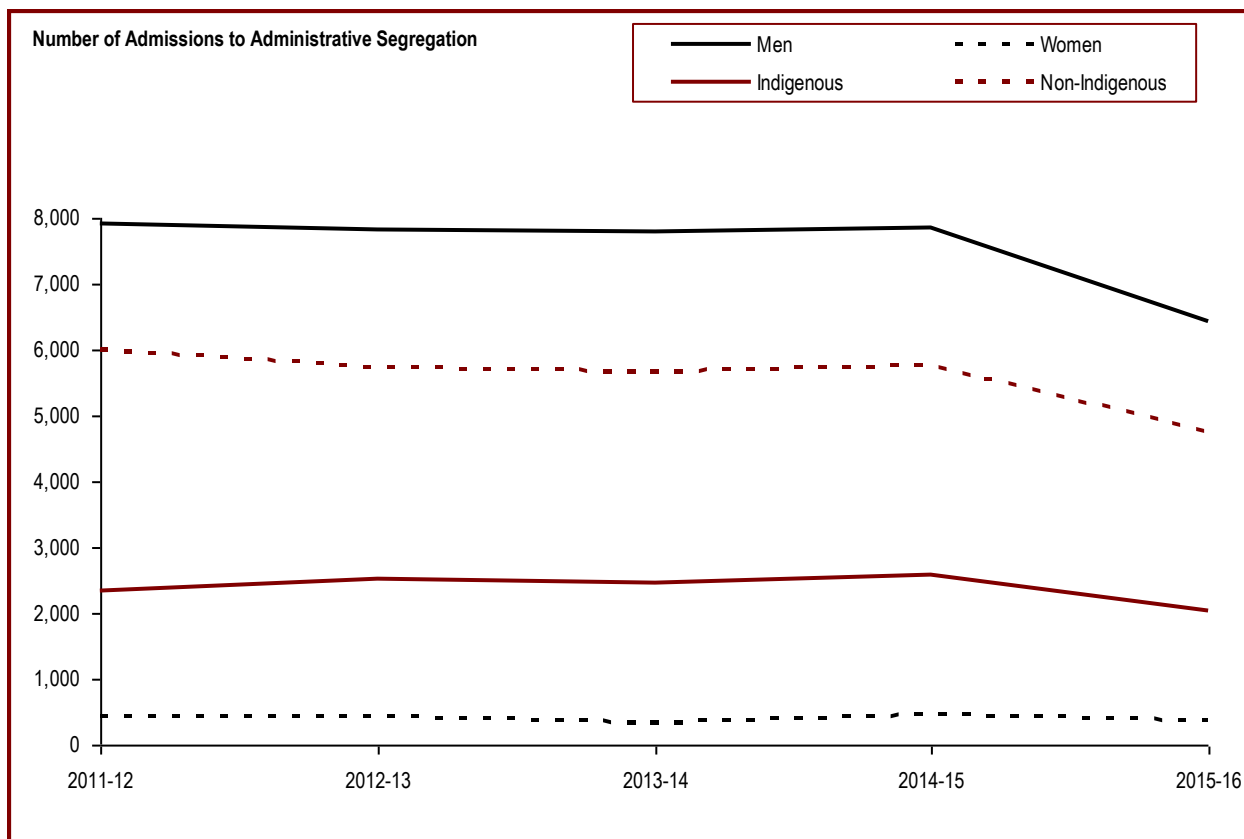
*In-Custody Population* includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility, and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

*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 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 the Yukon Territories are reported in the Pacific Region.

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

Figure C17



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2015-16, the total admissions to administrative segregation decreased 18.4% from 8,319 in 2014-2015 to 6,788 in 2015-16.
- In 2015-16, 94.4% of the total admissions were men, and admissions of Indigenous offenders accounted for 30.0%.
- At the end of fiscal year 2015-16, there were 434 offenders in administrative segregation. Of these, 422 were men and 12 were women. A total of 113 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>2011-12</b>						
CCRA 31(3-A)*	351	5,524	5,875	1,594	4,281	5,875
CCRA 31(3-B)*	18	356	374	109	265	374
CCRA 31(3-C)*	48	2,026	2,074	622	1,452	2,074
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>7,906</b>	<b>8,323</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>5,998</b>	<b>8,323</b>
<b>2012-13</b>						
CCRA 31(3-A)	373	5,274	5,647	1,653	3,994	5,647
CCRA 31(3-B)	6	390	396	115	281	396
CCRA 31(3-C)	37	2,141	2,178	733	1,445	2,178
<b>Total</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>7,805</b>	<b>8,221</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>5,720</b>	<b>8,221</b>
<b>2013-14</b>						
CCRA 31(3-A)	315	5,196	5,511	1,582	3,929	5,511
CCRA 31(3-B)	5	320	325	92	233	325
CCRA 31(3-C)	28	2,272	2,300	789	1,511	2,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>7,788</b>	<b>8,136</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>8,136</b>
<b>2014-15</b>						
CCRA 31(3-A)	427	5,288	5,715	1,695	4,020	5,715
CCRA 31(3-B)	7	328	335	103	232	335
CCRA 31(3-C)	27	2,242	2,269	772	1,497	2,269
<b>Total</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>7,858</b>	<b>8,319</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>5,749</b>	<b>8,319</b>
<b>2015-16</b>						
CCRA 31(3-A)	343	4,200	4,543	1,316	3,227	4,543
CCRA 31(3-B)	2	235	237	91	146	237
CCRA 31(3-C)	33	1,975	2,008	629	1,379	2,008
<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>6,410</b>	<b>6,788</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>6,788</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

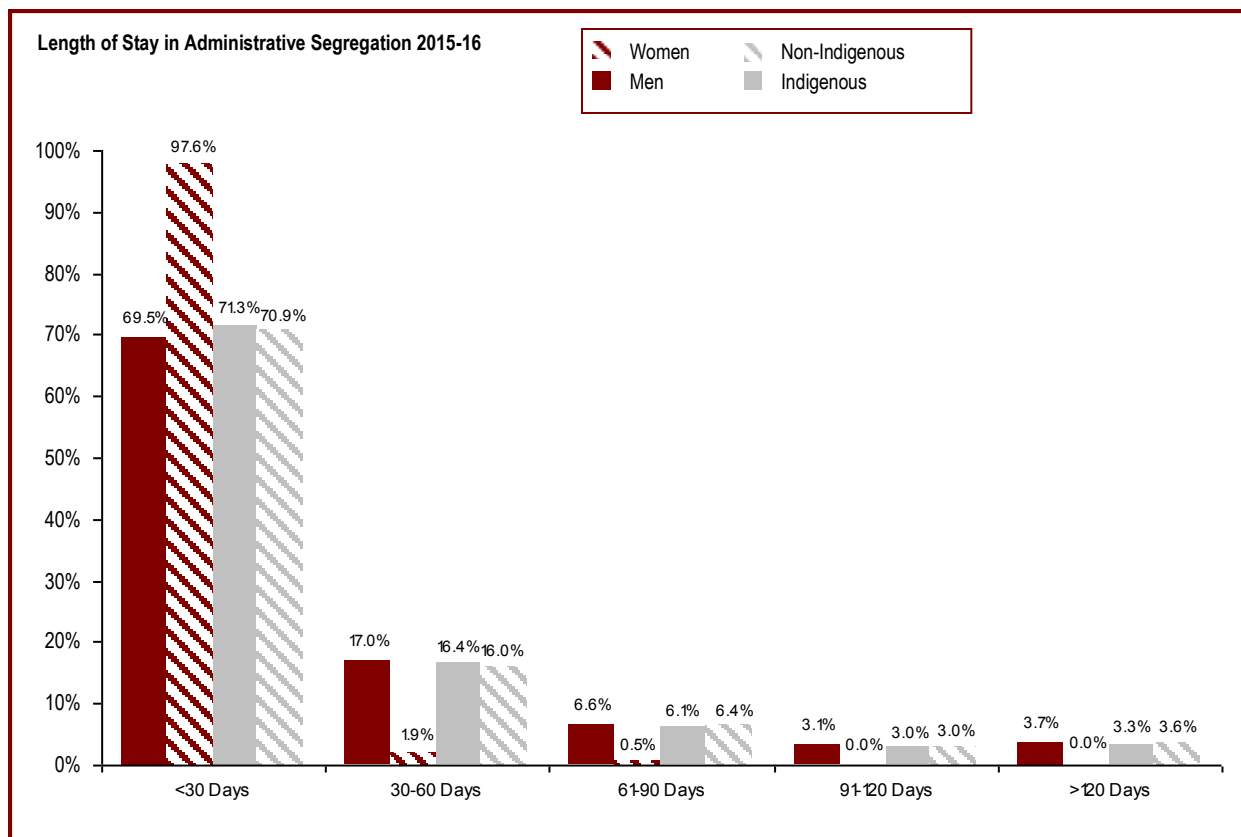
(a) the inmate has acted, has attempted to act or intends to act in a manner that jeopardizes the security of the penitentiary or the safety of any person and allowing the inmate to associate with other inmates would jeopardize the security of the penitentiary or the safety of any person;

(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.

## 71% OF ADMISSIONS TO ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION STAY FOR LESS THAN 30 DAYS

Figure C18



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Most (71.0%) placements in administrative segregation ended in 30 days or less, and 16.1% lasted between 30 and 60 days. 3.5% of placements to administrative segregation lasted more than 120 days.
- 97.6% of placements of women stayed in administrative segregation for less than 30 days.
- The number of admissions to administrative segregation that resulted in placements lasting more than 120 days in administrative segregation was slightly lower for Indigenous (3.3%) than for non-Indigenous offenders (3.6%).

### 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.

## 71% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2015-16										
< 30 days	365	97.6	4,593	69.5	1,506	71.3	3,452	70.9	4,958	71.0
30-60 days	7	1.9	1,120	17.0	346	16.4	781	16.0	1,127	16.1
61-90 days	2	0.5	438	6.6	128	6.1	312	6.4	440	6.3
91-120 days	0	0.0	208	3.1	63	3.0	145	3.0	208	3.0
> 120 days	0	0.0	247	3.7	70	3.3	177	3.6	247	3.5
Total	374	100.0	6,606	100.0	2,113	100.0	4,867	100.0	6,980	100.0

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.

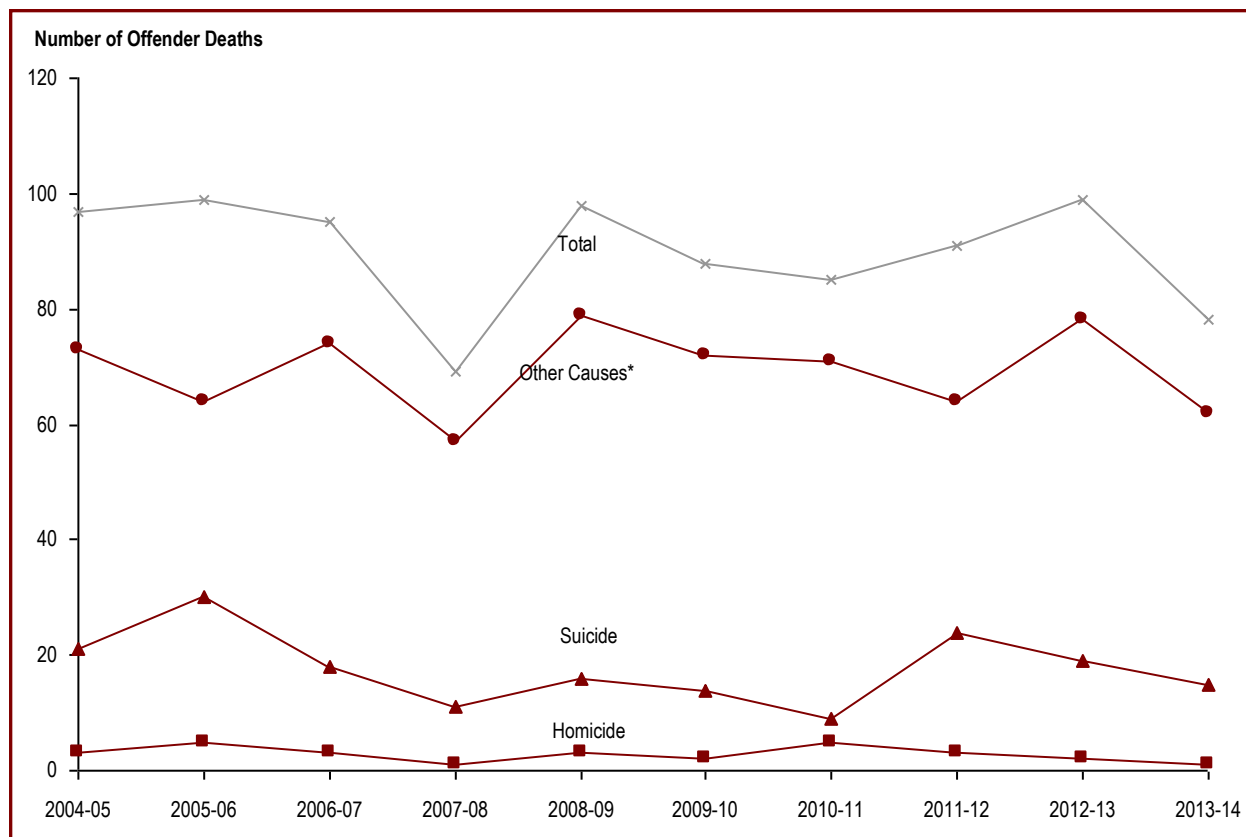
Administrative segregation is the involuntary or voluntary separation, when specific legal requirements are met, of an inmate from the general population, other than pursuant to a disciplinary decision. As per subsection 31(3) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*:

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 HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C19



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

- In the ten-year period from 2004-05 to 2013-14, 519 federal offenders and 380 provincial offenders have died while in custody.
- During this time period, suicides accounted for 16.2% of federal offender deaths and 24.5% of provincial offender deaths. The suicide rate was approximately 68 per 100,000 for incarcerated federal offenders, and approximately 40 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders\*\*. These rates are significantly higher than Canada's 2007 rate of 10.2 suicides per 100,000 people.
- Between 2004-05 and 2013-14, 4.4% of the federal offender deaths were due to homicide, whereas homicide accounted for 1.3% of provincial offender deaths. The homicide rate for incarcerated federal offenders was approximately 21 per 100,000 and 2.2 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders\*\*. These rates are significantly higher than the national homicide rate of 1.6 per 100,000 people in 2007.

**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 not stated.

\*\*For the calculation of rates, the total actual in-count numbers between 2004-05 and 2013-14 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 HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C19

Year	Type of Death						Total
	Homicide		Suicide		Other*		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Federal							
2004-05	3	6.1	9	18.4	37	75.5	49
2005-06	3	6.1	10	20.4	36	73.5	49
2006-07	3	4.9	10	16.4	48	78.7	61
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
Total	29	4.4	84	16.2	412	79.4	519
Provincial							
2004-05	0	0.0	12	25.0	36	75.0	48
2005-06	2	4.0	20	40.0	28	56.0	50
2006-07	0	0.0	8	23.5	26	76.5	34
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	0	0.0	6	20.0	24	80.0	30
Total	5	1.3	93	24.5	282	74.2	380
Total Federal and Provincial Offender Deaths	28	3.1	177	19.7	694	77.2	899

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

**Note:**

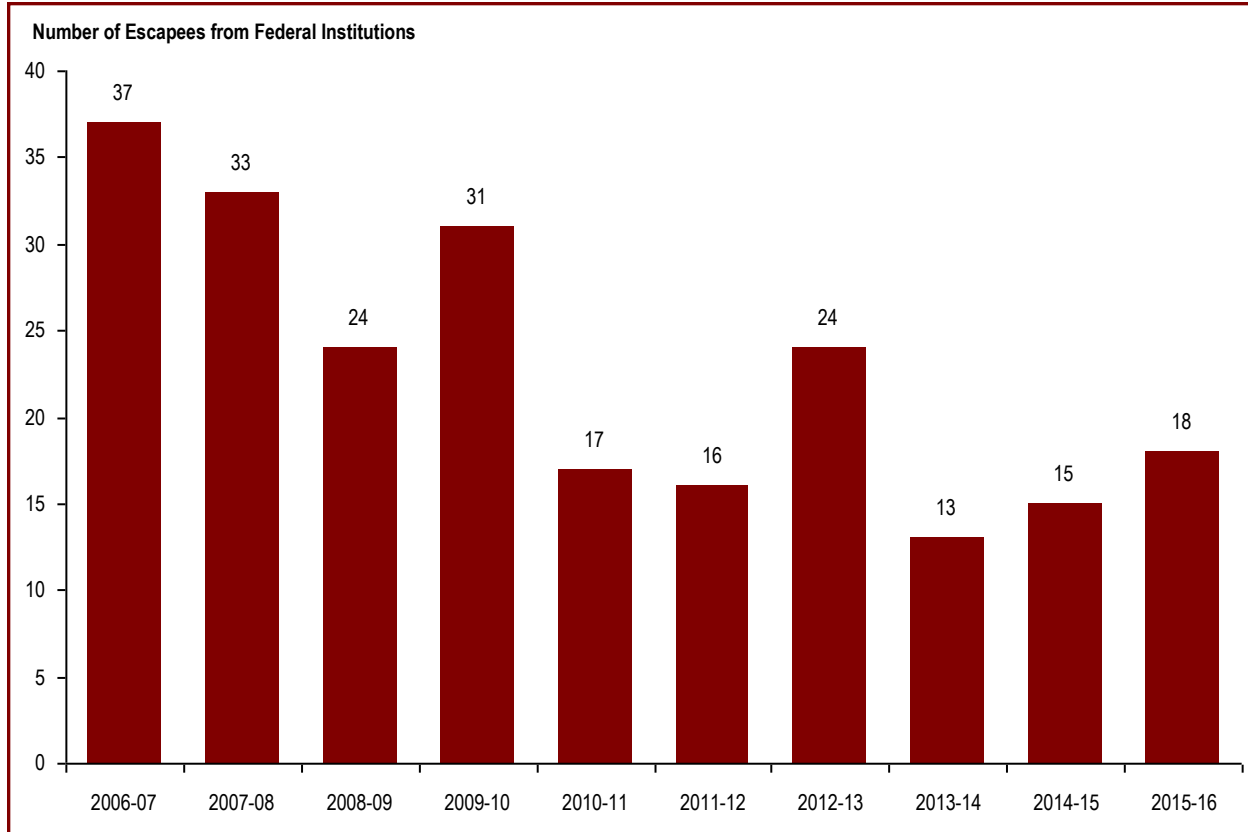
\*Other causes of death include: natural causes, accidental deaths, death as a result of a legal intervention, other causes of death and where cause of death was not stated.

Percent calculation include deaths where the cause was unknown. Between 2001-02 and 2013-14, there were 54 deaths in federal custody and 129 deaths in provincial custody where the cause was unknown.

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

Figure C20



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2015-16, there were 15 escape incidents involving a total of 18 offenders. All of the 18 offenders were recaptured.
- In 2015-16, there were 2 inmates who escaped from medium security units of multi-level institutions and 16 inmates who escaped from minimum security units.
- Offenders who escaped from federal institutions in 2015-16 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.

## THE NUMBER OF ESCAPEES

Table C20

Type of Escapes	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Escapes from Multi-level Security	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	0	0	0	0
Escapes from Maximum Security	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	0	0	0	0
Escapes from Medium Security	0	0	1	0	2
Number of Escapees	0	0	1	0	2
Escapes from Minimum Security	15	18	10	14	13
Number of Escapees	16	24	12	15	16
<b>Total Number of Escape Incidents</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Total Number of Escapees</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>

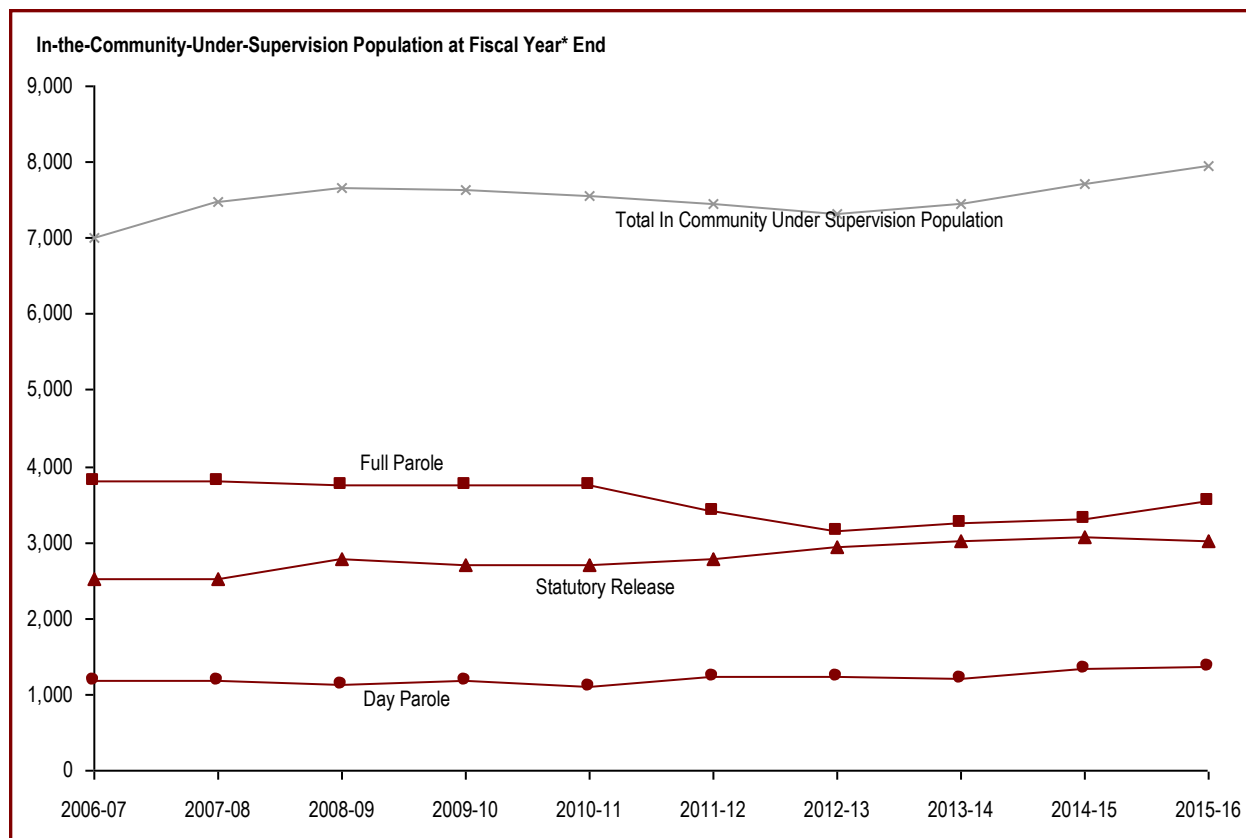
Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

**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 3 YEARS

Figure C21



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Over the past five years, the total offender population supervised in the community increased by 6.7%. For the same period, the total number of offenders on full parole increased by 4.0% while the proportion of offenders on statutory release increased by 8.5%.
- At the end of fiscal year 2015-2016, there were 7,373 men and 574 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 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 3 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	
2006-07	108	1,072	319	3,493	80	2,428	507	6,993	7,500	
2007-08	114	1,062	326	3,477	113	2,395	553	6,934	7,487	-0.2
2008-09	106	1,017	344	3,419	113	2,675	563	7,111	7,674	2.5
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

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 Canada Border Services Agency.

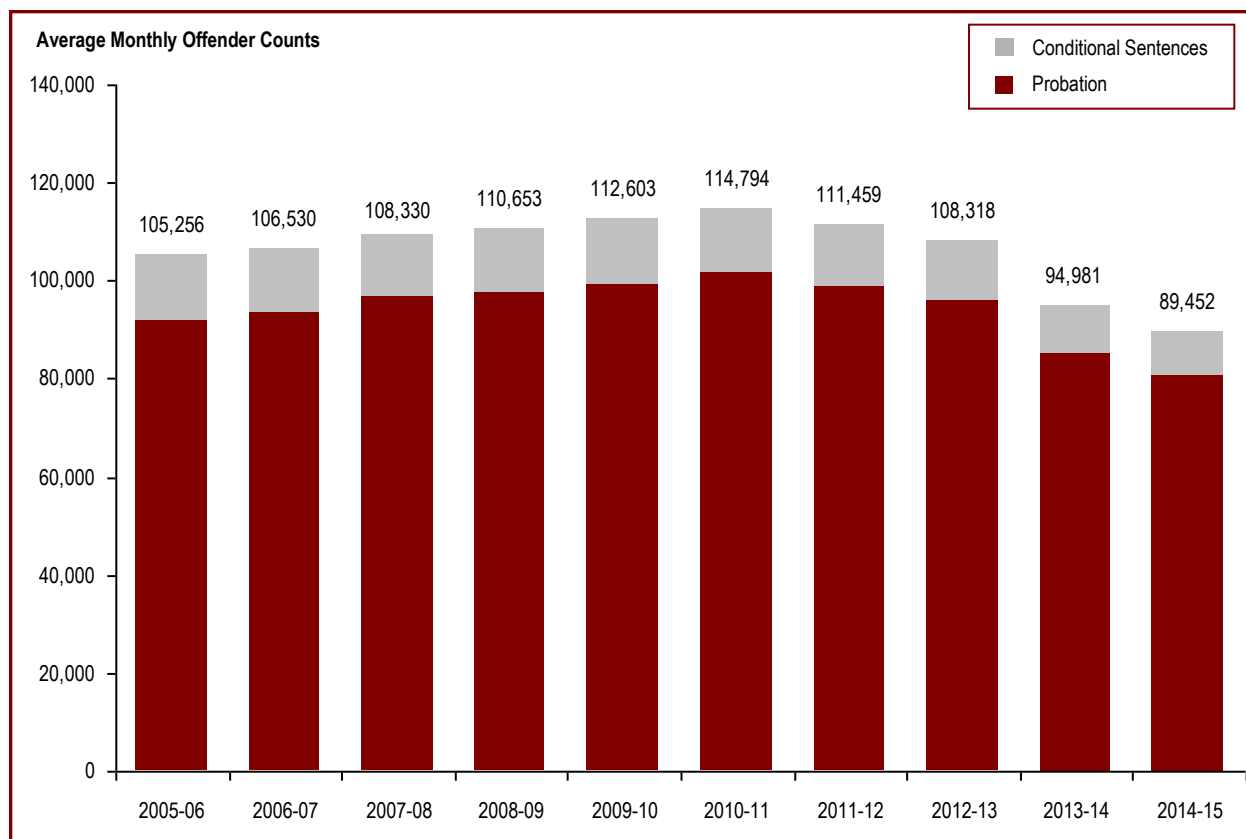
The data presented above do not include offenders who were on long term supervision orders (See Figure/Table E4).

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.

\*Percent change is measured from the previous year.

## PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION DECREASED

Figure C22



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

- The provincial/territorial community corrections population decreased in the last four years. Since 2010-11, it has decreased 22.1% from 114,794 in 2010-11 to 89,452 in 2014-15.
- There has been a gradual decline in the number of offenders on conditional sentence orders over the past six years. It has decreased 33.4% from 13,124 in 2008-09 to 8,747 in 2014-15.
- In 2014-15, the total number of offenders on probation was 80,705, the lowest it has been in the past decade.

**Note:**

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

---

**PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION DECREASED**


---

**Table C22**

Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Conditional Sentence	Total
2005-06	92,004	13,252	105,256
2006-07	93,754	12,776	106,530
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	108,318
2013-14	84,905	10,077	94,981
2014-15	80,705	8,747	89,452

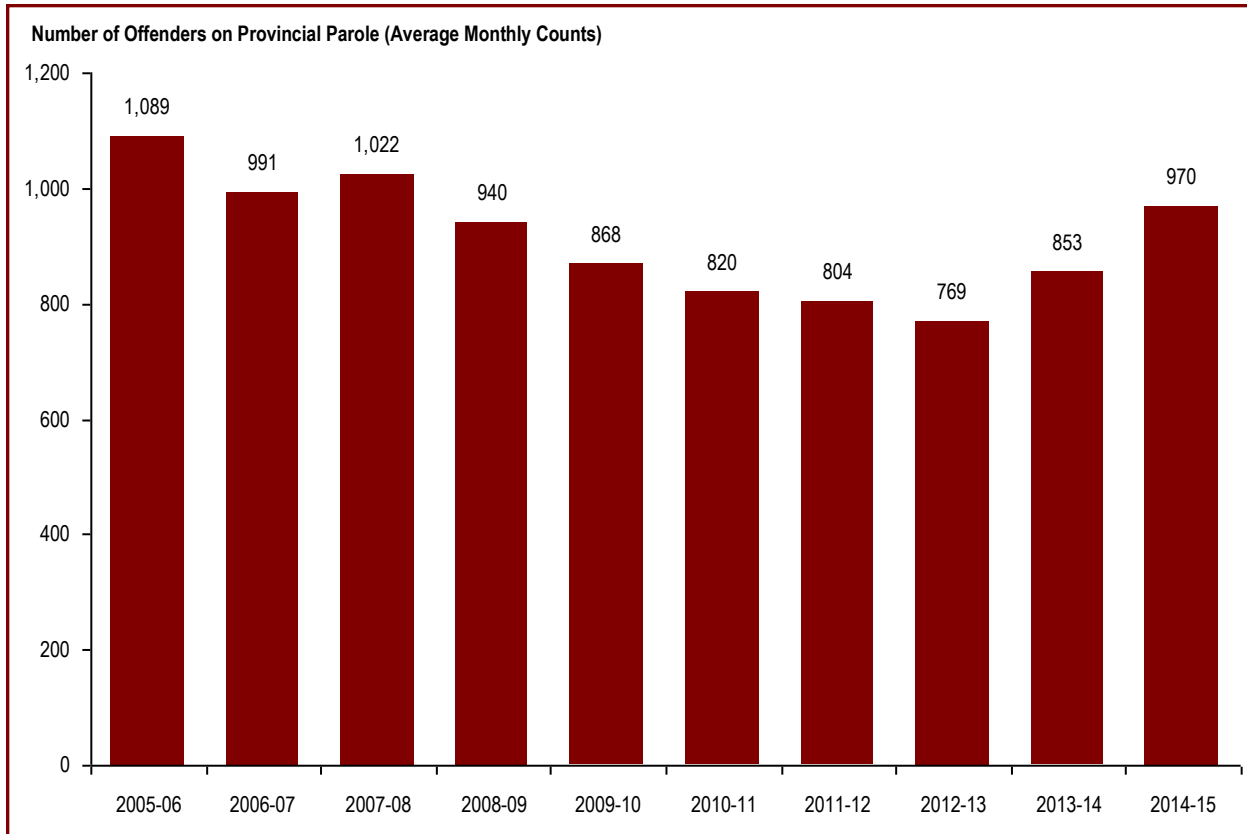
Source: Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

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

- The number of offenders on provincial parole increased 13.7% from 853 offenders in 2013-14 to 970 in 2014-15.
- Over the past ten years, there has been a 10.9% decrease in the number of offenders on provincial parole, from 1,089 in 2005-06 to 970 in 2014-15.

**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 the Yukon, Nunavut and Northwest Territories.

## THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE INCREASED

Table C23

Year	Average Monthly Counts on Provincial Parole					Total	Percent Change
	Provincial Boards				Parole Board of Canada**		
	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia*	Total			
2005-06	628	152	147	926	163	1,089	10.4
2006-07	593	142	120	855	136	991	-9.0
2007-08	581	205	n/a	785	237	1,022	3.1
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	819	151	970	13.7

Source: 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 the Yukon, Nunavut and Northwest Territories.

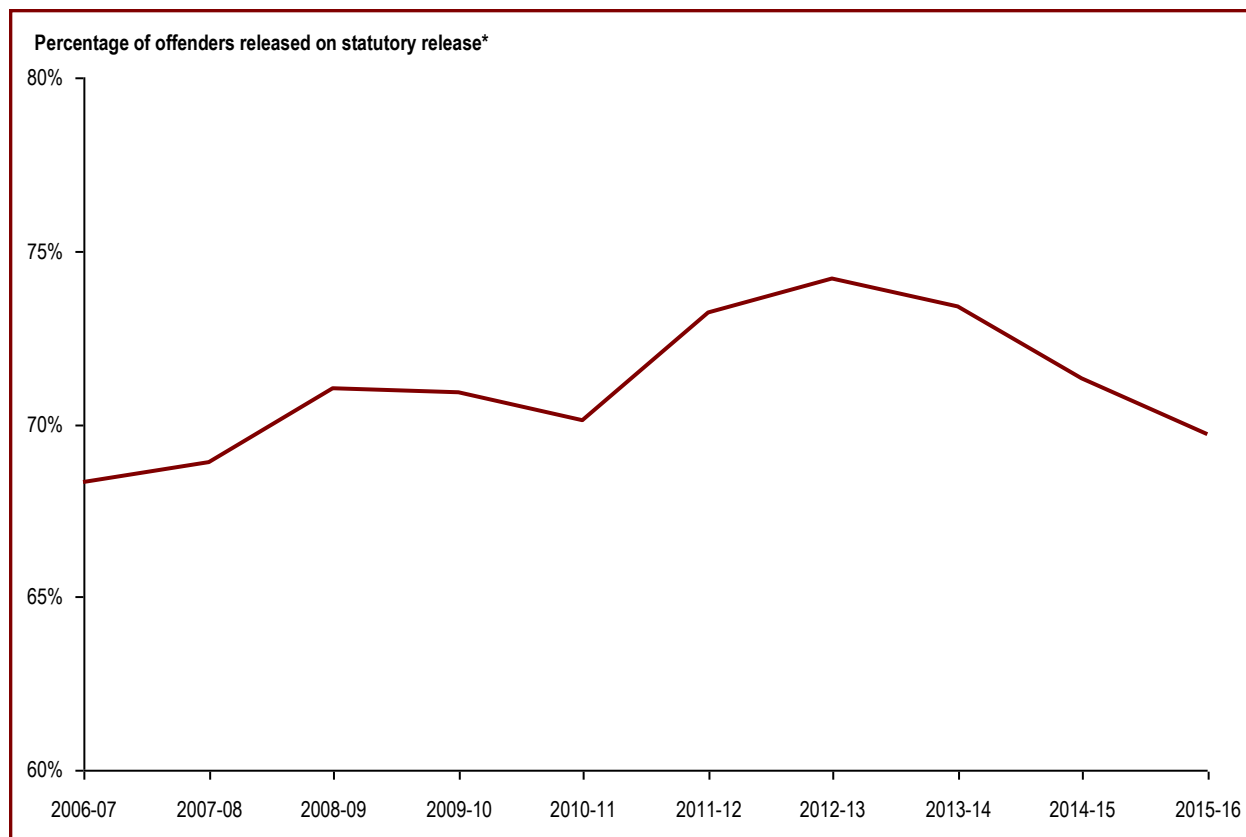
## SECTION D

### CONDITIONAL RELEASE



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

Figure D1



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In fiscal year 2015-16, 69.7% of all releases from federal institutions were at statutory release.
- In fiscal year 2015-16, 82.4% of releases for Indigenous offenders were at statutory release compared to 65.2% of releases for Non-Indigenous offenders.
- Over the past ten years, the percentage of releases at statutory release increased from 68.3% to 69.7%.

### 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 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 AT STATUTORY RELEASE DECREASED IN THE PAST THREE YEARS

Table D1

Year	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Total Offender Population		
	Statutory Release	Total Releases	Percent*	Statutory Release	Total Releases	Percent*	Statutory Release	Total Releases	Percent*
2006-07	1,194	1,531	78.0%	3,994	6,060	65.9%	5,188	7,591	68.3%
2007-08	1,363	1,695	80.4%	4,066	6,184	65.8%	5,429	7,879	68.9%
2008-09	1,412	1,687	83.7%	4,303	6,363	67.6%	5,715	8,050	71.0%
2009-10	1,385	1,686	82.1%	4,153	6,120	67.9%	5,538	7,806	70.9%
2010-11	1,293	1,552	83.3%	3,787	5,694	66.5%	5,080	7,246	70.1%
2011-12	1,422	1,712	83.1%	3,879	5,528	70.2%	5,301	7,240	73.2%
2012-13	1,567	1,878	83.4%	4,021	5,655	71.1%	5,588	7,533	74.2%
2013-14	1,653	1,949	84.8%	3,983	5,732	69.5%	5,636	7,681	73.4%
2014-15	1,683	1,995	84.4%	3,690	5,538	66.6%	5,373	7,533	71.3%
2015-16	1,635	1,984	82.4%	3,673	5,631	65.2%	5,308	7,615	69.7%

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

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

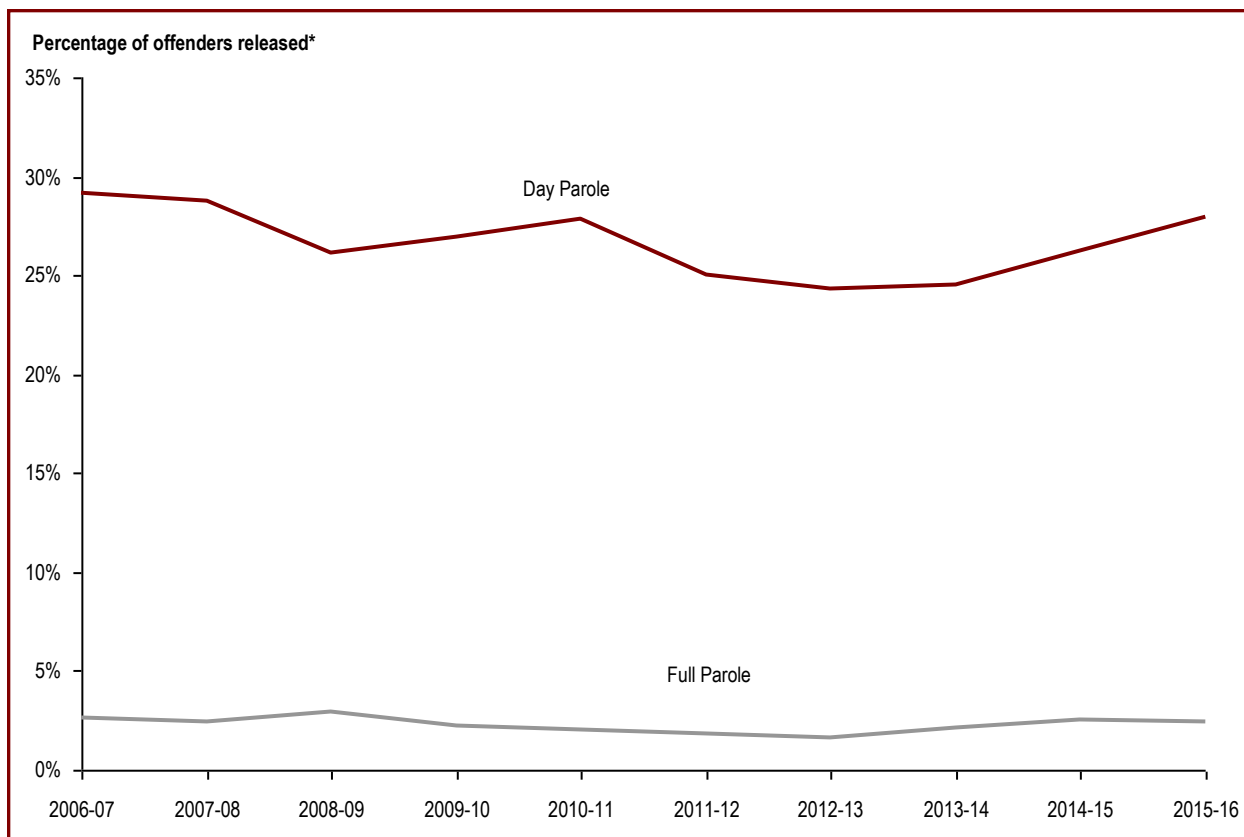
The data includes all releases from federal institution or Healing Lodge in a given fiscal year excluding offenders with quashed sentences, offenders who died in custody LTSO releases, offenders released at warrant expiry and offenders transferred to foreign countries. An offender may be released more 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 THREE YEARS

Figure D2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In fiscal year 2015-16, 27.9% of all releases from federal institutions were on day parole and 2.4% were on full parole.
- In fiscal year 2015-16, 16.8% of releases for Indigenous offenders were on day parole and 0.8% were on full parole compared to 31.9% and 2.9%, respectively for Non-Indigenous offenders.
- Over the past ten years, the percentage of releases on day parole decreased from 29.1% to 27.9% and the percentage of releases on full parole decreased from 2.6% to 2.4%.

### 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 THREE 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
2006-07	#	323	14	1,531	1,886	180	6,060	2,209	194	7,591
	%	21.1%	0.9%		31.1%	3.0%		29.1%	2.6%	
2007-08	#	315	17	1,695	1,946	172	6,184	2,261	189	7,879
	%	18.6%	1.0%		31.5%	2.8%		28.7%	2.4%	
2008-09	#	259	16	1,687	1,846	214	6,363	2,105	230	8,050
	%	15.4%	0.9%		29.0%	3.4%		26.1%	2.9%	
2009-10	#	289	12	1,686	1,807	160	6,120	2,096	172	7,806
	%	17.1%	0.7%		29.5%	2.6%		26.9%	2.2%	
2010-11	#	248	11	1,552	1,770	137	5,694	2,018	148	7,246
	%	16.0%	0.7%		31.1%	2.4%		27.8%	2.0%	
2011-12	#	278	12	1,712	1,533	116	5,528	1,811	128	7,240
	%	16.2%	0.7%		27.7%	2.1%		25.0%	1.8%	
2012-13	#	304	7	1,878	1,524	110	5,655	1,828	117	7,533
	%	16.2%	0.4%		26.9%	1.9%		24.3%	1.6%	
2013-14	#	278	18	1,949	1,604	145	5,732	1,882	163	7,681
	%	14.3%	0.9%		28.0%	2.5%		24.5%	2.1%	
2014-15	#	302	10	1,995	1,673	175	5,538	1,975	185	7,533
	%	15.1%	0.5%		30.2%	3.2%		26.2%	2.5%	
2015-16	#	334	15	1,984	1,794	164	5,631	2,128	179	7,615
	%	16.8%	0.8%		31.9%	2.9%		27.9%	2.4%	

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.

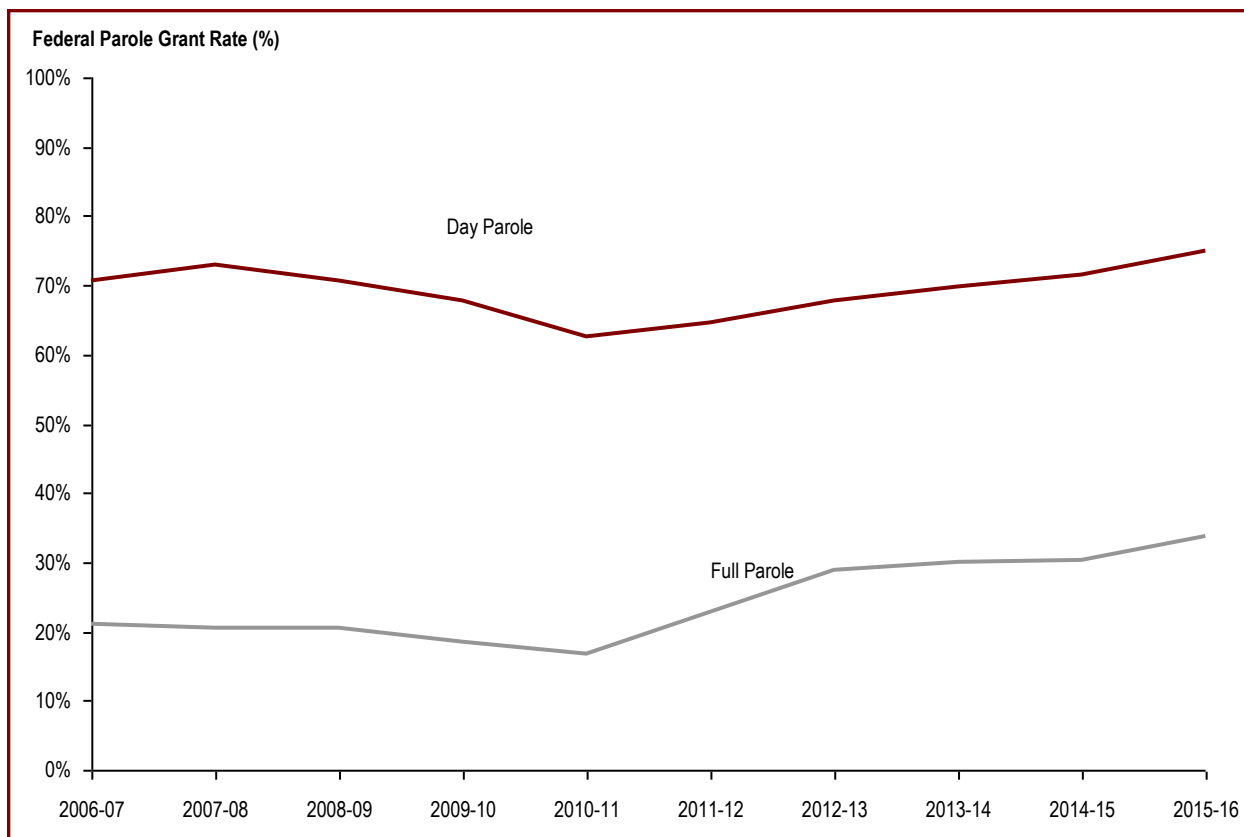
Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada whereby the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

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

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

## FEDERAL DAY AND FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES INCREASED

Figure D3



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2015-16, the federal day parole grant rate increased (to 75%; +3.7%) and the federal full parole grant rate increased (3.2% to 33.6%) compared to 2014-15.
- Over the last 10 years, female offenders were more likely to be granted day parole (82.4%; 68.4%) and full parole (38.1%; 24.1%) than male offenders.

### 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 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. 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	2006-07	143	2,039	31	876	82.2	69.9	70.6	984	1,428
	2007-08	162	2,001	22	776	88.0	72.1	73.0	977	1,482
	2008-09	135	1,908	24	825	84.9	69.8	70.6	1,000	1,525
	2009-10	151	1,959	40	967	79.1	67.0	67.7	947	1,491
	2010-11	134	1,856	40	1,151	77.0	61.7	62.6	970	1,591
	2011-12	248	2,492	64	1,443	79.5	63.3	64.5	0	0
	2012-13	287	2,823	71	1,417	80.2	66.6	67.6	14	21
	2013-14	244	2,828	52	1,274	82.4	68.9	69.8	39	47
	2014-15	293	3,026	51	1,283	85.2	70.2	71.3	38	45
	2015-16	286	3,098	51	1,080	84.9	74.2	75.0	86	90
Full Parole	2006-07	41	523	81	2,035	33.6	20.4	21.0	1,038	1,042
	2007-08	40	490	70	1,990	36.4	19.8	20.5	1,030	1,036
	2008-09	43	495	61	2,017	41.3	19.7	20.6	1,097	1,100
	2009-10	32	459	89	2,077	26.4	18.1	18.5	1,004	1,010
	2010-11	20	435	85	2,206	19.0	16.5	16.6	1,046	1,059
	2011-12	76	643	126	2,317	37.6	21.7	22.7	0	0
	2012-13	90	913	141	2,329	39.0	28.2	28.9	26	26
	2013-14	84	901	103	2,201	44.9	29.0	29.9	126	142
	2014-15	87	966	106	2,305	45.1	29.5	30.4	119	137
	2015-16	94	1,061	126	2,156	42.7	33.0	33.6	166	185

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.

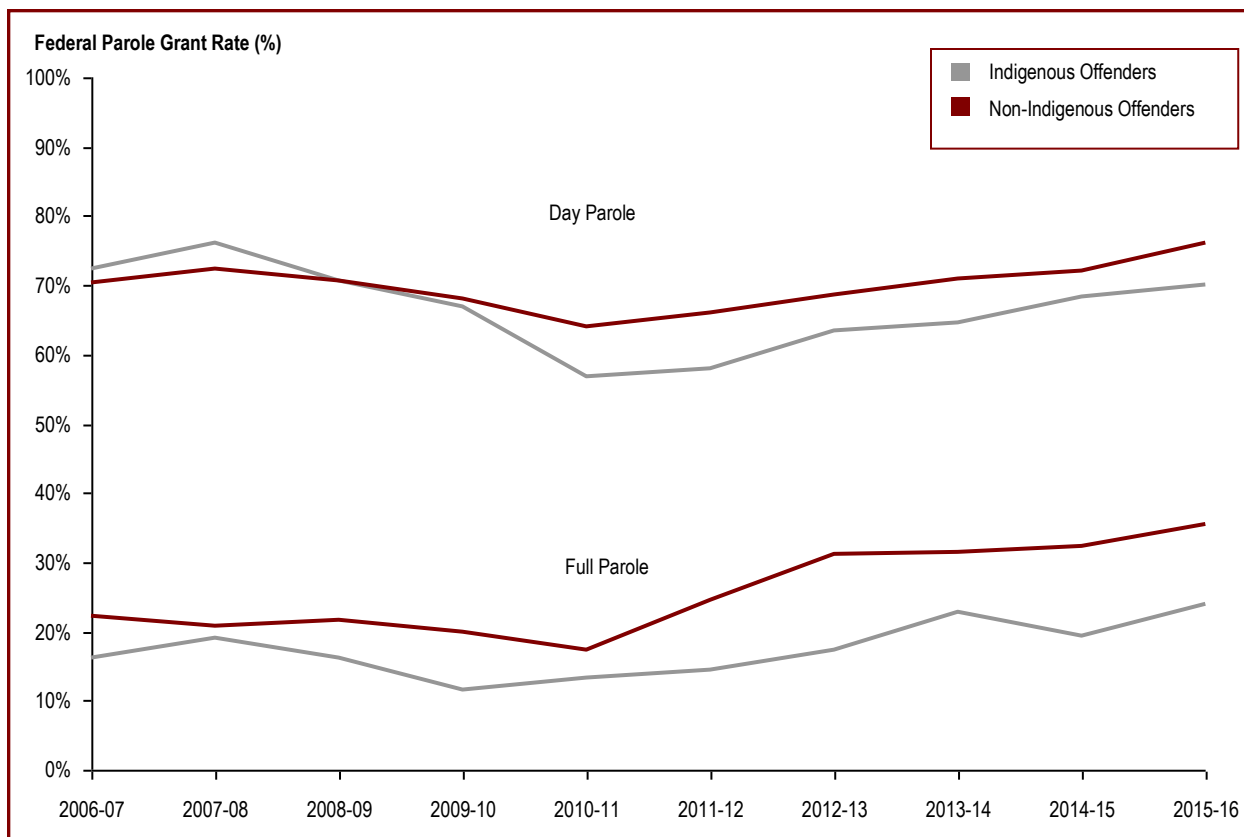
Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender 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-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 decisions 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. A sufficiently large proportion of 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 2015-16, the federal day parole grant rate increased for both Indigenous (to 69.9%; +2.0%) and non-Indigenous offenders (to 76.1%; +4.0%) compared to 2014-15.
- In 2015-16, the federal full parole grant rate increased for both Indigenous (to 23.8%; +4.6%) and non-Indigenous offenders (to 35.5%; +3.0%) compared to the previous year.
- Over the 10 year period between 2006-07 and 2015-16, the grant rates for Indigenous offenders were lower than for non-Indigenous offenders for federal day parole (66.0%; 70.1%) and full parole (17.3%; 26.4%).

### 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. A sufficiently large proportion of 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	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Total Number Granted/Denied
		Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	
Day Parole	2006-07	450	169	72.7	1,732	738	70.1	<b>3,089</b>
	2007-08	408	127	76.3	1,755	671	72.3	<b>2,961</b>
	2008-09	380	156	70.9	1,663	693	70.6	<b>2,892</b>
	2009-10	399	203	66.3	1,711	804	68.0	<b>3,117</b>
	2010-11	369	281	56.8	1,621	910	64.0	<b>3,181</b>
	2011-12	453	339	57.2	2,287	1,168	66.2	<b>4,247</b>
	2012-13	544	312	63.6	2,566	1,176	68.6	<b>4,598</b>
	2013-14	514	293	63.7	2,558	1,033	71.2	<b>4,398</b>
	2014-15	553	262	67.9	2,766	1,072	72.1	<b>4,653</b>
	2015-16	597	257	69.9	2,787	874	76.1	<b>4,515</b>
Full Parole	2006-07	76	401	15.9	488	1,715	22.2	<b>2,680</b>
	2007-08	83	356	18.9	447	1,704	20.8	<b>2,590</b>
	2008-09	73	383	16.0	465	1,695	21.5	<b>2,616</b>
	2009-10	50	400	11.1	441	1,766	20.0	<b>2,657</b>
	2010-11	71	471	13.1	384	1,820	17.4	<b>2,746</b>
	2011-12	74	458	13.9	645	1,985	24.5	<b>3,162</b>
	2012-13	99	466	17.5	904	2,004	31.1	<b>3,473</b>
	2013-14	119	416	22.2	866	1,888	31.4	<b>3,289</b>
	2014-15	106	445	19.2	947	1,966	32.5	<b>3,464</b>
	2015-16	135	432	23.8	1,020	1,850	35.5	<b>3,437</b>

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.

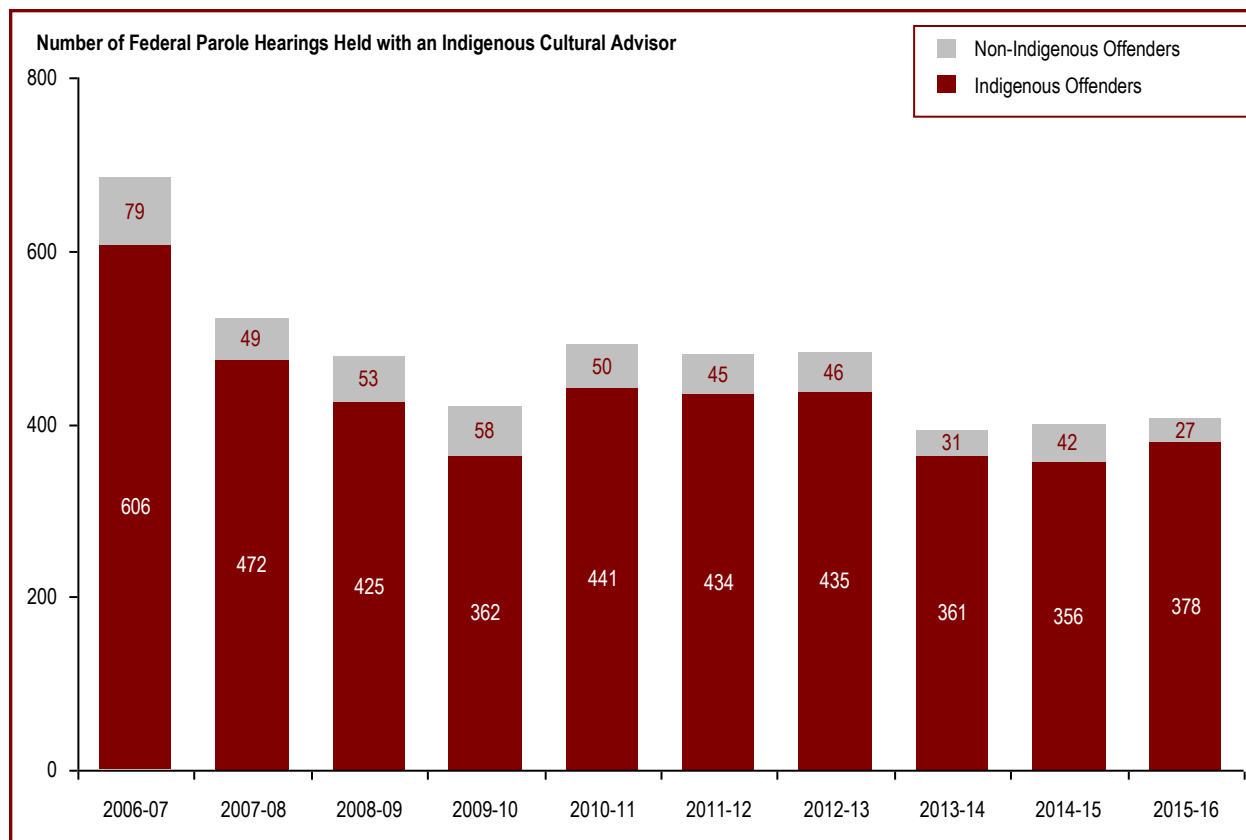
Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless 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-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. A sufficiently large proportion of APR-affected population were granted regular federal day parole and full parole, perhaps inflating the grant rates.

## FEDERAL HEARINGS WITH AN INDIGENOUS CULTURAL ADVISOR INCREASED

Figure D5



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2015-16, the number of federal hearings held with an Indigenous Cultural Advisor increased (to 405; +1.7%) compared to 2014-2015.
- In 2015-16, 40.0% (378) of all federal hearings with Indigenous offenders were held with an Indigenous Cultural Advisor.
- In 2015-16, 0.7% (27) of all federal hearings with offenders who did not self-identify as Indigenous were held with an Indigenous Cultural Advisor.

### 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 were sensitive to Indigenous cultural values and traditions. This type of hearing is available to both Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders.



## FEDERAL HEARINGS WITH AN INDIGENOUS CULTURAL ADVISOR INCREASED

Table D5

Year	Hearings held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor								
	Indigenous Offenders			Non-Indigenous Offenders			All Offenders		
	Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor		Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor		Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor	
	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%
2006-07	1,394	606	43.5	5,242	79	1.5	6,636	685	10.3
2007-08	1,273	472	37.1	4,728	49	1.0	6,001	521	8.7
2008-09	1,224	425	34.7	4,396	53	1.2	5,620	478	8.5
2009-10	1,181	362	30.7	4,499	58	1.3	5,680	420	7.4
2010-11	1,214	441	36.3	4,366	50	1.1	5,580	491	8.8
2011-12	1,244	434	34.9	4,667	45	1.0	5,911	479	8.1
2012-13	1,276	435	34.1	4,689	46	1.0	5,965	481	8.1
2013-14	906	361	39.8	3,695	31	0.8	4,601	392	8.5
2014-15	868	356	41.0	3,850	42	1.1	4,718	398	8.4
2015-16	946	378	40.0	3,987	27	0.7	4,933	405	8.2

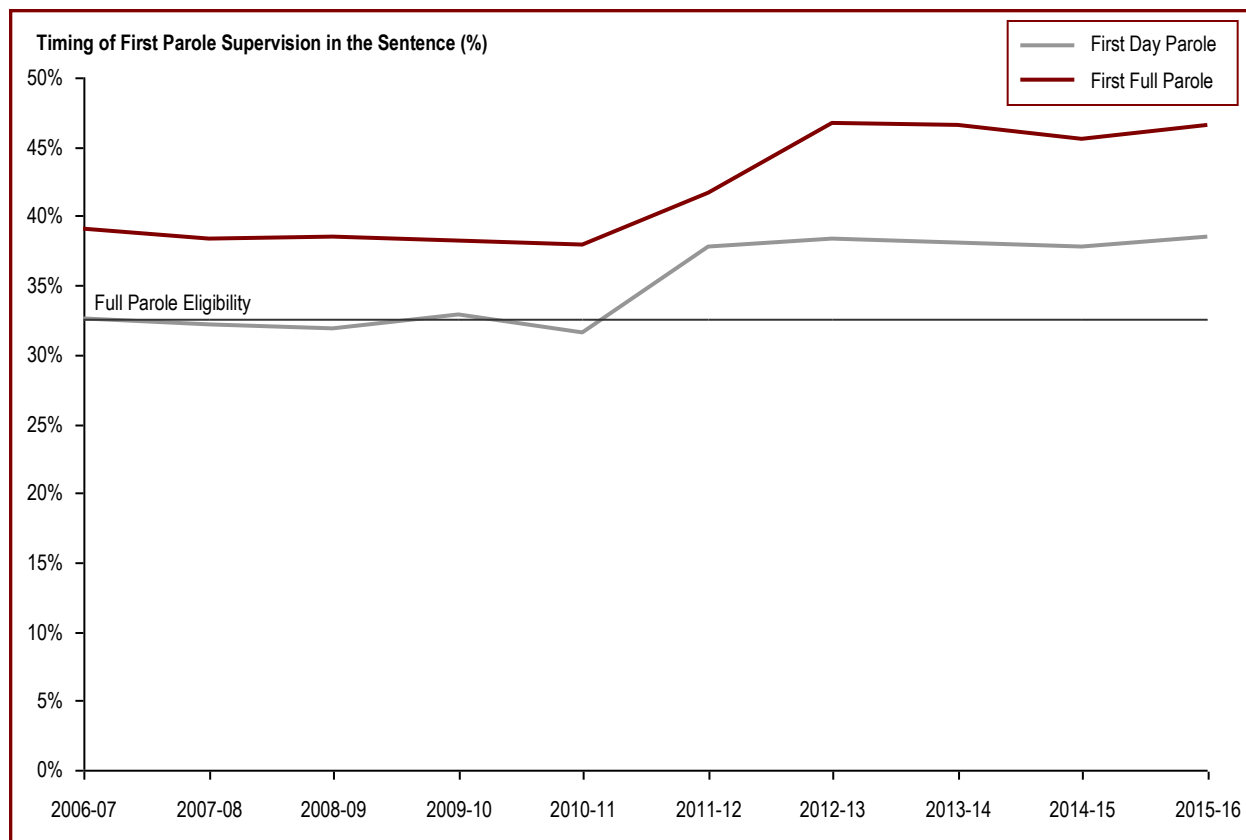
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**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 were sensitive to Indigenous cultural values and traditions. This type of hearing is available to both Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders.

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

Figure D6



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2015-16, the average proportion of sentence served before the first parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences increased (to 38.5%; +0.8%) for federal day parole and (to 46.5%; +0.9%) for federal full parole compared to the previous year.
- In 2015-16, female offenders served an average of 1.8% less of their sentences before the first federal day parole supervision (36.9%; 38.7%) and 1.4% less of their sentences before the federal first federal full parole supervision (45.2%; 46.6%) than male offenders
- In 2015-16, female offenders and male offenders served an average of 9.5% and 5.5% more of their sentences before the first federal day parole supervision and 8.3% and 6.4% more of their sentences before the first federal full parole supervision compared to 2006-07.

### Note:

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

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

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility.

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-scheduled offences (some of whom were former APR-eligible offenders).

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

Table D6

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Federal Day Parole			First Federal Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Percentage of sentence incarcerated						
2006-07	27.4	33.2	<b>32.6</b>	37.2	39.3	<b>39.1</b>
2007-08	30.3	32.3	<b>32.1</b>	37.9	38.4	<b>38.4</b>
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	46.8	<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>	44.5	45.7	<b>45.6</b>
2015-16	36.9	38.7	<b>38.5</b>	45.2	46.6	<b>46.5</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.

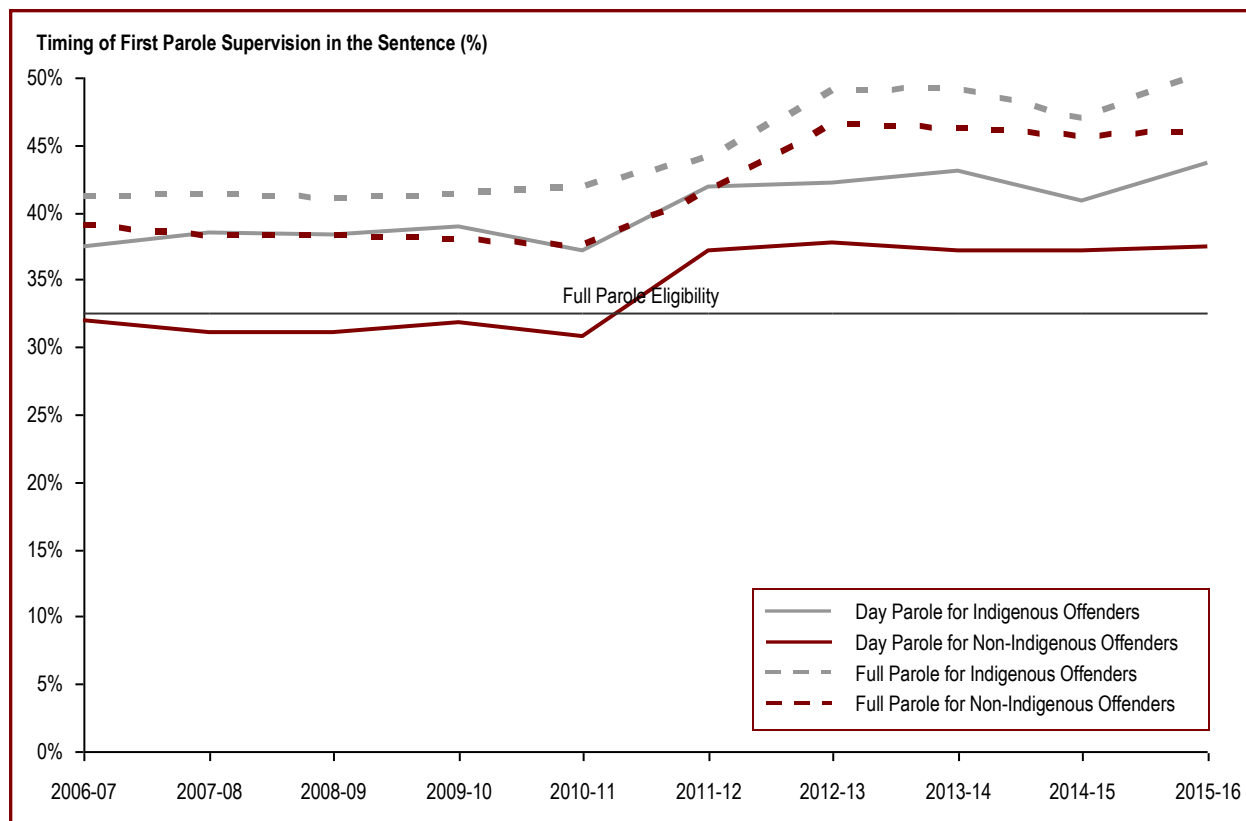
These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction, excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

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 6 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-scheduled 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 2015-16, the average proportion of time served before the first federal day parole supervision period (37.5% vs. 43.7%) and the first federal full parole supervision period (46.0% vs. 50.5%) were lower for non-Indigenous offenders than for Indigenous offenders.

### Note:

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

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

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility.

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-scheduled 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						
2006-07	37.3	31.9	32.6	41.1	38.9	39.1
2007-08	38.3	31.1	32.1	41.0	38.1	38.4
2008-09	38.3	31.0	31.9	41.0	38.2	38.5
2009-10	38.8	31.9	32.8	41.2	37.9	38.2
2010-11	37.3	30.8	31.6	41.6	37.5	37.9
2011-12	41.8	37.1	37.8	43.9	41.4	41.6
2012-13	42.1	37.7	38.4	49.0	46.5	46.7
2013-14	43.1	37.1	38.0	49.1	46.2	46.6
2014-15	40.8	37.1	37.7	46.9	45.5	45.6
2015-16	43.7	37.5	38.5	50.5	46.0	46.5

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.

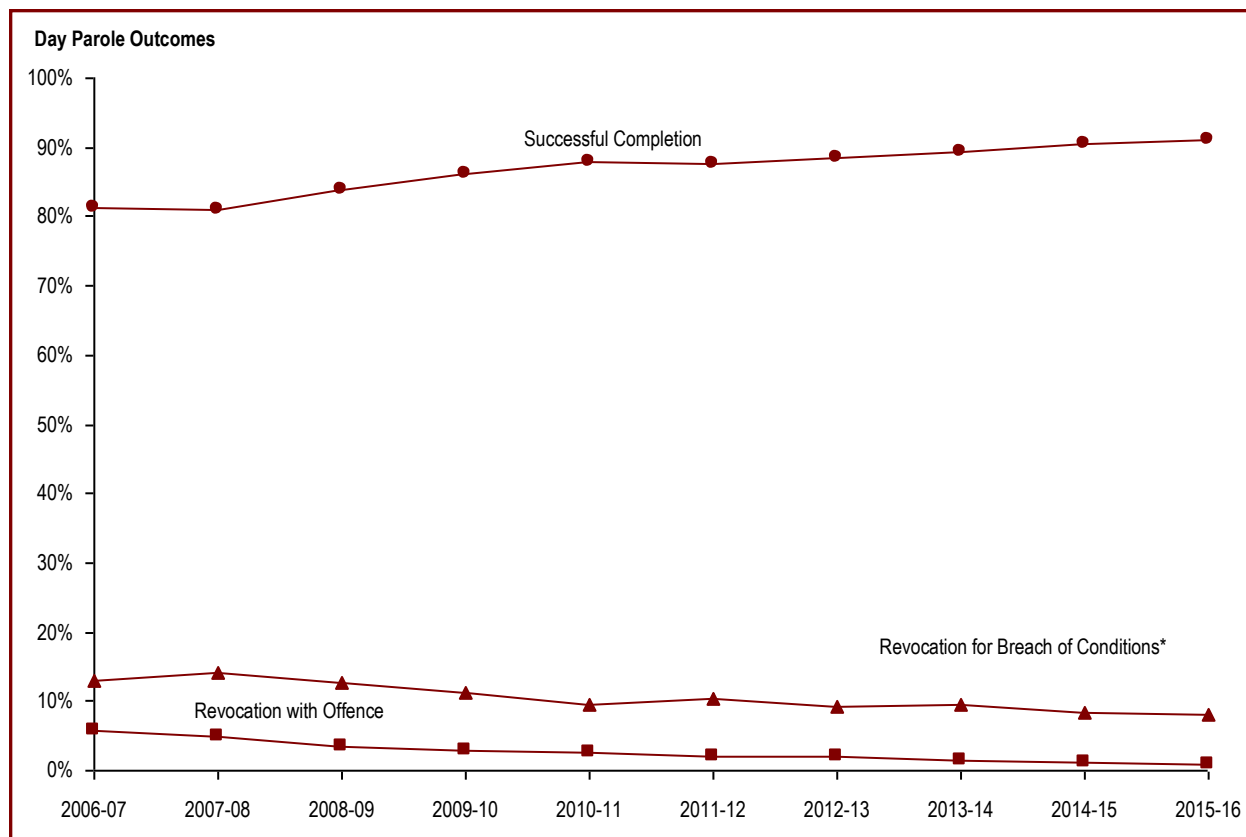
These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction, excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

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 6 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-scheduled offences (some of whom were former APR-eligible offenders).

## SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLE

Figure D8



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- Since 2006-07, over 80.0% of federal day parole supervision periods have been successfully completed.
- In 2015-16, the successful completion rate of federal day parole supervision periods was 91.2%, an increase of 0.7% compared to 2014-15.
- During the five-year period between 2011-12 and 2015-16, the successful completion rate for offenders released on APR day parole was 2.0% higher than for offenders released on regular day parole (91.5% vs. 89.5%).
- In 2015-16, 0.7% of federal day parole supervision periods ended with a non-violent offence and 0.2% ended with a violent offence.
- In 2015-16, the successful completion rate of federal day parole was higher for male offenders than for female offenders (91.4% vs. 89.3%).

**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.

## SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLE

Table D8

Federal Day Parole Outcomes	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	1,912	87.4	2,738	88.6	2,768	89.2	2,784	90.4	2,979	91.1
Accelerated	364	89.2	21	95.5	27	100.0	36	100.0	37	100.0
Total	2,276	87.7	2,759	88.6	2,795	89.3	2,820	90.5	3,016	91.2
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	232	10.6	288	9.3	293	9.4	262	8.5	263	8.0
Accelerated	35	8.6	1	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	267	10.3	289	9.3	293	9.4	262	8.4	263	8.0
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	37	1.7	59	1.9	35	1.1	34	1.1	24	0.7
Accelerated	8	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	45	1.7	59	1.9	35	1.1	34	1.1	24	0.7
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	7	0.3	6	0.2	6	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.2
Accelerated	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	8	0.3	6	0.2	6	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.2
<b>Total</b>										
Regular	2,188	84.3	3,091	99.3	3,102	99.1	3,080	98.8	3,271	98.9
Accelerated	408	15.7	22	0.7	27	0.9	36	1.2	37	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

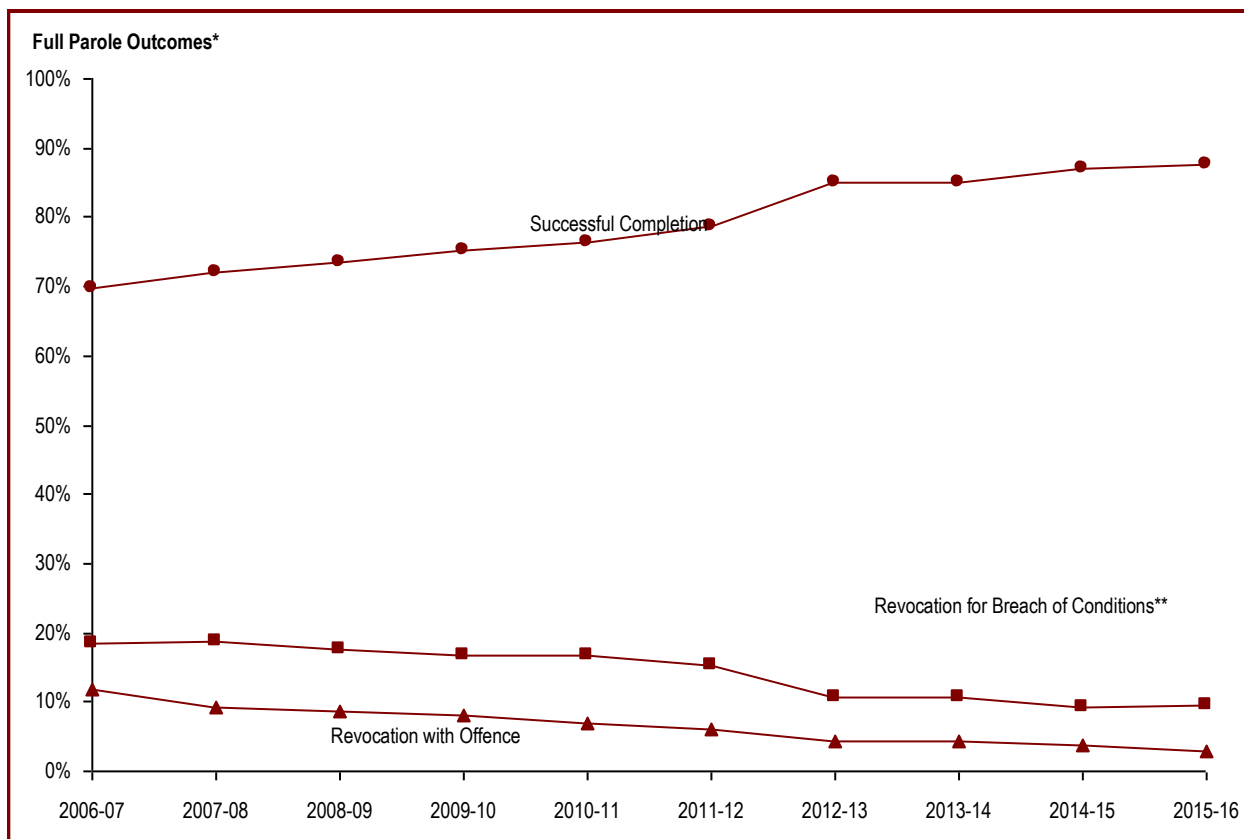
\*Revocation for Breach of Conditions includes revocation with outstanding charges.

\*\*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.

## SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLE

Figure D9



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2015-16, the successful completion rate of federal full parole was 87.6%, an increase of 0.6% compared to 2014-15.
- During the five year period between 2011-12 and 2015-16, the successful completion rate on regular full parole was on average 0.5% higher than the rate on APR full parole (84.4% vs. 83.9%).
- In 2015-16, 2.8% of federal full paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.2% ended with a violent offence.
- In 2015-16, the successful completion rate of federal full parole for female offenders decreased (to 85.2%: -6.6%) and increased for male offenders (to 87.8%; +1.2%).

### 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.



## SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLE

Table D9

Federal Full Parole Outcomes*	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	335	82.5	425	80.0	579	81.9	734	87.0	744	87.7
Accelerated	688	76.8	589	89.0	246	93.2	97	87.4	94	86.2
Total	1,023	78.6	1,014	85.0	825	85.0	831	87.0	838	87.6
Revocation for Breach of Conditions**										
Regular	54	13.3	77	14.5	92	13.0	77	9.1	78	9.2
Accelerated	146	16.3	49	7.4	12	4.5	12	10.8	12	11.0
Total	200	15.4	126	10.6	104	10.7	89	9.3	90	9.4
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	15	3.7	23	4.3	30	4.2	33	3.9	24	2.8
Accelerated	57	6.4	23	3.5	5	1.9	2	1.8	3	2.8
Total	72	5.5	46	3.9	35	3.6	35	3.7	27	2.8
Revocation with Violent Offence***										
Regular	2	0.5	6	1.1	6	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.2
Accelerated	5	0.6	1	0.2	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	7	0.5	7	0.6	7	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.2
<b>Total</b>										
Regular	406	31.2	531	44.5	707	72.8	844	88.4	848	88.6
Accelerated	896	68.8	662	55.5	264	27.2	111	11.6	109	11.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>957</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.

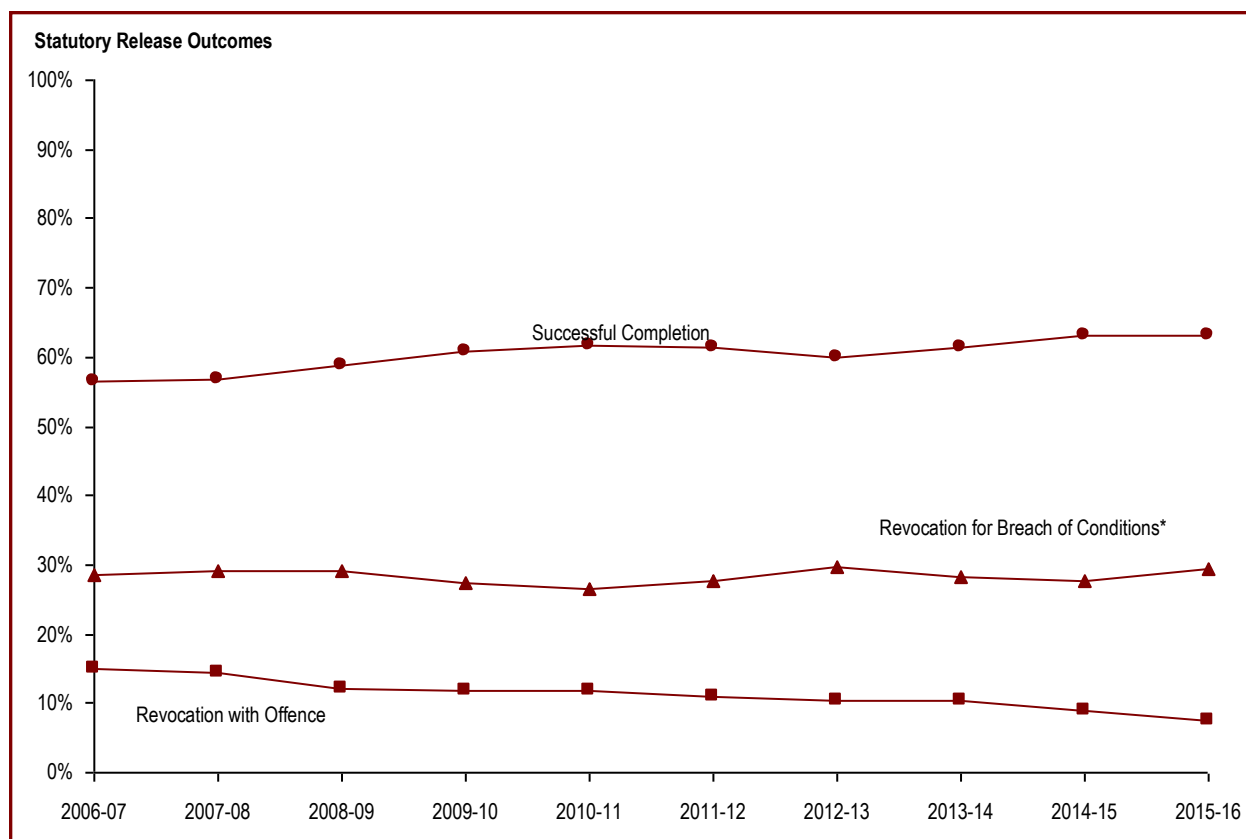
\*\*Revocation for Breach of Conditions includes revocation with outstanding charges.

\*\*\*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.

## SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF STATUTORY RELEASE

Figure D10



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2015-16, the successful completion rate of statutory release supervision periods was 63.1%, a slight decrease of 0.1% compared to 2014-15.
- In 2015-16, 6.6% of statutory release supervision periods ended with a non-violent offence and 0.9% ended with a violent offence.
- In 2015-16, the successful completion rate of statutory release was higher for female offenders than for male offenders (67.9%; 62.8%).
- Compare to 2011-12, the revocation with offences rate for female offenders on statutory release increased by 1.1% (from 6.2% to 7.3%) while it decreased by 3.7% for male offenders (from 11.3% to 7.5%).

### 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.

## SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF STATUTORY RELEASE

Table D10

Statutory Release Outcomes	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion	3,428	61.3	3,736	60.0	3,812	61.5	3,776	63.2	3,733	63.1
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*	1,547	27.7	1,846	29.6	1,748	28.2	1,662	27.8	1,735	29.3
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence	486	8.7	514	8.3	526	8.5	466	7.8	393	6.6
Revocation with Violent Offence**	131	2.3	130	2.1	111	1.8	74	1.2	52	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,592</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,226</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,197</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,978</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,913</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

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

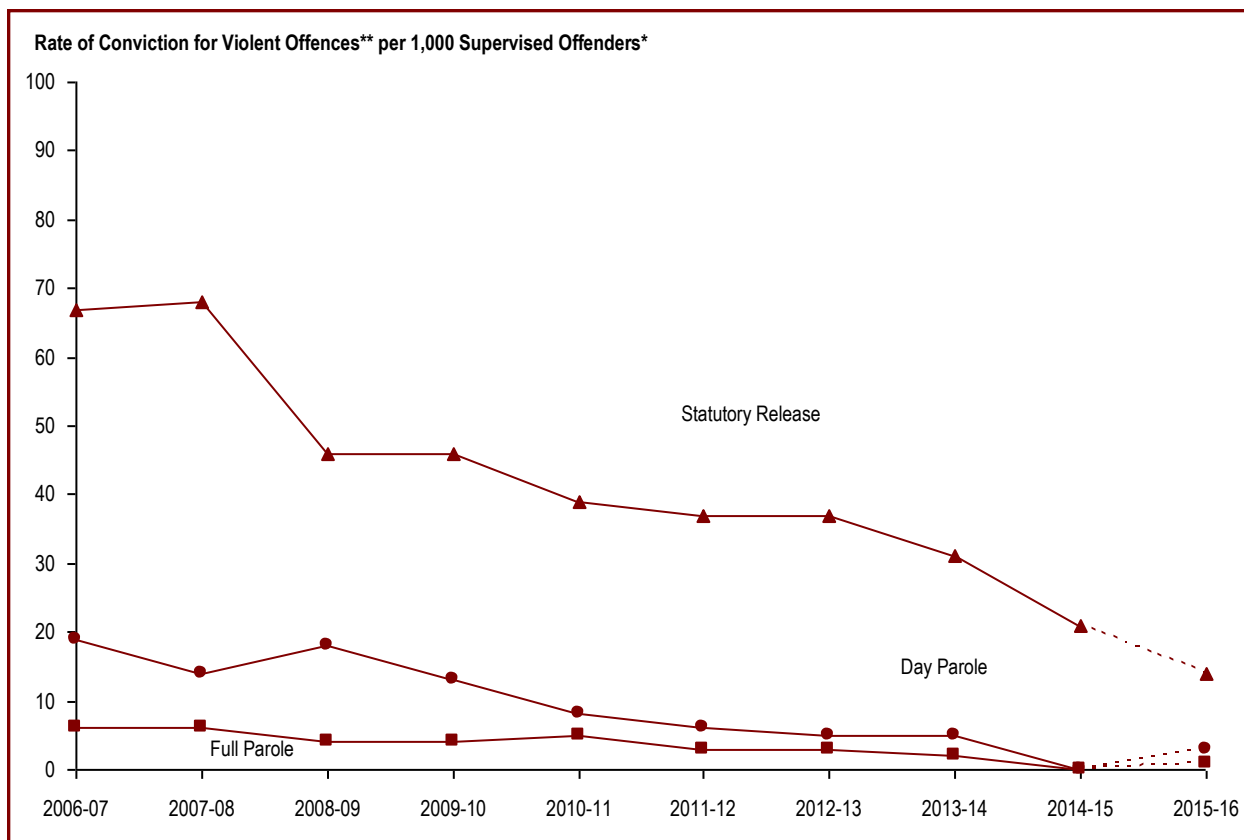
\*\*Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

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.

- Between 2006-07 and 2015-16, the number of convictions for a violent offence decreased 71% for offenders on federal conditional release (from 259 in 2006-07 to 75 in 2014-15). Day parolees averaged 12 convictions for violent offences annually and full parolees, 14 convictions, compared to 145 by offenders on statutory release.
- Between 2006-07 and 2015-16, 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 offenders between 2006-07 and 2015-16, offenders on statutory release were twelve times more likely to commit a violent offence during their supervision periods than offenders on full parole, and more than four 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 2014-15 and 2015-16 is intended to signify that due to delays in the court process, these numbers under-represent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have 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
2006-07	25	21	213	259	19	6	67
2007-08	18	22	213	253	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	127	156	8	5	39
2011-12	8	10	131	149	6	3	37
2012-13	6	11	130	147	5	3	37
2013-14	6	8	111	125	5	2	31
2014-15	0	1	74	75	0	0	21
2015-16**	5	2	52	59	3	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.

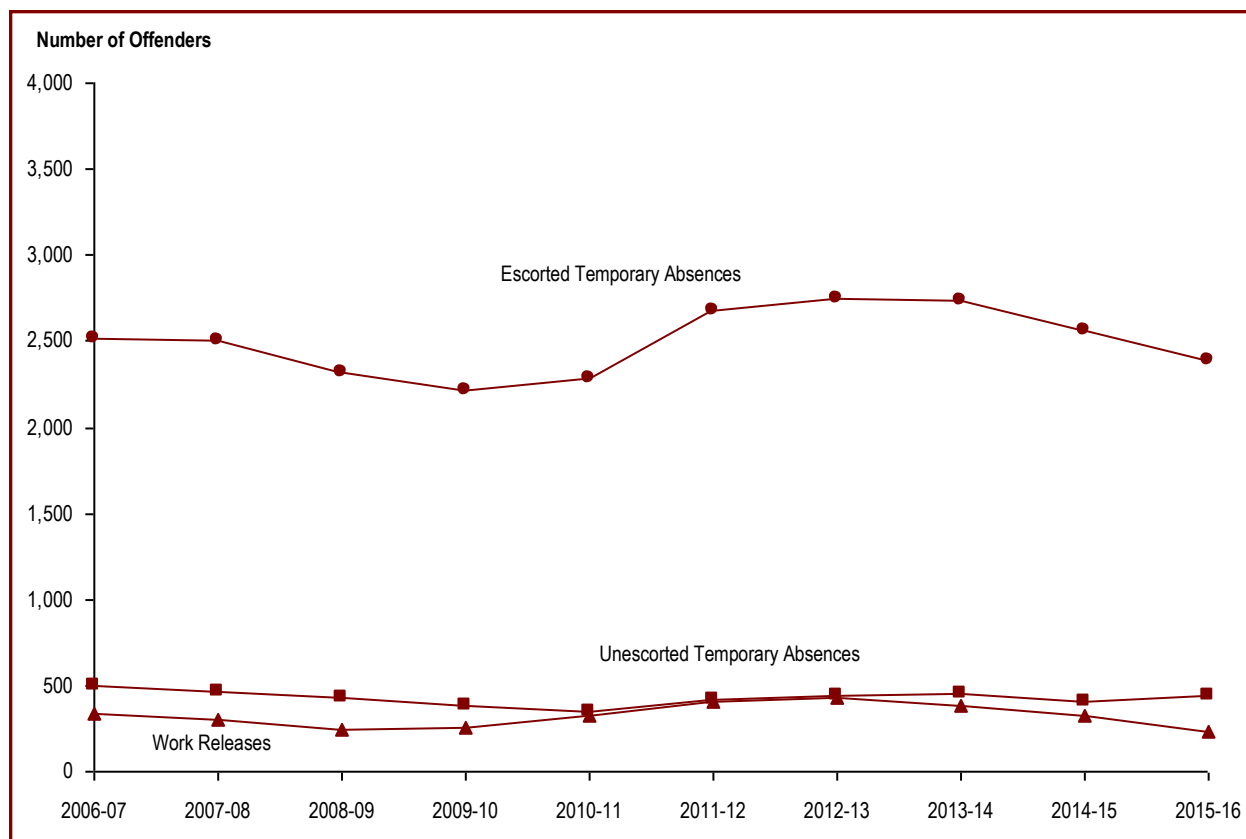
\*\*Due to delays in the court processes, the numbers under-represent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end.

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 DECREASED

Figure D12



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of offenders receiving escorted temporary absences has decreased by 6.5%, from 2,558 in 2014-15 to 2,392 in 2015-16. The number of offenders receiving unescorted temporary absences increased by 6.1%, from 410 in 2014-15 to 435 in 2015-16.
- The number of offenders receiving work releases has decreased by 27.9%, from 319 in 2014-15 to 230 in 2015-16.
- For the past 10 years, the average successful completion rates for escorted and unescorted temporary absences was 99% and 94% 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 DECREASED IN 2015-16

Table D12

Year	Temporary Absences				Work Releases	
	Escorted		Unescorted			
	# of Offenders	# of Permits	# of Offenders	# of Permits	# of Offenders	# of Permits
2006-07	2,519	39,422	499	4,122	341	730
2007-08	2,500	41,460	464	3,679	301	616
2008-09	2,321	36,116	431	3,649	240	655
2009-10	2,210	35,773	386	3,280	251	1,055
2010-11	2,289	40,035	351	3,095	321	1,303
2011-12	2,682	44,371	414	3,863	409	825
2012-13	2,752	47,803	443	3,693	433	769
2013-14	2,735	49,440	447	3,988	388	597
2014-15	2,558	49,593	410	3,558	319	435
2015-16	2,392	46,870	435	4,016	230	294

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

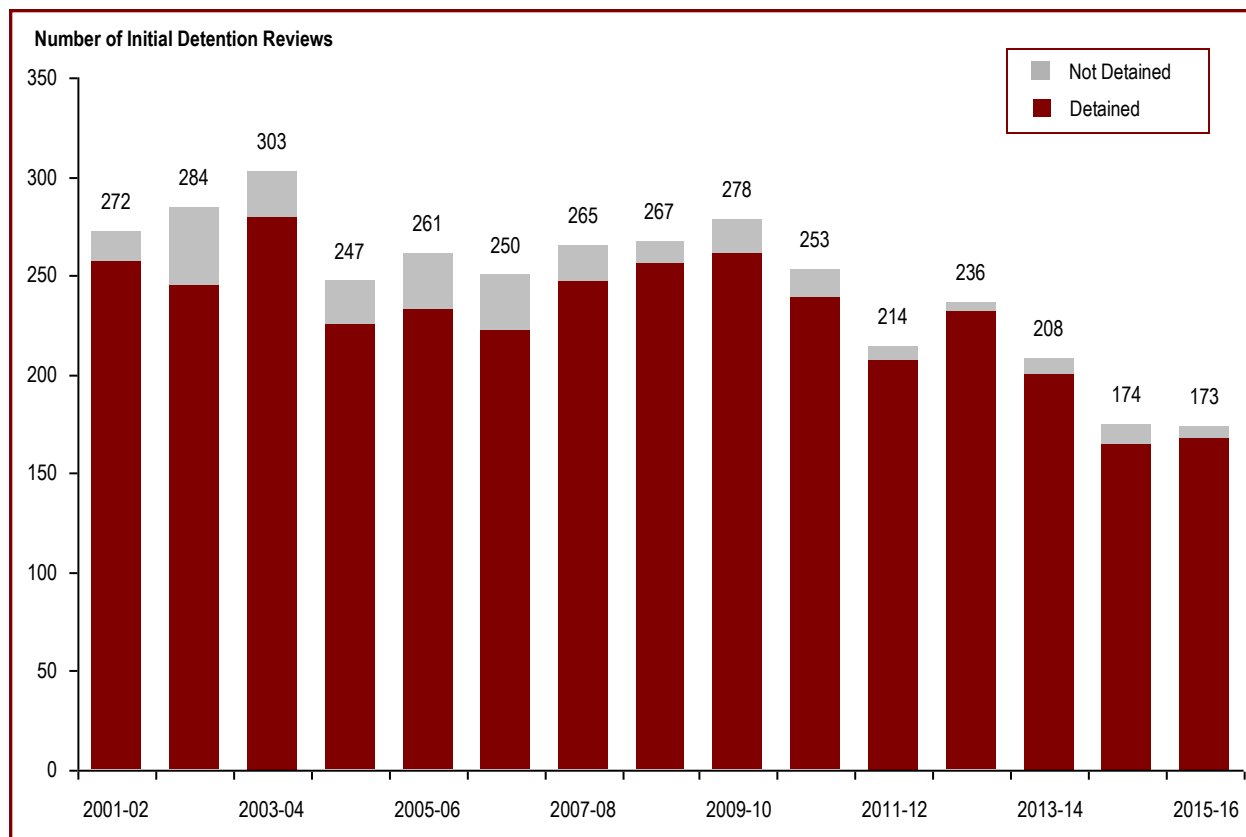
### STATISTICS ON SPECIAL APPLICATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE





## THE NUMBER OF INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS

Figure E1



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2015-16, the number of referrals for detention decreased to 173 (-1) compared to 2014-15.
- The number of offenders detained as a result of a detention review increased to 167 (+3) compared to the previous year, as did their proportion (to 96.5% from 94.3% in 2014-15). Three point five percent (3.5%), or six offenders were released on statutory release, following a detention review in 2015-16.
- Slightly more Indigenous offenders were referred for detention and detained in 2015-16 (73 out of 75) than the previous year (68 out of 73). Two Indigenous offenders were released on statutory release in 2015-16.
- In 2015-16, Indigenous offenders accounted for 25.9% of federal incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences while they accounted for 43.4% of offenders referred for detention and 42.2% of offenders detained.
- In 2015-16, 96.4% of male offenders referred for detention were detained. Four women were referred for detention and all were 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

Table E1

Year	Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews										Total
	Detained				Statutory Release				Total		
	Ind.	Non - Ind.	Total	%	Ind.	Non - Ind.	Total	%	Ind.	Non - Ind.	
2001-02	75	182	257	94.5	2	13	15	5.5	77	195	272
2002-03	82	163	245	86.3	14	25	39	13.7	96	188	284
2003-04	73	206	279	92.1	8	16	24	7.9	81	222	303
2004-05	71	154	225	91.1	6	16	22	8.9	77	170	247
2005-06	76	157	233	89.3	11	17	28	10.7	87	174	261
2006-07	64	158	222	88.8	4	24	28	11.2	68	182	250
2007-08	87	160	247	93.2	7	11	18	6.8	94	171	265
2008-09	106	150	256	95.9	5	6	11	4.1	111	156	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	93	139	232	98.3	4	0	4	1.7	97	139	236
2013-14	84	116	200	96.2	4	4	8	3.8	88	120	208
2014-15	68	96	164	94.3	5	5	10	5.7	73	101	174
2015-16	73	94	167	96.5	2	4	6	3.5	75	98	173
Total	1,252	2,182	3,434	93.2	82	169	251	6.8	1,334	2,351	3,685

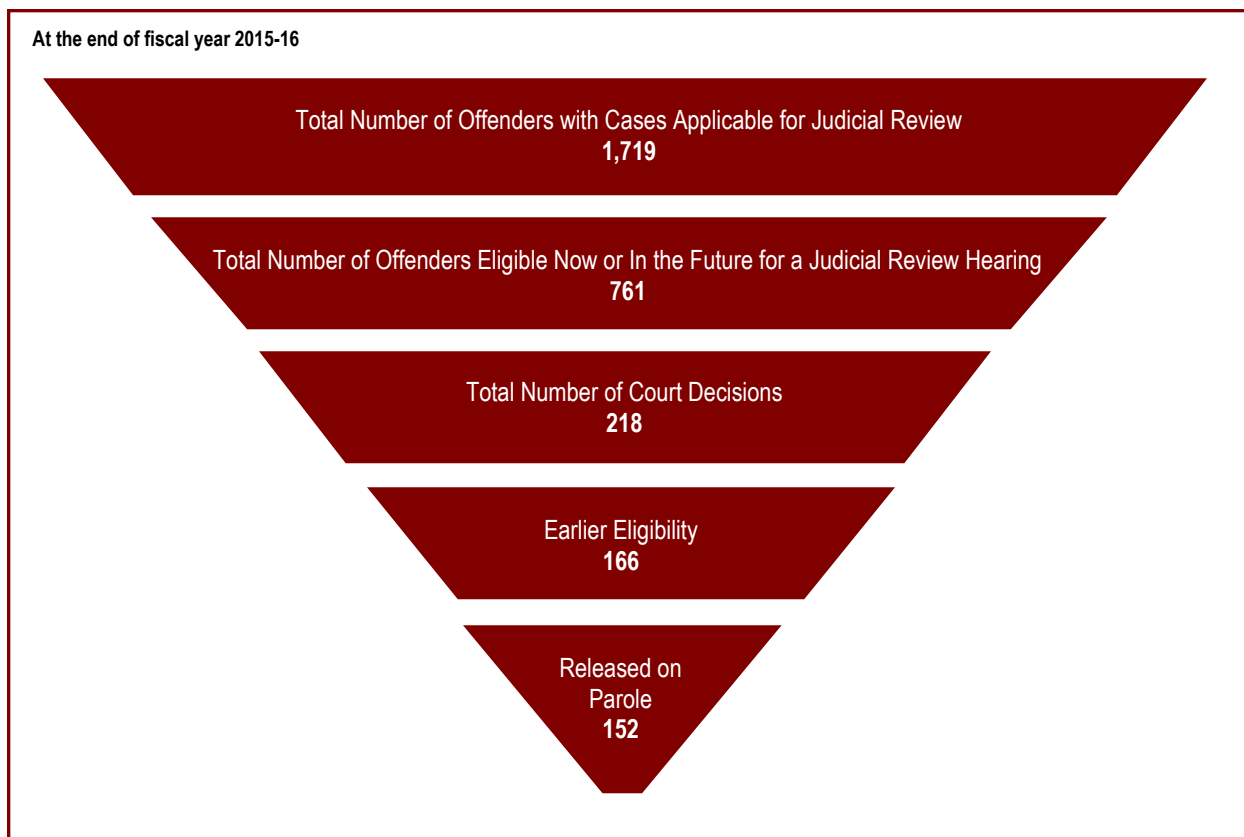
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**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 218 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 76.1% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period that must be served before parole eligibility.
- Of the 761 offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review, 268 have already served 15 years of their sentence whereas 493 have not.
- Of the 166 offenders who have had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 162 have reached their revised Day Parole eligibility date. Of these offenders, 152 have been released on parole, and 106 were being actively supervised in the community\*.
- A higher percentage of second degree (87.0%) than first degree (74.9%) murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

### Note:

\*Of the 46 offenders no longer under active supervision, 9 were in custody, 30 were deceased, six were deported, and one was 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 have been sentenced to imprisonment for life without eligibility for parole until more than fifteen years of their sentence has been served. Offenders can apply 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	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	68	15	5	2	73	17
Ontario	22	0	26	1	48	1
Manitoba	8	3	1	0	9	3
Saskatchewan	6	0	3	0	9	0
Alberta	19	0	7	0	26	0
British Columbia	21	1	6	0	27	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>		<b>52</b>		<b>218</b>	

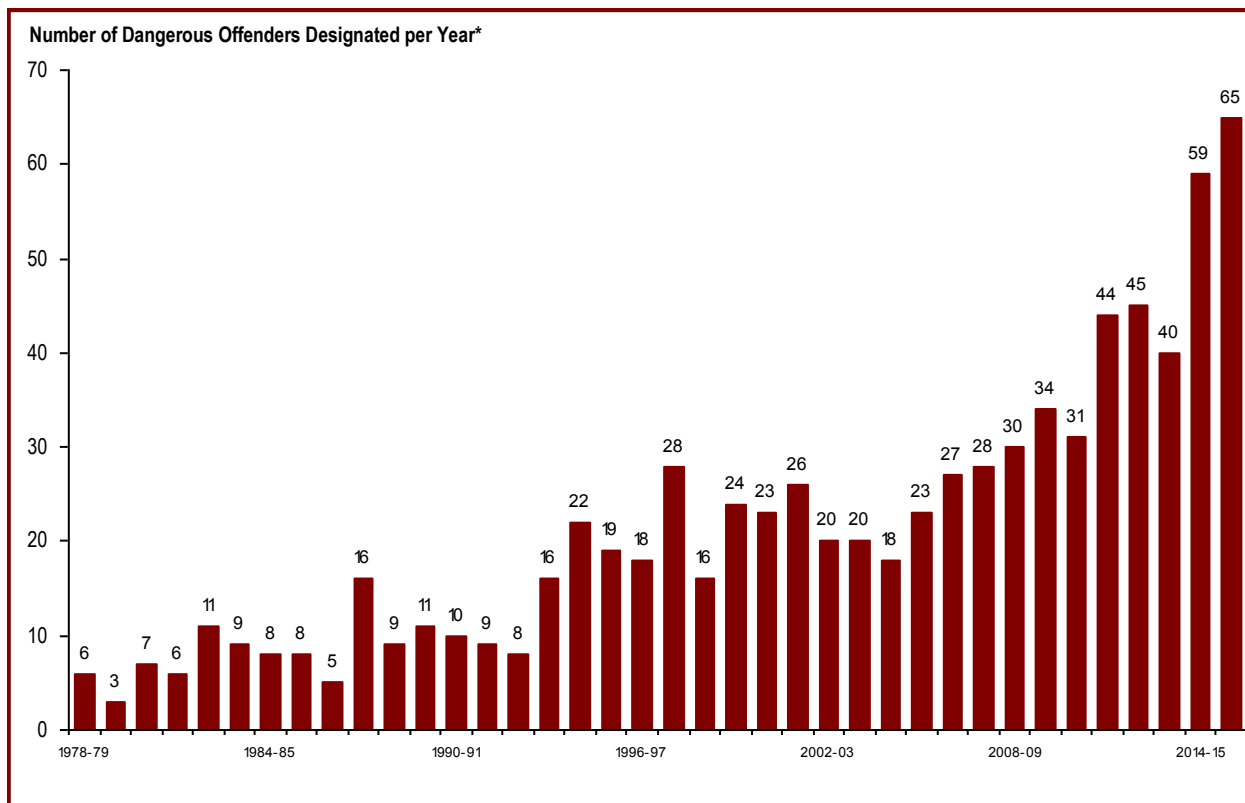
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

These numbers represent total decisions at the end of fiscal year 2015-16.  
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 2015-16, there have been 802 offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders (DOs) since 1978. 70.9% have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- At the end of fiscal year 2015-16, there were 681 DOs under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada, and of those 86.0% had indeterminate sentences.
- Of these 681 DOs, 631 were in custody (representing 4.3% of the In-Custody Population) and 50 were in the community under supervision.
- There were four women with a Dangerous Offender designation.
- Indigenous offenders accounted for 33.2% of DOs and 22.7% 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*). 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. In addition to the DOs, there were 18 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and four Habitual Offenders under the responsibility of CSC at the end of fiscal year 2015-16.

## 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	12	7	1	8
Nova Scotia	23	18	1	19
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	8	4	0	4
Quebec	102	81	13	94
Ontario	331	237	41	278
Manitoba	23	21	1	22
Saskatchewan	80	51	20	71
Alberta	62	51	3	54
British Columbia	144	104	10	114
Yukon	6	2	4	6
Northwest Territories	9	9	0	9
Nunavut	2	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>681</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

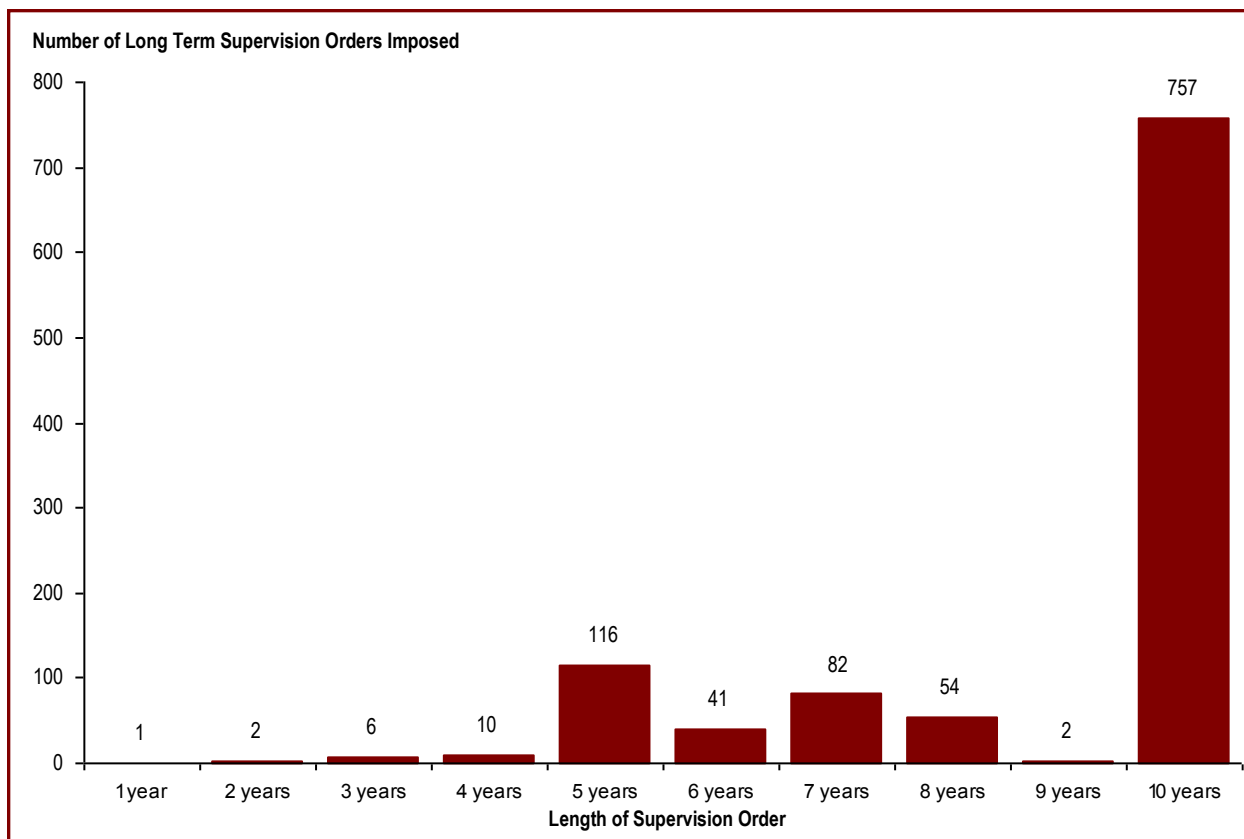
Numbers presented are as of end of fiscal year 2015-16.

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 2015-16, the courts had imposed 1,071 long term supervision orders. Of these, 70.7% were for a period of 10 years.
- There were 820 offenders with long term supervision orders, and of these, 529 (64.5%) had at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There were 14 women with long term supervision orders.
- There were 398 offenders being supervised in the community on their long term supervision order at the end of fiscal year 2015-16. Of these, 349 offenders were supervised in the community, 4 offenders were temporarily detained, 41 offenders were on remand, one offender was supervised and subject to an immigration order by Canada Border Services Agency, and three offenders were unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

### 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. Sixty offenders under these provisions have died and 147 offenders have completed their long term supervision period. Remand is a 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				Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	Incarcerated	DP, FP or SR*	LTSO period	LTSO** interrupted	
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	3	0	4	0	7
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	13	20	5	0	7	2	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	1	0	0	1	0	8	11	4	0	2	2	8
Quebec	1	1	5	2	57	15	38	11	1	215	346	112	17	116	23	268
Ontario	0	0	0	5	16	9	20	21	0	234	305	70	6	133	26	235
Manitoba	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	35	42	6	0	12	7	25
Saskatchewan	0	1	0	1	11	9	12	11	1	54	100	38	5	25	16	84
Alberta	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	1	0	65	74	24	2	27	2	55
British Columbia	0	0	0	2	13	4	5	6	0	106	136	34	4	58	7	103
Yukon	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	12	16	6	1	7	0	14
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	2
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	3	7	0	0	5	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>820</b>

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).

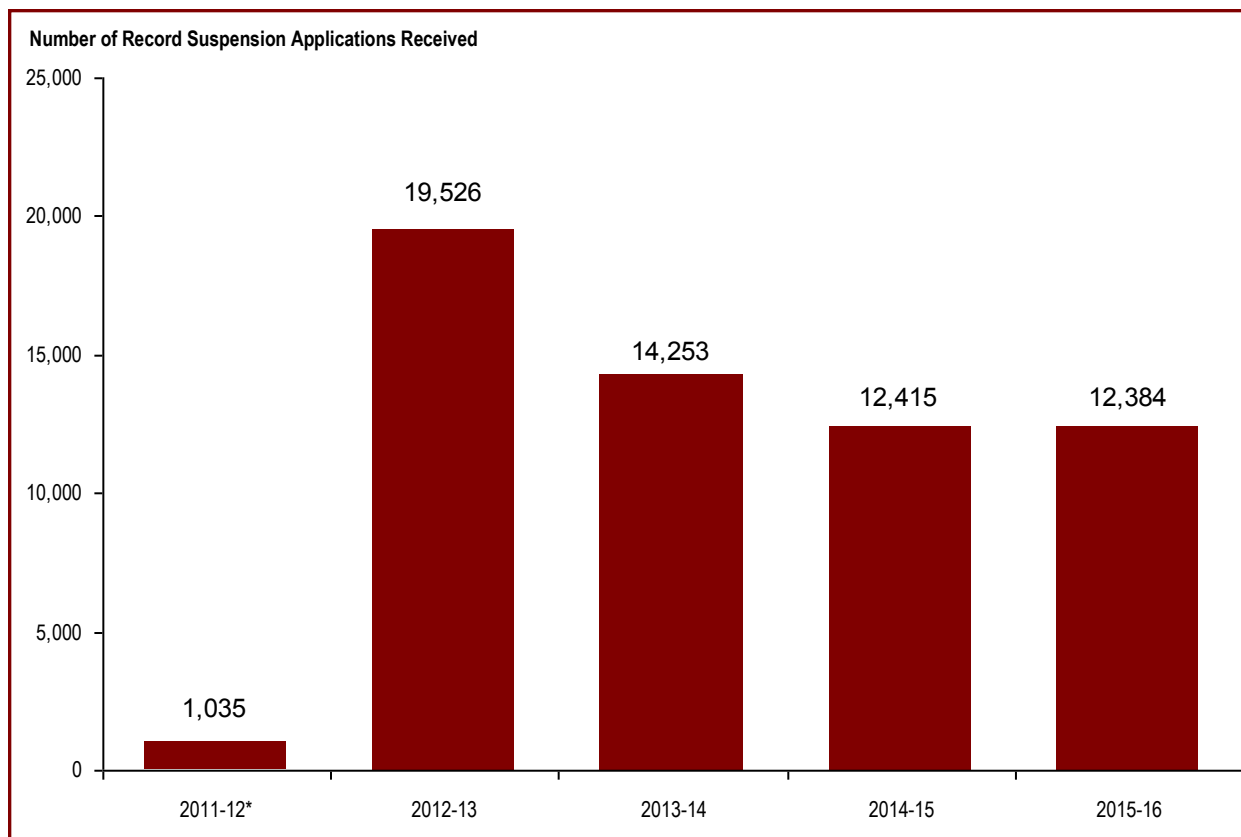
\*\*This category includes offenders convicted of a new offence while on the supervision portion of an LTSO. When this occurs, the LTSO supervision period is interrupted until the offender has served the new sentence to its warrant expiry date. At that time, the LTSO supervision period resumes where it left off. Of the 85 offenders, 75 were in custody and 10 were supervised in the community on statutory release.

These numbers are as of end of fiscal year 2015-16.

Sixty offenders under these provisions have died and 147 offenders have completed their long term supervision period.

## THE NUMBER OF RECORD SUSPENSION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED HAS DECREASED

Figure E5



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2015-16, the Board received 12,384 record suspension applications and accepted 8,917 (72.0%). In the previous year, the Board received 12,415 record suspension applications and accepted 9,071 (73.1%).
- In 2015-16, the Board rendered 1,977 pardon decisions for applications received prior to March 13, 2012, granting a pardon in 82.3% of cases and denying a pardon in 17.7% of cases.
- In 2015-16, the PBC made 8,953 record suspension decisions; 94.1% were ordered and 5.9% were refused.
- Approximately 3.8 million Canadians have a criminal record\*\*, but less than 11.0% of people convicted have received a pardon/record suspension. Since 1970, when the pardon/record suspension process began, 504,113 pardons/record suspensions have been granted/issued and ordered.

### Note:

\*Refers to record suspension applications received between March 13 and March 31, 2012.

The number of record suspension applications received and accepted in 2012-13 should be considered with caution as the Record Suspension program, formerly the Pardon Program, underwent substantial changes between 2010-11 and 2012-13.

\*\*Source: Royal Canadian Mounted Police Criminal Records Division, 2009.

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

Record Suspension Applications Processed	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Applications Received	1035*	19,526	14,253	12,415	12,384
Applications Accepted	362	11,527	9,624	9,071	8,917
Percentage Accepted	35.0	59.0	67.5	73.1	72.0
<b>Record Suspensions</b>					
Ordered	-	6,022	8,511	8,422	8,428
Refused	-	203	772	726	525
Total Record Suspension Applications Ordered/Refused	-	6,225	9,283	9,148	8,953
Percentage Ordered	-	96.7	91.7	92.1	94.1
<b>Pardons</b>					
Granted	3,270	612	8,265	5,625	1,628
Denied	272	128	581	681	349
Total Pardon Applications Granted/Issued/Denied	3,542	740**	8,846**	6,306**	1,977**
Percentage Granted/Issued	92.3%	82.7%	93.4%	89.2%	82.3%
<b>Pardon/Record Suspension Revocations/Cessations</b>					
Revocations***	1,129	987	669	438	670
Cessations	903	705	589	578	636
Total Revocations/Cessations	2,032	1,692	1,258	1,016	1,306
Cumulative Granted/Issued and Ordered****	456,600	463,234	480,010	494,057	504,113
Cumulative Revocations/Cessations****	19,371	21,063	22,321	23,337	24,643

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

**Note:**

\*Refers to record suspension applications received between March 13 and March 31, 2012.

\*\*Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012.

The number of record suspension applications received and accepted in 2012-13 should be considered with caution as the Record Suspension program, formerly the Pardon Program, underwent substantial changes between 2010-11 and 2012-13. The grant/issued rate for pardon applications processed in 2012/13 should be considered with caution. The Record Suspension program, formerly the Pardon Program, underwent substantial changes between 2010-11 and 2012-13.

\*\*\*Revocations fluctuate due to resource re-allocation to deal with backlogs.

\*\*\*\*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.

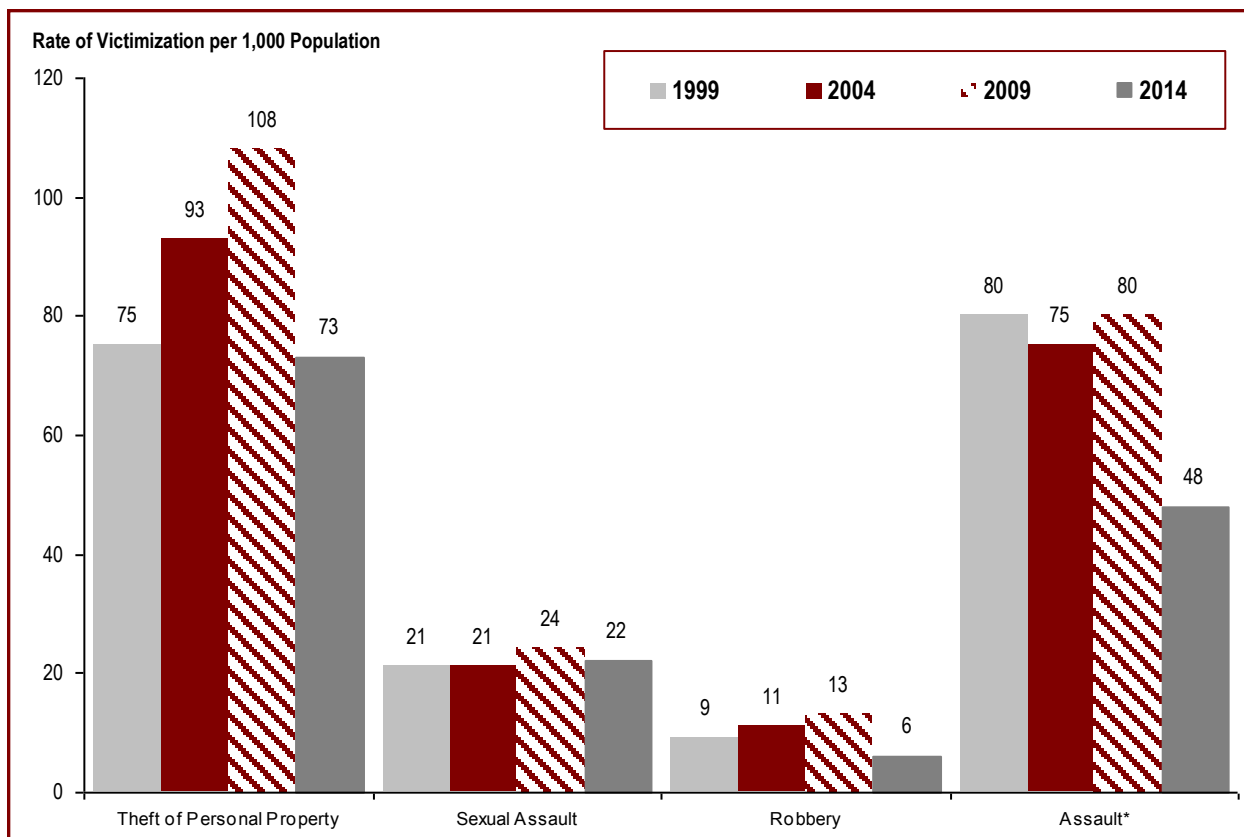
## SECTION F

### VICTIMS OF CRIME



## VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE DECREASED

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:**

\*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 HAVE DECREASED

**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

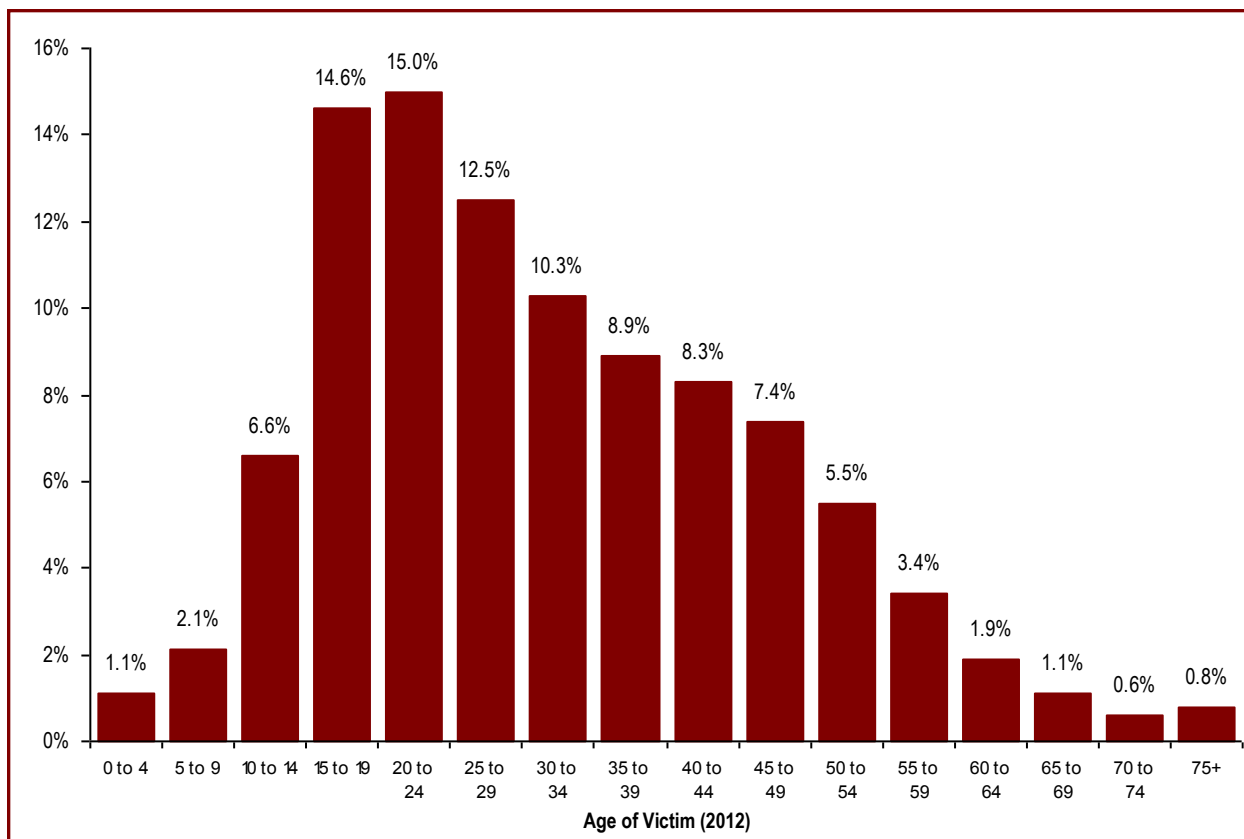
Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014.

**Note:**

\*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 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 years 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:

\*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 to 100 percent.



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

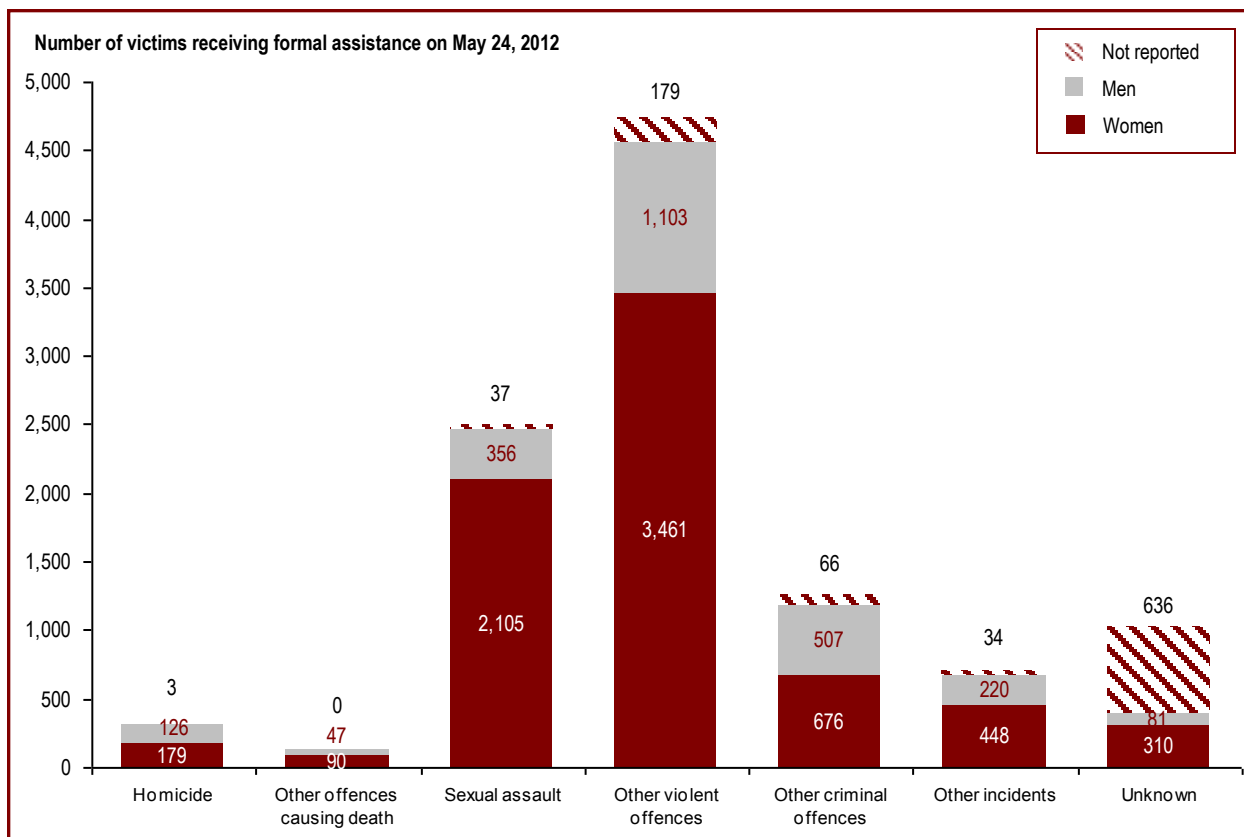
Source: Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Note:**

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 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:

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:**

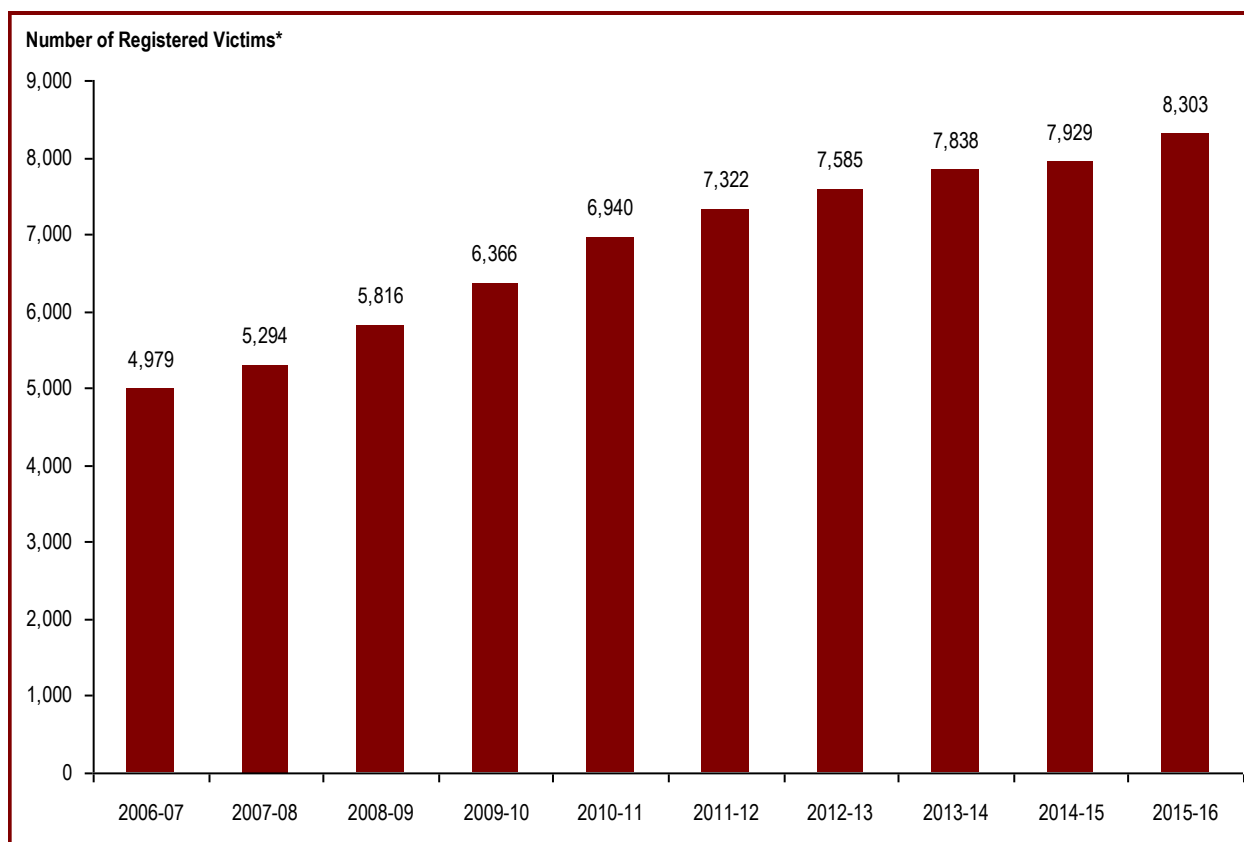
\*Other criminal offences include arson, property crimes, traffic offences, and other *Criminal Code* offences.

\*\*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.

- Since 2006-07, there has been a 66.8% increase in the number of victims registered with Correctional Service Canada and the Parole Board of Canada combined, from 4,979 to 8,303.
- Of the 23,057 offenders under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada in 2015-16, 18.0% (4,144) have registered victims.
- In 2015-16, Correctional Service Canada provided 51,185 notifications\*\* to registered victims.

**Note:**

\*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.

\*\*A notification is a contact with a registered victim, by phone or mail, to provide information to which sections 26 and 142 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* entitles them.

Data current up to the end of fiscal year 2015-16.

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

Table F4

Year	Number of Offenders with Registered Victims	Number of Registered Victims*	Number of Notifications** to Registered Victims
2006-07	3,147	4,979	13,829
2007-08	3,295	5,294	16,281
2008-09	3,412	5,816	28,069
2009-10	3,509	6,366	37,471
2010-11	3,726	6,940	41,986
2011-12	3,824	7,322	46,689
2012-13	3,935	7,585	51,379
2013-14	4,017	7,838	51,722
2014-15	4,053	7,929	54,689
2015-16	4,144	8,303	51,185

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

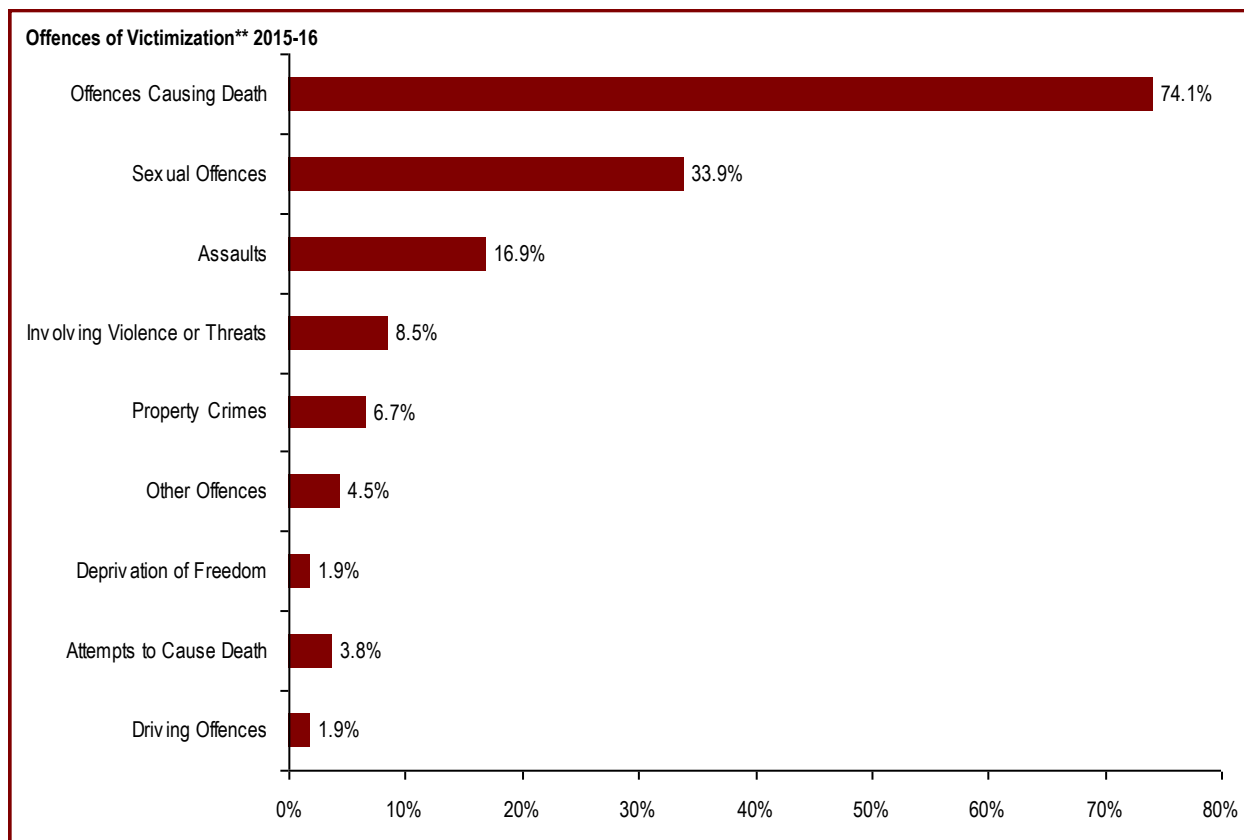
\*In order to register to receive information under sections 26 and 142 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, a person must meet the definition of a victim that appears in section 2, or subsections 26(3) or 142(3) of the Act. Victims can register with the Correctional Service of Canada or 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.

\*\*A notification is a contact with a registered victim, by phone or mail, to provide information to which sections 26 and 142 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* entitles them.

Data current up to the end of fiscal year 2015-16.

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

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 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 CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

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.

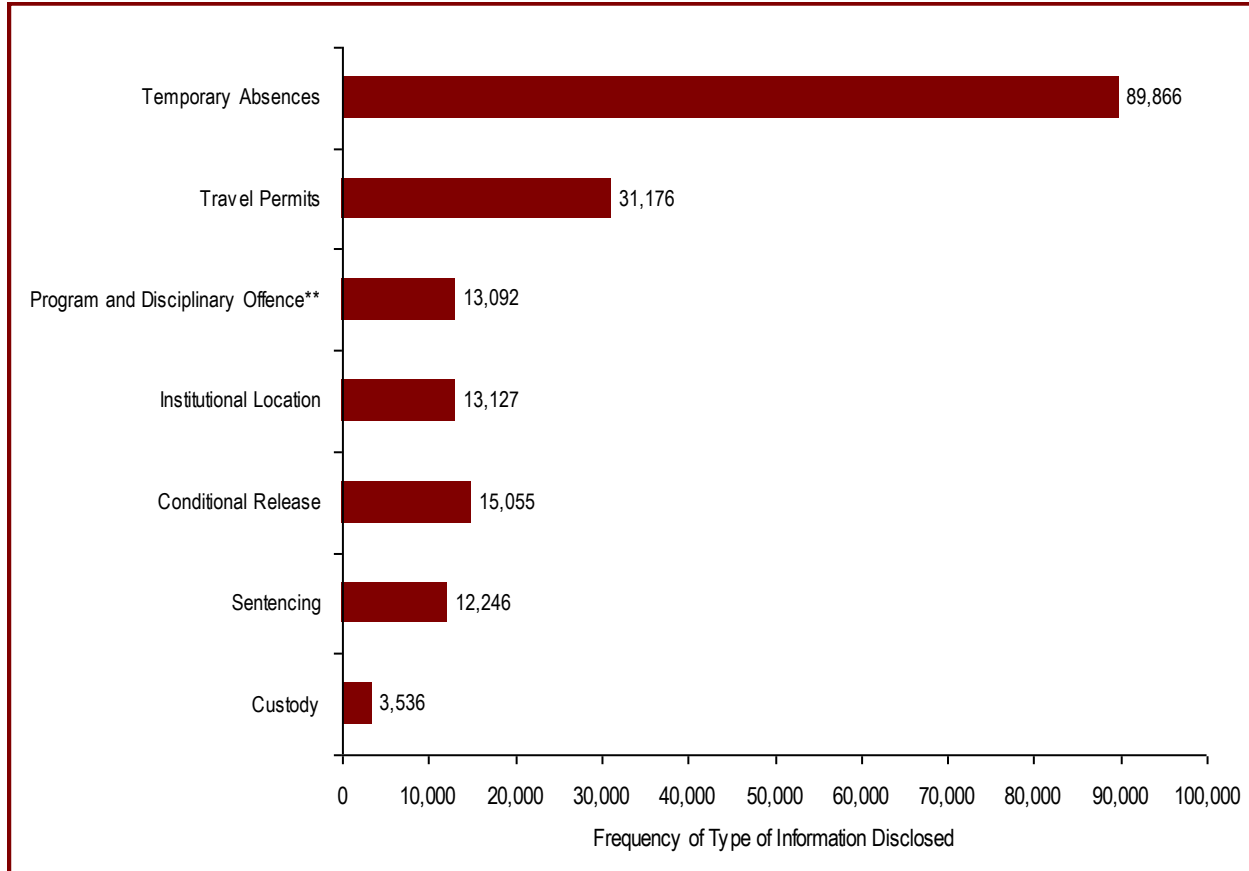
**Note:**

\*In 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 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:

*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 Services 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.

\*\*In 2012, Bill C10 expanded the types of information that could be disclosed to victims. These types now include information on reintegration programs taken by offenders and disciplinary offences committed by offenders.



## 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:

*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.

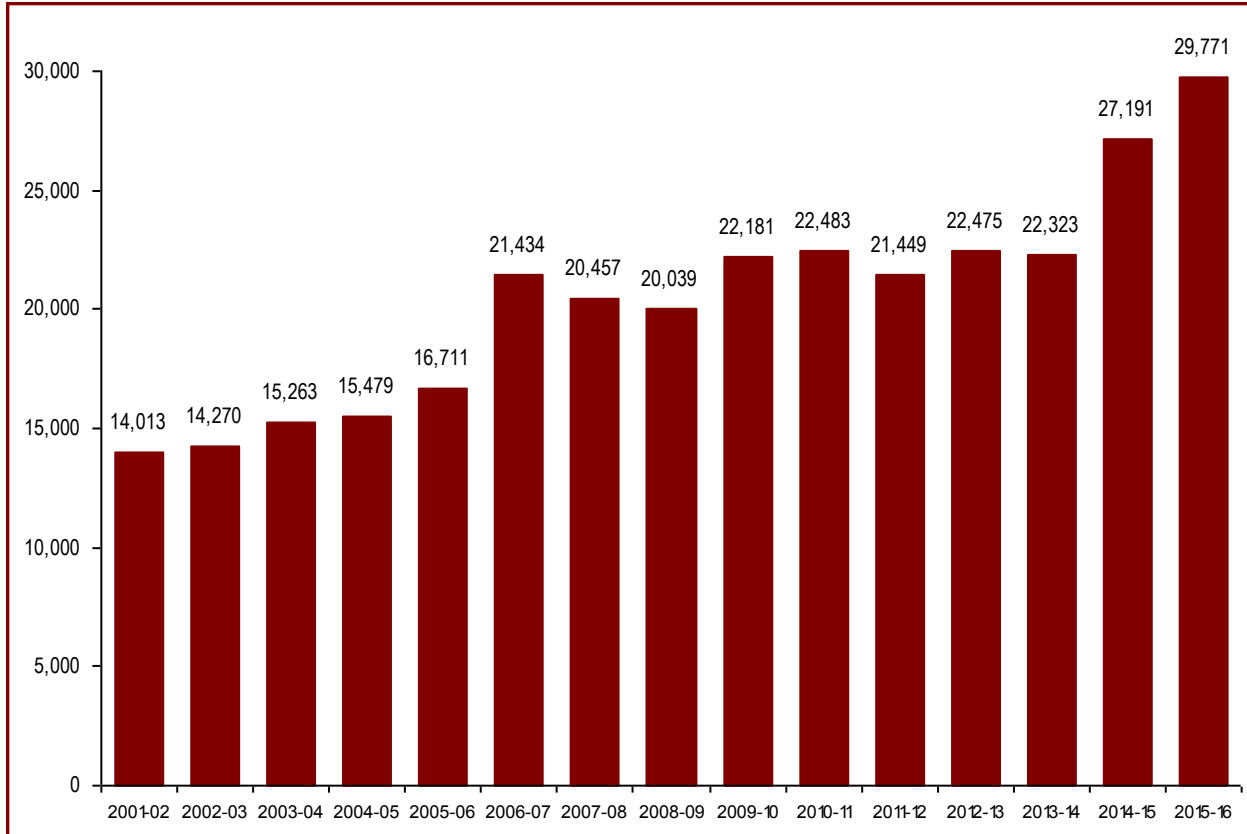
As of December 2, 2011 as per *Bill S6*, Correctional Services Canada now provides information to some victims who are not registered which requires providing information to family members of murdered victims where the offender is still eligible to apply for Judicial Review including when the offender 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.

\*\*In 2012, *Bill C10* expanded the types of information that could be disclosed to victims. These types now include information on reintegration programs taken by offenders and disciplinary offences committed by offenders.

## PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA CONTACTS WITH VICTIMS HAS INCREASED

Figure F7



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2015-16, PBC reported 29,771 contacts\* with victims\*\*, an increase of 9% from the previous year. Compared with 2001-02, the number of PBC contacts with victims increased by 112% (15,758 more contacts).
- In 2015-16, victims made 244 presentations at 171 hearings, 13 presentations more than the previous year.
- Most of the victims who made presentations at PBC hearings were the family members of murdered victims (57%) and victims of sexual offences (16%).

**Note:**

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

\*\*Bill C-10 (*Safe Streets and Communities Act*), which came into force on June 13, 2012, resulted in changes to the categories of victims defined in section 2 of the CCRA. An actual victim is a person who survived a crime 2(1). If the person is dead, ill or otherwise incapacitated, a) a spouse/common law 2(1)(a), b) a relative/dependant 2(1)(b), c) anyone who is responsible for the care of the person 2(1)(c), d) anyone who is responsible for the care of a dependant of the person 2(1)(d) are considered as victims. If physical or emotional harm was done to a person as a result of the offender's act, whether or not the offender is prosecuted or convicted of the act, and if the person made a complaint to the police or the Crown attorney, the person is recognized as a victim per CCRA 26 (3) and 142(3).

## PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA CONTACTS WITH VICTIMS HAS INCREASED

Table F7

Year	Total Number of Contacts*
2001-02	14,013
2002-03	14,270
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

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.

*Bill C-10 (Safe Streets and Communities Act)*, which came into force on June 13, 2012, resulted in changes to the categories of victims defined in section 2 of the CCRA. An actual victim is a person who survived a crime 2(1). If the person is dead, ill or otherwise incapacitated, a) a spouse/common law 2(1)(a), b) a relative/dependant 2(1)(b), c) anyone who is responsible for the care of the person 2(1)(c), d) anyone who is responsible for the care of a dependant of the person 2(1)(d) are considered as victims. If physical or emotional harm was done to a person as a result of the offender's act, whether or not the offender is prosecuted or convicted of the act, and if the person made a complaint to the police or the Crown attorney, the person is recognized as a victim per CCRA 26 (3) and 142(3).

---

---

## QUESTIONNAIRE

---

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*?

---

2. How did you become aware of it?

---

---

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

---

---

---

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

---

---

---

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

---

---

---

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?

---

---

---

7. Any additional comments?

---

---

---

(See over for return address)

Please return completed questionnaires to:

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

Telephone: 613-991-2033  
Fax: 613-990-8295  
E-mail: [Guy.Bourgon@canada.ca](mailto:Guy.Bourgon@canada.ca)

---

**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)