

2020 ANNUAL REPORT

Corrections and Conditional Release
Statistical Overview

BUILDING A **SAFE AND RESILIENT CANADA**



Public Safety
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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>

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Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview 2020

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

Preface

The purpose of the Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview (CCRSO) is to assist the public in understanding statistical information on corrections and conditional release. A primary consideration in producing the CCRSO was to present general statistical information in a user friendly way that will facilitate understanding by a broad audience. There are several features of this document that make it different from typical statistical reports:

- 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 information from the chart.
- 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).
- Rather than using the conventional headings for statistics (e.g., “Police-reported crime rate by year by type of crime”) titles for charts and tables inform the reader about the matter at hand (e.g., “Police-reported crime rate has declined”).
- Only notes that were judged as essential for the reader to understand the statistics were included.
- The source of the statistics is indicated under each chart so that the interested reader can easily access more information.

The data used in the CCRSO reflects the most recent data available at the time of publication. For much of the report the data is available from 2020 (or if the data follows the fiscal year from April 1 2019 - March 31 2020), for other data there is a lag in reporting so the most recent data is from 2019 (or April 1 2018 – March 31 2020). There are a few figures where the cycle of data collection is more infrequent, for example the victim module of the General Social Survey is administered on a 5-year cycle.

The CCRSO has been published annually since 1998. Some notable updates in the current 2020 CCRSO include 8 new tables and figures in Section F: Victims of Crime. Also, tables and figures with older data that could not be updated due to discontinued surveys or data collected (e.g., Statistics Canada Victim Services Survey) were removed.

The total Crime Rates presented in the CCRSO differs from the crime rates reported by Statistics Canada. This difference is due to the CCRSO including traffic offences in the Canadian *Criminal Code* and violations of federal statutes in the total crime rate that are excluded in the rates published by Statistics Canada.

The format of this document has been updated to optimize the user experience by implementing industry-standard data visualization techniques to improve accessibility and usability. For more information, see the [Standard on Web Accessibility](#) and the [Standard on Web Usability](#).

To continually improve this annual publication, we welcome your comments. Once you have finished consulting the CCRSO, please fill out our short online survey. If the hyperlink does not work, please email your responses to our survey questions to PS.CPBRResearch-RechercheSPC.SP@ps-sp.gc.ca.

Any other correspondence regarding this report, including permission to use tables and figures should be directed to PS.CPBRResearch-RechercheSPC.SP@ps-sp.gc.ca.

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Contributing Partners

Public Safety Canada

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

Correctional Service Canada

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

Parole Board of Canada

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

Office of the Correctional Investigator

The Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) 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 and Community Safety Statistics (Statistics Canada)

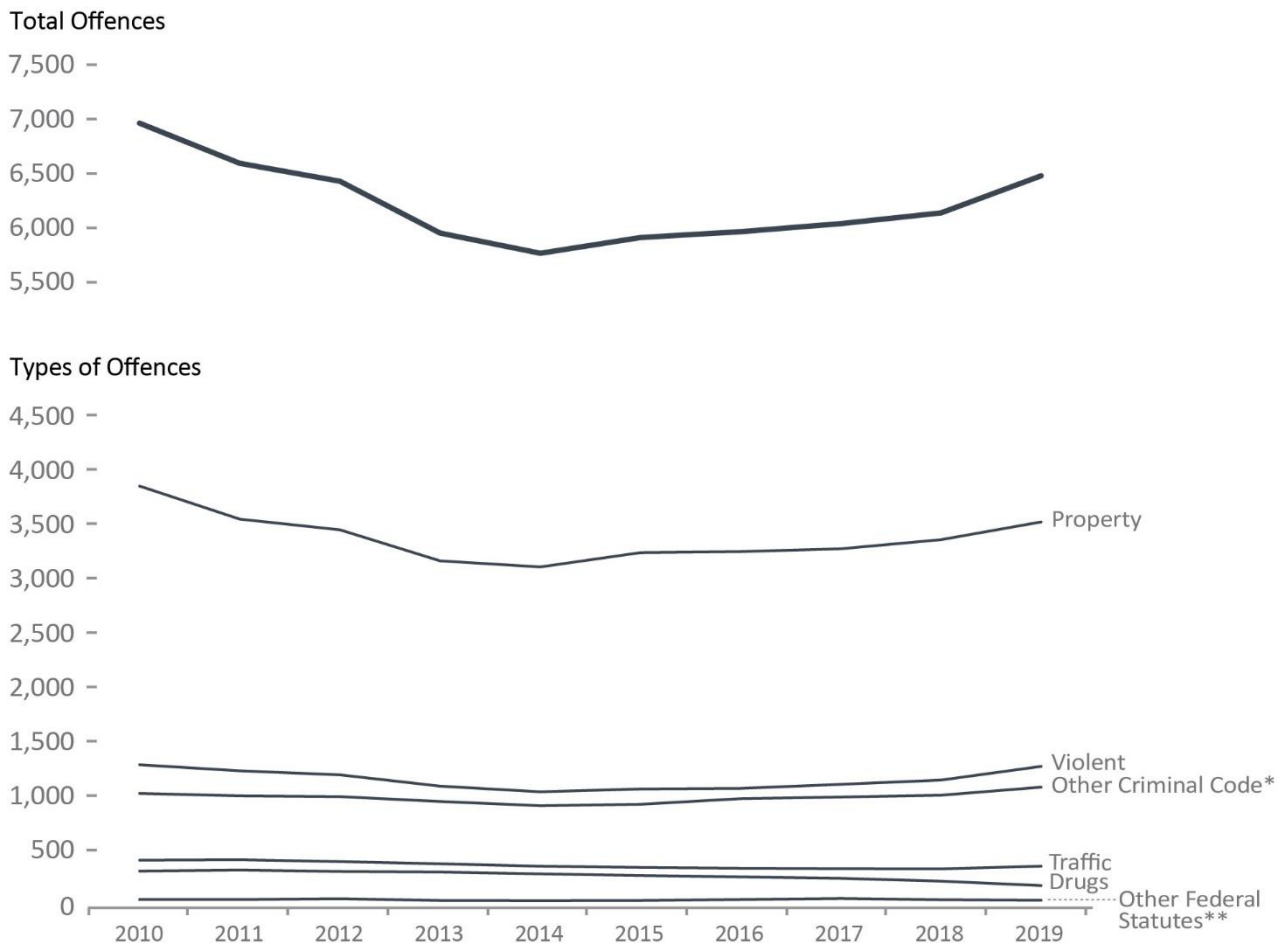
The Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics (CCJCSS) is a division of Statistics Canada. The CCJCSS is the focal point of a federal-provincial-territorial partnership, known as the National Justice Statistics Initiative, for the collection of information on the nature and extent of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

Section A

Context – Crime and the Criminal Justice System

Police-reported crime rate

Figure A1 Police-reported crime rate per 100,000 population



Source: [Table 35-10-0177-01](#), Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The overall police-reported crime rate in 2019 increased 9.5% from 2015 (5,915 per 100,000 in 2015 to 6,479 in 2019), but remained 6.9% lower than 2010 (6,961 per 100,000 in 2010).
- Property crime followed a similar pattern, with an 8.7% increase from 2015 to 2019, but remained 8.7% lower than 2010 (3,838 per 100,000 in 2010 to 3,511 in 2019).
- The crime rate for drug offences decreased 33.2% from 2015 to 2019. A 41.7% decrease was observed between 2010 and 2019 (321 per 100,000 population to 187).
- The rate of violent crime increased 19.3% between 2015 from 1,070 per 100,000 to 1,277 in 2019. The 2019 rate was slightly lower (1.2%) than 2010.

Notes:

*"Other Criminal Code offences" includes administration of justice violations, weapons/firearms violations, counterfeit, possession of, accessing, making or distribution of child pornography and prostitution.

**"Other federal statutes" refer to offences against Canadian federal statutes, such as Customs Act, Employment Insurance Act, Firearms Act, Food and Drugs Act (FDA), Income Tax Act, Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) and Narcotic Control Act (NCA). This offence category excludes Criminal Code of Canada offences.

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

Comparable data for police-reported crime are only available starting in 1998 due to changes from Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) to the (UCR2) and revisions by Statistics Canada to definitions for Violent, Property, Other Criminal Code offences, and Total Other Federal Statutes to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result 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.

The figure includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Police-reported crime rate

Table A1 Police-reported crime rate per 100,000 population

Year	Violent	Property	Traffic	Other CCC*	Drugs	Other Fed. Statutes**	Total Charged
1998	1,345	5,696	469	1,051	235	40	8,836
1999	1,440	5,345	388	910	264	44	8,391
2000	1,494	5,189	370	924	287	43	8,307
2001	1,473	5,124	393	989	288	62	8,329
2002	1,441	5,080	379	991	296	54	8,241
2003	1,435	5,299	373	1,037	274	46	8,464
2004	1,404	5,123	379	1,072	306	50	8,334
2005	1,389	4,884	378	1,052	290	60	8,053
2006	1,387	4,809	376	1,050	295	57	7,974
2007	1,354	4,525	402	1,029	308	59	7,677
2008	1,334	4,258	437	1,039	308	67	7,443
2009	1,322	4,122	435	1,017	291	57	7,244
2010	1,292	3,838	420	1,029	321	61	6,961
2011	1,236	3,536	424	1,008	330	60	6,594
2012	1,199	3,438	407	1,001	317	67	6,429
2013	1,096	3,154	387	956	311	52	5,956
2014	1,044	3,100	365	918	295	49	5,771
2015	1,070	3,231	353	930	280	51	5,915
2016	1,076	3,239	346	982	267	59	5,970
2017	1,113	3,266	343	997	254	69	6,042
2018	1,152	3,349	340	1,013	229	58	6,141
2019	1,277	3,511	364	1,087	187	53	6,479

Source: [Table 35-10-0177-01](#), Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Notes:

**Other *Criminal Code* offences" (Other CCC) includes administration of justice violations, weapons/firearms violations, counterfeit, possession of, accessing, making or distribution of child pornography and prostitution.

***Other federal statutes" refer to offences against Canadian federal statutes, such as Customs Act, Employment Insurance Act, Firearms Act, Food and Drugs Act (FDA), Income Tax Act, Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) and Narcotic Control Act (NCA). This offence category excludes Criminal Code of Canada offences.

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

Comparable data for police-reported crime are only available starting in 1998 due to changes from Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) to the (UCR2) and revisions by Statistics Canada to Violent, Property, Other *Criminal Code* offences, and Total Other Federal Statutes to better reflect definitions used by the policing community. As a result 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.

The table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Crime rates were higher in the West and highest in the North

Figure A2 Crime rate per 100,000 population (2019)



Prov.	YT	NT	NU	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL
2019	26,776	55,582	48,502	9,647	9,962	12,820	10,845	4,534	4,079	6,270	5,849	6,272	6,672

Source: [Table 35-10-0177-01](#), Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Crime rates were higher in the west and highest in the territories. This general pattern has been stable over time.
- The Canadian crime rate increased 9.3% from 5,934 per 100,000 in 2015 to 6,487 in 2019.

Notes:

Unlike Statistics Canada, the Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and violations of federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada. The figure includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Crime rates were higher in the West and highest in the North

Table A2 Crime rate per 100,000 population

Province/Territory	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
British Columbia	8,608	8,489	8,098	8,266	9,647
Alberta	8,917	9,026	9,330	9,387	9,962
Saskatchewan	12,919	13,511	12,977	12,652	12,820
Manitoba	8,926	9,508	9,756	9,994	10,845
Ontario	4,022	4,091	4,259	4,506	4,534
Quebec	4,252	4,233	4,331	4,172	4,079
New Brunswick	5,479	5,276	5,752	6,051	6,270
Nova Scotia	5,727	5,590	5,730	5,679	5,849
Prince Edward Island	4,750	5,013	4,711	5,385	6,272
Newfoundland & Labrador	6,371	6,501	6,041	6,041	6,672
Yukon	25,795	23,543	22,179	21,639	26,776
Northwest Territories	47,230	43,320	44,520	45,487	55,582
Nunavut	34,483	35,935	36,899	40,098	48,502
Canada	5,934	5,987	6,057	6,153	6,487

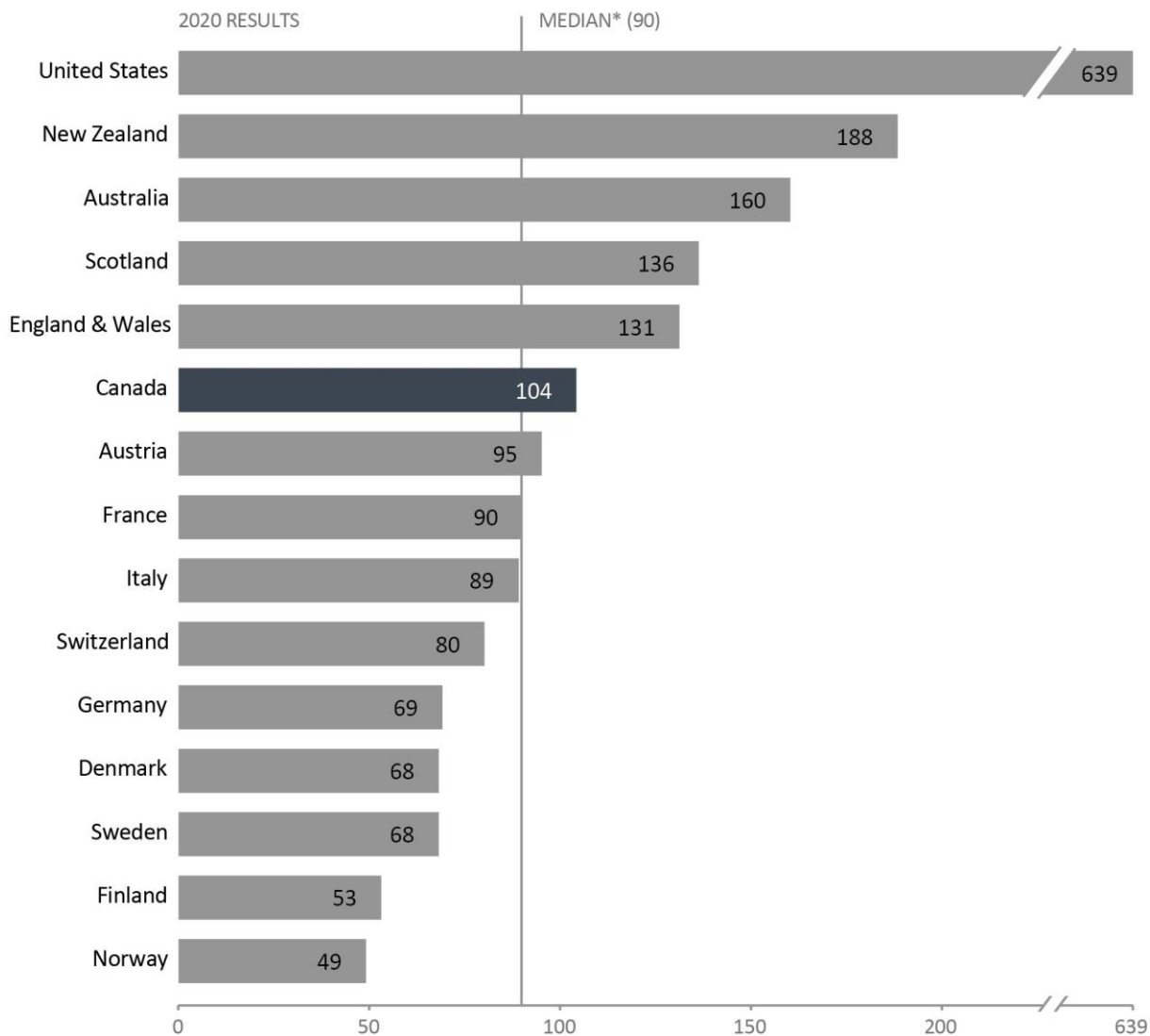
Source: [Table 35-10-0177-01](#), Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Notes:

Unlike Statistics Canada, the Crime Rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and violations of federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada. The table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Prison population across Western and European countries

Figure A3 Prison population per 100,000 (2020)



Source: World Prison Brief, Institute for Crime & Justice Policy Research (ICPR) (retrieved January 13, 2021 at www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population-total).

- Canada's incarceration rate was 104 per 100,000. When ranked from highest to lowest, Canada's prison population rate was ranked 143 of 223 countries. Canada's incarceration rate is higher than the average of western countries*, but much lower than the United States where the most recent incarceration rate was 639 per 100,000.
- Norway's incarceration rate was 49 per 100,000, the lowest incarceration rate among western European countries.

Notes:

*The median is the middle value where half the values fall below the median and the other half above. The median is the preferred way to measure the average when there is an extreme outlier in the data.

The incarceration rate presented here 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 Brief hosted by the Institute for Crime & Justice Policy Research (ICPR) are based on the most recently available data at the time the list was compiled. The data was retrieved online on January 13, 2021 from <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.

Prison population across Western and European countries

Table A3* Prison population rate per 100,000

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
United States	730	716	707	698	693	666	655	655	639
New Zealand	194	192	190	190	203	214	214	201	188
Australia	129	130	143	151	152	168	172	170	160
Scotland	151	147	144	144	142	138	143	149	136
England & Wales	154	148	149	148	147	146	140	140	131
Canada	114	118	118	106	114	114	114	107	104
Austria	104	98	99	95	93	94	98	98	95
France	102	101	102	100	103	103	100	105	90
Italy	109	106	88	86	90	95	98	101	89
Switzerland	76	82	87	84	83	82	81	81	80
Germany	83	79	81	78	78	77	75	77	69
Denmark	74	73	67	61	58	59	63	63	68
Sweden	70	67	57	60	53	57	59	61	68
Finland	59	58	55	57	55	57	51	53	53
Norway	73	72	75	71	74	74	63	60	49

Source: World Prison Brief, Institute for Crime & Justice Policy Research (ICPR) (retrieved January 15, 2021 at www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population-total).

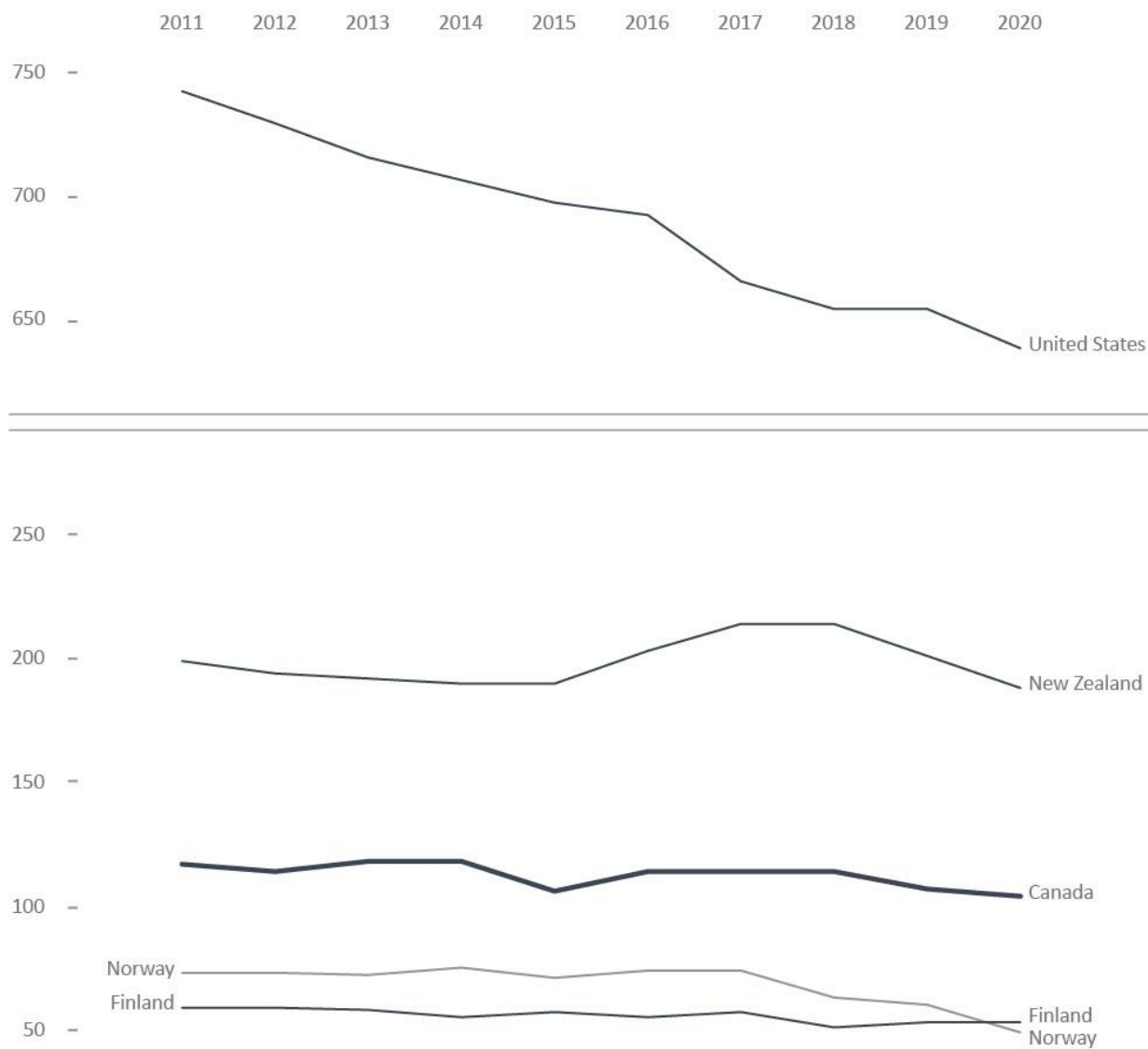
Notes:

*Table A3 and A4 display the same data.

The incarceration rate presented here 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 Brief are based on the most recently available data at the time the list was compiled. For 2020, the data was retrieved online on January 15, 2021 at www.prisonstudies.org which contains the most up to date information available. Different practices and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

Canada's incarceration rate has fluctuated in the last 10 years

Figure A4 Prison population rate per 100,000



Source: World Prison Brief, Institute for Crime & Justice Policy Research (ICPR) (retrieved January 15, 2021 at www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population-total).

- Since 2011, Canada's incarceration rate decreased 11.1%, from 117 per 100,000 to 104 in 2020. This was the largest decline during this period.
- Since 2011, the incarceration rate of the United States has steadily declined. It decreased 14.0% from 743 per 100,000 in 2011 to 639 per 100,000 in 2020.
- Over the same period, New Zealand's incarceration rate decreased 5.5% from 199 to 188 per 100,000.
- Norway's incarceration rate decreased 32.9% from 73 per 100,000 in 2011 to 49 per 100,000 in 2020.
- Since 2011, Finland's incarceration rate has remained fairly stable.

Notes:

The incarceration rate presented here 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 Brief hosted by the Institute for Crime & Justice Policy Research (ICPR) are based on the most recently available data at the time the list was compiled. The data was retrieved online on February 20, 2020 from <http://www.prisonstudies.org> which contains the most up-to-date information available. Different practices and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

Canada's incarceration rate has fluctuated in the last 10 years

Table A4* Prison population rate per 100,000

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
United States	743	730	716	707	698	693	666	655	655	639
New Zealand	199	194	192	190	190	203	214	214	201	188
Australia	133	129	130	143	151	152	168	172	170	160
Scotland	155	151	147	144	144	142	138	143	149	136
England & Wales	155	154	148	149	148	147	146	140	140	131
Canada	117	114	118	118	106	114	114	114	107	104
Austria	104	104	98	99	95	93	94	98	98	95
France	102	102	101	102	100	103	103	100	105	90
Italy	110	109	106	88	86	90	95	98	101	89
Switzerland	79	76	82	87	84	83	82	81	81	80
Germany	87	83	79	81	78	78	77	75	77	69
Denmark	74	74	73	67	61	58	59	63	63	68
Sweden	78	70	67	57	60	53	57	59	61	68
Finland	59	59	58	55	57	55	57	51	53	53
Norway	73	73	72	75	71	74	74	63	60	49

Source: World Prison Brief, Institute for Crime & Justice Policy Research (ICPR) (retrieved January 15, 2021 at www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population-total).

Notes:

*Table A3 and A4 display the same data.

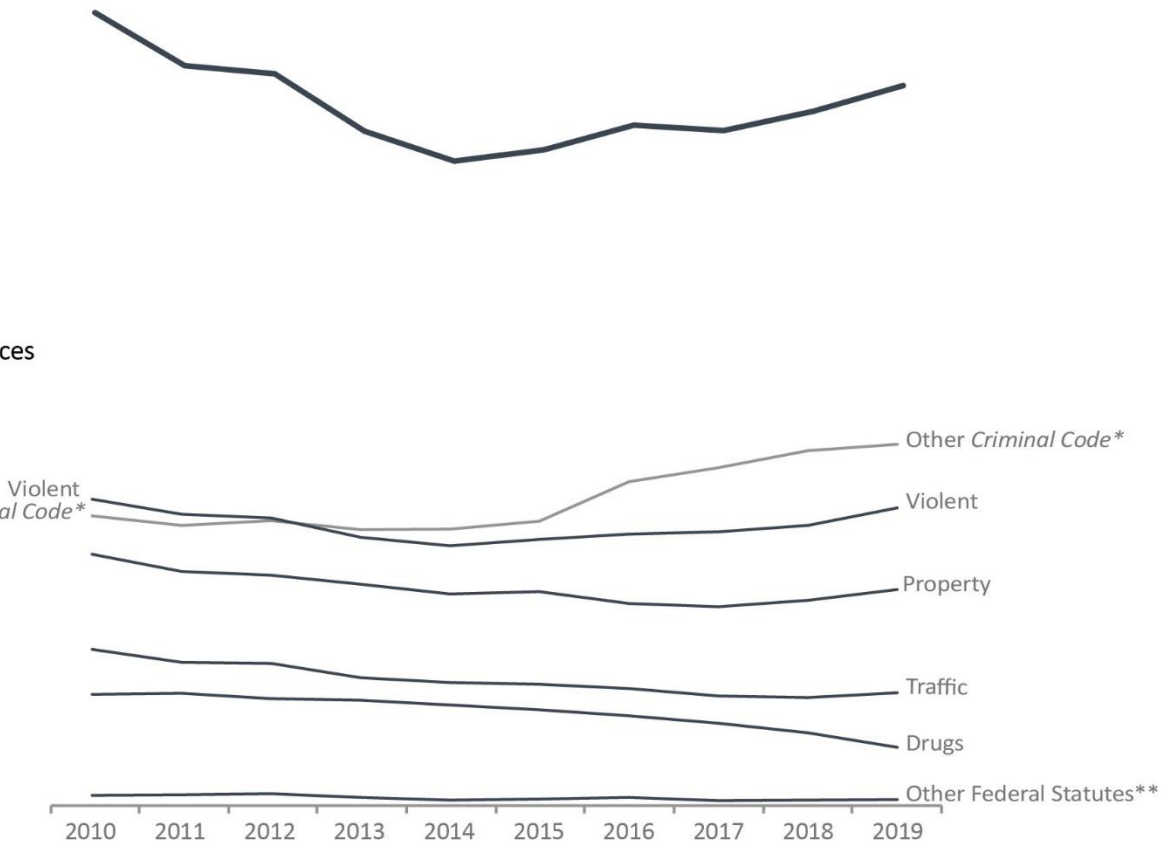
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The rate of adults charged

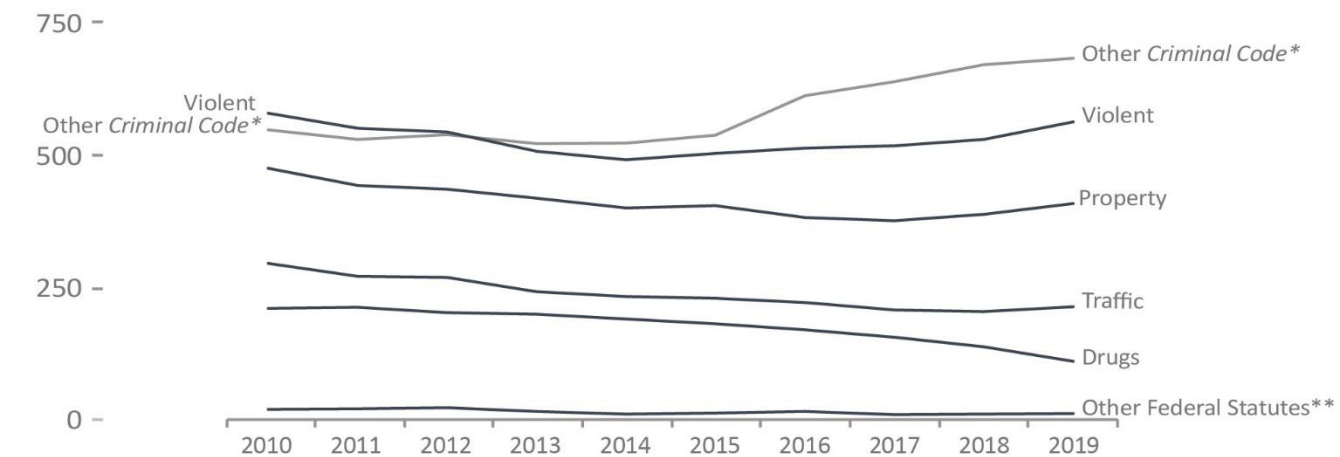
Figure A5 Rate of adults charged per 100,000 adult population

Total Offences

2,250 -
2,000 -
1,750 -



Types of Offences



Source: [Table 35-10-0177-01](#), Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The rate of adults charged increased 6.4% from 2015 to 2019 (1,866 per 100,000 to 1,986). The 2019 rate was 6.4% lower than 2010 (2,122 per 100,000).
- The rate of adults charged with violent crimes increased 11.8% from 2015 to 2019 (501 per 100,000 to 560 per 100,000). The 2019 rate is 2.8% lower than 2010 (576 adults per 100,000).
- The rate of other *Criminal Code* offences* increased by 26.9% between 2015 to 2019 (from 535 adults per 100,000 to 679 in 2019).
- The rate of adults charged for property offences in 2019 (407 per 100,000) was similar to 2015 (403 per 100,000) and was 14.0% lower than 2010 (473 adults per 100,000).

Notes:

*"Other *Criminal Code* offences" includes administration of justice violations, weapons/firearms violations, counterfeit, possession of, accessing, making or distribution of child pornography and prostitution.

**"Other federal statutes" refer to offences against Canadian federal statutes, such as Customs Act, Employment Insurance Act, Firearms Act, Food and Drugs Act (FDA), Income Tax Act, Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) and Narcotic Control Act (NCA). This offence category excludes Criminal Code of Canada offences.

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

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

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

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

The figure includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

The rate of adults charged

Table A5 Rate of adults charged per 100,000 adult population

Year	Violent	Property	Traffic	Other CCC*	Drugs	Total Other Fed. Stat.**	Total Charged
1998	563	677	374	430	168	12	2,224
1999	590	632	371	396	185	18	2,192
2000	615	591	349	411	198	16	2,180
2001	641	584	349	451	202	18	2,245
2002	617	569	336	460	199	18	2,199
2003	598	573	326	476	172	15	2,160
2004	584	573	314	490	187	22	2,170
2005	589	550	299	479	185	22	2,124
2006	594	533	300	498	198	20	2,143
2007	577	499	298	521	208	20	2,123
2008	576	487	307	540	207	22	2,139
2009	585	490	311	532	201	20	2,139
2010	576	473	295	545	211	22	2,122
2011	548	441	271	527	213	23	2,023
2012	541	434	269	536	203	25	2,008
2013	505	417	242	519	200	18	1,901
2014	489	399	233	520	191	13	1,845
2015	501	403	230	535	182	15	1,866
2016	511	381	222	609	171	18	1,912
2017	515	375	208	635	157	12	1,902
2018	523	385	203	661	138	13	1,923
2019	560	407	214	679	112	14	1,986

Source: [Table 35-10-0177-01](#), Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada

Notes:

*"Other Criminal Code offences" (Other CCC) includes administration of justice offences, counterfeit, weapons/firearms violations, possession of, accessing, making or distribution of child pornography and prostitution.

**"Other federal statutes" refer to offences against Canadian federal statutes, such as Customs Act, Employment Insurance Act, Firearms Act, Food and Drugs Act (FDA), Income Tax Act, Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) and Narcotic Control Act (NCA). This offence category excludes Criminal Code of Canada offences.

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

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

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

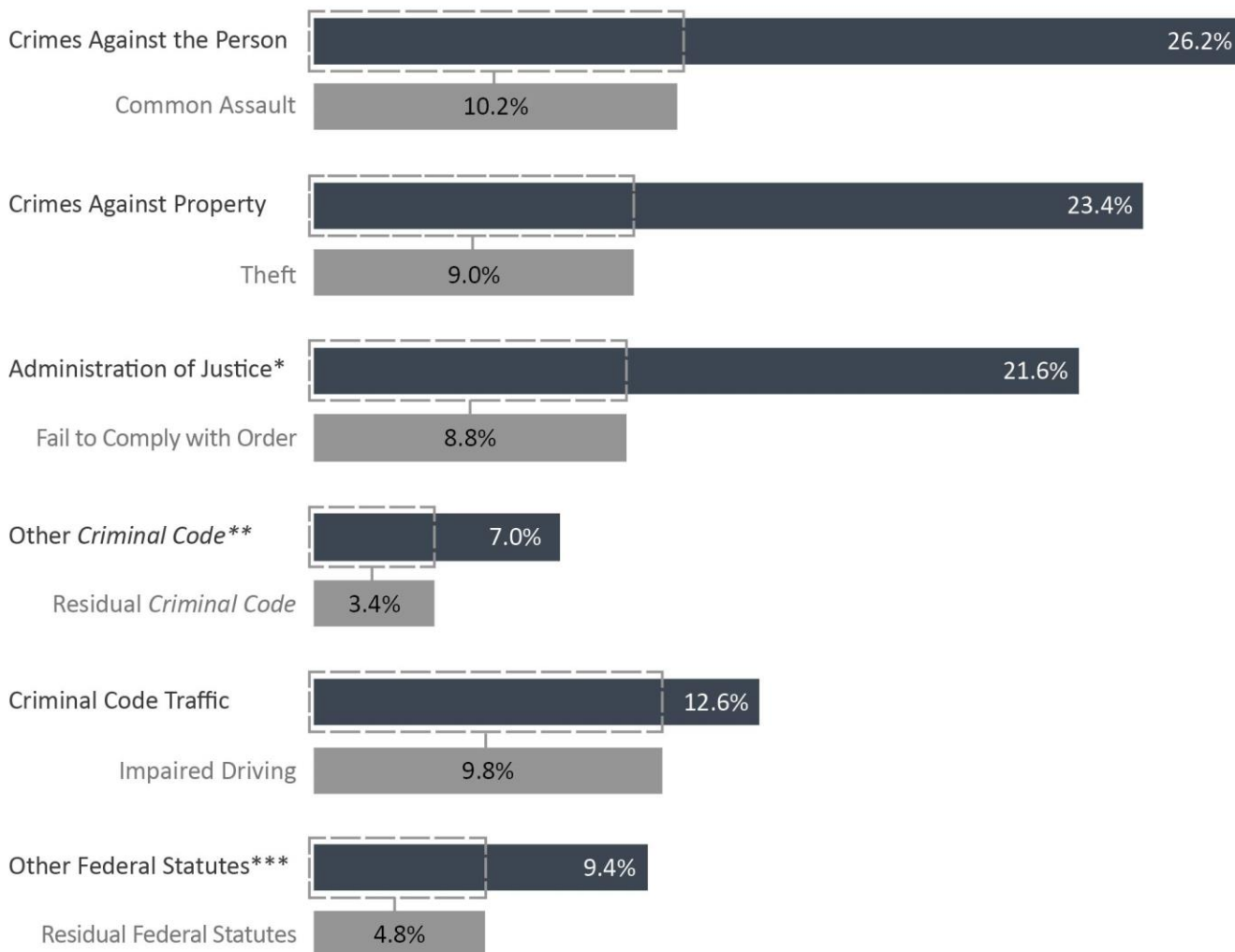
Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, extortion, robbery, firearms, and other violent offences such as uttering threats and criminal harassment.

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

The table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Common assault, impaired driving, and theft were the three most frequent cases in adult courts

Figure A6 Percentage of Criminal Code and Other Federal Statute Charges (2018-19)



Source: [Table 35-10-0027-01](#), Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Common assault (Level 1) (10.2%), theft (9.0%) and impaired driving (9.8%) were the most frequent cases in adult courts in 2018-19.
- 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) accounted for 21.6% of cases completed in adult criminal courts. Breach of probation (8.3%) and failure to comply with a court order (8.8%) combined accounted for 17.1% of total cases in adult court.

Notes:

*“Administration of justice” includes the offences failure to appear, breach of probation, and unlawfully at large.

**“Other Criminal Code offences” includes administration of justice violations, weapons/firearms violations, counterfeit, possession of, accessing, making or distribution of child pornography and prostitution.

***“Other federal statute” offences refer to offences against Canadian federal statutes, such as Customs Act, Employment Insurance Act, Firearms Act, Food and Drugs Act (FDA), Income Tax Act, Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) and Narcotic Control Act (NCA). This offence category excludes Criminal Code of Canada offences.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the Integrated Criminal Court Survey used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007. 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 Integrated Criminal Court Survey for Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In addition, information from Quebec's municipal courts is not collected.

The Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics continues to make updates to the offence library used to classify offence data sent by the provinces and territories. These improvements have resulted in minor changes in the counts of charges and cases as well as the distributions by type of offence. Data presented have been revised to account for these updates.

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

The figure includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Common Assault, impaired driving, and theft were the three most frequent cases in adult courts

Table A6 Number of *Criminal Code* and Other Federal Statute* Charges

Type of Charge	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Crimes Against the Person	79,771	80,824	85,112	89,172	81,024
Common Assault (Level 1)	30,336	30,494	31,647	35,118	31,720
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	18,439	18,900	20,201	20,806	19,196
Uttering Threats	15,074	14,879	15,261	13,913	12,690
Criminal Harassment	3,236	3,345	3,538	3,749	3,245
Sexual Assault	2,685	2,844	3,109	3,278	3,222
Robbery	3,223	3,358	3,576	3,535	2,968
Homicide and Related	289	259	364	377	314
Attempted Murder	177	206	203	202	190
Other Sexual Offences	3,475	3,695	3,950	4,346	3,853
Crimes Against Property	79,984	81,187	85,467	82,539	72,354
Theft	34,913	35,197	36,138	32,713	27,900
Mischief	12,340	12,411	12,955	13,167	11,949
Fraud	11,314	11,476	12,728	12,601	10,777
Possession of Stolen Property	10,552	10,929	11,646	11,983	10,371
Break and Enter	8,994	9,325	9,968	9,707	8,933
Other Property Crimes	1,871	1,849	2,032	2,368	2,424
Administration of Justice**	77,528	78,195	80,940	73,794	66,773
Fail to Comply with Order	32,978	33,290	34,632	30,064	27,226
Breach of Probation	30,228	30,396	30,955	29,010	25,689
Fail to Appear	3,891	4,113	4,442	4,156	4,284
Unlawfully at Large	2,588	2,591	2,693	2,873	2,676
Other Admin. Justice	7,843	7,805	8,218	7,691	6,898
Other Criminal Code***	17,993	18,552	20,447	23,459	21,521
Residual <i>Criminal Code</i>	6,977	6,986	8,149	11,345	10,534
Weapons	9,528	10,340	10,958	11,322	10,340
Disturbing the Peace	1,132	1,054	938	740	625
Prostitution	356	172	402	52	22
Criminal Code Traffic	48,778	46,086	45,833	44,204	38,855
Impaired Driving	39,130	36,308	35,993	34,947	30,402
Other CC Traffic	9,648	9,778	9,840	9,257	8,453
Other Federal Statutes*	42,517	39,390	38,371	36,302	29,137
Residual Federal Statutes	18,339	17,147	18,179	18,695	14,899
Drug Possession	13,678	12,517	10,675	8,592	6,374
Other Drug Offences	9,238	8,550	8,506	8,139	7,119
Total Charges	346,571	344,234	356,170	349,470	309,664

Source: [Table 35-10-0027-01](#), Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Notes:

* "Other federal statutes" refer to offences against Canadian federal statutes, such as Customs Act, Employment Insurance Act, Firearms Act, Food and Drugs Act (FDA), Income Tax Act, Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) and Narcotic Control Act (NCA). This offence category excludes Criminal Code of Canada offences.

** "Administration of justice" includes the offences failure to appear, breach of probation, and unlawfully at large.

*** "Other *Criminal Code* offences" includes administration of justice violations, weapons/firearms violations, counterfeit, possession of, accessing, making or distribution of child pornography and prostitution.

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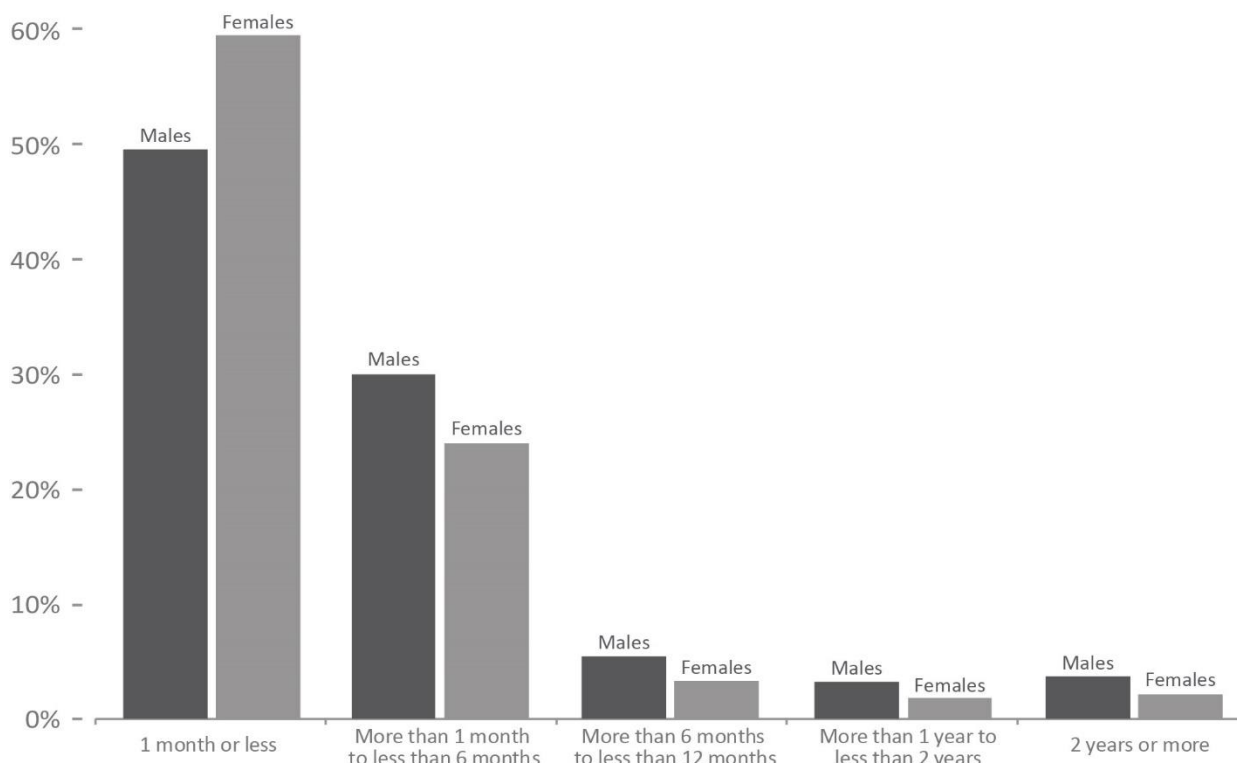
Integrated Criminal Court Survey for Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In addition, information from Quebec's municipal courts is not collected. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics continues to make updates to the offence library used to classify offence data sent by the provinces and territories. These improvements have resulted in minor changes in the counts of charges and cases as well as the distributions by type of offence. Data presented have been revised to account for these updates.

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

The figure includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Most adult custodial sentences ordered by the court were short

Figure A7 Length of prison sentence ordered by the court (2018-19)



Source: [Table 35-10-0032-01](#), Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Just under half (47.0%) of all custodial sentences imposed by adult criminal courts were one month or less. Prison sentences for males tended to be longer than for females.
- 59.4% of females and 49.5% of males who were incarcerated following a guilty* finding received a sentence of one month or less, and 83.3% of females and 79.4% of males received a sentence of six months or less.

Notes:

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

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

Superior Court data are not reported to the Integrated Criminal Court Survey for Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In addition, information from Quebec’s municipal courts is not collected.

The Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety 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 up to 100 percent.

The figure includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Most adult custodial sentences ordered by the court were short

Table A7 Length of prison sentence ordered by the court

Length of Prison Sentence	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	%	%	%	%	%
1 month or less					
Females	62.7	64.4	63.7	62.8	59.4
Males	51.2	51.9	52.0	50.3	49.5
Total*	48.6	49.4	49.4	47.8	47.0
More than 1 month up to 6 months					
Females	23.6	22.8	22.0	22.2	23.9
Males	31.1	30.4	29.9	30.1	29.9
Total*	28.4	27.7	27.2	27.2	27.3
More than 6 months up to 12 months					
Females	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.3
Males	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.4
Total*	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.9
More than 1 year up to less than 2 years					
Females	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Males	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.2
Total*	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9
2 years or More					
Females	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1
Males	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7
Total*	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2
Length unknown					
Females	5.9	5.5	7.2	7.8	9.5
Males	4.9	5.3	6.5	7.4	8.3
Total*	11.5	11.7	12.9	14.1	14.8

Source: [Table 35-10-0032-01](#), Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Notes:

*Total includes the following categories: Males, Females, Company, and Sex Unknown.

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

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

The Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety 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 up to 100 percent.

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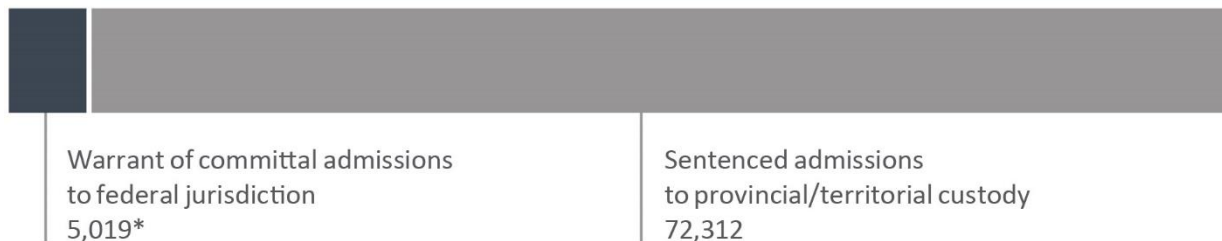
Few cases with guilty findings have resulted in admissions to federal jurisdiction

Figure A8 Cases in adult criminal court and admissions to custody (2018-19)

Total cases in adult criminal court
309,664



Total admissions to custody
77,331



Sources: 1. [Table 35-10-0027-01](#), Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada; 2. [Table 35-10-0018-01](#), Adult Correctional Services, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada; 3. Correctional Service of Canada.

- During 2019-20, there were 4,595 warrant of committal admissions to a federal institution or Healing Lodge.
- In 2018-19, there were 190,671 cases with guilty findings** in adult criminal court.
- In 2018-19, there were 72,312 sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, compared to 5,019 warrant of committal admissions for offenders sentenced to a federal institution or Healing Lodge.

Notes:

*2019-20 data is available for warrant of committal admissions to federal jurisdiction (CSC). In 2019-20, there were 4,595 warrant of committal admissions to a federal institution or Healing Lodge. Warrant of Committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts. During the preparation of this report, other sources were unable to provide 2019-20 data therefore, 2018-19 data are displayed for all sources.

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

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

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.

The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the Integrated Criminal Court Survey used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007. 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. Court and prison data are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).

There is a lag in the data entry of admissions into CSC’s Offender Management System. The admission figures for the most recent year are under-reported by 200-400 at the time of our year end extraction. More accurate figures will be available in the next year’s publication. Please use caution when including the most recent year in any trend analysis.

The figure includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Few cases with guilty findings have resulted in admissions to federal jurisdiction

Table A8 Cases in adult criminal court and admissions to custody

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total Case Decisions* in Adult Criminal Court ¹	344,234	356,170	349,470	309,664	Not available***
Cases with Guilty** Findings in Adult Criminal Court ¹	221,848	224,410	217,441	190,671	Not available***
Total Cases without Guilty Findings in Criminal Court ¹	122,386	131,760	132,029	118,993	Not available***
Acquitted ¹	11,086	13,029	12,638	11,258	Not available***
Stayed or withdrawn ¹	107,036	114,554	115,298	103,811	Not available***
Other decisions ¹	4,264	4,177	4,093	3,924	Not available***
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody ²	62,771	84,543	80,759	72,312	Not available***
Warrant of Committal-Admission to FED (CSC) ³	4,890	4,907	4,996	5,019	4,595

Sources: ¹Table 35-10-0027-01, Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada;

²Table 35-10-0018-01, Adult Correctional Services, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada;

³Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

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

**The decision type "guilty" includes guilty of the offence, of an included offence, of an attempt of the offence, or of an attempt of an included offence. This category also includes cases where an absolute or conditional discharge has been imposed. This figure only includes cases convicted in provincial court and partial data from Superior Court. Superior Court data are not reported to the Integrated Criminal Court Survey for Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Information from Quebec's municipal courts is not collected.

***Data from 2019-20 were not yet released during the preparation of this report.

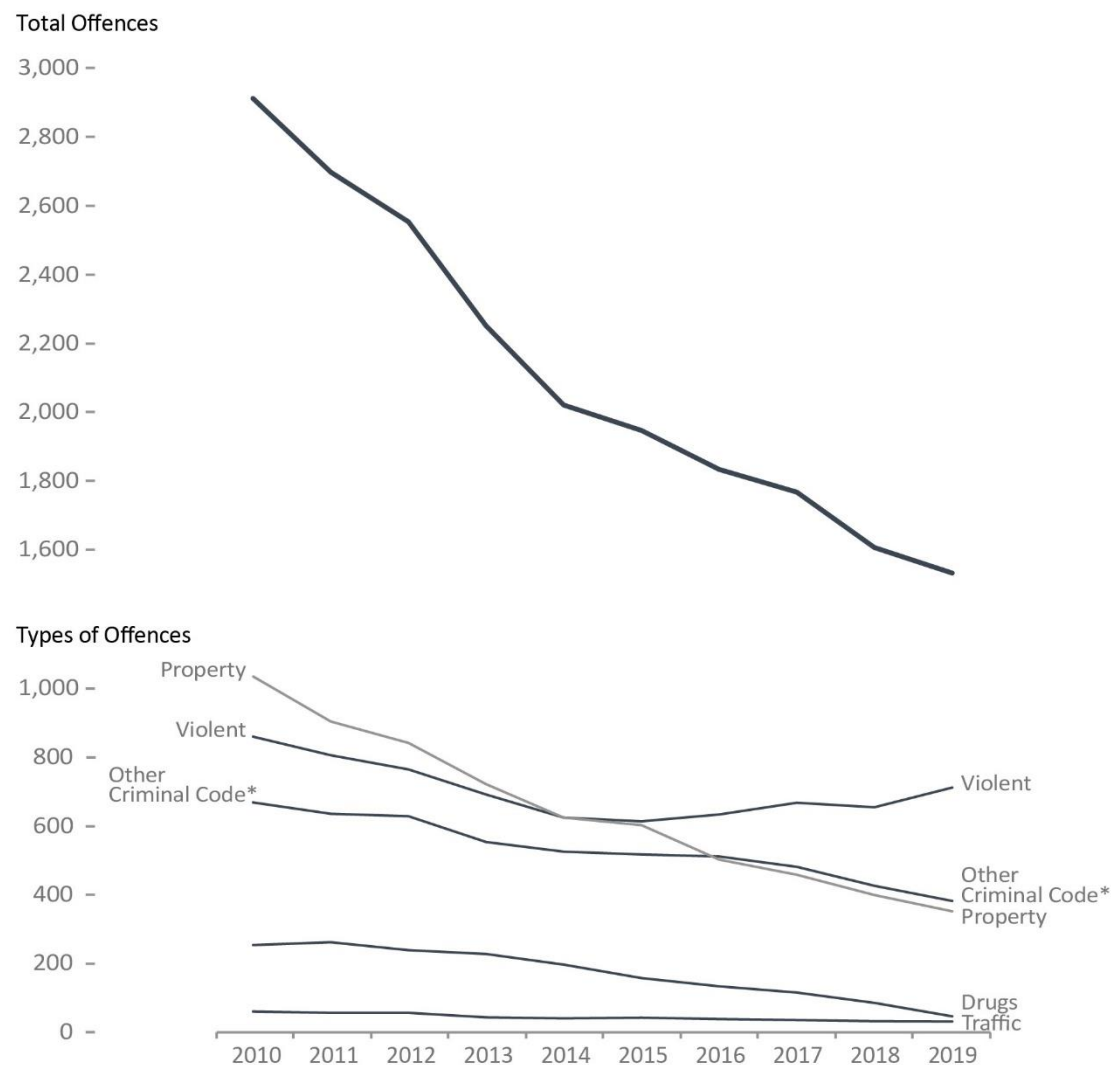
Police data are reported on a calendar year basis whereas court and prison data are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).

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.

There is a lag in the data entry of admissions into CSC's Offender Management System. The admission figures for the most recent year are under-reported by 200-400 at the time of our year end extraction. More accurate figures will be available in the next year's publication. Please use caution when including the most recent year in any trend analysis.

The rate of youth charged has continued to decline

Figure A9 Rate of youth charged per 100,000 youth population



Source: [Table 35-10-0177-01](#), Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Since 2010, the rate of youth** charged decreased by 47.3%, from 2,912 per 100,000 youth to 1,534 in 2019.
- There was 16.0% increase in the rate of youth charged with a violent crime between 2015 to 2019 (from 614 per 100,000 to 712). The rate of youth charged with violent crimes remains 17.2% lower than 2010 when it was 860 per 100,000.
- Since 2010, the rate of youth charged with property crimes decreased by 65.9%, dropping from 1,035 per 100,000 youth to 353 in 2019. Over the same time period, the rate of youth charged with drug offences decreased by 81.2% from 255 per 100,000 youth to 48 in 2019.

Notes:

*"Other Criminal Code offences" includes administration of justice violations, weapons/firearms violations, counterfeit, possession of, accessing, making or distribution of child pornography and prostitution.

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

Rates are based on 100,000 youth population (12 to 17 years old). Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, extortion, robbery, firearms, and other violent offences such as uttering threats and criminal harassment. Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle theft, other theft, possession of stolen property, fraud, mischief and arson. Unlike Statistics Canada, the total crime rate in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* includes traffic offences and violations of federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the Total Crime Rate reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada. In addition, the definitions for Violent, Property and Other Criminal Code offences have been revised by Statistics Canada to better reflect definitions used by the policing community.

The figure includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

The rate of youth charged has continued to decline

Table A9 Rate of youth charged per 100,000 youth population

Year	Violent	Property	Traffic*	Other CCC**	Drugs	Total Other Fed. Stat.***	Total Charged
1998	994	2,500	--	870	226	4	4,594
1999	1,060	2,237	--	728	266	2	4,293
2000	1,136	2,177	--	760	317	4	4,394
2001	1,157	2,119	--	840	343	6	4,465
2002	1,102	2,009	--	793	337	6	4,247
2003	953	1,570	--	726	208	5	3,462
2004	918	1,395	--	691	230	5	3,239
2005	924	1,276	--	660	214	10	3,084
2006	917	1,216	--	680	240	16	3,069
2007	943	1,211	75	732	260	17	3,238
2008	909	1,130	74	730	267	19	3,129
2009	888	1,143	68	698	238	30	3,065
2010	860	1,035	62	669	255	31	2,912
2011	806	904	58	636	263	31	2,698
2012	765	842	58	629	240	20	2,554
2013	692	722	45	554	229	10	2,252
2014	625	625	42	526	198	6	2,022
2015	614	603	44	518	159	10	1,948
2016	634	503	40	512	135	11	1,795
2017	668	459	37	482	117	6	1,769
2018	668	407	33	425	90	5	1,628
2019	712	353	33	383	48	5	1,534

Source: [Table 35-10-0177-01](#), Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Notes:

*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.

**"Other Criminal Code offences" (Other CCC) includes administration of justice violations, weapons/firearms violations, counterfeit, possession of, accessing, making or distribution of child pornography and prostitution.

***"Other federal statutes" refer to offences against Canadian federal statutes, such as Customs Act, Employment Insurance Act, Firearms Act, Food and Drugs Act (FDA), Income Tax Act, Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) and Narcotic Control Act (NCA). This offence category excludes Criminal Code of Canada offences.

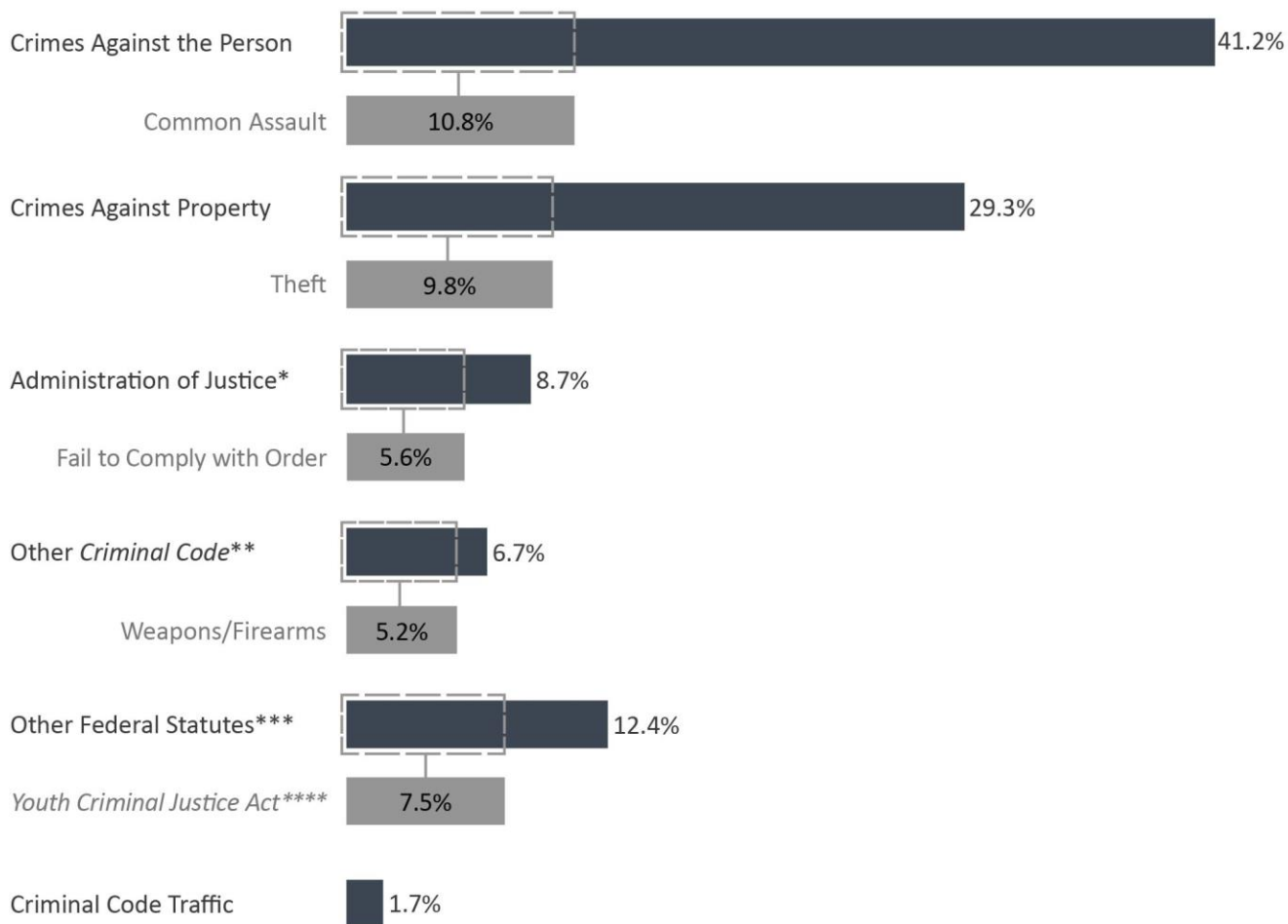
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For criminal justice purposes, youth are defined under Canadian law as persons age 12 to 17.

The table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

The most frequent youth court case was common assault

Figure A10 Percentage of all *Criminal Code* and other federal statute charges (2018-19)



Source: [Table 35-10-0038-01](#), Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Common assault was the most frequent case in youth court (10.8%), closely followed by theft (9.8%).
- Homicides and related offences accounted for 0.2% of all youth cases.

Notes:

*"Administration of justice" includes the offences failure to appear, breach of probation, and unlawfully at large.

**"Other *Criminal Code* offences" includes administration of justice violations, weapons/firearms violations, counterfeit, possession of, accessing, making or distribution of child pornography and prostitution.

***"Other federal statute offences refer to offences against Canadian federal statutes, such as Customs Act, Employment Insurance Act, Firearms Act, Food and Drugs Act (FDA), Income Tax Act, Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) and Narcotic Control Act (NCA)." This offence category excludes Criminal Code of Canada offences.

****"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 Integrated Criminal Court Survey used in this report should not be compared to editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* prior to 2007. 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 and Community Safety 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.

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The most frequent charge in youth court was common assault

Table A10 Number of youth court cases

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Crimes Against the Person	9,984	9,653	9,917	10,395	9,938
Common Assault	2,796	2,586	2,641	2,894	2,609
Major Assault	2,136	2,094	2,149	2,126	2,025
Sexual Assault/Other Sexual Offences	1,330	1,442	1,536	1,658	1,794
Robbery	1,481	1,475	1,516	1,618	1,484
Homicide and Attempted Murder	49	55	54	41	49
Other Crimes Against the Person	2,192	2,001	2,021	2,058	1,977
Crimes Against Property	11,016	10,652	9,627	8,490	7,071
Theft	3,670	3,671	3,280	2,796	2,361
Break and Enter	2,559	2,386	2,193	1,823	1,468
Mischief	2,158	2,091	1,819	1,660	1,445
Possession of Stolen Property	1,901	1,817	1,621	1,466	1,149
Fraud	376	377	423	389	367
Other Crimes Against Property	352	310	291	356	281
Administration of Justice*	3,630	3,394	3,113	2,492	2,108
Failure to Comply with Order	2,390	2,209	2,067	1,573	1,344
Other Administration of Justice	1,240	1,185	1,046	919	764
Other Criminal Code**	2,086	1,946	1,888	1,833	1,606
Weapons/Firearms	1,425	1,406	1,408	1,407	1,262
Residual Criminal Code	582	468	416	390	319
Disturbing the Peace	64	65	50	33	25
Prostitution	15	7	14	3	0
Criminal Code Traffic	566	569	554	483	420
Other Federal Statutes***	6,392	5,504	4,609	3,794	2,989
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act****</i>	3,525	3,094	2,701	2,295	1,811
Drug Possession	1,788	1,551	1,129	917	700
Residual Federal Statutes	146	134	126	44	30
Other Drug Offences	933	725	653	538	448
Total	33,674	31,718	29,708	27,487	24,132

Source: [Table 35-10-0038-01](#), Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Notes:

*"Administration of justice" includes the offences failure to appear, breach of probation, and unlawfully at large.

**"Other Criminal Code offences" includes administration of justice violations, weapons/firearms violations, counterfeit, possession of, accessing, making or distribution of child pornography and prostitution.

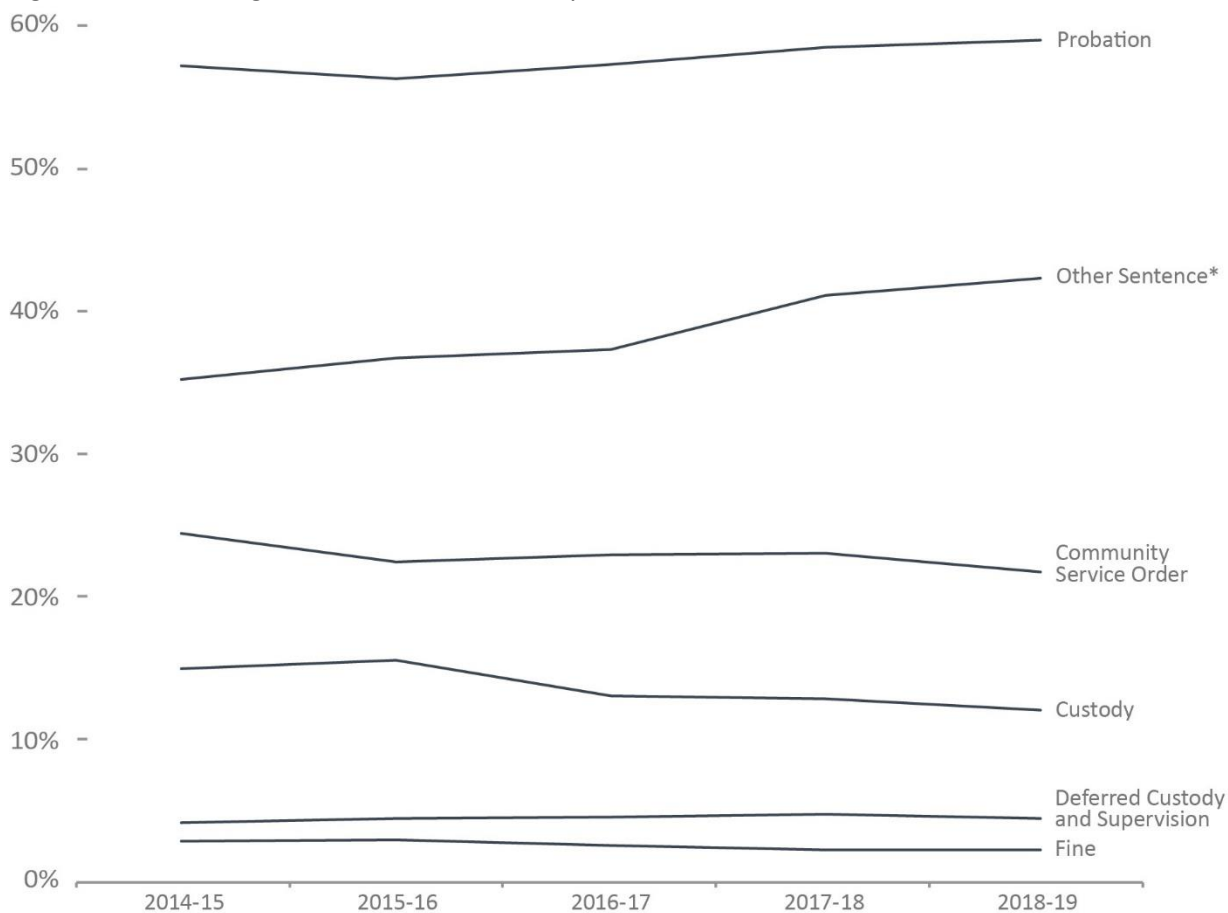
***"Other federal statutes" refer to offences against Canadian federal statutes, such as Customs Act, Employment Insurance Act, Firearms Act, Food and Drugs Act (FDA), Income Tax Act, Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) and Narcotic Control Act (NCA). This offence category excludes Criminal Code of Canada offences.

****"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 Integrated Criminal Court Survey used in this report should not be compared to editions of the Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview prior to 2007. 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 and Community Safety 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 table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

The most common sentence for youth was probation

Figure A11 Percentage of sentence received in youth court



Source: [Table 35-10-0041-01](#), Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- In 2018-19, 12.0% of all guilty cases resulted in the youth being sentenced to custody.
- In 2018-19, 59.0% of youth found guilty were sentenced to probation.

Notes:

*"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 intensive support and supervision, attendance at non-residential program(s) and reprimand where sentencing data under the Youth Criminal Justice Act are not available.

Cases can have more than one sentence. Therefore, sanctions are not mutually exclusive and will not add to 100%. For all sentencing tables, data are for cases with a guilty finding only. Sentencing information is not available for a small proportion of guilty cases (i.e., approximately 3%, overall). For all sentencing tables, data are for cases with a guilty finding only and for which sentencing information is reported.

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

The figure includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

The most common sentence for youth was probation

Table A11 Percentage of sentence received in youth court

Type of Sentence	Sex	Year				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		%	%	%	%	%
Probation	Female	53.6	54.1	54.7	51.7	53.3
	Male	59.3	58.8	59.9	60.5	60.5
	Total	57.2	56.3	57.3	58.5	59.0
Custody	Female	11.7	11.9	7.5	8.9	6.3
	Male	15.9	16.5	13.7	13.5	13.3
	Total	14.9	15.5	13.0	12.8	12.0
Community Service Order	Female	23.5	20.9	21.9	21.6	21.4
	Male	27.1	24.4	24.9	24.2	22.7
	Total	24.4	22.4	22.9	23.0	21.7
Fine	Female	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.4
	Male	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.1
	Total	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.2
Deferred Custody and Supervision	Female	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.1
	Male	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.3	4.9
	Total	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.4
Other Sentence*	Female	35.5	37.7	38.5	41.7	41.8
	Male	38.4	39.8	40.6	42.4	43.3
	Total	35.2	36.7	37.3	41.1	42.3

Source: [Table 35-10-0041-01](#), Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Notes:

*"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 intensive support and supervision, attendance at non-residential program(s) and reprimand where sentencing data under the Youth Criminal Justice Act are not available.

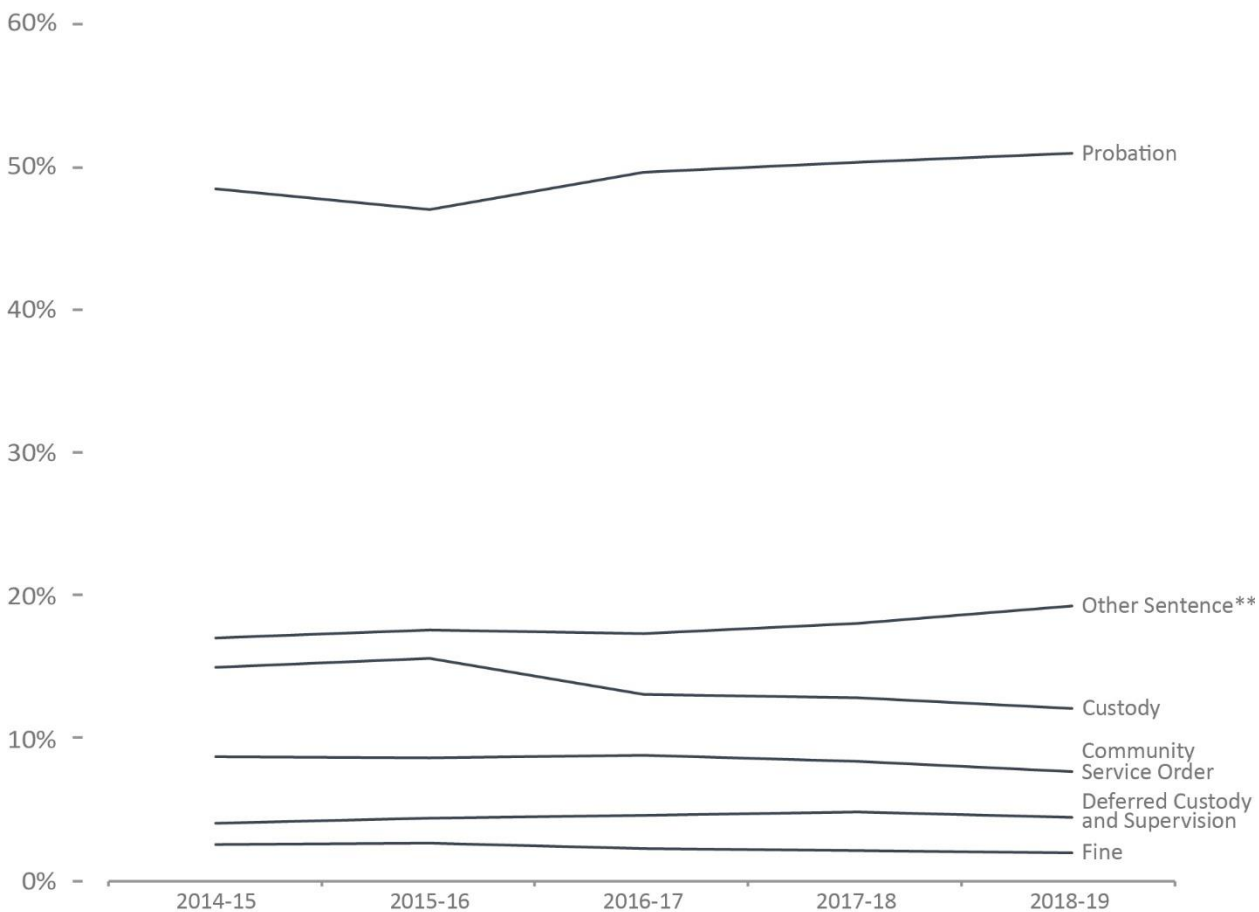
Cases can have more than one sentence. Therefore, sanctions are not mutually exclusive and will not add to 100%. For all sentencing tables, data are for cases with a guilty finding only. Sentencing information is not available for a small proportion of guilty cases (i.e., approximately 3%, overall). For all sentencing tables, data are for cases with a guilty finding only and for which sentencing information is reported.

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

The table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

When considering the most serious sentence in a case, probation was the most common sentence for youth

Figure A12 Percentage of youth court sentence for most serious sentence*



Source: [Table 35-10-0042-01](#), Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- In 2018-19, 50.9% of youth found guilty were given probation as the most serious sentence. This rate has remained relatively stable since the implementation of the Youth Criminal Justice Act in April 2003.
- Of the Youth Criminal Justice Act sentences, deferred custody and supervision orders were handed down least frequently. In 2018-19, 4.3% of all guilty cases received such an order as the most serious sentence.

Notes:

*It is possible to receive more than one sentence type in relation to a guilty charge in a case. For the current figure, when a youth received multiple sentences, only the most serious sentence is represented. Sentence types are ranked from most to least serious as follows: Intensive rehabilitative custody and supervision; custody and supervision - presumptive, murder; custody and supervision - presumptive, excluding murder; custody and supervision; custody (supervision type) not specified, youth custodial sentence under the YOA, or adult custody; conditional sentence, deferred custody and supervision; Intensive support and supervision; probation; prohibition, seizure, forfeiture; community service; personal service/compensation in kind; pay purchaser; restitution; compensation; fine; conditional discharge; absolute discharge; reprimand; and other.

**"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 intensive support and supervision, attendance at non-residential program(s) and reprimand where sentencing data under the Youth Criminal Justice Act are not available.

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

Figure A12 in the 2020 CCRSO aligns with data provided in A11 in CCRSO reports prior to 2020.

The figure includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

When considering the most serious sentence in a case, probation was the most common sentence for youth

Table A12 Percentage of youth court sentence for most serious sentence*

Type of Sentence	Sex	Year				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		%	%	%	%	%
Probation	Female	47.6	47.0	50.1	47.8	49.2
	Male	48.6	47.5	50.4	50.9	51.1
	Total	48.4	47.0	49.6	50.3	50.9
Custody	Female	11.7	11.9	7.5	8.9	6.3
	Male	15.9	16.5	13.6	13.5	13.3
	Total	14.9	15.5	13.0	12.7	12.0
Community Service Order	Female	9.4	8.5	9.2	9.2	8.4
	Male	8.4	7.9	8.1	7.3	6.4
	Total	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.3	7.5
Deferred Custody and Supervision	Female	3.1	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.1
	Male	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.8
	Total	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.3
Fine	Female	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.1
	Male	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.7
	Total	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.8
Other Sentence**	Female	18.5	19.6	20.8	22.8	24.4
	Male	16.1	16.5	16.1	17.3	18.7
	Total	16.9	17.5	17.2	17.9	19.2

Source: [Table 35-10-0042-01](#), Integrated Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Notes:

*It is possible to receive more than one sentence type in relation to a guilty charge in a case. For the current figure, when a youth received multiple sentences, only the most serious sentence is represented. Sentence types are ranked from most to least serious as follows: Intensive rehabilitative custody and supervision; custody and supervision - presumptive, murder; custody and supervision - presumptive, excluding murder; custody and supervision; custody (supervision type) not specified, youth custodial sentence under the YOA, or adult custody; conditional sentence, deferred custody and supervision; Intensive support and supervision; probation; prohibition, seizure, forfeiture; community service; personal service/compensation in kind; pay purchaser; restitution; compensation; fine; conditional discharge; absolute discharge; reprimand; and other.

**"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 intensive support and supervision, attendance at non-residential program(s) and reprimand where sentencing data under the Youth Criminal Justice Act are not available.

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

Table A12 in the 2020 CCRSO aligns with data provided in A11 in CCRSO reports prior to 2020.

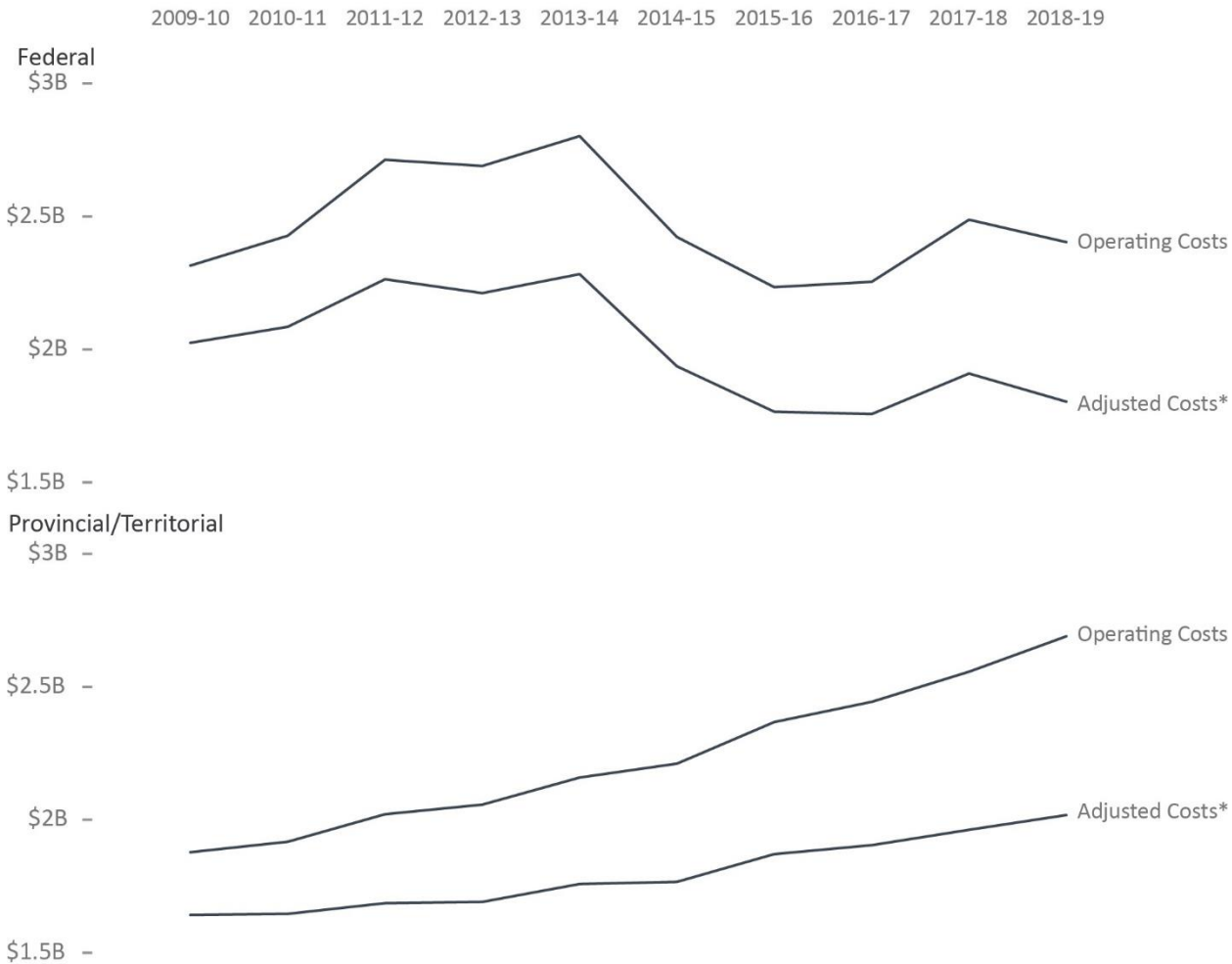
The table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Section B

Corrections Administration

Correction costs federally and provincially/territorially

Figure B1 Costs of federal and provincial/territorial corrections



Source: [Table 35-10-0013-01](#), Adult Correctional Services, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Costs of federal corrections were \$2.41 billion in 2018-19. This was a 3.5% decrease compared to the prior year and is 3.8% higher than 2009-2010.
- Costs of provincial/territorial corrections were about \$2.7 billion in 2018-19. This represented a 5.2% increase from 2017-18 and a 43.4% increase since 2009-2010.

Notes:

*Adjusted costs are reported in constant dollars. Constant dollars (2002) represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation, allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable. Changes in the Consumer Price Index were used to calculate constant dollars. Federal expenditures on corrections include spending by Correctional Service Canada (CSC), the Parole Board of Canada (PBC), and the Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI). Total expenditures represent gross expenditures and exclude revenues. Operating costs include Employee Benefit Plan expenditures. CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries). The table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Correction costs federally and provincially/territorially

Table B1 Federal corrections costs

Year	Current Dollars				Constant 2002 Dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita*	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita*
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
2014-15								
CSC	2,373,604	200,606	2,574,210	72.6	1,874,885	158,457	2,033,341	57.4
PBC	50,122	NA	50,100	1.4	39,573	NA	39,573	1.1
OCI	4,659	NA	4,659	0.1	3,680	NA	3,680	0.1
Total	2,424,744	200,606	2,628,969	74.2	1,918,138	158,457	2,076,595	59.8
2015-16								
CSC	2,189,101	168,684	2,357,785	66.0	1,704,907	131,374	1,836,281	51.4
PBC	46,300	NA	46,300	1.3	36,059	NA	36,059	1.0
OCI	4,656	NA	4,656	0.1	3,626	NA	3,626	0.1
Total	2,235,401	168,684	2,408,741	67.5	1,744,593	131,374	1,875,967	54.0
2016-17								
CSC	2,209,048	153,757	2,362,805	65.4	1,694,055	117,912	1,811,966	50.2
PBC	46,800	NA	46,800	1.3	35,890	NA	35,890	1.0
OCI	4,693	NA	4,693	0.1	3,599	NA	3,599	0.1
Total	2,255,848	153,757	2,414,298	66.9	1,733,544	117,912	1,851,455	53.3
2017-18								
CSC	2,442,488	185,624	2,628,112	71.9	1,830,951	139,148	1,970,099	53.9
PBC	47,700	NA	47,700	1.3	35,757	NA	35,757	1.0
OCI	4,616	NA	4,616	0.1	3,472	NA	3,472	0.1
Total	2,490,188	185,624	2,680,428	73.4	1,870,179	139,148	2,009,328	57.9
2018-19								
CSC	2,352,556	227,793	2,580,349	69.6	1,763,535	170,759	1,934,295	52.2
PBC	49,800	NA	49,800	1.3	37,331	NA	37,331	1.1
OCI	4,631	NA	4,631	0.1	3,472	NA	3,472	0.1
Total	2,405,581	227,793	2,634,780	71.1	1,804,338	170,759	1,975,097	56.9

Sources: [Table 35-10-0013-01](#), Adult Correctional Services, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada; Correctional Service Canada; Office of the Correctional Investigator; Parole Board of Canada.

Notes:

*Per capita cost is calculated by dividing the total expenditures by the total Canadian population and represents the cost per Canadian for federal correctional services. The 2020 CCRSO used population estimates from July within the fiscal year. For example, the 2017-18 fiscal year used July 2017. This is different from prior CCRSO reports, and therefore, some values might vary from prior reports.

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

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 (CPI) were used to calculate constant dollars. The CPI rate for the 2020 CCRSO was based on an average of the monthly CPI for the fiscal year rather than calendar year. This limits comparability to CCRSO reports prior to 2020.

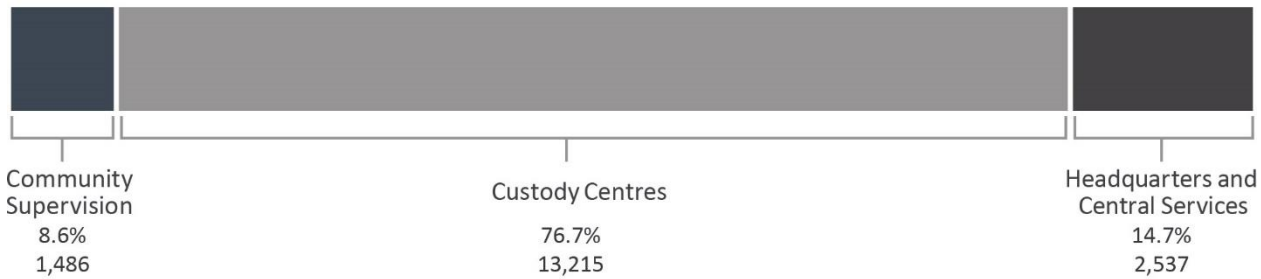
Costs are rounded to the thousands. Therefore, the per capita rate needs to be multiplied by 1000.

NA is the short form for not applicable.

The table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

CSC employees were concentrated in custody centres

Figure B2 CSC employees at the end of fiscal year (2019-20)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) had a total staff of 17,238.
- Approximately 77% of CSC staff worked in institutions.
- Staff employed in community supervision accounted for 9% of the total.

Notes:

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

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 of substantive employment; and employee status of active and paid leave current up to March 31, 2020.

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

CSC employees were concentrated in custody centres

Table B2 CSC employees at the end of fiscal year

Service Area	March 31, 2009		March 31, 2020	
	#	%	#	%
Headquarters and Central Services	2,609	15.8	2,537	14.7
Administration	2,198	13.3	2,186	12.7
Health Care	111	0.7	77	0.4
Program Staff	108	0.7	57	0.3
Correctional Officers	44	0.3	43	0.2
Instructors/Supervisors	17	0.1	11	0.1
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors*	2	0	1	0.0
Other**	129	0.8	162	0.9
Custody Centres	12,590	76.1	13,215	76.7
Correctional Officers	6,382	38.6	7,162	41.5
Administration	2,126	12.9	1,821	10.6
Health Care	988	6	965	5.6
Program Staff	839	5.1	987	5.7
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors*	727	4.4	586	3.4
Instructors/Supervisors	444	2.7	421	2.4
Other**	1,084	6.6	1,273	7.4
Community Supervision	1,337	8.1	1,486	8.6
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors*	714	4.3	775	4.5
Administration	336	2	377	2.2
Program Staff	198	1.2	247	1.4
Health Care	69	0.4	84	0.5
Correctional Officers	18	0.1	0	0.0
Other**	2	0	3	0.0
Total	16,536	100	17,238	100

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

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.

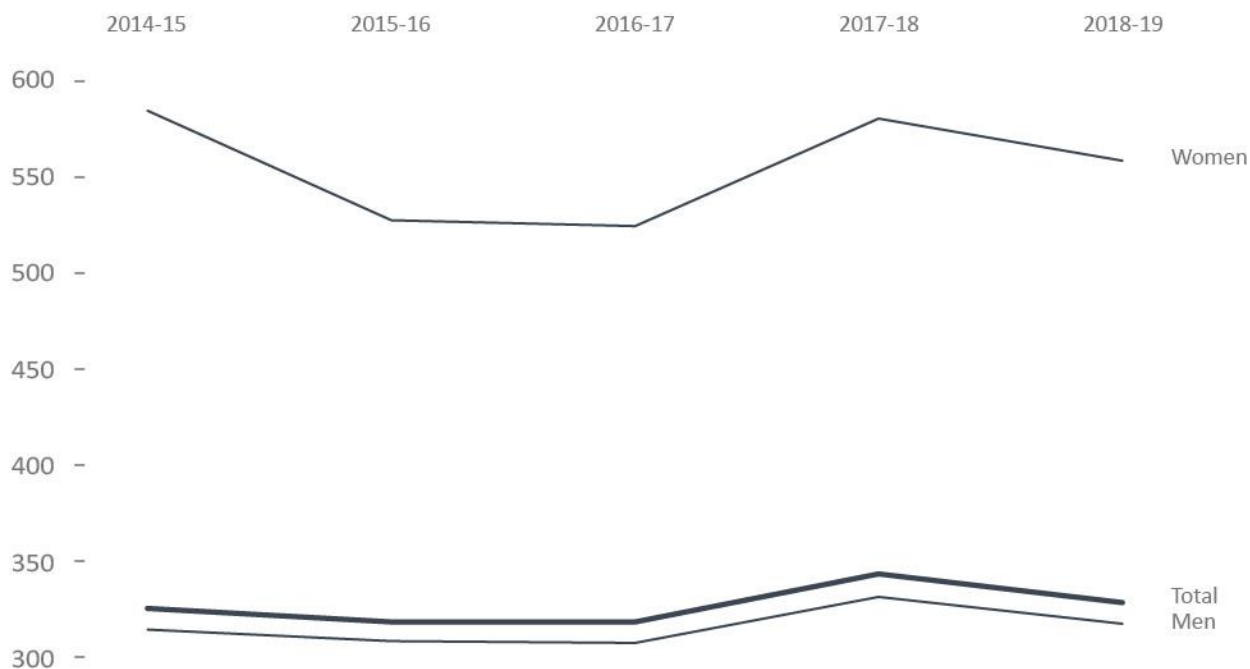
**The "Other" category represents job classifications such as trades and food services.

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 of substantive employment; and employee status of active and paid leave current up to March 31, 2020.

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

The cost of keeping an inmate incarcerated has remained relatively steady in the past 5 years

Figure B3 Federal average daily inmate cost (current \$)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- The federal average daily inmate cost increased from \$326 in 2014-15 to \$330 in 2018-19. In 2018-19, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate incarcerated was \$120,589 per year, an increase from \$119,152 per year in 2014-15. In 2018-19, the annual average cost of keeping a male incarcerated was \$116,294 per year, whereas the annual average cost for incarcerating a female was \$204,474.
- The cost associated with maintaining an offender in the community was 73.4% less than to maintain an offender in custody (\$32,037 per year versus \$120,589 per year).

Notes:

In 2018-19, the methodology of presentation for certain indirect costs was changed to better reflect the direct costs of maintaining an offender. The average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with the operation of the institutions such as salaries and employee benefit plan contributions, but excludes capital expenditures and expenditures related to CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within federal institutions).

Total incarcerated and community includes additional NHQ & RHQ administrative costs which are not part of the Institutional and/or Community calculations. Offenders in the Community includes: Offenders on conditional release, statutory release or with Long-Term Supervision Order, under CSC supervision.

Figures may not add due to rounding.

The figure includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

The cost of keeping an inmate incarcerated has remained relatively steady in the past 5 years

Table B3 Annual average cost per offender (current \$)

Categories	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Maximum Security (males only)	160,094	155,848	158,113	169,367	163,642
Medium Security (males only)	105,750	106,868	105,349	115,263	109,660
Minimum Security (males only)	86,613	81,528	83,450	86,603	83,900
Women's Facilities	213,800	192,742	191,843	212,005	204,474
Exchange of Services Agreements* (both)	111,839	114,974	122,998	114,188	122,269
Incarcerated Average	119,152	116,364	116,473	125,466	120,589
Offenders in the Community	33,067	31,052	30,639	32,327	32,037
Total Incarcerated and Community**	99,982	94,545	95,654	100,425	99,185

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

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

**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.

In 2018-19, the methodology of presentation for certain indirect costs was changed to better reflect the direct costs of maintaining an offender.

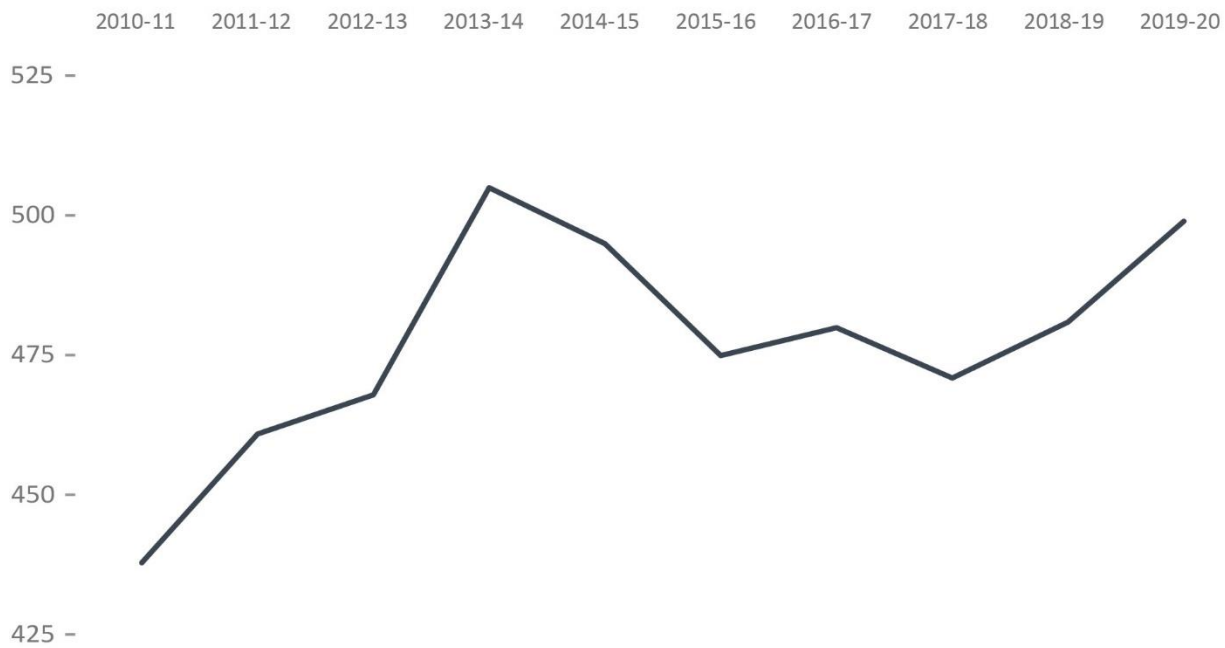
The average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with the operation of the institutions such as salaries and employee benefit plan contributions, but excludes capital expenditures and expenditures related to CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within federal institutions).

Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

The table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

The number of Parole Board of Canada employees

Figure B4 Full-time equivalents* – 10-year trend



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2019-20, the full-time equivalents* used by the Parole Board of Canada increased by 3.7% to 499 compared to 2018-19.

Note:

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

The number of Parole Board of Canada employees

Table B4 Full time equivalents*

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Program Activity						
Conditional Release Decisions	325	322	321	317	317	320
Conditional Release Openness and	54	42	44	42	43	45
Record Suspension and Clemency	69	52	59	48	58	72
Internal Services	47	59	56	64	63	62
Total	495	475	480	471	481	499
Types of Employees						
Full-time Board Members	42	41	39	38	41	40
Part-time Board Members	18	18	17	20	19	20
Staff	435	416	424	413	421	439
Total	495	475	480	471	481	499

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

The number of employees in the Office of the Correctional Investigator

Figure B5 Full-time equivalents



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- In 2019-20, the total number of full-time equivalents at the Office of the Correctional Investigator increased by 1 (1 in Senior Management and Investigative Services) from 39 (2018-19) to 40 employees total.

Notes:

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

Types of Employees	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Senior Management and Investigative Services	26	26	26	27	28
Legal Counsel, Policy and Research	5	5	5	5	6
Internal Services	4	4	4	6	5
Correctional Investigator	1	1	1	1	1
Total	36	36	36	39	40

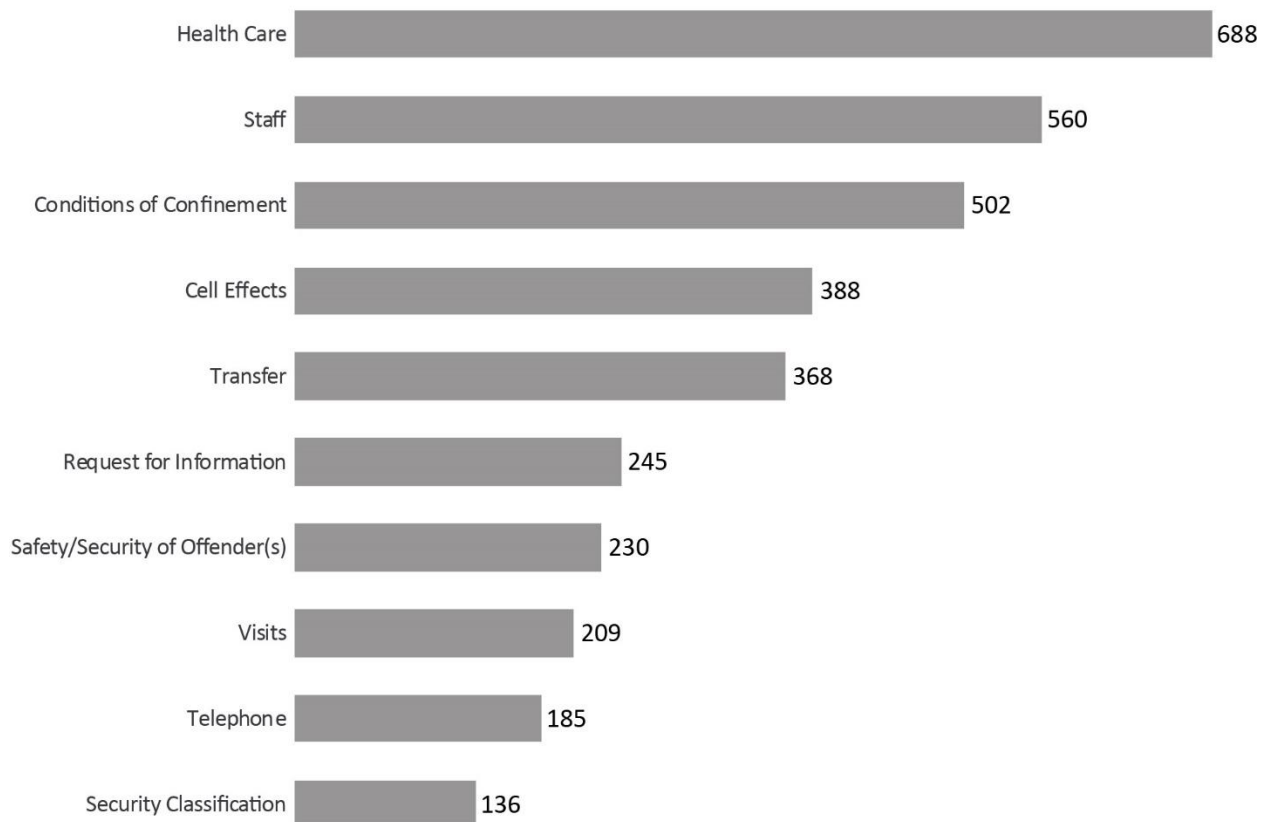
Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

Notes:

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 was the most common area of offender complaint received by the Office of the Correctional Investigator

Figure B6 Ten most common offender complaints in 2019-20



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- There were 5,566 complaints/enquiries received at the Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) in 2019-20.
- Health care (12.4%), staff (10.1%), conditions of confinement (9.0%), and cell effects (7.0%), accounted for 38.4% of all complaints.
- Health care remained the most common offender complaint in the last 5 years.

Notes:

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 was the most common area of offender complaint received by the Office of the Correctional Investigator

Table B6 Number of offender complaints in the last 5 years

Category of Complaint*	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Health Care	917	913	858	693	688
Conditions of Confinement	821	783	783	608	502
Staff	429	408	530	501	560
Cell Effects	426	497	412	407	388
Transfer	370	439	353	334	368
Administrative Segregation	272	269	223	187	89
Visits	290	285	214	192	209
Telephone	224	187	169	183	185
Outside OCI Jurisdiction	245	259	193	128	133
Request for Information	152	213	126	159	245
Safety/Security of Offender(s)	197	208	127	177	230
Grievance	188	173	177	127	129
Financial Matters	199	170	107	111	119
Programs	161	202	138	112	112
Correspondence	165	167	149	84	130
Security Classification	143	135	129	102	136
Case Preparation	102	115	55	73	96
Mental Health	133	122	76	59	100
Temporary Absence	100	93	74	65	52
Release Procedures	95	104	83	55	83
Total of All Categories**	6,651	6,844	5,865	5,113	5,566

Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

Notes:

*These top categories of complaints are based on the sum totals for the five reported fiscal years between 2015-16 and 2019-20.

**These totals represent all complaint categories.

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

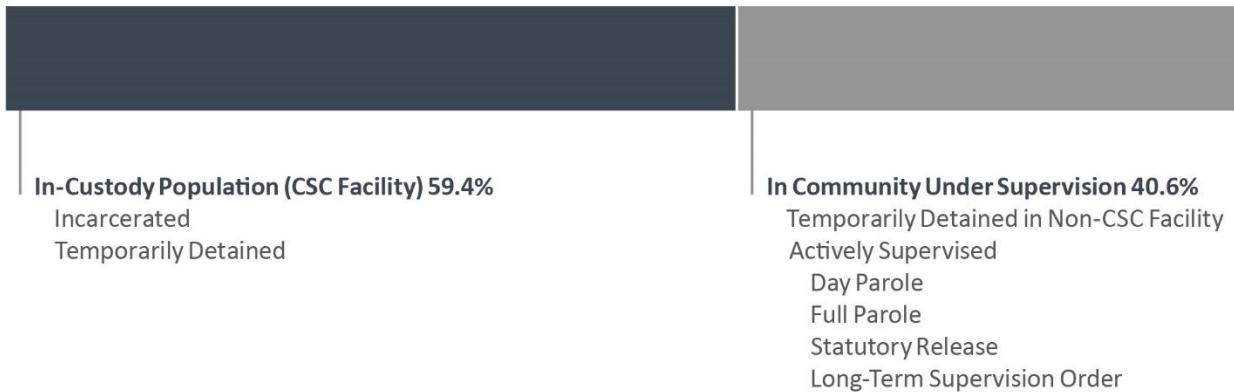
Due to ongoing efforts at the OCI (Office of the Correctional Investigator) to streamline our administrative database and ensure accuracy in reporting, the numbers in this table will not always match those of past *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overviews*, or OCI Annual Reports.

Section C

Offender Population

Offenders under the responsibility of CSC

Figure C1 Total offender population (2019-20)*



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Definitions C1:

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 addition to the 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 a judicial interim release; they have appealed their conviction or sentence and have been released to await the 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 for suspension has been issued at least 90 days ago, but has not yet been executed.

CSC Facilities include all federal institutions and federally funded Healing Lodges.

Total Offender Population

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.

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.

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

Note:

*In addition to this total offender population, 306 offenders were on bail, 123 offenders had escaped, 220 offenders serving a federal sentence were in custody in a non-CSC facility, 324 offenders were unlawfully at large for 90 days or more, and 399 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.

Offenders under the responsibility of CSC

Table C1 Total offender population (2019-20)*

Status	Offenders under the responsibility of CSC (2019-20)	
	#	%
In-Custody Population (CSC Facility)	13,720	59.4
Incarcerated in CSC Facility	13,056	56.5
Temporarily Detained in CSC Facility	664	2.9
In Community under Supervision	9,382	40.6
Temporarily Detained in Non-CSC Facility	216	0.9
Actively Supervised	9,166	39.7
Day Parole	1,509	6.5
Full Parole	4,540	19.7
Statutory Release	2,647	11.5
Long-Term Supervision Order	470	2.0
Total	23,102	100

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Note:

*In addition to this total offender population, 306 offenders were on bail, 123 offenders had escaped, 220 offenders serving a federal sentence were in custody in a non-CSC facility, 324 offenders were unlawfully at large for 90 days or more, and 399 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.

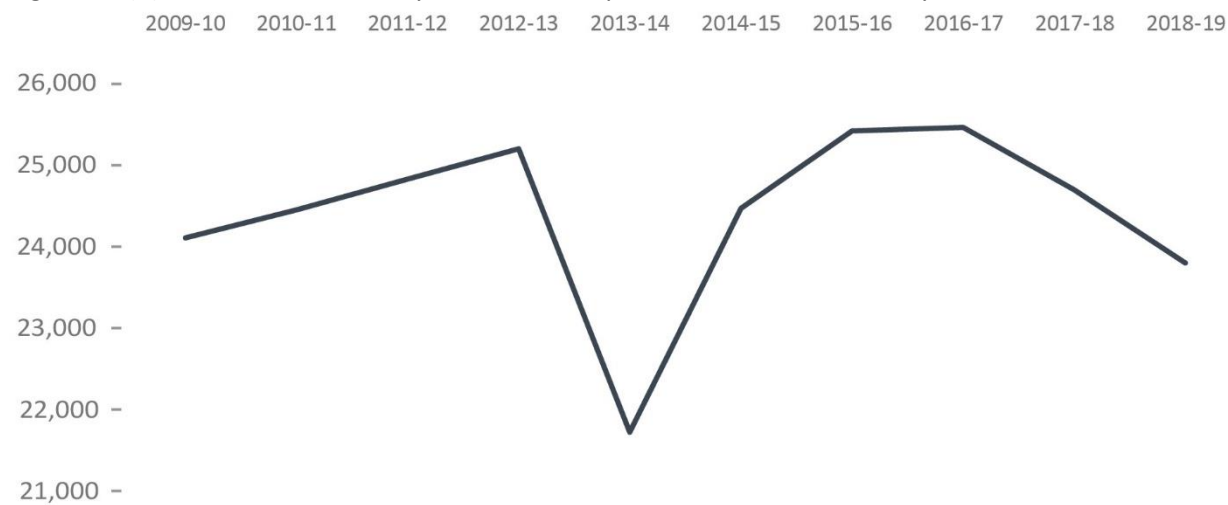
The number of in-custody offenders

Figure C2 (A) Number of in-custody offenders in a CSC facility at fiscal year* end



Source: Correctional Service of Canada

Figure C2 (B) Number of in-custody offenders in a provincial/territorial facility*



Source: [Table: 35-10-0154-01](#), Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- From 2009-10 to 2013-14, the in-custody population at a CSC facility increased consistently but started to decline in 2014-15. There was a 3.0% decrease in 2019-20 in comparison with 2018-19.
- The number of offenders in provincial/territorial custody decreased by 6.9% from 2015-16 to 2018-19.

Notes:

*The data reflect the number of offenders in custody at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year. The term "in custody in a CSC Facility" includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility and offenders on remand in a CSC facility. The figure includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

The number of in-custody offenders

Table C2 In-custody offenders

Year	In Custody in a CSC ¹ Facility*	Provincial/Territorial ²				Total
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/ Temporary Detention	Total	
2009-10	14,197	10,045	13,739	308	24,092	38,289
2010-11	14,840	10,922	13,086	427	24,435	39,275
2011-12	15,131	11,138	13,369	308	24,814	39,945
2012-13	15,318	11,138	13,739	308	25,185	40,503
2013-14	15,342	9,888	11,494	322	21,704	37,046
2014-15	14,886	10,364	13,650	441	24,455	39,341
2015-16	14,712	10,091	14,899	415	25,405	40,117
2016-17	14,159	9,710	15,417	321	25,448	39,607
2017-18	14,092	9,543	15,417	303	24,658	38,750
2018-19	14,149	8,708	14,778	297	23,783	37,932
2019-20	13,720	Not available**	Not available**	Not available**	Not available**	Not available**

Sources: ¹Correctional Service of Canada; ²[Table 35-10-0154-01](#), Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics.

Notes:

*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.

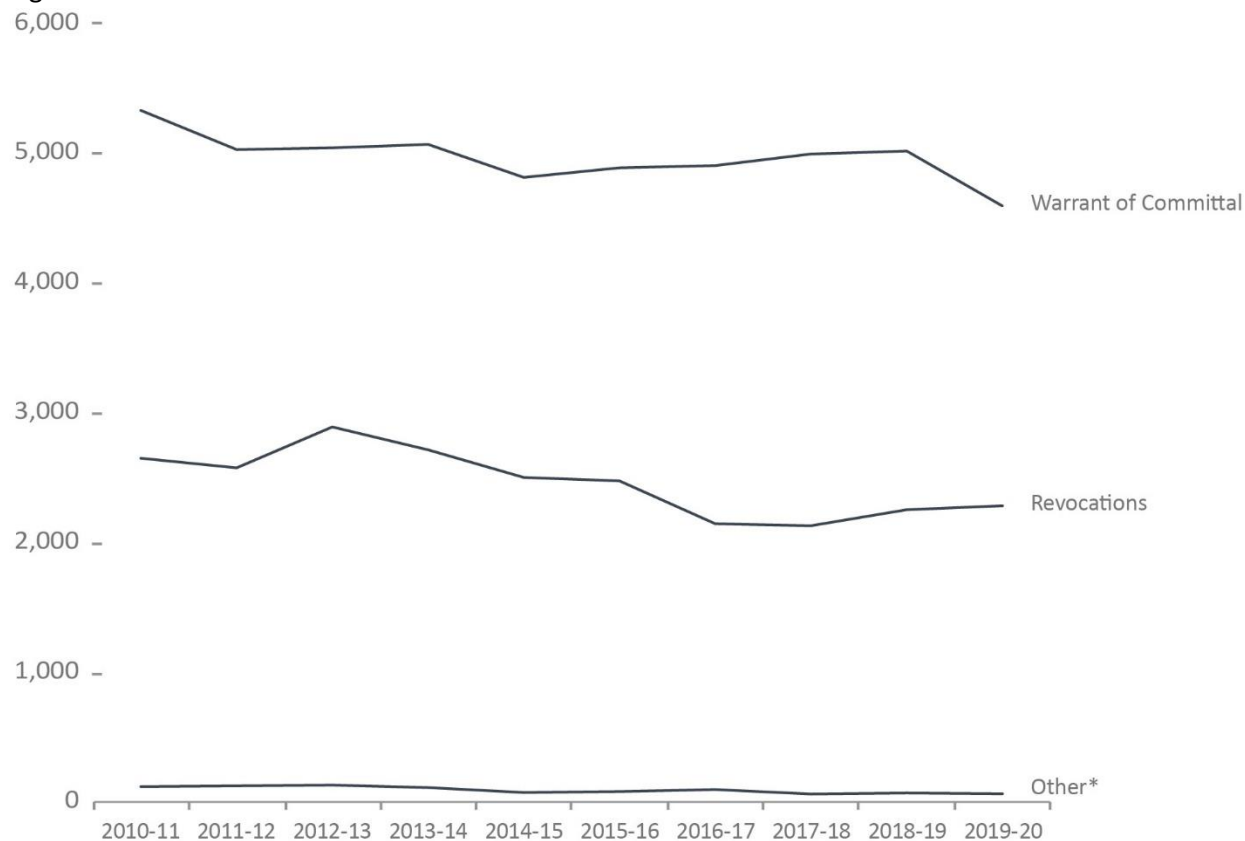
**Data from 2019-20 were not yet released during the preparation of this report.

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

The table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

The number of admissions to CSC facilities

Figure C3 Number of admissions to CSC facilities



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- After peaking at 8,104 in 2010-11, the number of admissions has decreased by 14.3% to 6,946 in 2019-20.
- The number of warrant of committal admissions has fluctuated over the past decade but has declined by 13.8% compared to the highest point which occurred in fiscal year 2010-11. The number of females admitted to CSC facilities under warrants of committal decreased 9.8% from 388 in 2015-16 to 350 in 2019-20.

Notes:

*"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.

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

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

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.

There is a lag in the data entry of admissions into CSC's Offender Management System. The admission figures for the most recent year are under-reported by 200-400 at the time of our year end extraction. More accurate figures will be available in the next year's publication. Please use caution when including the most recent year in any trend analysis.

The number of admissions to CSC facilities

Table C3 Number of admissions to CSC facilities

	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Warrant of Committal										
1st Federal Sentence	348	3,321	376	3,354	336	3,363	347	3,461	320	3,150
2nd or Subsequent Federal Sentence	39	1,173	37	1,130	45	1,238	36	1,166	29	1,092
Provincial Sentence	1	8	1	9	2	12	0	9	1	3
Subtotal	388	4,502	414	4,493	383	4,613	383	4,636	350	4,245
Total	4,890		4,907		4,996		5,019		4,595	
Revocations										
	149	2,327	132	2,014	149	1,982	145	2,110	176	2,109
Total	2,476		2,146		2,131		2,255		2,285	
Other*										
	4	78	4	95	9	55	5	67	4	62
Total	82		99		64		72		66	
Total Admissions	541	6,907	550	6,602	541	6,650	533	6,813	530	6,416
	7,448		7,152		7,191		7,346		6,946	

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

*"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.

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

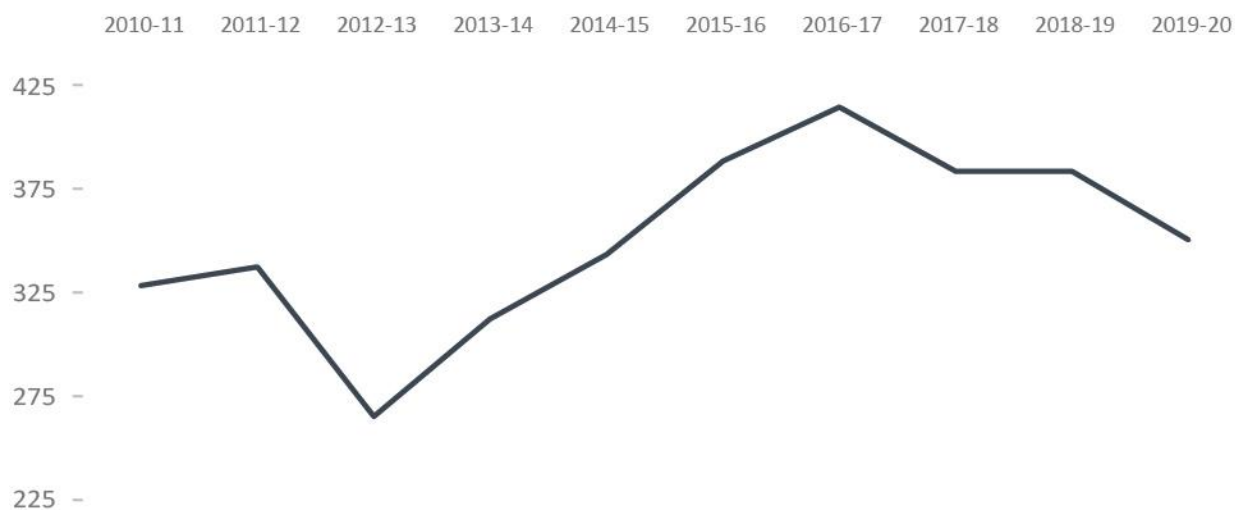
Revocation is when an offender is admitted to federal custody after conditional release and before reaching warrant expiry.

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.

There is a lag in the data entry of admissions into CSC's Offender Management System. The admission figures for the most recent year are under-reported by 200-400 at the time of our year end extraction. More accurate figures will be available in the next year's publication. Please use caution when including the most recent year in any trend analysis.

Over the last ten years, the number of females admitted from the courts to CSC facilities has fluctuated

Figure C4 Warrant of committal admissions for females



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In the last ten years, the number of females admitted to CSC facilities on a warrant of committal increased 6.7% from 328 in 2010-11 to 350 in 2019-20. During the same time period, there was a decrease of 15.2% in the number of males admitted to federal jurisdiction on a warrant of committal from 5,005 in 2010-11 to 4,245 in 2019-20.
- Overall, females continued to represent a small proportion of the total number of warrant of committal admissions (i.e., 7.6% in 2019-20).
- At the end of fiscal year 2019-20, there were 685 females in custody within Correctional Service Canada facilities.

Note:

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

There is a lag in the data entry of admissions into CSC's Offender Management System. The admission figures for the most recent year are under-reported by 200-400 at the time of our year end extraction. More accurate figures will be available in the next year's publication. Please use caution when including the most recent year in any trend analysis.

Over the last ten years, the number of females admitted from the courts to CSC facilities has fluctuated

Table C4 Warrant of committal admissions for females and males

Year	Females		Males		Total
	#	%	#	%	
2010-11	328	6.2	5,005	93.8	5,333
2011-12	337	6.7	4,695	93.3	5,032
2012-13	265	5.3	4,779	94.7	5,044
2013-14	312	6.2	4,759	93.8	5,071
2014-15	343	7.1	4,474	92.9	4,817
2015-16	388	7.9	4,502	92.1	4,890
2016-17	414	8.4	4,493	91.6	4,907
2017-18	383	7.7	4,613	92.3	4,996
2018-19	383	7.6	4,636	92.4	5,019
2019-20	350	7.6	4,245	92.4	4,595

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

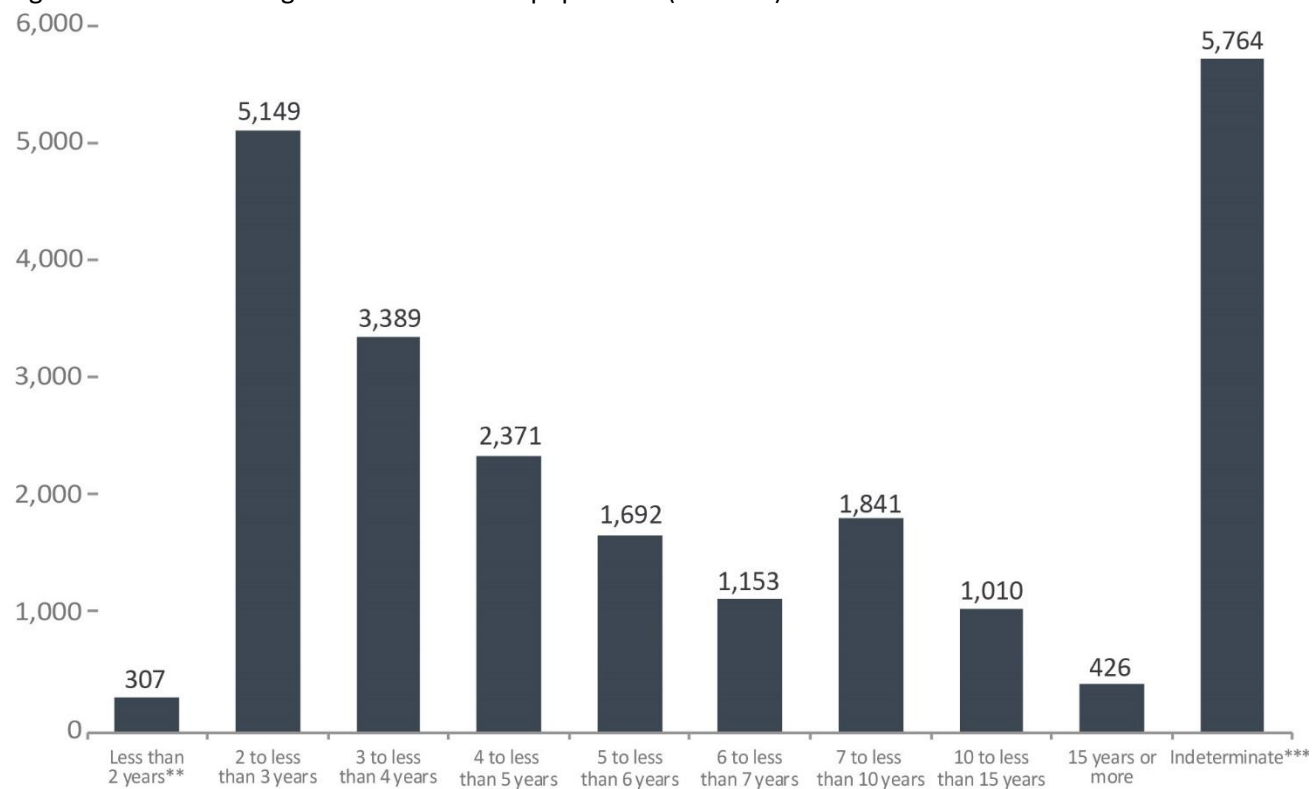
Note:

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

There is a lag in the data entry of admissions into CSC's Offender Management System. The admission figures for the most recent year are under-reported by 200-400 at the time of our year end extraction. More accurate figures will be available in the next year's publication. Please use caution when including the most recent year in any trend analysis.

About half of the total offender population in CSC facilities were serving a sentence of less than five years

Figure C5 Sentence length of total offender population (2019-20)*



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- In 2019-20, almost half (48.5%) of the total offender population was serving a sentence of less than 5 years with 22.3% serving a sentence between two years and less than three years.
- One quarter (25.0%) of the total offender population was serving an indeterminate sentence. The total number of offenders with indeterminate sentences has increased 6.9% since 2015-16 from 5,393 to 5,764 in 2019-20.

Notes:

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

**The group of offenders serving a sentence less than 2 years includes offenders transferred from foreign countries or offenders under a long-term supervision order who received a new sentence of less than 2 years.

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

About half of the total offender population in CSC facilities were serving a sentence of less than five years

Table C5 Sentence length of total offender population*

Sentence Length	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< than 2 years**	306	1.3	307	1.3	348	1.5	307	1.3	307	1.3
2 years to < 3 years	5,367	23.3	5,391	23.4	5,412	23.3	5,457	23.3	5,149	22.3
3 years to < 4 years	3,503	15.2	3,377	14.7	3,378	14.5	3,436	14.6	3,389	14.7
4 years to < 5 years	2,393	10.4	2,382	10.3	2,342	10.1	2,368	10.1	2,371	10.3
5 years to < 6 years	1,692	7.3	1,691	7.3	1,674	7.2	1,711	7.3	1,692	7.3
6 years to < 7 years	1,136	4.9	1,143	5.0	1,186	5.1	1,172	5.0	1,153	5.0
7 years to < 10 years	1,805	7.8	1,810	7.9	1,811	7.8	1,857	7.9	1,841	8.0
10 years to < 15 years	940	4.1	951	4.1	979	4.2	998	4.3	1,010	4.4
15 years or more	522	2.3	501	2.2	474	2.0	445	1.9	426	1.8
Indeterminate***	5,393	23.4	5,492	23.8	5,619	24.2	5,713	24.3	5,764	25.0
Total	23,057	100	23,045	100	23,223	100	23,464	100	23,102	100

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

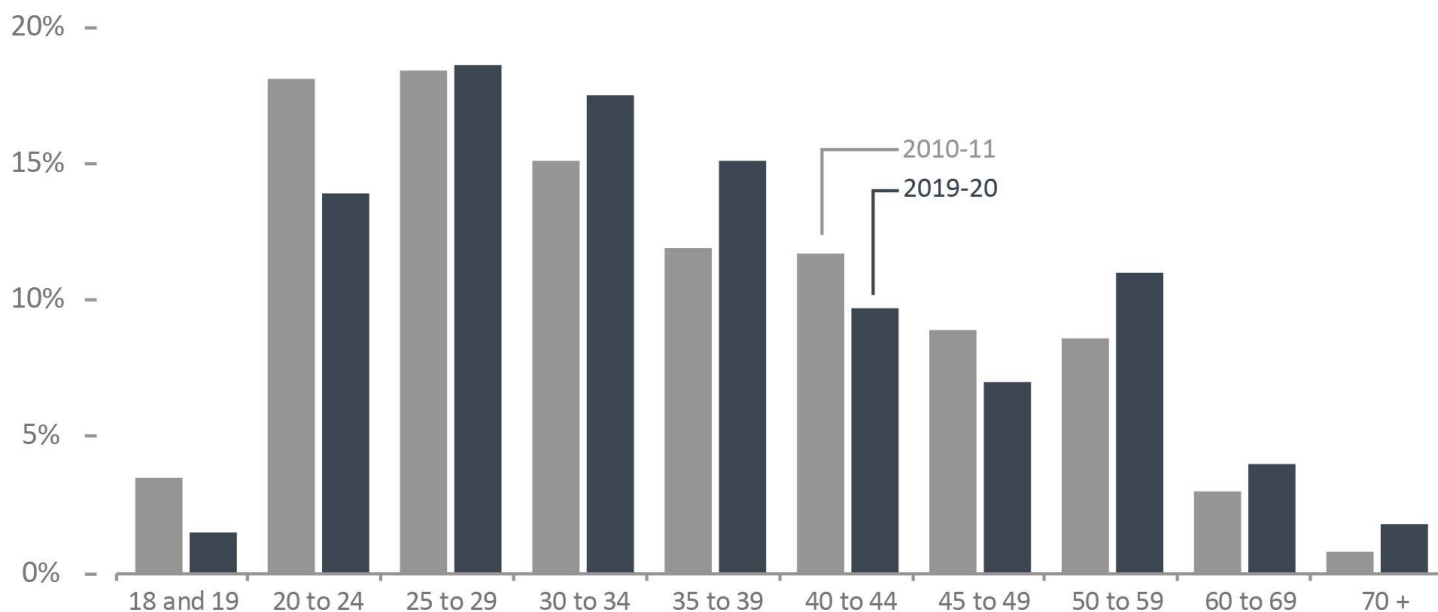
*"Total offender population" includes all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

**The group of offenders serving a sentence less than 2 years includes offenders transferred from foreign countries or offenders under a long-term supervision order who received a new sentence of less than 2 years.

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

Admission of older offenders to CSC facilities has increased

Figure C6 Percentage of warrant of committal admissions by age (2019-20)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- In 2019-20 32.5% of offenders admitted on a warrant of committal to CSC facilities were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 32.5% were between 30 and 39 years of age.
- The distribution of age upon admission was similar for both male and female offenders.
- The median age of the population upon admission in 2019-20 was 34, compared to a median age of 33 in 2010-11.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 40 and 49 at admission decreased from 1,060 in 2010-11 to 767 in 2019-20, representing a 27.6% decrease.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 50 and 59 at admission increased from 481 in 2010-11 to 505 in 2019-20 representing a 5.0% increase.

Notes:

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

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

There is a lag in the data entry of admissions into CSC's Offender Management System. The admission figures for the most recent year are under-reported by 200-400 at the time of our year end extraction. More accurate figures will be available in the next year's publication. Please use caution when including the most recent year in any trend analysis.

Admission of older offenders to CSC facilities has increased

Table C6 Warrant of committal admissions by age and sex

Age at Admission	2010-11						2019-20					
	Females		Males		Total		Females		Males		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
18 and 19	12	3.7	167	3.3	179	3.4	4	1.1	65	1.5	69	1.5
20 to 24	50	15.2	912	18.2	962	18.0	51	14.6	587	13.8	638	13.9
25 to 29	67	20.4	959	19.2	1,026	19.2	75	21.4	781	18.4	856	18.6
30 to 34	57	17.4	752	15.0	809	15.2	60	17.1	743	17.5	803	17.5
35 to 39	43	13.1	613	12.2	656	12.3	57	16.3	635	15.0	692	15.1
40 to 44	39	11.9	545	10.9	584	11.0	31	8.9	416	9.8	447	9.7
45 to 49	30	9.1	446	8.9	476	8.9	24	6.9	296	7.0	320	7.0
50 to 59	26	7.9	455	9.1	481	9.0	36	10.3	469	11.0	505	11.0
60 to 69	2	0.6	122	2.4	124	2.3	11	3.1	173	4.1	184	4.0
70 and over	2	0.6	34	0.7	36	0.7	1	0.3	80	1.9	81	1.8
Total	328		5,005		5,333		350		4,245		4,595	

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

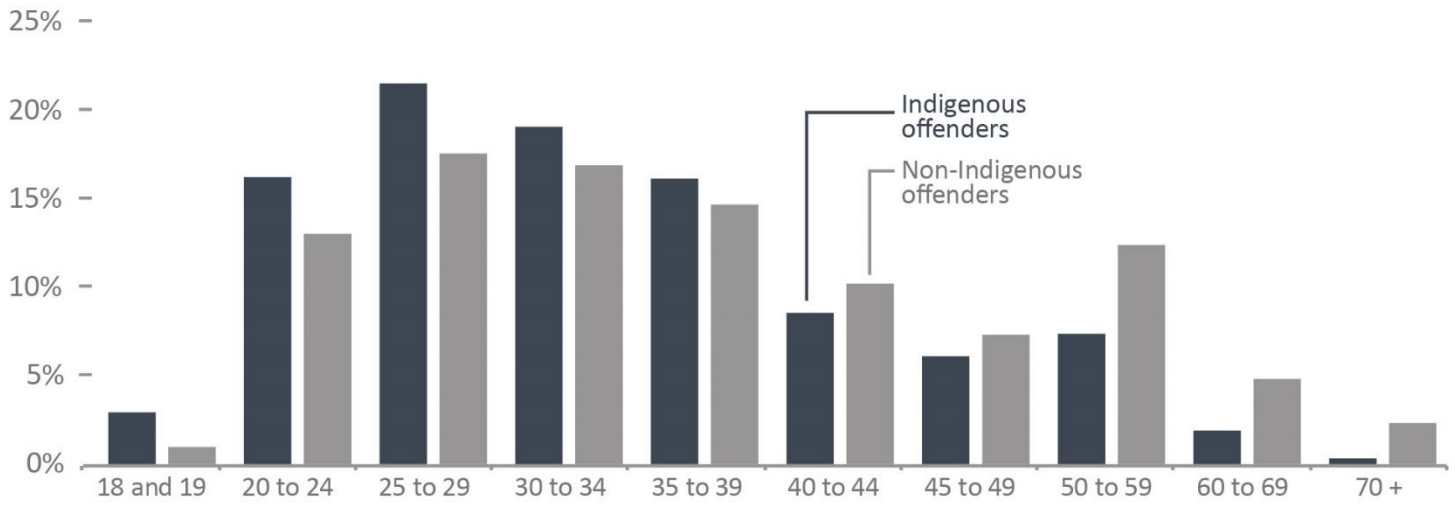
A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.

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

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The average age at admission to CSC facilities was lower for Indigenous offenders

Figure C7 Percentage of warrant of committal admissions for Indigenous and Non-Indigenous offenders (2019-20)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- Of those offenders admitted on a warrant of committal to CSC facilities in 2019-20, 40.6% of Indigenous offenders were under the age of 30, compared to 31.5% of non-Indigenous offenders.
- The median age of Indigenous offenders at admission was 32, compared to a median age of 35 for non-Indigenous offenders.
- The median age of Indigenous female offenders at admission was 29, compared to a median age of 37 for non-Indigenous female offenders.

Notes:

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

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

There is a lag in the data entry of admissions into CSC's Offender Management System. The admission figures for the most recent year are under-reported by 200-400 at the time of our year end extraction. More accurate figures will be available in the next year's publication. Please use caution when including the most recent year in any trend analysis.

The average age at admission to CSC facilities was lower for Indigenous offenders

Table C7 Warrant of committal admissions for Indigenous and Non-Indigenous offenders

Age at Admission	2010-11						2019-20					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
18 and 19	72	5.8	107	2.6	179	3.4	37	2.9	32	1.0	69	1.5
20 to 24	290	23.4	672	16.4	962	18.0	205	16.2	433	13.0	638	13.9
25 to 29	255	20.6	771	18.8	1,026	19.2	272	21.5	584	17.5	856	18.6
30 to 34	180	14.5	629	15.4	809	15.2	241	19.1	562	16.9	803	17.5
35 to 39	150	12.1	506	12.4	656	12.3	204	16.1	488	14.7	692	15.1
40 to 44	138	11.1	446	10.9	584	11.0	108	8.5	339	10.2	447	9.7
45 to 49	80	6.5	396	9.7	476	8.9	77	6.1	243	7.3	320	7.0
50 to 59	64	5.2	417	10.2	481	9.0	93	7.4	412	12.4	505	11.0
60 to 69	7	0.6	117	2.9	124	2.3	24	1.9	160	4.8	184	4.0
70 and over	2	0.2	34	0.8	36	0.7	4	0.3	77	2.3	81	1.8
Total	1,238		4,095		5,333		1,265		3,330		4,595	

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

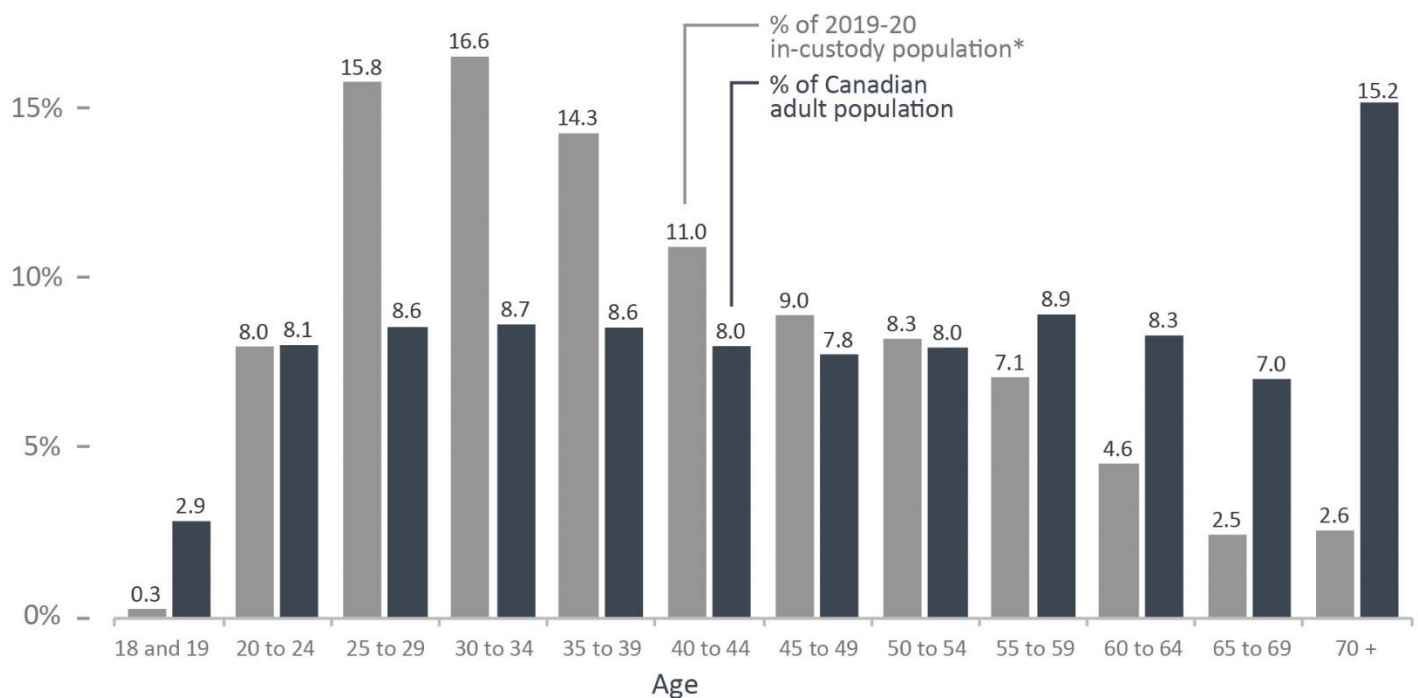
A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.

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

There is a lag in the data entry of admissions into CSC's Offender Management System. The admission figures for the most recent year are under-reported by 200-400 at the time of our year end extraction. More accurate figures will be available in the next year's publication. Please use caution when including the most recent year in any trend analysis.

25% of the in-custody* offender population in a CSC facility was aged 50 or over

Figure C8 Percentage of in-custody* offender population (2019-20) vs. Canadian adult population (2020)
20% –



Sources: Correctional Service of Canada; [Table 17-10-0005-01](#), Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces, and Territories, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- In 2019-20, 55.0% of in-custody* offenders were under the age of 40.
- In 2019-20, 25.1% of the in-custody* offender population were aged 50 and over.
- The community offender population** was older than the in-custody* population; 38.9% of offenders in the community were aged 50 and over, compared to 25.1% of the in-custody* offenders in this age group.

Notes:

*"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.

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

25% of the in-custody* offender population in a CSC facility was aged 50 or over

Table C8 In-custody* and in community under supervision** offender populations (2019-20)

Age	In Custody*		In Community Under Supervision**		Total		% of Canadian Adult Population
	#	%	#	%	#	%	%
18 and 19	37	0.3	2	0.0	39	0.2	2.9
20 to 24	1,102	8.0	392	4.2	1,494	6.5	8.1
25 to 29	2,171	15.8	1,004	10.7	3,175	13.7	8.6
30 to 34	2,273	16.6	1,191	12.7	3,464	15.0	8.7
35 to 39	1,963	14.3	1,236	13.2	3,199	13.8	8.6
40 to 44	1,504	11.0	975	10.4	2,479	10.7	8.0
45 to 49	1,229	9.0	928	9.9	2,157	9.3	7.8
50 to 54	1,133	8.3	892	9.5	2,025	8.8	8.0
55 to 59	978	7.1	874	9.3	1,852	8.0	8.9
60 to 64	629	4.6	643	6.9	1,272	5.5	8.3
65 to 69	342	2.5	529	5.6	871	3.8	7.0
70 and over	359	2.6	716	7.6	1,075	4.7	15.2
Total	13,720	100	9,382	100	23,102	100	100

Sources: Correctional Service of Canada; [Table 17-10-0005-01](#), Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces, and Territories, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Notes:

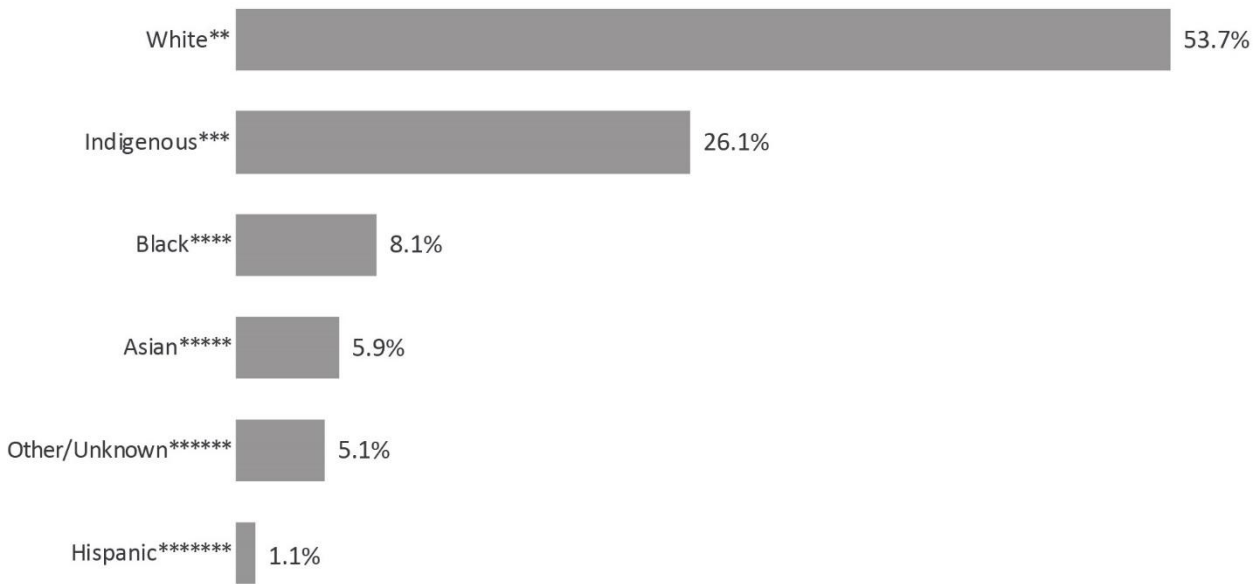
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**"In community under supervision" includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders 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.

54% of offenders in CSC facilities were White

Figure C9 Percentage of total offender population by self-reported race* (2019-20)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- The offender population in CSC facilities is becoming more diverse, as evidenced by the decrease in the proportion of White offenders (from 58.8% in 2015-16 to 53.7% in 2019-20). Between 2015-16 and 2019-20, the Indigenous population has increased by 15.3% (from 5,227 to 6,027).
- Indigenous offenders represented 26.1% of the 2019-20 total federal offender population and 27.5% of 2019-20 warrant of committal admissions to federal jurisdiction.

Notes:

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

**"White" includes offenders who are White.

***"Indigenous" includes offenders who are Inuit, Innu, Métis and First Nations.

****"Black" includes offenders who are Black.

*****"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.

*****"Other/Unknown" includes offenders who are European French, European-Eastern, European-Northern, European-Southern, European-Western, Multiracial/Ethnic, Oceania, British Isles, Caribbean, Sub-Sahara African, offenders unable to identify to one race, other and unknown.

*****"Hispanic" includes offenders who are Hispanic and Latin American.

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.

54% of offenders in CSC facilities were White

Table C9 Total offender population by self-reported race *

	2015-16		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%
White**	13,553	58.8	12,402	53.7
Indigenous***	5,277	22.7	6,027	26.1
First Nations	3,520	15.3	4,109	17.8
Métis	1,478	6.4	1,721	7.4
Inuit	229	1.0	197	0.9
Black****	1,787	7.8	1,866	8.1
Asian*****	1,263	5.5	1,371	5.9
Asiatic*****	322	1.4	431	1.9
Arab	167	0.7	195	0.8
Arab / West Asian	177	0.8	185	0.8
South East Asian	222	1.0	180	0.8
South Asian	148	0.6	156	0.7
Chinese	118	0.5	105	0.5
Filipino	76	0.3	83	0.4
East Indian	12	0.1	14	0.1
Korean	17	0.1	14	0.1
Japanese	4	0.0	8	0.0
Hispanic*****	240	1.0	258	1.1
Latin American	234	1.0	251	1.1
Hispanic	6	0.0	7	0.0
Other/Unknown*****	987	4.3	1,178	5.1
Total	23,057	100	23,102	100

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

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

**"White" includes offenders who are White.

***"Indigenous" includes offenders who are Inuit, Innu, Métis and First Nations.

****"Black" includes offenders who are Black.

*****"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.

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

*****"Hispanic" includes offenders who are Hispanic and Latin American.

*****"Other/Unknown" includes offenders who are European French, European-Eastern, European-Northern, European-Southern, European-Western, Multiracial/Ethnic, Oceania, British Isles, Caribbean, Sub-Sahara African, offenders unable to identify to one race, other and unknown.

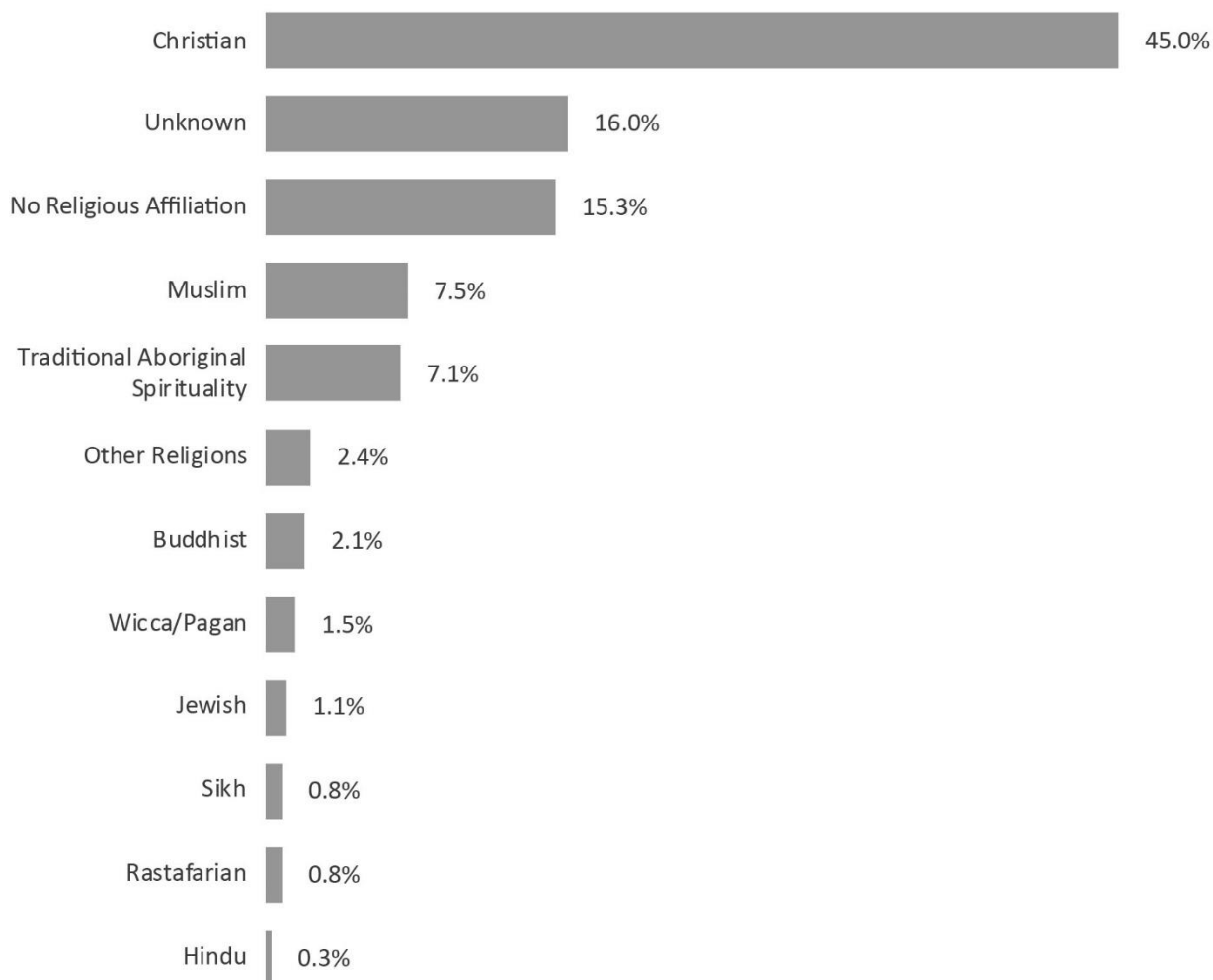
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The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

The religious identification of the CSC offender population was diverse

Figure C10 Percentage of total offender population by religious identification (2019-20)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- The religious identification of the CSC offender population was diverse. While the proportion of offenders who identified as Christian still represented the majority, their proportions decreased from 52.7% in 2015-2016 to 45.0% in 2019-20.
- Religious identification was unknown for 16.0% of offenders, whereas 15.3% stated they had no religion.
- Note that the religion groupings changed in 2018 to reflect the same groupings as Statistics Canada.

Notes:

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.

Christian includes offenders who belong to the following groups: Amish, Anglican (Episcopal Church of England), Antiochian Orthodox, Apostolic Christian Church, Armenian Orthodox/Apostolic, Associated Gospel, Assyrian Chaldean Catholic, Baptist, Brethren In Christ, Bulgarian Orthodox, Canadian Reformed Church, Catholic- Greek, Catholic-Roman, Catholic-Ukrainian, Catholic Non-Specific, Churches of Christ/Christian Churches, Charismatic, Christadelphian, Christian & Missionary Alliance, Christian Congregational, Christian Non Specific, Christian Or Plymouth Brethren, Christian Orthodox, Christian Reformed, Christian Reformed Church, Christian Science, Church of Christ Scientist, Church of God, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saint, Community of Christ, Coptic Orthodox, Doukhobor, Dutch Reformed Church, Ethiopian Orthodox, Evangelical, Evangelical Free Church , Evangelical Missionary Church, Free Methodist, Free Reformed Church, Grace Communion International, Greek Orthodox, Hutterite, Iglesia Ni Cristo, Jehovah's Witnesses, Lutheran, Macedonian Orthodox, Maronite, Melkite, Mennonite, Methodist Christian, Metropolitan Community Church, Mission de l'Esprit Saint, Moravian, Mormon (Latter Day Saints), Nazarene Christian, Netherlands Reformed, New Apostolic, Pentecostal (4-Square), Pentecostal Assembly of God, Pentecôtiste, Philadelphia Church of God, Presbyterian, Protestant Non-Specific, Quaker (Society of Friends), Reformed Christian, Romanian Orthodox,

Russian Orthodox, Salvation Army, Serbian Orthodox, Seventh Day Adventist, Shaker, Swedenborgian (New Church), Syrian/Syriac Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic, Ukrainian Orthodox, United Church, United Reformed Church, Vineyard Christian Fellowship, Wesleyan Christian and Worldwide Church of God.

Muslim includes offenders who belong to the following groups: Muslim and Sufism.

Traditional Indigenous Spirituality includes offenders who belong to the following groups: Indigenous Spirituality Catholic, Traditional Indigenous Protestant, Native Spirituality, Catholic - Native Spirituality, Native Spirituality Protestant and Indigenous Spirituality.

Other Religion includes offenders who belong to the following groups: Baha'i, Eckankar, Gnostic, Independent Spirituality, Jain, Krishna, New Age, New Thought-Unity-Religious Science, Other, Pantheist, Rosicrucian, Satanist, Scientology, Shintoïste, Spiritualist, Taoism, Transcendental Meditation, Unification Church, Unitarian, Visnabha and Zoroastrian.

No religion Affiliation includes offenders who belong to the following groups: Agnostic, Atheist, Humanist and offenders who have no religion affiliation.

Buddhist includes offenders who belong to the following groups: Buddhist, Mahayana Buddhist, Theravadan Buddhist and Vajrayana Buddhist.

Wiccan/Pagan includes offenders who belong to the following groups: Asatru Paganism, Druidry Paganism, Pagan and Wicca.

Jewish includes offenders who belong to the following groups: Jewish Orthodox, Jewish Reformed and Judaism.

Sikh includes offenders who belong to the following groups: Sikh.

Rastafarian includes offenders who belong to the following groups: Rastafarian.

Hindu includes offenders who belong to the following groups: Hindu and Siddha Yoga.

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 CSC offender population was diverse

Table C10 Total offender population by religious identification

	2015-16		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%
Christian	12,145	52.7	10,406	45.0
Muslim	1,317	5.7	1,736	7.5
Traditional Aboriginal Spirituality	1,349	5.9	1,646	7.1
Buddhist	473	2.1	478	2.1
Wicca/Pagan	173	0.8	350	1.5
Jewish	163	0.7	257	1.1
Rastafarian	171	0.7	175	0.8
Sikh	140	0.6	196	0.8
Hindu	43	0.2	74	0.3
Other Religions	463	2.0	555	2.4
No Religious Affiliation	3,627	15.7	3,540	15.3
Unknown	2,993	13.0	3,689	16.0
Total	23,057	100	23,102	100

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

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.

Christian includes offenders who belong to the following groups: Amish, Anglican (Episcopal Church of England), Antiochian Orthodox, Apostolic Christian Church, Armenian Orthodox/Apostolic, Associated Gospel, Assyrian Chaldean Catholic, Baptist, Brethren In Christ, Bulgarian Orthodox, Canadian Reformed Church, Catholic- Greek, Catholic-Roman, Catholic-Ukrainian, Catholic Non-Specific, Churches of Christ/Christian Churches, Charismatic, Christadelphian, Christian & Missionary Alliance, Christian Congregational, Christian Non Specific, Christian Or Plymouth Brethren, Christian Orthodox, Christian Reformed, Christian Reformed Church, Christian Science, Church of Christ Scientist, Church of God, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saint, Community of Christ, Coptic Orthodox, Doukhorbor, Dutch Reformed Church, Ethiopian Orthodox, Evangelical, Evangelical Free Church , Evangelical Missionary Church, Free Methodist, Free Reformed Church, Grace Communion International, Greek Orthodox, Hutterite, Iglesia Ni Cristo, Jehovah's Witnesses, Lutheran, Macedonian Orthodox, Maronite, Melkite, Mennonite, Methodist Christian, Metropolitan Community Church, Mission de l'Esprit Saint, Moravian, Mormon (Latter Day Saints), Nazarene Christian, Netherlands Reformed, New Apostolic, Pentecostal (4-Square), Pentecostal Assembly of God, Pentecôtiste, Philadelphia Church of God, Presbyterian, Protestant Non-Specific, Quaker (Society of Friends), Reformed Christian, Romanian Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, Salvation Army, Serbian Orthodox, Seventh Day Adventist, Shaker, Swedenborgian (New Church), Syrian/Syriac Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic, Ukrainian Orthodox, United Church, United Reformed Church, Vineyard Christian Fellowship, Wesleyan Christian and Worldwide Church of God. Muslim includes offenders who belong to the following groups: Muslim and Sufism.

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Hindu includes offenders who belong to the following groups: Hindu and Siddha Yoga.

No religion Affiliation includes offenders who belong to the following groups: Agnostic, Atheist, Humanist and offenders who have no religion affiliation.

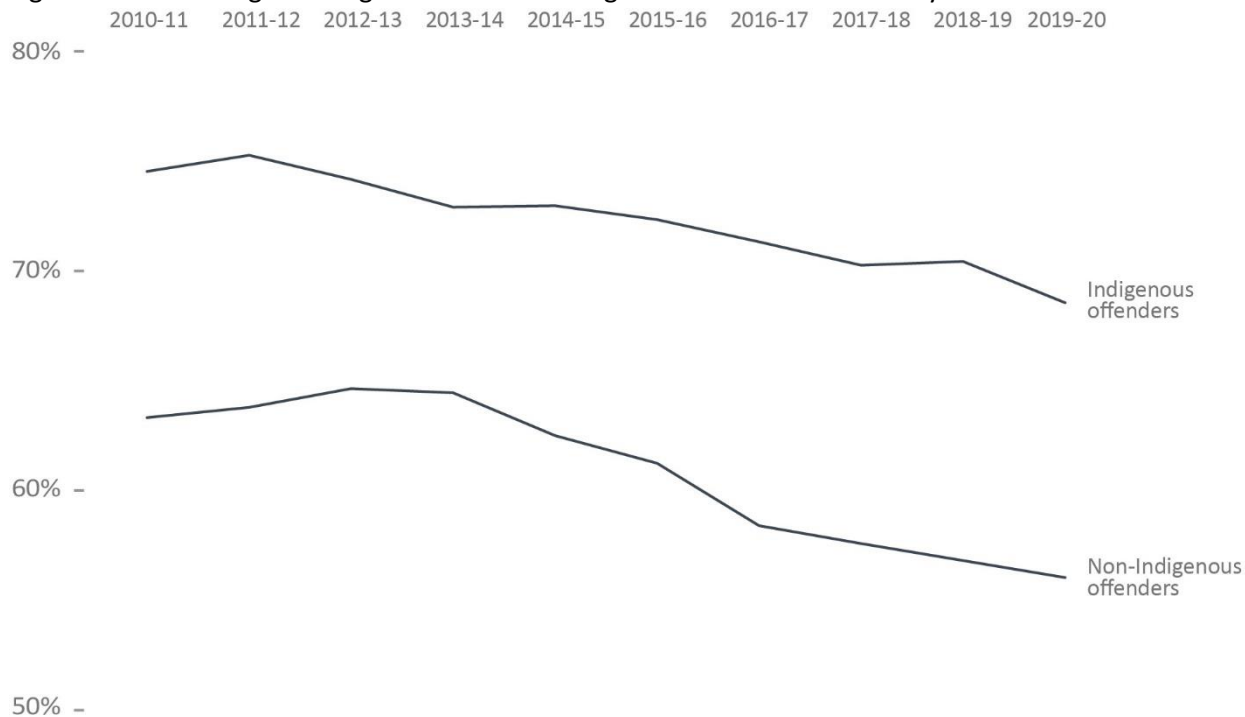
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The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

The proportion of Indigenous offenders in CSC custody vs in the community under supervision continued to be higher than non-Indigenous offenders

Figure C11 Percentage of Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders in custody*



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2019-20, the proportion of offenders in custody* was 12.5% greater for Indigenous offenders (68.6%) than for non-Indigenous offenders (56.1%).
- Indigenous females in custody* represent 40.7% of all females in custody* while Indigenous males who were in custody represented 29.6% of all males in custody.
- In 2019-20, Indigenous offenders represented 26.1% of the total offender population***.
- Indigenous offenders accounted for 30.1% of the in-custody* population and 20.2% of the community population** in 2019-20.

Notes:

*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.

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

The 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 CSC custody vs in the community under supervision continued to be higher than non-Indigenous offenders

Table C11 Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders in custody* vs in the community under supervision**

		In-Custody Population*		In Community Under Supervision**		Total***
		#	%	#	%	
Males						
2015-16	Indigenous	3,532	73.2	1,293	26.8	4,825
	Non-Indigenous	10,485	61.8	6,468	38.2	16,953
	Total	14,017	64.4	7,761	35.6	21,778
2016-17	Indigenous	3,545	72.2	1,362	27.8	4,907
	Non-Indigenous	9,922	59.0	6,885	41.0	16,807
	Total	13,467	62.0	8,247	38.0	21,714
2017-18	Indigenous	3,647	71.4	1,464	28.6	5,111
	Non-Indigenous	9,769	58.4	6,946	41.6	16,715
	Total	13,416	61.5	8,410	38.5	21,826
2018-19	Indigenous	3,877	71.5	1,548	28.5	5,425
	Non-Indigenous	9,571	57.6	7,036	42.4	16,607
	Total	13,448	61.0	8,584	39.0	22,032
2019-20	Indigenous	3,855	69.6	1,684	30.4	5,539
	Non-Indigenous	9,177	56.8	6,966	43.2	16,143
	Total	13,032	60.1	8,650	39.9	21,682
Females						
2015-16	Indigenous	251	62.4	151	37.6	402
	Non-Indigenous	444	50.6	433	49.4	877
	Total	695	54.3	584	45.7	1,279
2016-17	Indigenous	253	61.0	162	39.0	415
	Non-Indigenous	439	47.9	477	52.1	916
	Total	692	52.0	639	48.0	1,331
2017-18	Indigenous	270	58.6	191	41.4	461
	Non-Indigenous	406	43.4	530	56.6	936
	Total	676	48.4	721	51.6	1,397
2018-19	Indigenous	291	59.5	198	40.5	489
	Non-Indigenous	410	43.5	533	56.5	943
	Total	701	49.0	731	51.0	1,432
2019-20	Indigenous	279	57.3	208	42.7	487
	Non-Indigenous	406	43.7	523	56.3	929
	Total	685	48.4	731	51.6	1,416
Another Sex						
2019-20	Indigenous	1	100	0	0.0	1

Non-Indigenous	2	66.7	1	33.3	3
Total	3	75.0	1	25.0	4

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

*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.

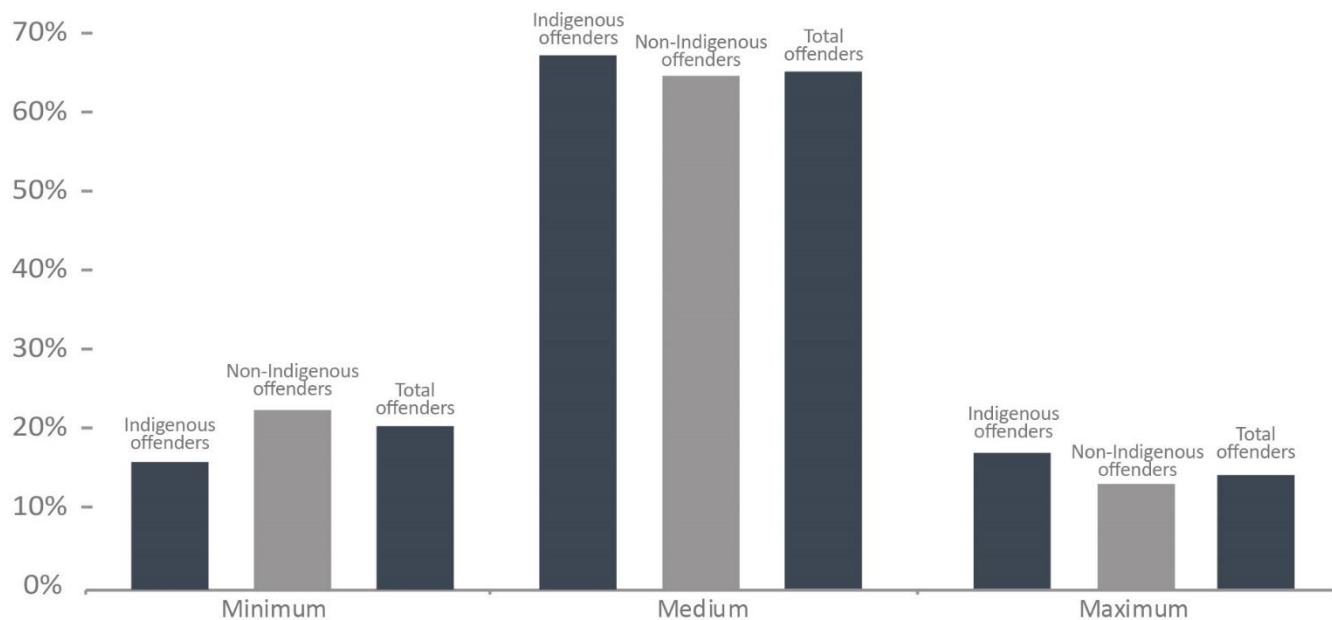
**In community under supervision includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, offenders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

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

The 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 in a CSC facility were classified as medium security risk

Figure C12 Percentage of classified in-custody* offenders (2019-20)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- Approximately two-thirds (65.1%) of offenders were classified as medium security risk. Indigenous offenders were more likely to be classified to a medium or maximum security risk compared to non-Indigenous.
- Compared to non-Indigenous offenders, a lower percentage of Indigenous offenders were classified as minimum security risk (16.0% vs. 22.5%) and a higher percentage were classified as medium (66.9% vs. 64.3%) and maximum (17.1% vs. 13.2%) security risk.

Notes:

*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 data represent the offender security level decision as of end of fiscal year 2019-20.

The majority of in-custody* offenders in a CSC facility were classified as medium security risk

Table C12 Total of classified in-custody offenders* (2019-20)

Security Risk Level	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	619	16.0	1,958	22.5	2,577	20.5
Medium	2,591	66.9	5,608	64.3	8,199	65.1
Maximum	663	17.1	1,153	13.2	1,816	14.4
Total	3,873	100	8,719	100	12,592	100
Not Yet Determined**	262		866		1,128	
Total	4,135		9,585		13,720	

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

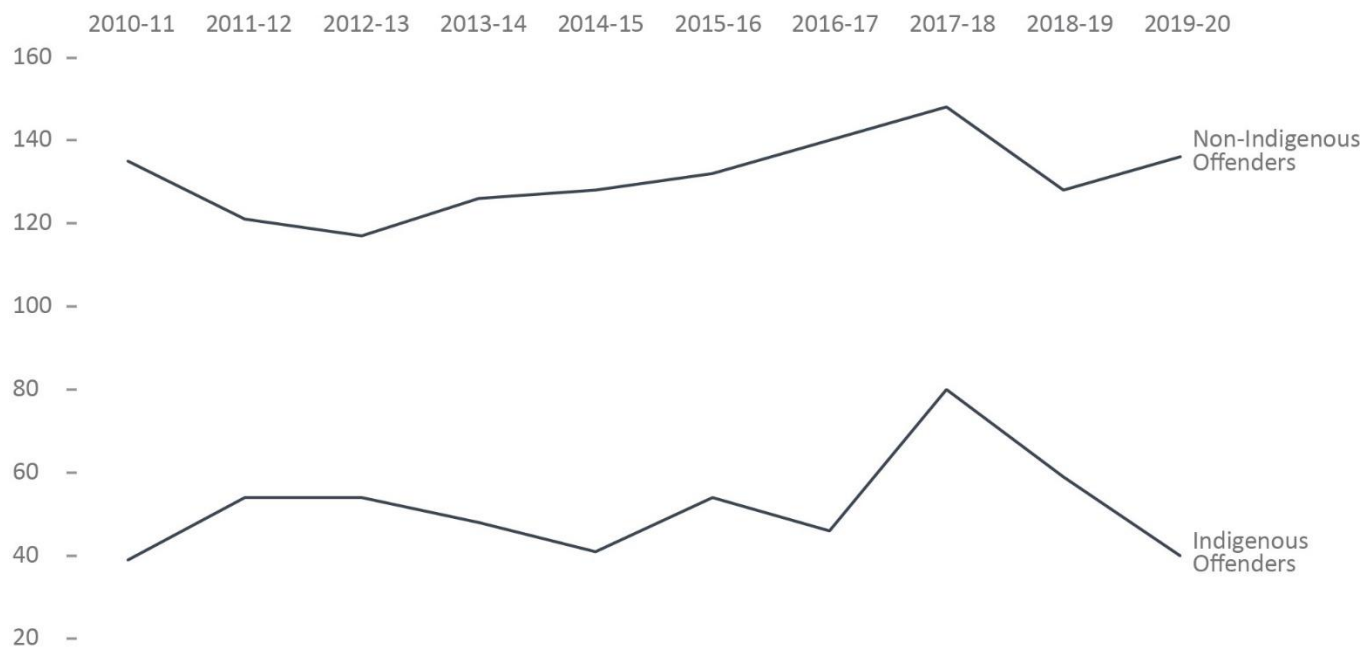
*In custody includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

**"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 2019-20.

Admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life and/or indeterminate* sentence

Figure C13 Number of warrant of committal admissions for life and/or indeterminate* sentences



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- From 2010-11 to 2019-20, there was a small increase of 1.1% in the number of warrant of committal admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life and/or indeterminate* sentence from 174 to 176.
- At the end of fiscal year 2019-20, 25.0% of the total population was serving a life and/or indeterminate* sentence. Of these offenders, 63.5% were in custody** and 36.5% were in the community under supervision***.
- At the end of fiscal year 2019-20, there were a total of 3,661 offenders in custody** with a life and/or indeterminate* sentence. Of these, 3,525 (96.3%) were male, 133 (3.6%) were female and 3 (0.1%) were offenders who identified as another sex; 990 (27.0%) were Indigenous and 2,671 (73.0%) were non-Indigenous.

Notes:

*This figure 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.

**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.

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

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

There is a lag in the data entry of admissions into CSC's Offender Management System. The admission figures for the most recent year are under-reported by 200-400 at the time of our year end extraction. More accurate figures will be available in the next year's publication. Please use caution when including the most recent year in any trend analysis.

Admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life and/or indeterminate* sentence

Table C13 Number of warrant of committal admissions for life and/or indeterminate sentences*

Year	Indigenous Offenders			Non-Indigenous Offenders			Total		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
2010-11	4	35	39	5	130	135	9	165	174
2011-12	6	48	54	11	110	121	17	158	175
2012-13	6	48	54	2	115	117	8	163	171
2013-14	7	41	48	7	119	126	14	160	174
2014-15	1	40	41	8	120	128	9	160	169
2015-16	5	49	54	6	126	132	11	175	186
2016-17	2	44	46	11	129	140	13	173	186
2017-18	6	74	80	12	136	148	18	210	228
2018-19	6	53	59	4	124	128	10	177	187
2019-20	1	39	40	8	128	136	9	167	176

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

*This figure 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.

There is a lag in the data entry of admissions into CSC's Offender Management System. The admission figures for the most recent year are under-reported by 200-400 at the time of our year end extraction. More accurate figures will be available in the next year's publication. Please use caution when including the most recent year in any trend analysis.

Offenders with life and/or indeterminate sentences represented 25% of the CSC total offender population

Figure C14 Sentence imposed for the total offender population* (2019-20)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2019-20, there were 5,764 offenders serving a life sentence and/or an indeterminate sentence**. This represented 25.0% of the total offender population. The majority (63.5%) of these offenders were in custody***. Of the 2,103 offenders who were in the community under supervision****, the majority (80.1%) were serving a life sentence for 2nd Degree Murder.
- There were 21 offenders who were serving both a life sentence and an indeterminate sentence.
- There were 656 offenders who were serving an indeterminate sentence as a result of a special designation. The remaining 5,087 offenders did not receive a special designation, but were serving a life sentence.
- 93.8% of the 643 Dangerous Offenders with indeterminate sentences were in custody and 6.2% were in the community under supervision.
- In contrast, 63.6% of the 11 Dangerous Sexual Offenders were in custody and all (2) of the offenders with an Habitual Offender designation were in the community under supervision.

Notes:

*"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.

**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.

***"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 and/or indeterminate sentences represented 25% of the CSC total offender population

Table C14 Total offender population (2019-20)

	Total Offender Population*		In Custody** in a CSC Facility	In Community Under Supervision***		
			Incarcerated	Day Parole	Full Parole	Other****
Offenders with a life sentence for:	#	%				
1st Degree Murder	1,293	5.6	1,010	69	214	0
2nd Degree Murder	3,604	15.6	1,920	235	1,449	0
Other Offences*****	190	0.8	102	12	76	0
Total	5,087	22.0	3,032	316	1,739	0
Offenders with indeterminate sentences resulting from the special designation of:						
Dangerous Offender	643	2.8	603	18	22	0
Dangerous Sexual Offender	11	0.0	7	0	4	0
Habitual Offender	2	0.0	0	0	2	0
Total	656	2.8	610	18	28	0
Offenders serving an indeterminate sentence (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence)*****	21	0.1	19	0	2	0
Total offenders with life and/or indeterminate sentence*****	5,764	25.0	3,661	334	1,769	0
Offenders Serving Determinate sentences*****	17,338	75.0	10,059	1,205	2,802	3,272
Total	23,102	100	13,720	1,539	4,571	3,272

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

*"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.

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

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

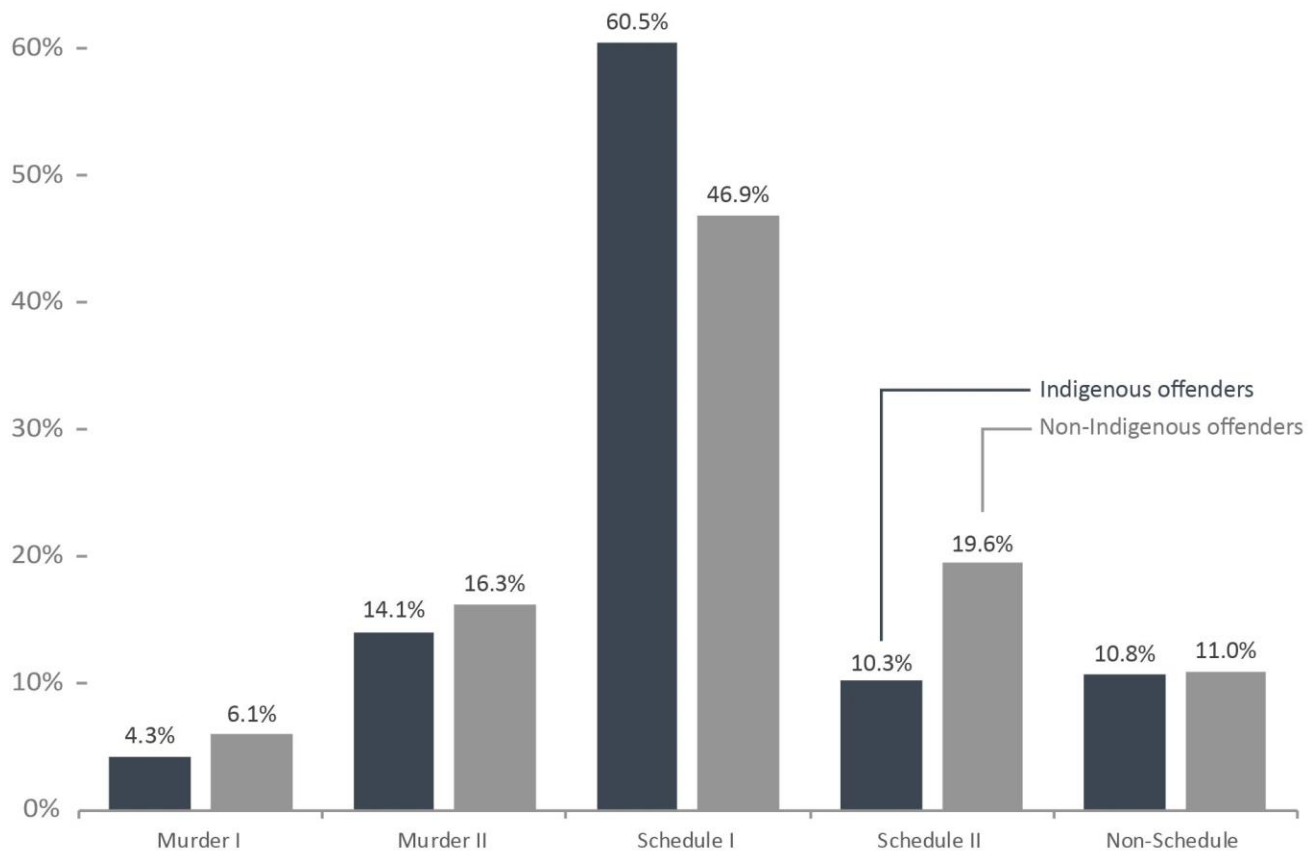
*****Among the 21 offenders serving an indeterminate sentence (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence), there was one offender with an Habitual Offender designation.

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

*****This includes 197 offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders who were serving determinate sentences.

72% of the CSC total offender population was serving a sentence for a violent offence

Figure C15 Percentage of total offender population* (2019-20)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2019-20, Indigenous offenders were more likely to be serving a sentence for a violent offence** (79.0% for Indigenous versus 69.3% for non-Indigenous).
- 67.6% of Indigenous female offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 44.8% of non-Indigenous female offenders.
- Of those offenders serving a sentence for murder, 5.0% were female and 22.5% were Indigenous.
- A greater proportion of Indigenous offenders than non-Indigenous offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule I*** offence (60.5% versus 46.9%, respectively).
- 10.3% of Indigenous offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule II**** offence compared to 19.6% of non-Indigenous offenders.
- 31.4% of female were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 16.3% for male.

Notes:

*"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.

**"Violent offences" include first degree murder, second degree murder, 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.

72% of the CSC total offender population was serving a sentence for a violent offence

Table C15 Total offender population* (2019-20)

Offence Category	Indigenous				Non-Indigenous				Total			
	Female	Male	Another Sex	Total	Female	Male	Another Sex	Total	Female	Male	Another Sex	Total
Murder I	12	248	0	260	47	1,002	1	1,050	59	1,250	1	1,310
%	2.5	4.5	0.0	4.3	5.1	6.2	33.3	6.1	4.2	5.8	25.0	5.7
Murder II	65	784	1	850	122	2,653	2	2,777	187	3,437	3	3,627
%	13.3	14.2	100	14.1	13.1	16.4	66.7	16.3	13.2	15.9	75.0	15.7
Schedule I**	252	3,397	0	3,649	247	7,763	0	8,010	499	11,160	0	11,659
%	51.7	61.3	0.0	60.5	26.6	48.1	0.0	46.9	35.2	51.5	0.0	50.5
Schedule II***	98	520	0	618	347	3,007	0	3,354	445	3,527	0	3,972
%	20.1	9.4	0.0	10.3	37.4	18.6	0.0	19.6	31.4	16.3	0.0	17.2
Non-Schedule	60	590	0	650	166	1,718	0	1,884	226	2,308	0	2,534
%	12.3	10.7	0.0	10.8	17.9	10.6	0.0	11.0	16.0	10.6	0.0	11.0
Total	487	5,539	1	6,027	929	16,143	3	17,075	1,416	21,682	4	23,102

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

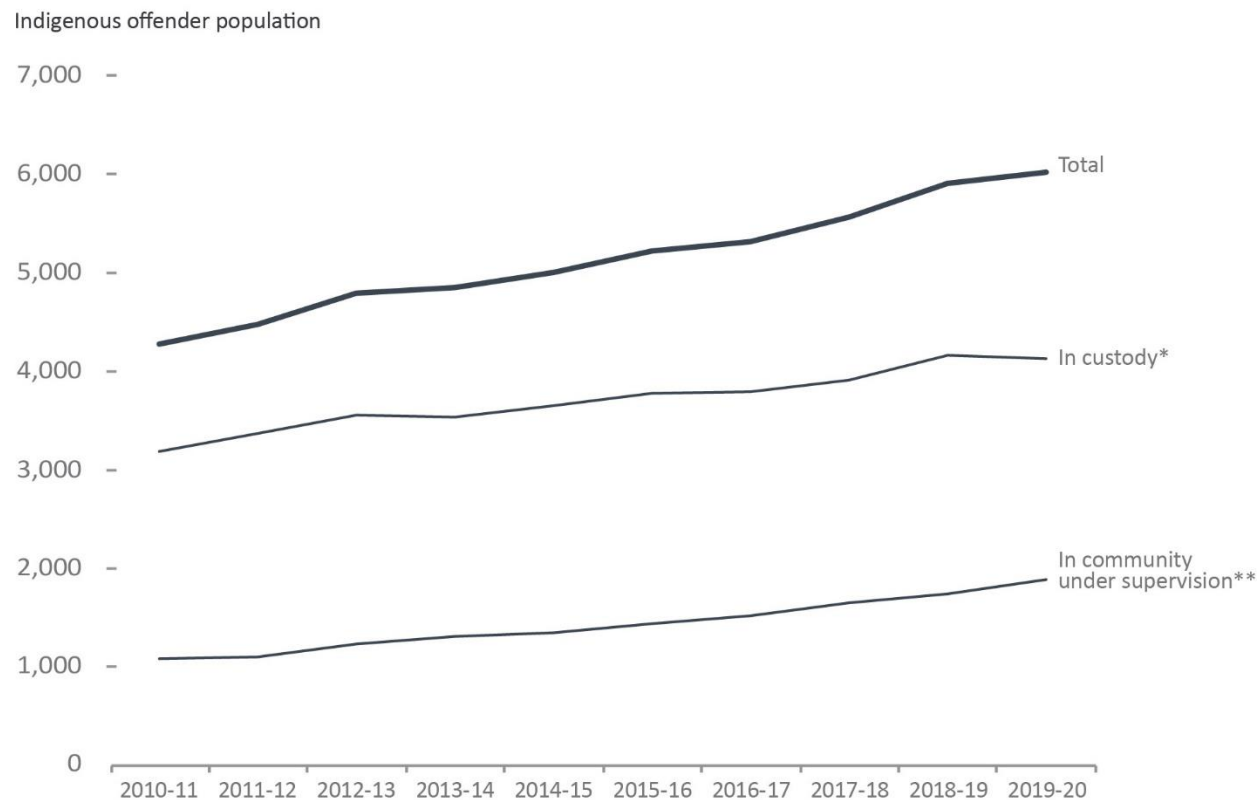
*"Total offender population" includes all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

**"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 number of Indigenous offenders under CSC supervision has increased

Figure C16 Indigenous offender population



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- From 2010-2011 to 2019-20, the in-custody* Indigenous offender population increased by 29.5%, while the total Indigenous offender population increased 40.8% over the same period of time.
- The number of in-custody* Indigenous female offenders increased steadily from 196 in 2010-11 to 279 in 2019-20, an increase of 42.3%. The increase for in-custody* Indigenous male offenders was 28.6% for the same period, increasing from 2,997 to 3,855.
- From 2010-11 to 2019-20 the number of Indigenous offenders on community supervision** increased 73.7%, from 1,089 to 1,892. The Indigenous community population accounted for 20.2% of the total community population in 2019-20.

Notes:

**"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 number of Indigenous offenders under CSC supervision has increased

Table C16 Indigenous offender population

Indigenous Offenders	Fiscal Year					
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
In Custody*						
Atlantic Region	Males	157	175	184	224	234
	Females	12	8	14	19	18
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Quebec Region	Males	425	384	392	449	370
	Females	24	14	11	16	13
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Ontario Region	Males	453	487	534	558	612
	Females	39	37	43	50	49
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Prairie Region	Males	1,868	1,861	1,879	1,955	1,968
	Females	133	155	163	158	152
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Pacific Region	Males	629	638	658	691	671
	Females	43	39	39	48	47
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
National Total	Males	3,532	3,545	3,647	3,877	3,855
	Females	251	253	270	291	279
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
	Total	3,783	3,798	3,917	4,168	4,135
In Community Under Supervision**						
Atlantic Region	Males	68	71	88	83	106
	Females	10	11	9	10	13
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Quebec Region	Males	185	185	181	162	182
	Females	18	10	6	9	8
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Ontario Region	Males	204	201	231	239	277
	Females	24	31	29	31	28
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Prairie Region	Males	560	604	645	720	750
	Females	77	78	111	113	119
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Pacific Region	Males	276	301	319	344	369
	Females	22	32	36	35	40
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
National Total	Males	1,293	1,362	1,464	1,548	1,684
	Females	151	162	191	198	208
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
	Total	1,444	1,524	1,655	1,746	1,892
Total Offender Population***		5,227	5,322	5,572	5,914	6,027

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

*"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.

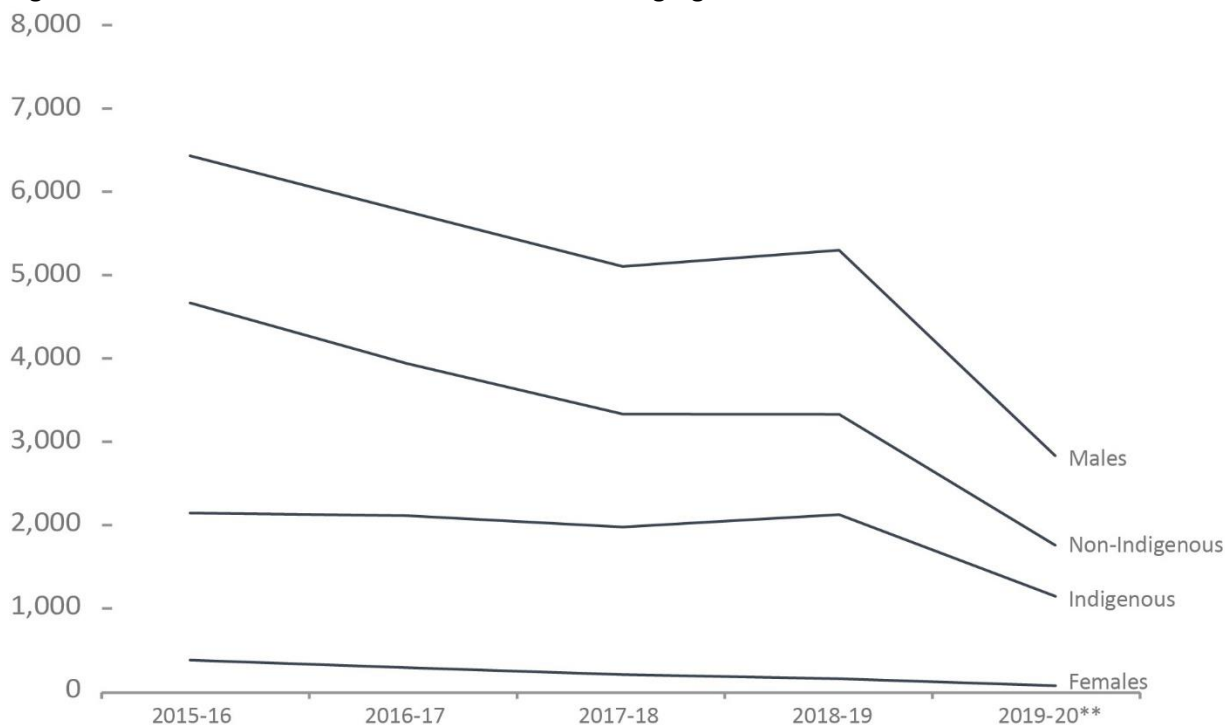
***"Total offender population" includes all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

Regional statistics for the Correctional Service of 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 are reported in the Pacific Region.

NR is the short form for not reported.

The total number of admissions to administrative segregation* in a federal institution has decreased

Figure C17 Number of admissions to administrative segregation*



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- Between April 1, 2019 and November 30, 2019, there were 2,895 admissions to administrative segregation*. Of the total admissions to administrative segregation*, 2,822 were male and 73 were female. Indigenous offenders accounted for 39.5% of admissions to administrative segregation*.

Notes:

*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 33(3) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*:

31(3) 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.

Offenders segregated under paragraph (f), subsection 44(1) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (Disciplinary Segregation) are not included.

**Changes to the Corrections and Conditional Release Act abolished administrative segregation as of November 30, 2019. Comparisons with previous years are not possible.

These reports count admissions, not offenders. Offenders admitted multiple times to segregation are counted once for each admission.

The total number of admissions to administrative segregation* in a federal institution has decreased

Table C17 Number of admissions to administrative segregation*

Year and Type of Administrative Segregation*	By Sex				By Race		
	Females	Males	Another Sex	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
2015-16							
CCRA 31(3-A) Involuntary	342	4,200	0	4,542	1,378	3,164	4,542
CCRA 31(3-B)	2	235	0	237	94	143	237
CCRA 31(3-C)	33	1,976	0	2,009	665	1,344	2,009
Total	377	6,411	0	6,788	2,137	4,651	6,788
2016-17							
CCRA 31(3-A) Involuntary	271	3,825	0	4,096	1,381	2,715	4,096
CCRA 31(3-B)	3	273	0	276	75	201	276
CCRA 31(3-C)	16	1,648	1	1,665	652	1,013	1,665
Total	290	5,746	1	6,037	2,108	3,929	6,037
2017-18							
CCRA 31(3-A) Involuntary	183	3,162	0	3,345	1,195	2,150	3,345
CCRA 31(3-B)	10	229	0	239	79	160	239
CCRA 31(3-C)	12	1,698	0	1,710	698	1,012	1,710
Total	205	5,089	0	5,294	1,972	3,322	5,294
2018-19							
CCRA 31(3-A) Involuntary	134	3,010	0	3,144	1,175	1,969	3,144
CCRA 31(3-B)	5	161	0	166	52	114	166
CCRA 31(3-C)	18	2,111	0	2,129	893	1,236	2,129
Total	157	5,282	0	5,439	2,120	3,319	5,439
2019-20**							
CCRA 31(3-A) Involuntary	57	1,599	0	1,656	661	995	1,656
CCRA 31(3-B)	5	60	0	65	25	40	65
CCRA 31(3-C)	11	1,163	0	1,174	457	717	1,174
Total	73	2,822	0	2,895	1,143	1,752	2,895

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

*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 33(3) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*:

31(3) 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.

Offenders segregated under paragraph (f), subsection 44(1) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (Disciplinary Segregation) are not included.

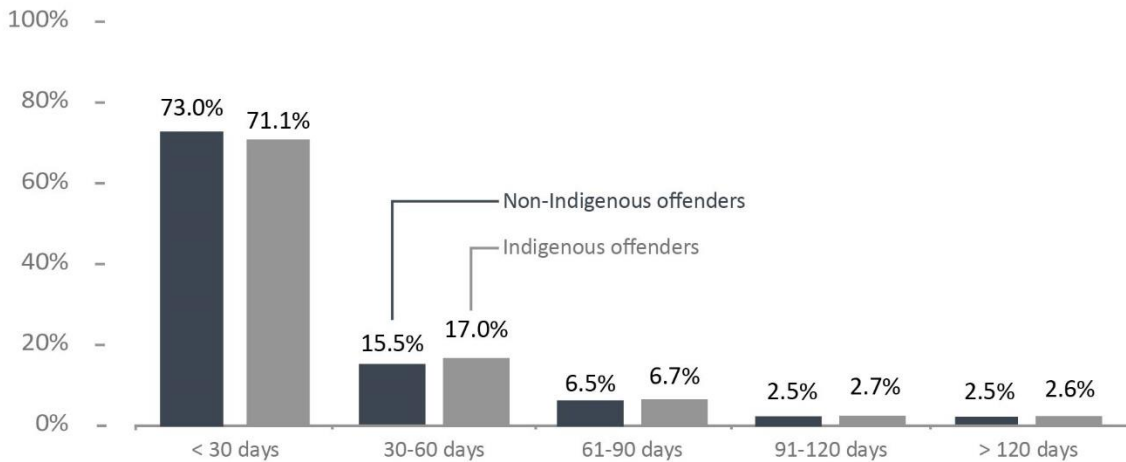
**Changes to the Corrections and Conditional Release Act abolished administrative segregation as of November 30, 2019. Comparisons with previous years are not possible.

These reports count admissions, not offenders. Offenders admitted multiple times to segregation are counted once for each admission.

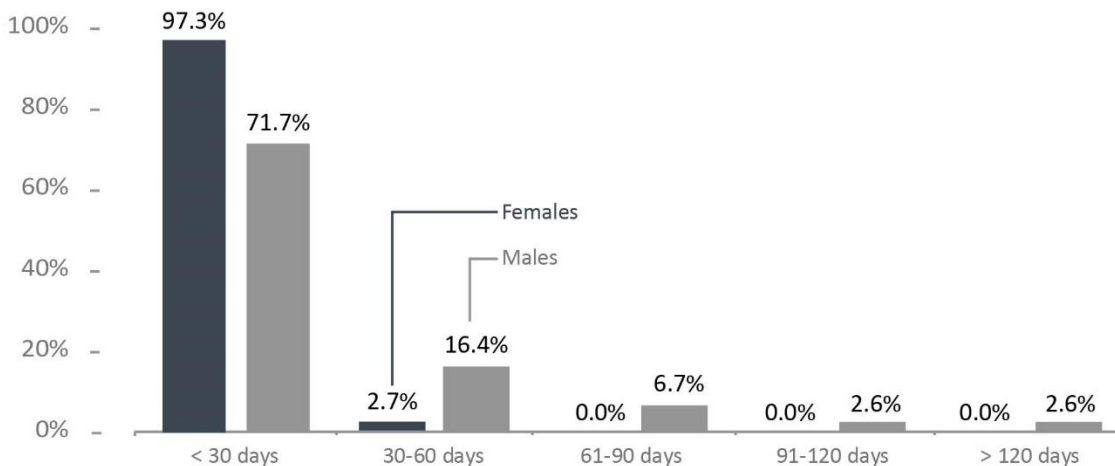
72% of placements in administrative segregation* in a CSC facility were for less than 30 days

Figure C18 Percentage of federal offenders admitted to administrative segregation (2019-20)**

By race



By sex



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- Between April 1, 2019 and November 30, 2019, there were 3,216 administrative segregation* periods that ended in federal institutions. Most (72.2%) placements in administrative segregation* ended in less than 30 days, and 16.1% lasted between 30 and 60 days. 2.5% of placements in administrative segregation* ended after more than 120 days.
- 97.3% of placements of female in administrative segregation* ended in less than 30 days.
- The number of admissions to administrative segregation* that resulted in placements lasting more than 120 days in administrative segregation was 2.6% for Indigenous and 2.5% for non-Indigenous offenders.

Notes:

*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 33(3) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*:

31(3) 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.

Offenders segregated under paragraph (f), subsection 44(1) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (Disciplinary Segregation) are not included.

**Changes to the Corrections and Conditional Release Act abolished administrative segregation as of November 30, 2019. Comparisons with previous years are not possible.
These reports count admissions, not offenders. Offenders admitted multiple times to segregation are counted once for each admission.

72% of placements in administrative segregation* in a CSC facility were for less than 30 days

Table C18 Number of federal offenders admitted to administrative segregation (2019-20)**

Length of Stay in Administrative Segregation*	By Sex				By Race				Total	
	Females		Males		Indigenous		Non- Indigenous		#	%
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2019-20										
< 30 days	71	97.3	2,252	71.7	909	71.1	1,414	73.0	2,323	72.2
30-60 days	2	2.7	515	16.4	217	17.0	300	15.5	517	16.1
61-90 days	0	0.0	212	6.7	86	6.7	126	6.5	212	6.6
91-120 days	0	0.0	83	2.6	34	2.7	49	2.5	83	2.6
> 120 days	0	0.0	81	2.6	33	2.6	48	2.5	81	2.5
Total	73	100	3,143	100	1,279	100	1,937	100	3,216	100

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

*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 33(3) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*:

31(3) 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.

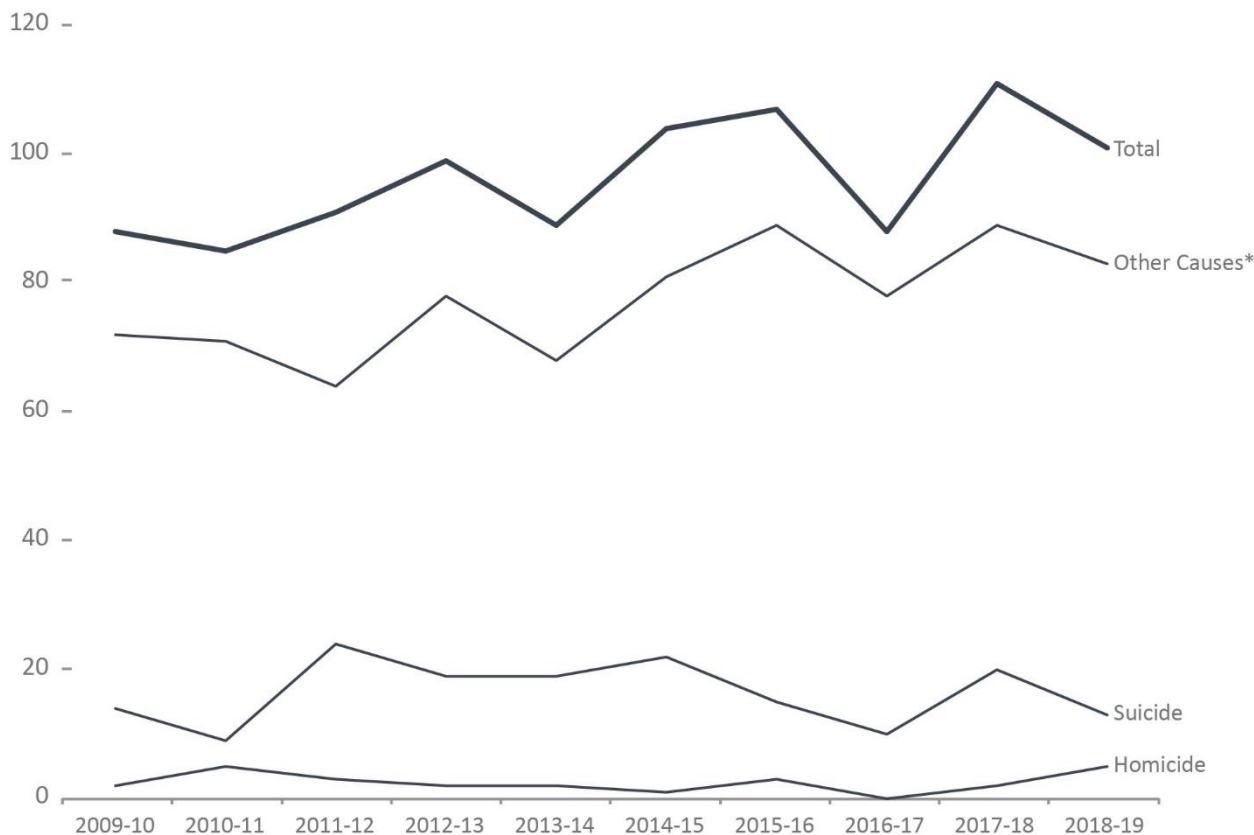
Offenders segregated under paragraph (f), subsection 44(1) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (Disciplinary Segregation) are not included.

**Changes to the Corrections and Conditional Release Act abolished administrative segregation as of November 30, 2019. Comparisons with previous years are not possible.

These reports count admissions, not offenders. Offenders admitted multiple times to segregation are counted once for each admission.

The number of offender deaths while in custody

Figure C19 The number of deaths in federal and provincial/territorial custody by cause of death



Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- In the ten-year period from 2009-10 to 2018-19, a total of 540 federal offenders and 423 provincial/territorial offenders died while in custody. During this time period, suicides accounted for 14.4% of federal offender deaths and 20.6% of provincial offender deaths. The suicide rate** was approximately 55 per 100,000 for incarcerated federal offenders, and approximately 36 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders. These rates are significantly higher than the 2009 rate of 11.5 suicides per 100,000 people in Canada.
- Between 2009-10 and 2018-19, 4.1% of federal offender deaths and 0.7% of provincial offender deaths were due to homicide. The homicide rate for incarcerated federal offenders was approximately 13.0 per 100,000 and 1.6 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders. The federal rate is significantly higher than the national homicide rate of 1.8 per 100,000 people in 2018.

Notes:

*"Other causes of death" includes death from natural causes, accidental deaths, death as a result of legal intervention, unknown cause of death and other.

**For the calculation of rates, the total actual in-count numbers between 2009-10 and 2018-19 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 and Community Safety Statistics at Statistics Canada, and may not reflect the outcome of recent reviews or investigations or cause of death.

The figure includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

The number of offender deaths while in custody

Table C19 Deaths in federal and provincial/territorial custody by cause of death

Year	Homicide		Suicide		Other Causes*		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Federal							
2009/2010	1	2.0	9	18.4	39	79.6	49
2010/2011	5	10.0	4	8.0	41	82.0	50
2011/2012	3	5.7	8	15.1	42	79.2	53
2012/2013	1	1.8	11	20.0	43	78.2	55
2013/2014	1	2.1	9	18.8	38	79.2	48
2014/2015	1	1.5	13	19.4	53	79.1	67
2015/2016	3	4.6	9	13.8	53	81.5	65
2016/2017	0	0.0	3	6.4	44	93.6	47
2017/2018	2	3.6	6	10.9	47	85.5	55
2018/2019	5	9.8	6	11.8	40	78.4	51
Total	22	4.1	78	14.4	440	81.5	540
Provincial and Territories							
2009/2010	1	2.6	5	12.8	33	84.6	39
2010/2011	0	0.0	5	14.3	30	85.7	35
2011/2012	0	0.0	16	42.1	22	57.9	38
2012/2013	1	2.3	8	18.2	35	79.5	44
2013/2014	1	2.4	10	24.4	30	73.2	41
2014/2015	0	0.0	9	24.3	28	75.7	37
2015/2016	0	0.0	6	14.3	36	85.7	42
2016/2017	0	0.0	7	17.1	34	82.9	41
2017/2018	0	0.0	14	25.0	42	75.0	56
2018/2019	0	0.0	7	14.0	43	86.0	50
Total	3	0.7	87	20.6	333	78.7	423
Total Federal and Provincial Offender Deaths	25	4.8	165	35.0	773	160.2	963

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Notes:

“Other causes of death” includes death from natural causes, accidental deaths, death as a result of legal intervention, unknown cause of death and other. 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 and Community Safety Statistics at Statistics Canada and may not reflect the outcome of recent reviews or investigations on cause of death.

The number of escapees from federal institutions

Figure C20 Number of escapees from federal institutions



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- In 2019-20, there were 10 escape incidents involving a total of 12 offenders. All of the 12 offenders were recaptured.
- Offenders who escaped from federal institutions in 2019-20 represented 0.1% of the in-custody population.

Notes:

The data represent the number of escape incidents from federal facilities during each fiscal year. An escape can involve more than one offender.

These numbers are subject to change further to new information becoming available.

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

The number of escapees from federal institutions

Table C20 Number of escapees from federal institutions

Escapes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total Number of Escape Incidents	14	15	8	11	10	10
Total Number of Escapees	15	18	8	15	10	12

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

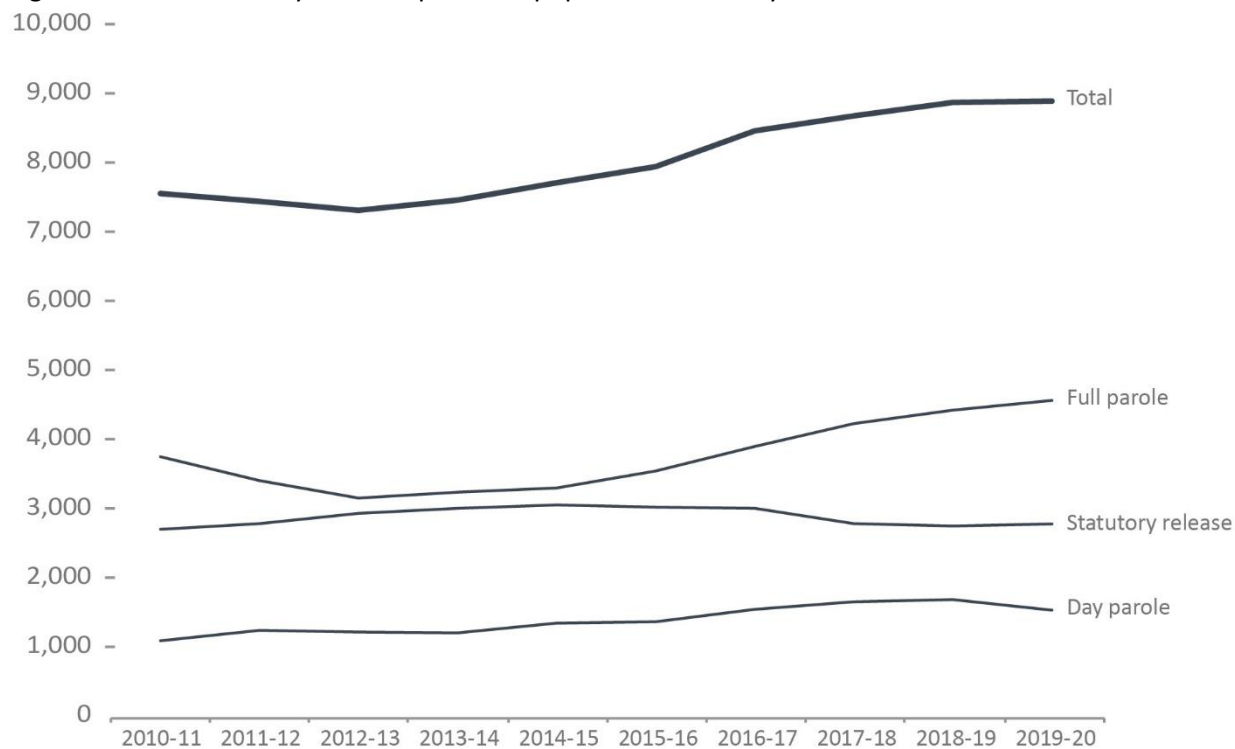
The data represent the number of escape incidents from federal facilities during each fiscal year. An escape can involve more than one offender.

These numbers are subject to change further to new information becoming available.

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

The population of offenders in the community under supervision by CSC has increased

Figure C21 In community under supervision population at fiscal year end*



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- Over the past 5 years, the total offender population supervised in the community increased by 11.9%. For the same period, the total number of offenders on full parole increased by 28.8% while the proportion of offenders on statutory release decreased by 8.0%. At the end of fiscal year 2019-20, there were 8,172 male, 721 female and one offender who identified as another sex on active community supervision.
- Over the last 10 years, the total offender population supervised in the community increased by 17.7%. For the same period, the total number of offenders on full parole increased by 21.7% and the proportion of offenders on statutory release increased by 2.8%.

Notes:

*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 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 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.

The population of offenders in the community under supervision by CSC has increased

Table C21 In community under supervision population at fiscal year end

Year	Day Parole			Full Parole			Statutory Release			Totals				% change	
	Females	Males	Another	Females	Males	Another	Females	Males	Another	Females	Males	Another			Total
			Sex			Sex			Sex			Sex	Sex		
2010-11	79	1,017	NR	314	3,441	NR	109	2,598	NR	502	7,056	NR	7,558	NR	
2011-12	123	1,123	NR	257	3,154	NR	127	2,661	NR	507	6,938	NR	7,445	-1.5	
2012-13	116	1,106	NR	225	2,932	NR	136	2,801	NR	477	6,839	NR	7,316	-1.7	
2013-14	106	1,104	NR	225	3,017	NR	153	2,858	NR	484	6,979	NR	7,463	2.0	
2014-15	115	1,236	NR	239	3,065	NR	150	2,909	NR	504	7,210	NR	7,714	3.4	
2015-16	124	1,248	NR	273	3,276	NR	177	2,849	NR	574	7,373	NR	7,947	3.0	
2016-17	158	1,392	NR	316	3,587	NR	154	2,856	NR	628	7,835	NR	8,463	6.5	
2017-18	197	1,462	NR	369	3,864	NR	145	2,644	NR	711	7,970	NR	8,681	2.6	
2018-19	192	1,500	NR	370	4,059	NR	159	2,595	NR	721	8,154	NR	8,875	2.2	
2019-20	163	1,376	0	406	4,164	1	152	2,632	0	721	8,172	1	8,894	0.2	

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

*Percent change is measured from the previous 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 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 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.

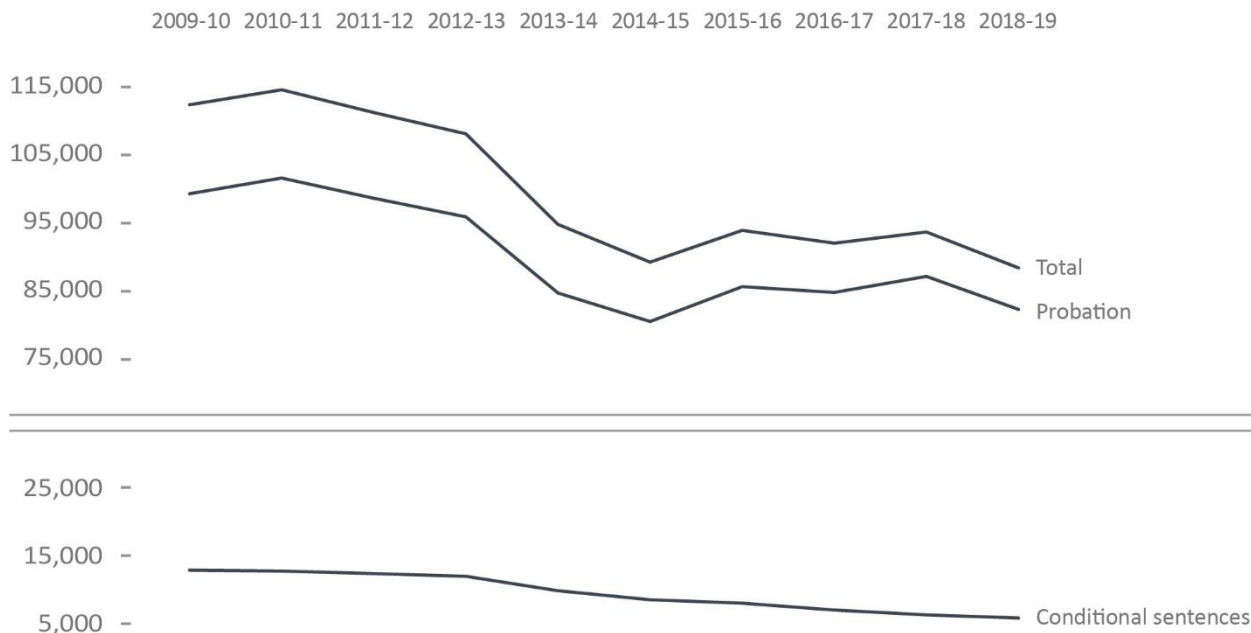
Statutory release refers to a conditional release that is subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the sentence.

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.

NR is the short form for not reported.

The provincial/territorial community corrections population has decreased

Figure C22 Average monthly offender counts



Source: [Table 35-10-0154-01](#), Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Between 2009-10 to 2018-19 there was a 21.3% decrease in the provincial/territorial community corrections population (from 112,603 to 88,582). The 2018-19 rate was 5.6% lower than in 2017-18 and similar to the rate 5 years prior in 2014-15.
- The number of offenders on conditional sentence orders decreased 53.6% from 13,105 in 2009-10 to 6,082 in 2018-19. The 2018-19 rate was 6.8% lower than 2017-18 and 30.5% lower than the rate 5 years prior in 2014-15.
- The number of offenders on probation decreased 17.1% from 2009-10 to 2018-19 (from 99,498 to 82,500). The 2018-19 rate was 5.5% lower than in 2017-18 and similar to the rate 5 years prior in 2014-15.

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 figure includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

The provincial/territorial community corrections population has decreased

Table C22 Average monthly offender counts

Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Conditional Sentence	Total
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	94,982
2014-15	80,705	8,746	89,451
2015-16	85,845	8,259	94,104
2016-17	84,978	7,249	92,227
2017-18	87,342	6,529	93,871
2018-19	82,500	6,082	88,582

Source: [Table 35-10-0154-01](#), Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

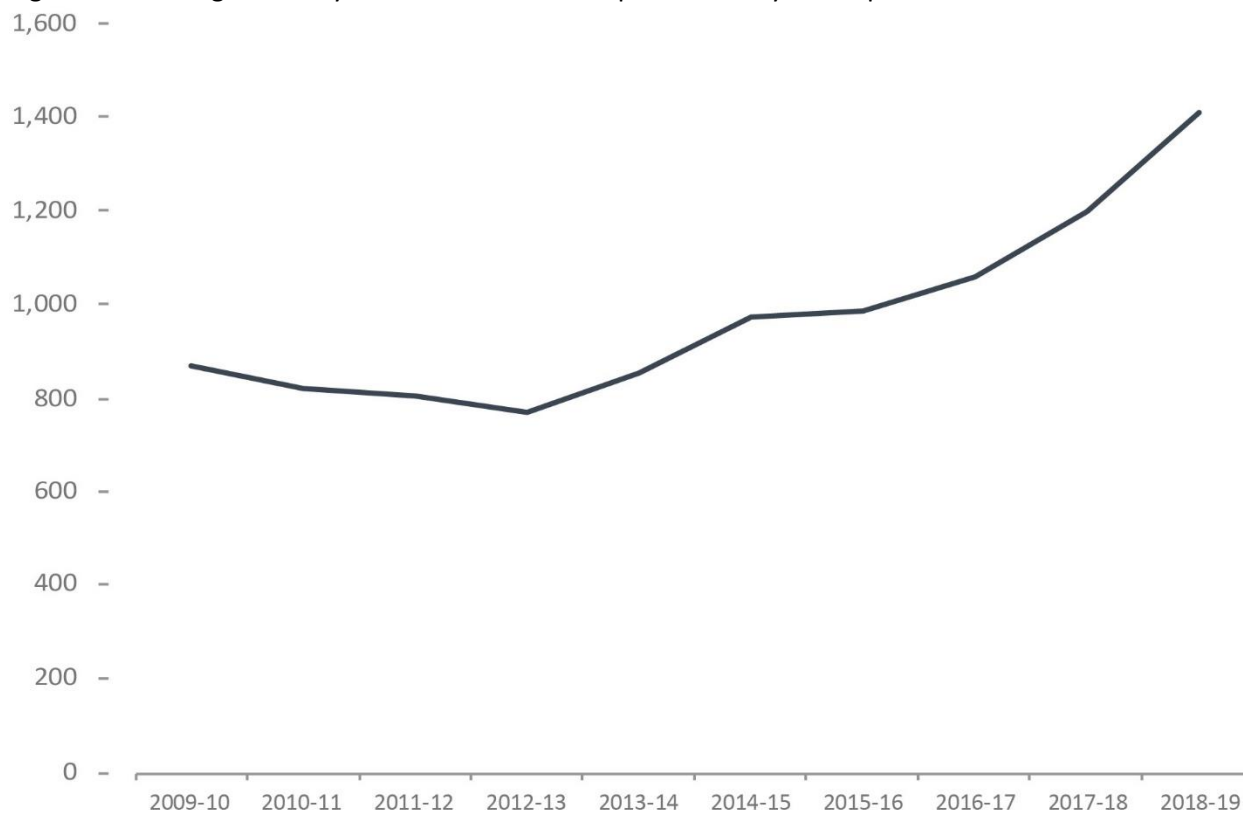
Notes:

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 table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

The number of offenders on provincial parole has increased

Figure C23 Average monthly count of offenders on provincial day or full parole



Source: [Table 35-10-0154-01](#), Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The number of offenders on provincial parole increased by 17.6% from 2017-18 to 2018-19 (1,197 offenders to 1,408).
- In the 5 years between 2014-15 to 2018-19, there was a 44.9% increase in the number of offenders on provincial parole, up from 972 in 2014-15 to 1,408 in 2018-19.

Note:

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

The number of offenders on provincial parole has increased

Table C23 Average monthly count of offenders on provincial day or full parole

Year	Provincial Boards			Parole Board of Canada*	Total	% Change**
	Quebec	Ontario	Total			
2008-09	533	217	750	190	940	
2009-10	506	194	700	168	868	-8.3
2010-11	482	171	653	167	820	-5.9
2011-12	481	179	660	144	804	-2.0
2012-13	462	164	626	143	769	-4.6
2013-14	527	172	699	154	853	9.8
2014-15	612	207	821	151	972	12.2
2015-16	639	207	846	139	985	1.3
2016-17	701	205	907	151	1,058	6.9
2017-18	792	242	1,034	163	1,197	11.6
2018-19	858	398	1,256	152	1,408	15.0

Source: [Table 35-10-0154-01](#), Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Notes:

*The data represent the number of provincial offenders who are released from custody on the authority of the Parole Board of Canada and supervised by the Correctional Service of Canada. Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec and Ontario. The Parole Board of Canada has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces, British Columbia, and to territorial offenders in Yukon, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories.

**Percent change is measured from the previous year.

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.

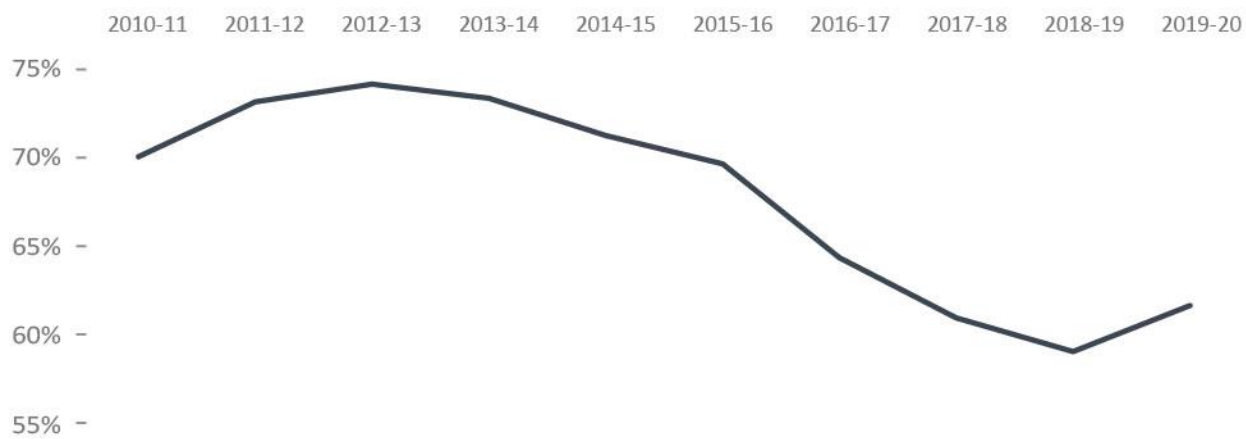
The table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Section D

Conditional Release

The percentage* of offenders released from a federal institution or a Healing Lodge on statutory release

Figure D1 Percentage* of offenders released on statutory release**



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- In fiscal year 2019-20, 61.7% of all releases from federal institutions were at statutory release**.
- In fiscal year 2019-20, 75.0% of releases for Indigenous offenders were at statutory release** compared to 55.8% of releases for Non-Indigenous offenders.
- Over the past ten years, the percentage of releases at statutory release** decreased from 70.1% to 61.7%.

Notes:

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

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

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 during the reporting timeframe in cases where a previous release was subject to revocation, suspension, temporary detention, interruption or in cases where an offender served more than one sentence.

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

The percentage* of offenders released from a federal institution or a Healing Lodge on statutory release

Table D1 Offenders released on statutory release**

Year	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Total Offender Population		
	Statutory Release**	Total Releases	%*	Statutory Release**	Total Releases	%*	Statutory Release**	Total Releases	%*
2010-11	1,351	1,617	83.5	3,729	5,629	66.2	5,080	7,246	70.1
2011-12	1,493	1,795	83.2	3,808	5,445	69.9	5,301	7,240	73.2
2012-13	1,617	1,944	83.2	3,971	5,589	71.1	5,588	7,533	74.2
2013-14	1,724	2,029	85.0	3,912	5,652	69.2	5,636	7,681	73.4
2014-15	1,738	2,059	84.4	3,634	5,473	66.4	5,372	7,532	71.3
2015-16	1,674	2,027	82.6	3,634	5,589	65.0	5,308	7,616	69.7
2016-17	1,585	2,032	78.0	3,298	5,545	59.5	4,883	7,577	64.4
2017-18	1,528	2,050	74.5	2,892	5,200	55.6	4,420	7,250	61.0
2018-19	1,420	2,008	70.7	2,754	5,056	54.5	4,174	7,064	59.1
2019-20	1,618	2,157	75.0	2,738	4,905	55.8	4,356	7,062	61.7

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

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

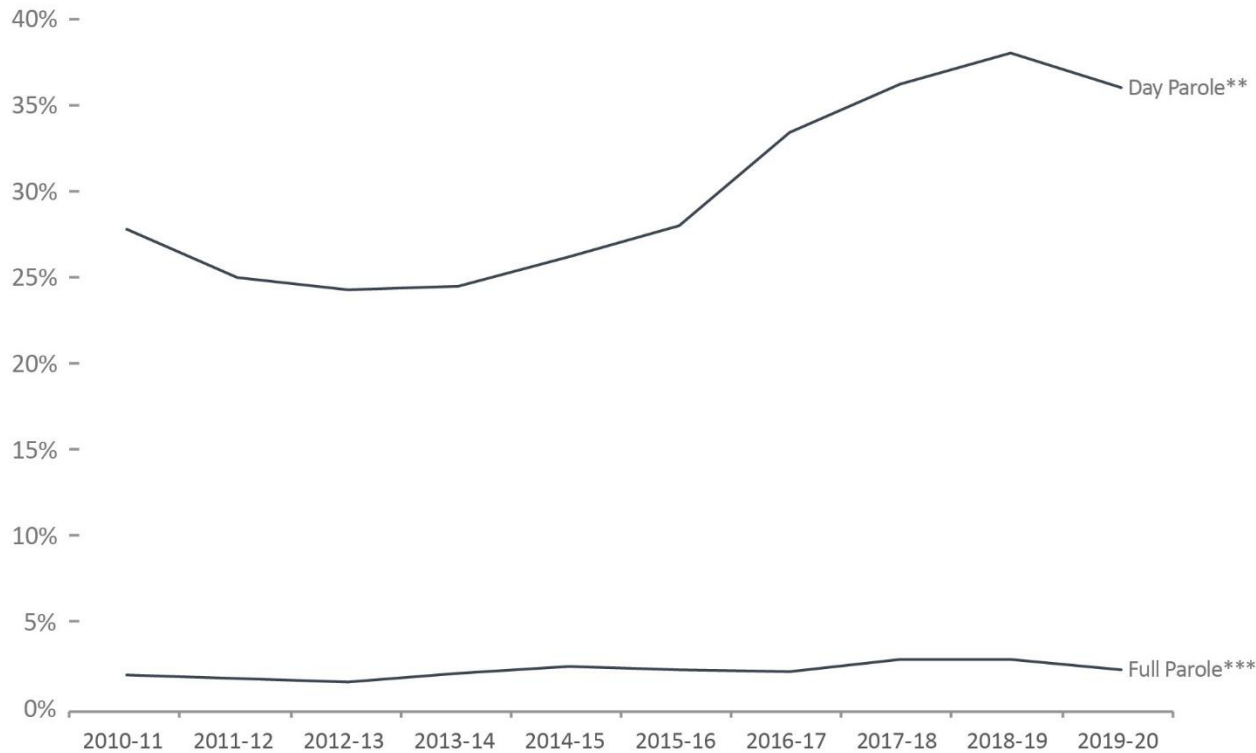
***Statutory release* refers to a conditional release that is subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the sentence.

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 during the reporting timeframe in cases where a previous release was subject to revocation, suspension, temporary detention, interruption or in cases where an offender served more than one sentence.

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

The percentage* of offenders released from a federal institution or a Healing Lodge on day parole and full parole

Figure D2 Percentage* of offenders released from a federal institution or Healing Lodge



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- In fiscal year 2019-20, 36.0% of all releases from federal institutions were on day parole** and 2.3% were on full parole***.
- In fiscal year 2019-20, 23.9% of releases for Indigenous offenders were on day parole** and 1.1% were on full parole*** compared to 41.3% and 2.9% respectively for Non-Indigenous offenders.
- Over the past ten years, the percentage of releases on day parole** increased from 27.8% to 36.0% and the percentage of releases on full parole*** increased from 2.0% to 2.3%.

Notes:

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

**"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.

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 during the reporting timeframe in cases where a previous release was subject to revocation, suspension, temporary detention, interruption or in cases where an offender served more than one sentence.

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

The percentage* of offenders released from a federal institution or a Healing Lodge on day parole and full parole

Table D2 Offenders released from a federal institution or Healing Lodge

Year	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Total Offender Population			
	Day** Parole	Full*** Parole	Total Releases	Day** Parole	Full*** Parole	Total Releases	Day** Parole	Full*** Parole	Total Releases	
2010-11	#	255	11	1,617	1,763	137	5,629	2,018	148	7,246
	%	15.8	0.7		31.3	2.4		27.8	2.0	
2011-12	#	290	12	1,795	1,521	116	5,445	1,811	128	7,240
	%	16.2	0.7		27.9	2.1		25.0	1.8	
2012-13	#	320	7	1,944	1,508	110	5,589	1,828	117	7,533
	%	16.5	0.4		27.0	2.0		24.3	1.6	
2013-14	#	287	18	2,029	1,595	145	5,652	1,882	163	7,681
	%	14.1	0.9		28.2	2.6		24.5	2.1	
2014-15	#	311	10	2,059	1,664	175	5,473	1,975	185	7,532
	%	15.1	0.5		30.4	3.2		26.2	2.5	
2015-16	#	339	14	2,027	1,791	164	5,589	2,130	178	7,616
	%	16.7	0.7		32.0	2.9		28.0	2.3	
2016-17	#	433	14	2,032	2,094	153	5,545	2,527	167	7,577
	%	21.3	0.7		37.8	2.8		33.4	2.2	
2017-18	#	497	25	2,050	2,125	183	5,200	2,622	208	7,250
	%	24.2	1.2		40.9	3.5		36.2	2.9	
2018-19	#	555	33	2,008	2,128	174	5,056	2,683	207	7,064
	%	27.6	1.6		42.1	3.4		38.0	2.9	
2019-20	#	515	24	2,157	2,027	140	4,905	2,542	164	7,062
	%	23.9	1.1		41.3	2.9		36.0	2.3	

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

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

**"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.

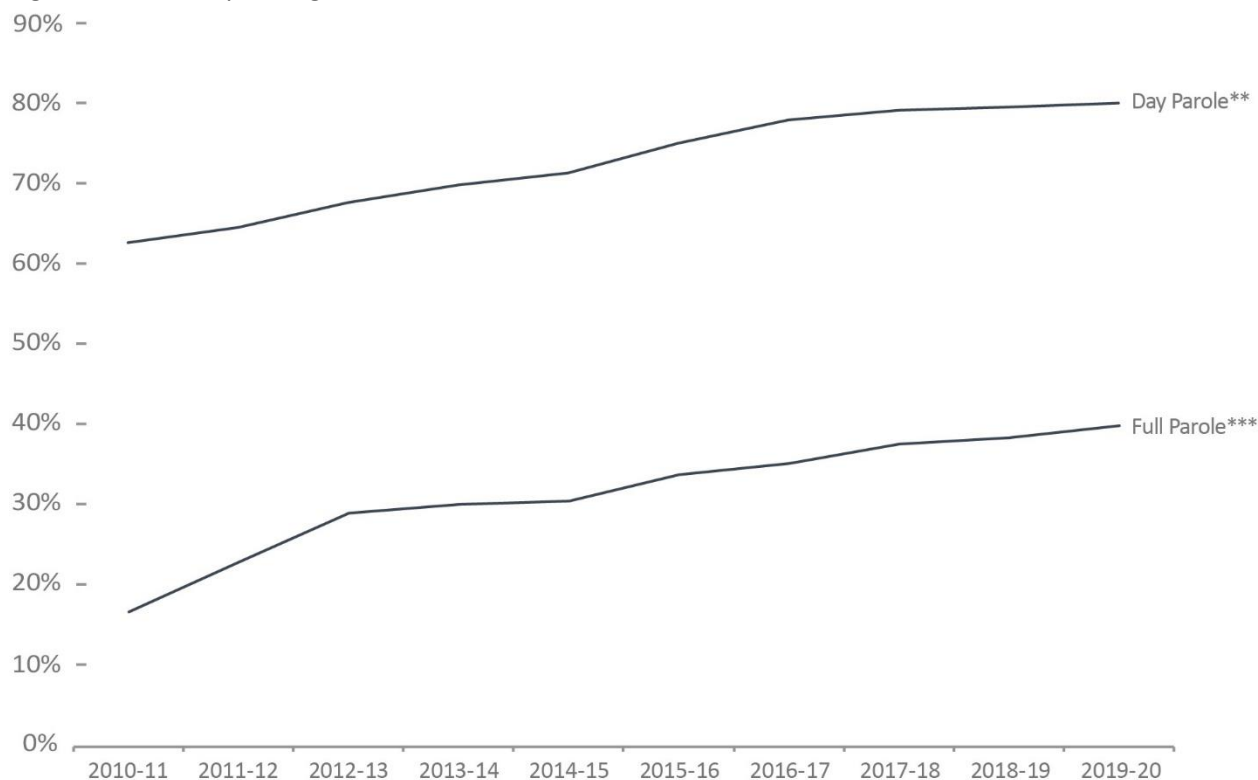
***"Full parole" is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada whereby the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

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 during the reporting timeframe in cases where a previous release was subject to revocation, suspension, temporary detention, interruption or in cases where an offender served more than one sentence.

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

The federal day and full parole grant rate has increased

Figure D3 Federal parole grant rate*



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2019-20, the federal day parole** grant rate* remained stable (80.0%; +0.5%) compared to the previous year.
- In 2019-20, the federal full parole*** grant rate* increased 1.6 percentage points to 39.8% compared to the previous year.
- Over the last 10 years, women offenders had a much higher grant rate* for federal day parole** and full parole*** (87.2% and 44.4%) than men (72.2% and 31.2%).

Notes:

*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, half-way house, or other location deemed appropriate for managing their risk, 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.

Not included were offenders in the category "Other Gender". Between 2010-11 and 2019-20, five offenders in that category were granted/denied day parole and three offenders were granted/denied full parole.

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

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

The federal day and full parole grant rate has increased

Table D3 Federal parole grant rate*

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate* (%)			APR**	
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Total	Directed	Total
Day										
Parole***	2010-11	136	1,854	43	1,147	76.0	61.8	62.6	970	1,591
	2011-12	249	2,491	66	1,441	79.0	63.4	64.5	0	0
	2012-13	289	2,821	73	1,415	79.8	66.6	67.6	14	21
	2013-14	248	2,824	52	1,274	82.7	68.9	69.8	39	47
	2014-15	297	3,022	51	1,282	85.3	70.2	71.3	38	45
	2015-16	291	3,092	52	1,078	84.8	74.1	75.0	86	90
	2016-17	399	3,445	47	1,041	89.5	76.8	77.9	80	83
	2017-18	437	3,612	30	1,039	93.6	77.7	79.1	100	106
	2018-19	471	3,735	27	1,056	94.6	78.0	79.5	56	58
	2019-20	437	3,590	35	972	92.6	78.7	80.0	48	48
Full										
Parole****	2010-11	20	436	87	2,205	18.7	16.5	16.6	1,046	1,059
	2011-12	77	644	127	2,316	37.7	21.8	22.8	0	0
	2012-13	90	914	142	2,328	38.8	28.2	28.9	26	26
	2013-14	84	904	103	2,202	44.9	29.1	30.0	126	142
	2014-15	87	969	105	2,307	45.3	29.6	30.4	119	137
	2015-16	96	1,062	127	2,154	43.0	33.0	33.7	166	185
	2016-17	138	1,237	157	2,383	46.8	34.2	35.1	122	126
	2017-18	153	1,363	175	2,357	46.6	36.6	37.5	161	165
	2018-19	157	1,451	175	2,420	47.3	37.5	38.3	66	67
	2019-20	182	1,385	159	2,208	53.4	38.5	39.8	60	60

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes:

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

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

***"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, half-way house, or other location deemed appropriate for managing their risk, 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.

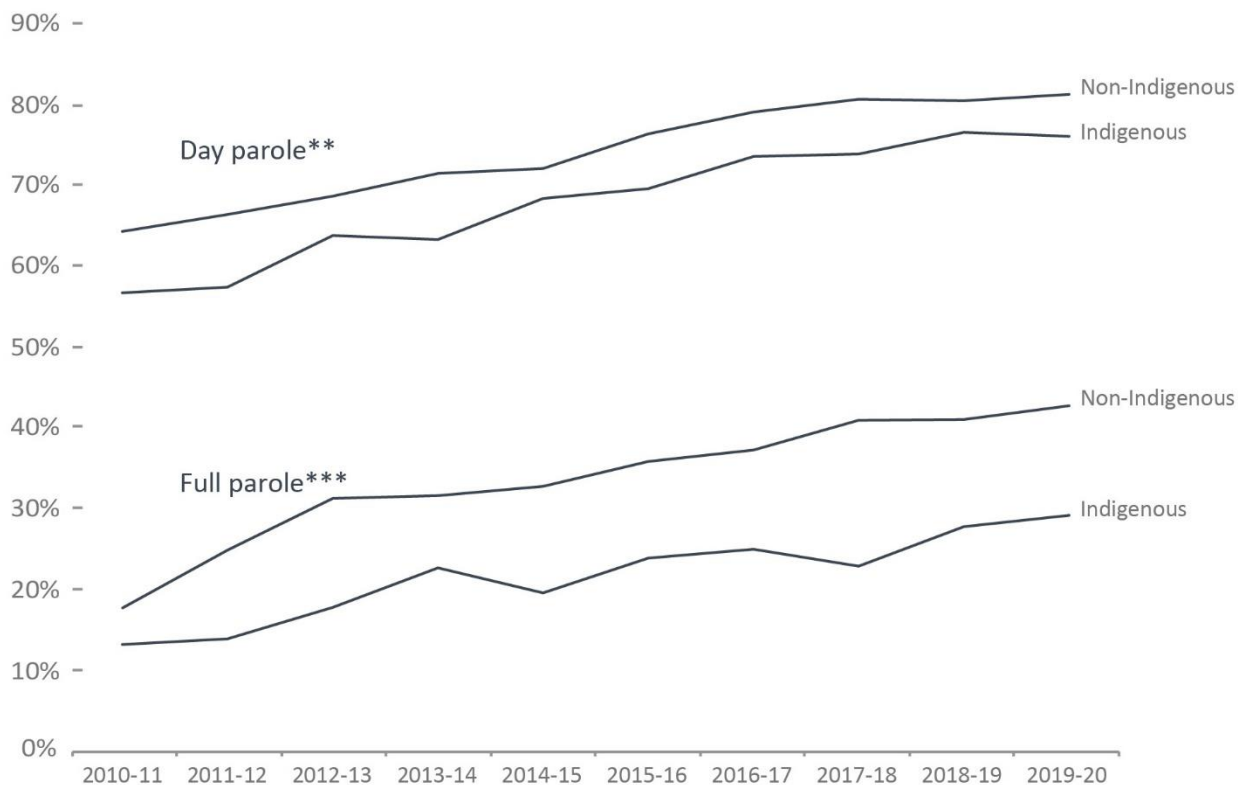
****"Full parole" is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless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

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

Not included were offenders in the category "Other Gender". Between 2010-11 and 2019-20, five offenders in that category were granted/denied day parole and three offenders were granted/denied full parole.

The federal full parole grant rate for Indigenous offenders has increased

Figure D4 Federal parole grant rate*



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2019-20, the federal day parole** grant rate* for Indigenous offenders (76.0%; -0.6%) and non-Indigenous offenders (81.2%; +0.8%) remained stable compared to 2018-19.
- In 2019-20, the federal full parole*** grant rate* increased for Indigenous offenders (29.0%; +1.4%) and for non-Indigenous offenders (42.6%; +1.7%) compared to 2018-19.
- Over the last 10 years, lower federal day** and full parole*** grant rates* were reported for Indigenous offenders (68.9%; 22.0%) than for non-Indigenous offenders (74.6%; 34.3%).

Notes:

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

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The federal full parole grant rate for Indigenous offenders has increased

Table D4 Federal parole grant rate*

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate* (%)		Total	
		Indigenous	Non-Ind.	Indigenous	Non-Ind.	Indigenous	Non-Ind.	Granted/ Denied	Grant Rate* (%)
Day Parole**	2010-11	379	1,611	291	900	56.6	64.2	3,181	62.6
	2011-12	475	2,265	354	1,153	57.3	66.3	4,247	64.5
	2012-13	567	2,543	323	1,165	63.7	68.6	4,598	67.6
	2013-14	530	2,542	309	1,017	63.2	71.4	4,398	69.8
	2014-15	573	2,748	266	1,067	68.3	72.0	4,654	71.4
	2015-16	611	2,773	268	862	69.5	76.3	4,514	75.0
	2016-17	715	3,129	258	831	73.5	79.0	4,933	77.9
	2017-18	819	3,230	291	778	73.8	80.6	5,118	79.1
	2018-19	942	3,264	289	794	76.5	80.4	5,289	79.5
	2019-20	901	3,126	285	722	76.0	81.2	5,034	80.0
Full Parole***	2010-11	72	384	483	1,809	13.0	17.5	2,748	16.6
	2011-12	76	645	477	1,966	13.7	24.7	3,164	22.8
	2012-13	102	902	476	1,994	17.6	31.1	3,474	28.9
	2013-14	124	864	427	1,878	22.5	31.5	3,293	30.0
	2014-15	109	947	452	1,961	19.4	32.6	3,469	30.4
	2015-16	136	1,023	439	1,842	23.7	35.7	3,440	33.7
	2016-17	154	1,221	467	2,074	24.8	37.1	3,916	35.1
	2017-18	169	1,347	574	1,958	22.7	40.8	4,048	37.5
	2018-19	233	1,375	611	1,984	27.6	40.9	4,203	38.3
	2019-20	232	1,335	568	1,799	29.0	42.6	3,934	39.8

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes:

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

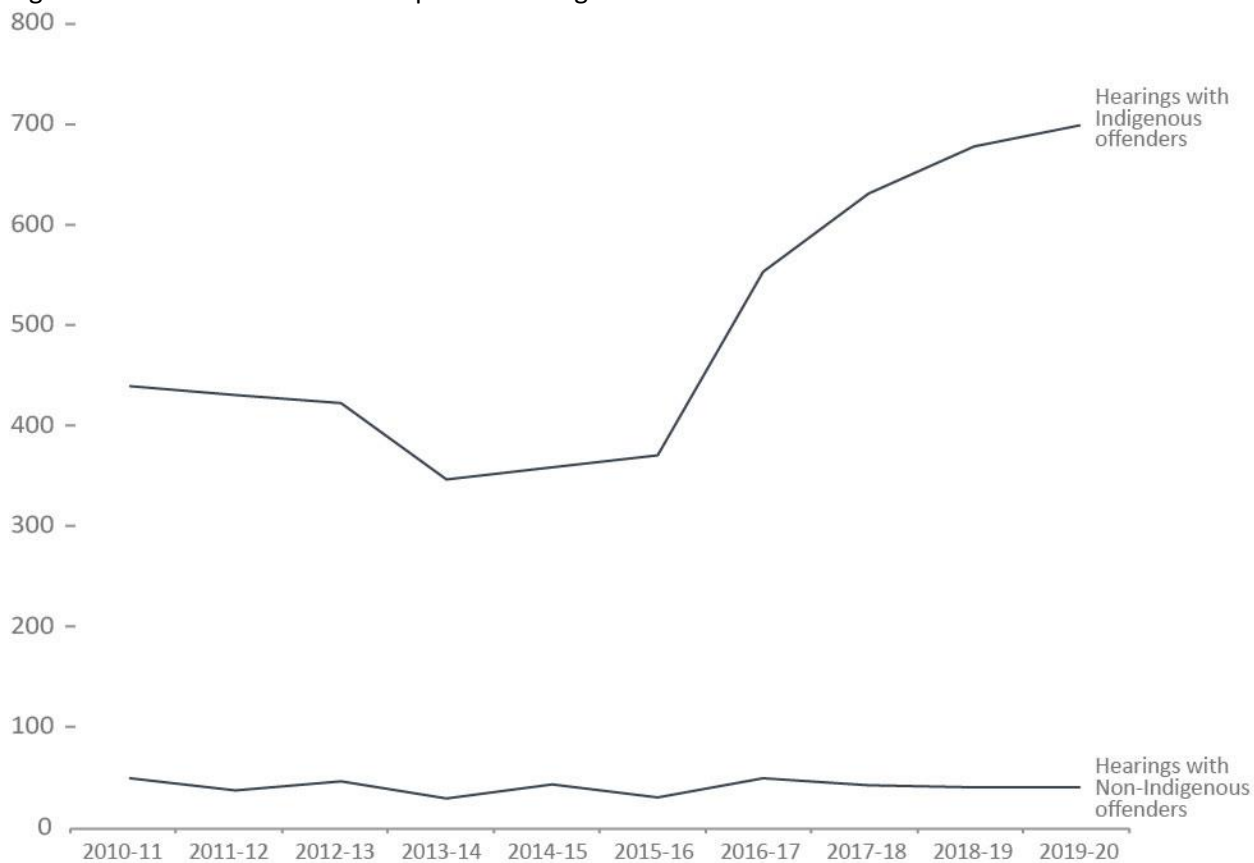
**"Day parole" is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution, half-way house,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

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

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

The number of federal Elder-Assisted parole hearings have increased

Figure D5 Federal Elder-Assisted* parole hearings



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The number of federal Elder-Assisted* parole hearings increased by 2.9% in 2019-20 from 2018-19.
- In 2019-20, 44.0% (700) of all federal parole hearings with Indigenous offenders, and 0.9% (40) of all federal parole hearings for offenders who did not self-identify as Indigenous were Elder Assisted* Hearings.

Notes:

*The term "Elder" also refers to a Cultural Advisor as defined in section 11.1.1.5 of the *Decision-Making Policy Manual*.

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

The number of federal Elder-Assisted parole hearings have increased

Table D5 Federal Elder-Assisted* parole hearings

Year	Indigenous Offenders			Non-Indigenous Offenders			All Offenders		
	Total		With an Elder*	Total		With an Elder*	Total		With an Elder*
	Hearings	#		Hearings	#		Hearings	#	
		#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%
2010-11	1,248	440	35.3	4,296	49	1.1	5,544	489	8.8
2011-12	1,282	431	33.6	4,597	37	0.8	5,879	468	8.0
2012-13	1,319	423	32.1	4,625	46	1.0	5,944	469	7.9
2013-14	935	347	37.1	3,652	29	0.8	4,587	376	8.2
2014-15	888	359	40.4	3,812	43	1.1	4,700	402	8.6
2015-16	959	371	38.7	3,951	30	0.8	4,910	401	8.2
2016-17	1,295	554	42.8	4,485	49	1.1	5,780	603	10.4
2017-18	1,542	632	41.0	4,843	42	0.9	6,385	674	10.6
2018-19	1,629	679	41.7	4,931	40	0.8	6,560	719	11.0
2019-20	1,590	700	44.0	4,542	40	0.9	6,132	740	12.1

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

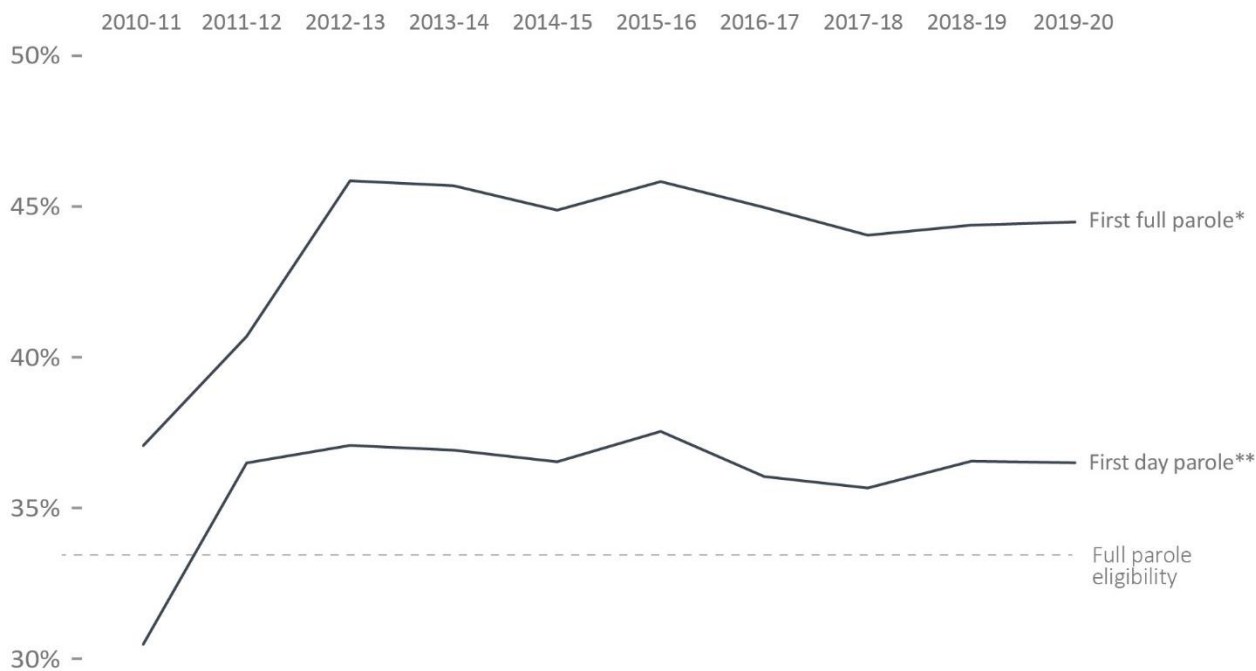
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The presence of an Elder is an alternative approach to the traditional parole hearing, and was introduced by the Parole Board of Canada to ensure that conditional release hearings are sensitive to Indigenous cultural values and traditions. This type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

Proportion of sentence served prior to being released on parole

Figure D6 Percentage of sentence served



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2019-20, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal day parole** release for offenders serving determinate sentences remained stable (36.5%; -0.1%) from the previous year.
- The proportion of sentences served prior to first federal full parole* release for offenders serving determinate sentences remained stable (44.5%; +0.1%) in 2019-20 when compared to the previous year.
- In 2019-20, men offenders served a higher proportion of their sentences before being released on their first federal day parole** and full parole* (37.3%; 45.0%) than women offenders (30.6%; 41.3%).
- In 2019-20, women offenders and men offenders served an average of 2.3 and 6.6 percentage points more of their sentences before their first federal day parole** release and 5.6 and 7.8 percentage points more of their sentences before their first federal full parole* release compared to 2010-11.

Notes:

**"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.

***"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, half-way house, or other location deemed appropriate for managing their risk, 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.

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

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

Proportion of sentence served prior to being released on parole

Table D6 Percentage of sentence served

Year	First Federal Day Parole*			First Federal Full Parole**		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2010-11	28.3	30.7	30.5	35.7	37.2	37.1
2011-12	34.2	36.8	36.5	39.9	40.8	40.7
2012-13	37.8	37.0	37.1	44.9	46.0	45.9
2013-14	33.9	37.2	36.9	43.3	45.9	45.7
2014-15	34.3	36.8	36.5	43.8	45.0	44.9
2015-16	36.1	37.7	37.5	44.6	46.0	45.8
2016-17	32.6	36.5	36.0	42.9	45.3	45.0
2017-18	32.2	36.2	35.7	41.5	44.4	44.1
2018-19	31.8	37.2	36.6	41.2	44.8	44.4
2019-20	30.6	37.3	36.5	41.3	45.0	44.5

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes:

*"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, half-way house, or other location deemed appropriate for managing their risk, 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.

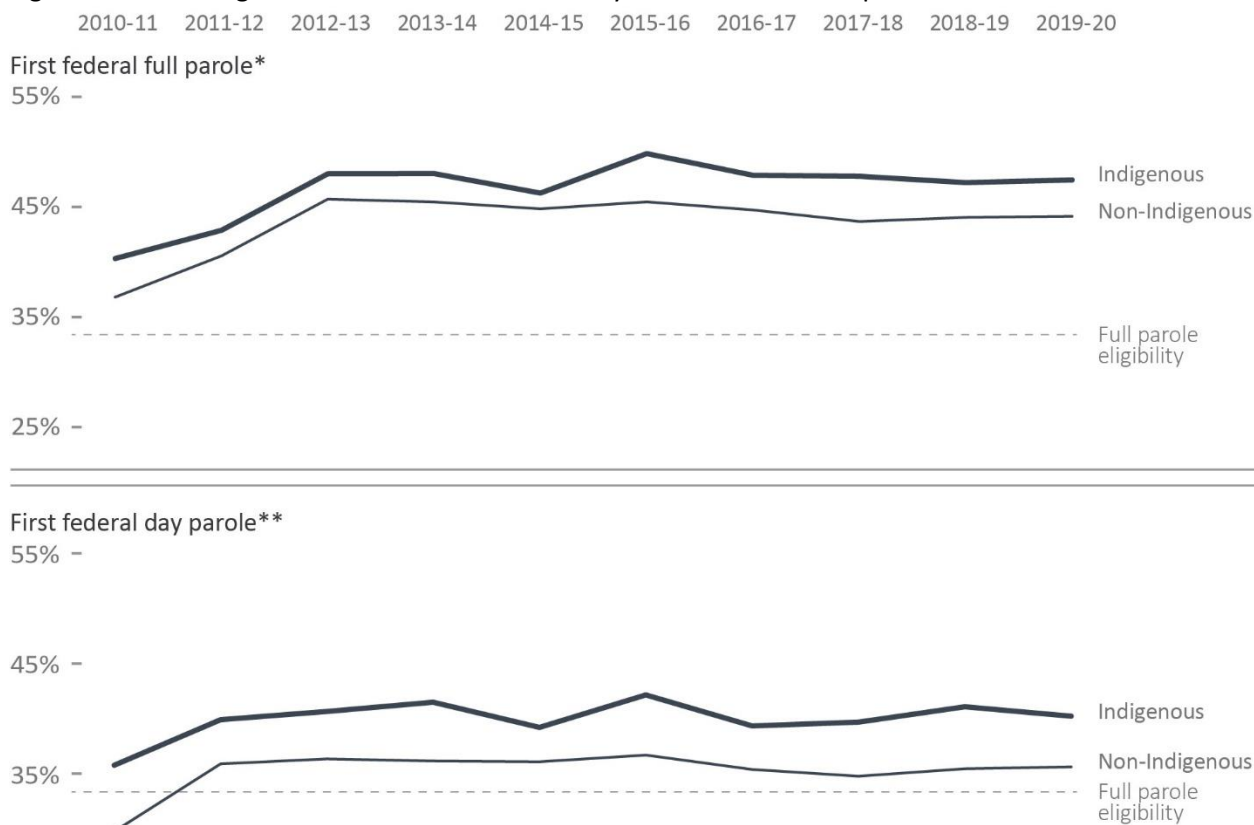
**"Full parole" is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the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

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

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

Indigenous offenders served a higher proportion of their sentences before being released on parole

Figure D7 Percentage of sentence served in custody before first federal parole



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2019-20, Indigenous offenders served higher proportions of their sentences before being released on their first federal day parole** and full parole* (40.2%; 47.4%), than non-Indigenous offenders (35.6%; 44.1%).
- In 2019-20, Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders served an average of 4.4 and 5.9 percentage points more of their sentences before their first federal day parole** release and 7.1 and 7.3 percentage points more of their sentence before their first federal full parole* release compared to 2010-11.

Notes:

*"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.

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

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

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

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

Indigenous offenders served a higher proportion of their sentences before being released on parole

Table D7 Percentage of sentence served in custody before first federal parole

Year	First Federal Day Parole*			First Federal Full Parole**		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
2010-11	35.7	29.7	30.5	40.3	36.8	37.1
2011-12	39.9	35.9	36.5	42.8	40.5	40.7
2012-13	40.6	36.3	37.1	48.0	45.7	45.9
2013-14	41.5	36.1	36.9	48.0	45.4	45.7
2014-15	39.2	36.1	36.5	46.2	44.8	44.9
2015-16	42.1	36.7	37.5	49.8	45.4	45.8
2016-17	39.3	35.4	36.0	47.8	44.7	45.0
2017-18	39.7	34.8	35.7	47.7	43.6	44.1
2018-19	41.1	35.4	36.6	47.2	44.0	44.4
2019-20	40.2	35.6	36.5	47.4	44.1	44.5

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes:

**"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, half-way house, or other location deemed appropriate for managing their risk, 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.

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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.

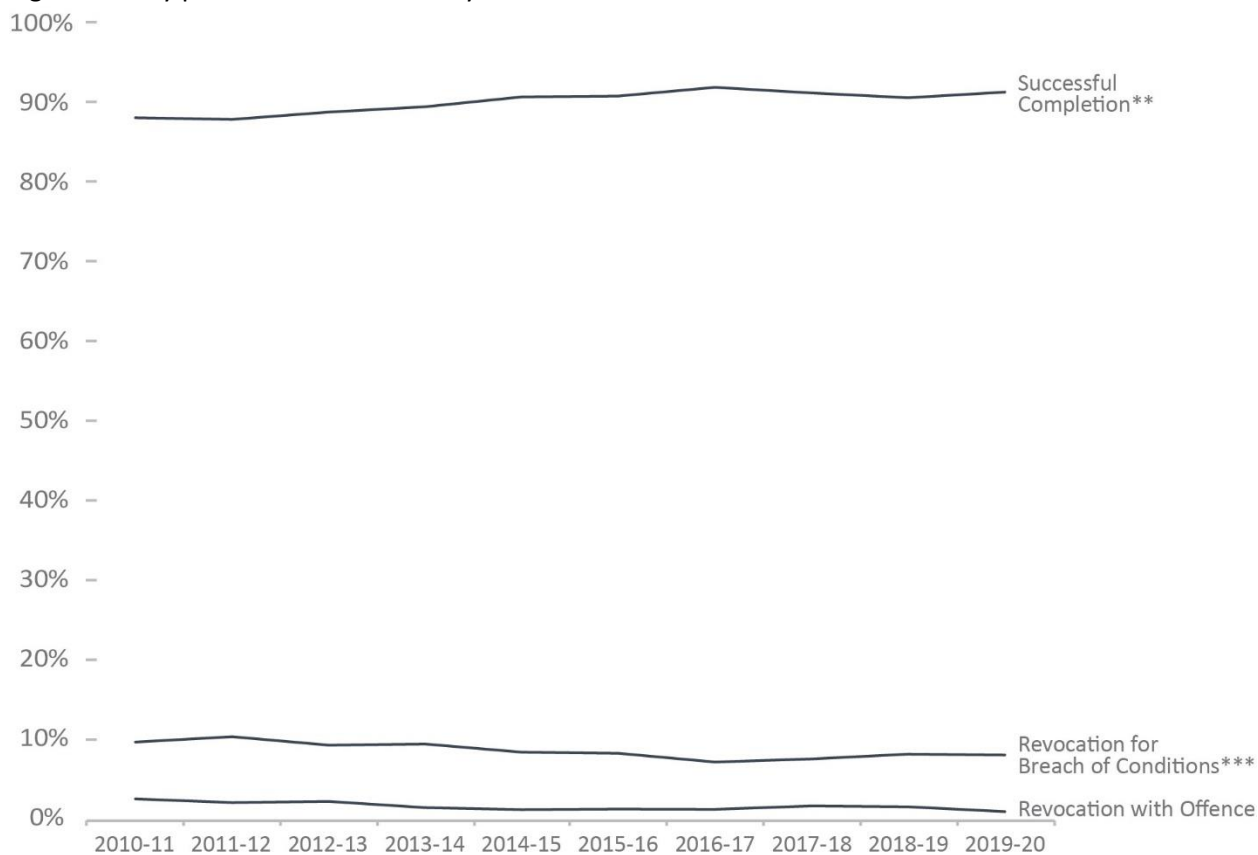
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Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is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

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

The successful completion rate of federal day parole supervision periods has remained stable

Figure D8 Day parole outcomes* – 10-year trend



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In the last 10 years, the successful completion** rate of federal day parole supervision periods has been over 85.0%.
- In 2019-20, the successful completion** rate of federal day parole supervision periods remained relatively stable (91.1%; +0.7%) compared to 2018-19.
- During the five-year period (between 2015-16 and 2019-20), the successful completion** rate of federal regular day parole supervision periods was on average 5.7 percentage points lower than the rate of federal APR day parole supervision periods (90.9% and 96.6%, respectively).
- The rate of violent**** reoffending of federal day parole supervision periods has been very low in the last five years, averaging 0.2%.

Notes:

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

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

***"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.

The successful completion rate of federal day parole supervision periods has remained stable

Table D8 Day parole outcomes*

Federal Day Parole Outcomes	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion**										
Regular	2,982	90.5	3,172	91.5	3,466	90.9	3,626	90.3	3,696	91.1
Accelerated	38	100	86	97.7	84	93.3	75	98.7	57	95.0
Total	3,020	90.6	3,258	91.7	3,550	91.0	3,701	90.4	3,753	91.1
Revocation for Breach of Conditions***										
Regular	272	8.3	249	7.2	286	7.5	330	8.2	327	8.1
Accelerated	0	0.0	2	2.3	6	6.7	1	1.3	3	5.0
Total	272	8.2	251	7.1	292	7.5	331	8.1	330	8.0
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	32	1.0	37	1.1	54	1.4	52	1.3	32	0.8
Accelerated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	32	1.0	37	1.0	54	1.4	52	1.3	32	0.8
Revocation with Violent Offence****										
Regular	9	0.3	7	0.2	7	0.2	8	0.2	4	0.1
Accelerated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	9	0.3	7	0.2	7	0.2	8	0.2	4	0.1
Total Regular	3,295	98.9	3,465	97.5	3,813	97.7	4,016	98.1	4,059	98.5
Total Accelerated	38	1.1	88	2.5	90	2.3	76	1.9	60	1.5
Total (Regular and Accelerated)	3,333	100	3,553	100	3,903	100	4,092	100	4,119	100

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes:

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

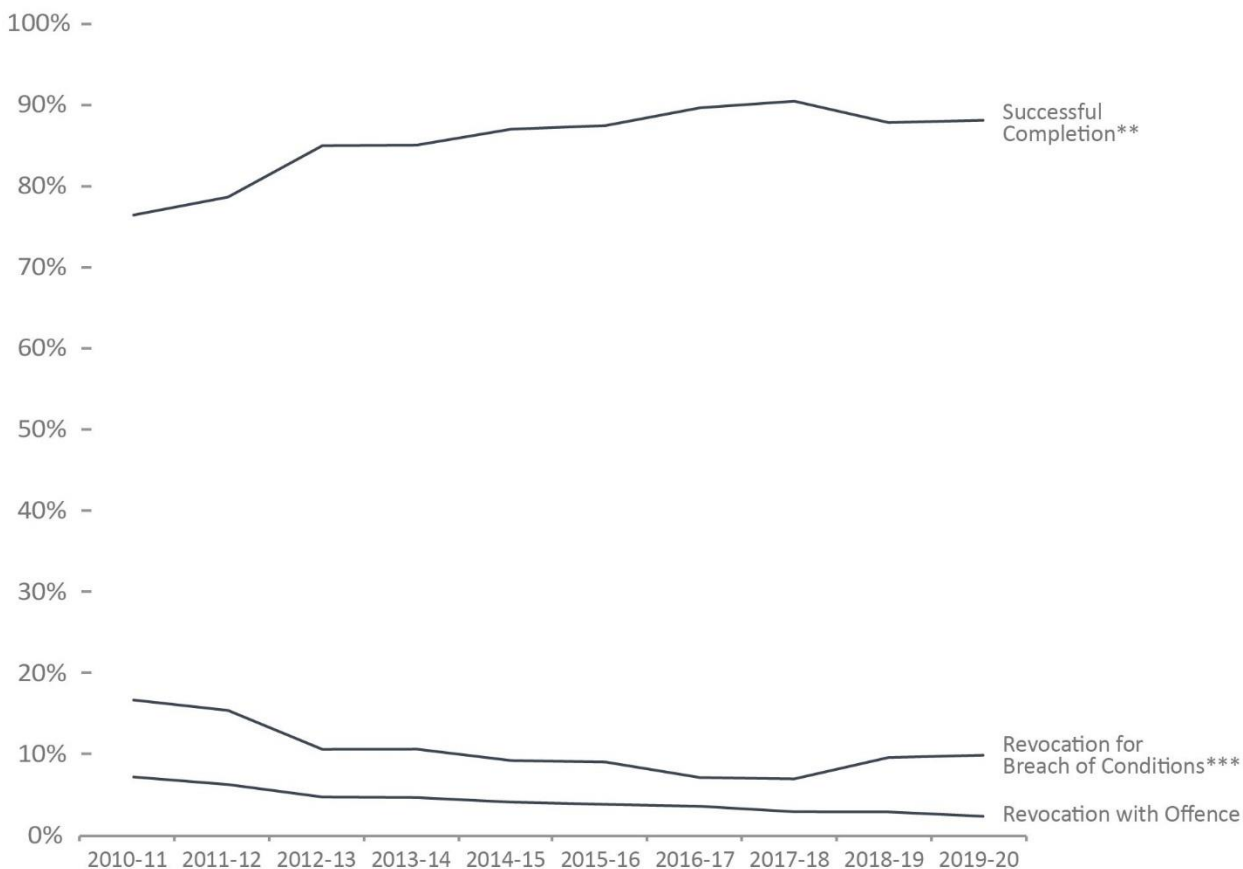
**A day parole supervision period is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence.

***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.

The successful completion rate of federal full parole supervision periods has remained stable

Figure D9 Full parole outcomes* – 10-year trend



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2019-20, the successful completion rate** of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving determinate sentences remained stable (88.0%; +0.3%) compared to 2018-19.
- During the five-year period (between 2015-16 and 2019-20), the successful completion rate** of federal regular full parole supervision periods was on average 1.7 percentage points lower than the rate of federal APR full parole supervision periods (88.4% and 90.1%, respectively).
- The rate of violent**** reoffending of federal full parole supervision periods has been relatively low in the last five years, averaging 0.5%.

Notes:

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

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

***"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.

The successful completion rate of federal full parole supervision periods has remained stable

Table D9 Full parole outcomes*

Federal Full Parole Outcomes	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion**										
Regular	757	87.5	848	89.7	968	90.6	1,061	87.0	1,168	87.8
Accelerated	95	86.4	87	87.9	102	88.7	114	95.8	104	91.2
Total	852	87.4	935	89.6	1,070	90.4	1,175	87.8	1,272	88.0
Revocation for Breach of Conditions***										
Regular	76	8.8	64	6.8	73	6.8	123	10.1	132	9.9
Accelerated	11	10.0	9	9.1	8	7.0	4	3.4	9	7.9
Total	87	8.9	73	7.0	81	6.8	127	9.5	141	9.8
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	25	2.9	28	3.0	23	2.2	27	2.2	26	2.0
Accelerated	4	3.6	2	2.0	5	4.3	1	0.8	1	0.9
Total	29	3.0	30	2.9	28	2.4	28	2.1	27	1.9
Revocation with Violent Offence****										
Regular	7	0.8	5	0.5	5	0.5	9	0.7	5	0.4
Accelerated	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	7	0.7	6	0.6	5	0.4	9	0.7	5	0.3
Total Regular	865	88.7	945	90.5	1,069	90.3	1,220	91.1	1,331	92.1
Total Accelerated	110	11.3	99	9.5	115	9.7	119	8.9	114	7.9
Total (Regular and Accelerated)	975	100	1,044	100	1,184	100	1,339	100	1,445	100

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes:

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

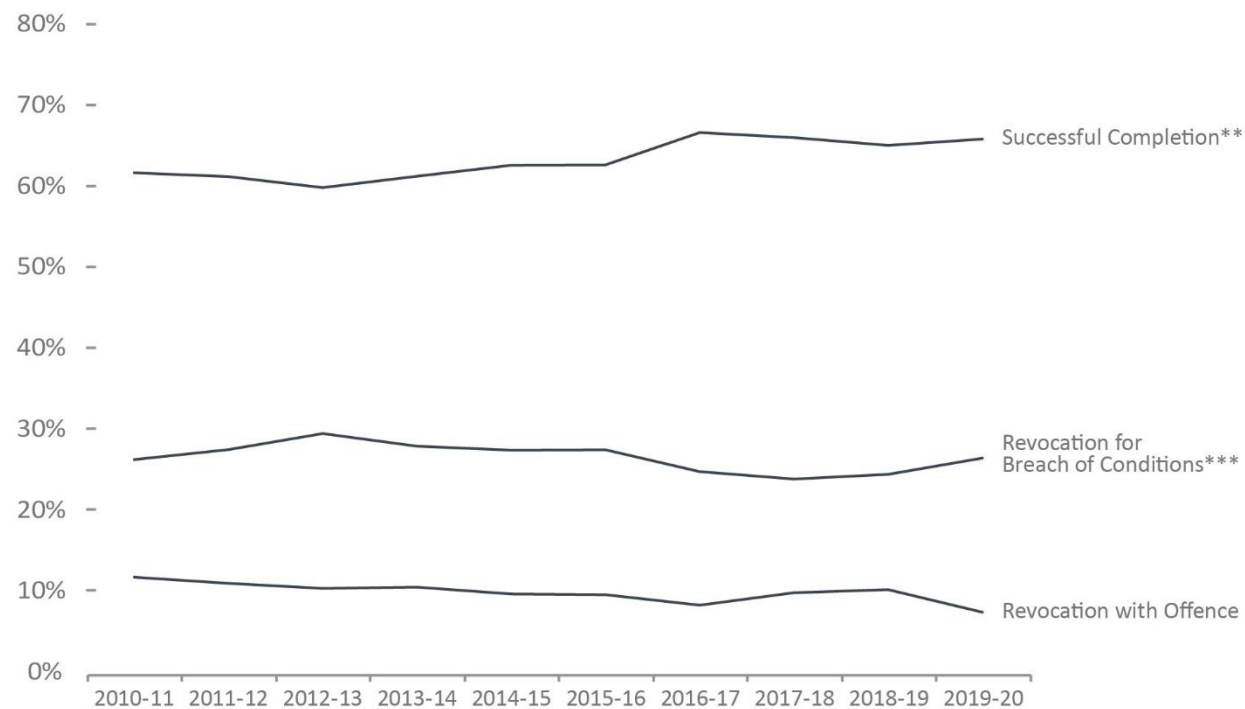
**A full parole supervision period is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence.

***"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.

The successful completion rate of statutory release supervision periods has remained stable

Figure D10 Statutory release outcomes* – 10-year trend



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2019-20, the successful completion** rate of statutory release* supervision periods remained stable (65.9%; +0.8%) compared to 2018-19.
- Over the last five years, the revocation with violent offence**** rates were, on average, eight times higher for offenders on statutory release* than for offenders on federal day parole and 2.8 times higher than for offenders on federal full parole.
- The rate of revocation with a violent offence**** of statutory release* supervision periods was on average 1.5% in the last five years.

Notes:

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

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

***"Revocation for breach of conditions" includes revocation with outstanding charges.

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.

****"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 successful completion rate of statutory release supervision periods has remained stable

Table D10 Statutory release outcomes*

Statutory Release Outcomes	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion**	3,778	62.7	3,776	66.7	3,562	66.1	3,303	65.1	3,372	65.9
Revocation for Breach of Conditions***	1,661	27.6	1,407	24.9	1,291	24.0	1,244	24.5	1,358	26.5
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence	485	8.1	386	6.8	456	8.5	444	8.8	328	6.4
Revocation with Violent Offence****	98	1.6	89	1.6	79	1.5	79	1.6	57	1.1
Total	6,022	100	5,658	100	5,388	100	5,070	100	5,115	100

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes:

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

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

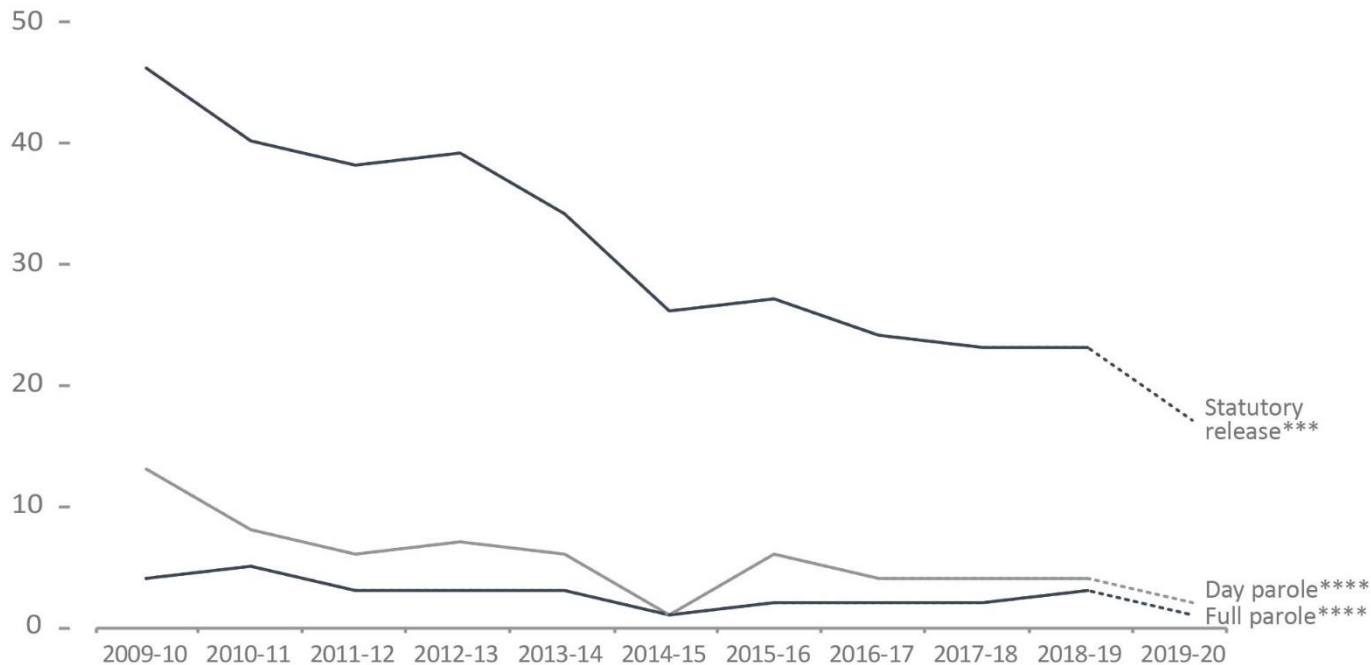
***"Revocation for Breach of Conditions" includes revocation with outstanding charges.

****"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.

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 last ten years, the rates of conviction for violent offences for offenders on federal conditional release have declined

Figure D11 Rate of conviction for violent offences* per 1,000 supervised offenders**



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- During the ten year period between 2009-10 and 2018-19, the number of convictions for a violent offence* for offenders on federal conditional release decreased 45% (from 182 in 2009-10 to 100 in 2018-19). Day parolees averaged 8 convictions for violent offences* annually and full parolees, 11 convictions compared to 116 by offenders on statutory release***.
- During the ten year period between 2009-10 and 2018-19, convictions for violent* offences on statutory release*** accounted for 85% of all convictions by offenders on federal conditional release.
- When comparing the rates of conviction for violent* offences per 1,000 supervised offenders** (between 2009-10 and 2018-19), offenders on statutory release*** were 11.4 times more likely to commit a violent offence during their supervision periods than offenders on full parole, and 5.4 times more likely to commit a violent offence than offenders on day parole.

Notes:

*"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.

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

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

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

The dotted line between 2018-19 and 2019-20 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 last ten years, the rates of conviction for violent offences for offenders on federal conditional release have declined

Table D11 Rate of conviction for violent offences* per 1,000 supervised offenders**

Year	# of Convictions for Violent Offences*				Rates per 1,000 Supervised Offenders**		
	Day Parole ***	Full Parole ***	Statutory Release ****	Total	Day Parole ***	Full Parole ***	Statutory Release ****
2009-10	17	16	149	182	13	4	46
2010-11	10	19	129	158	8	5	40
2011-12	8	10	135	153	6	3	38
2012-13	9	11	136	156	7	3	39
2013-14	7	10	120	137	6	3	34
2014-15	1	4	92	97	1	1	26
2015-16	9	9	98	116	6	2	27
2016-17	7	9	89	105	4	2	24
2017-18	7	7	79	93	4	2	23
2018-19	8	13	79	100	4	3	23
2019-20	4	5	57	66	2	1	17

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes:

*"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.

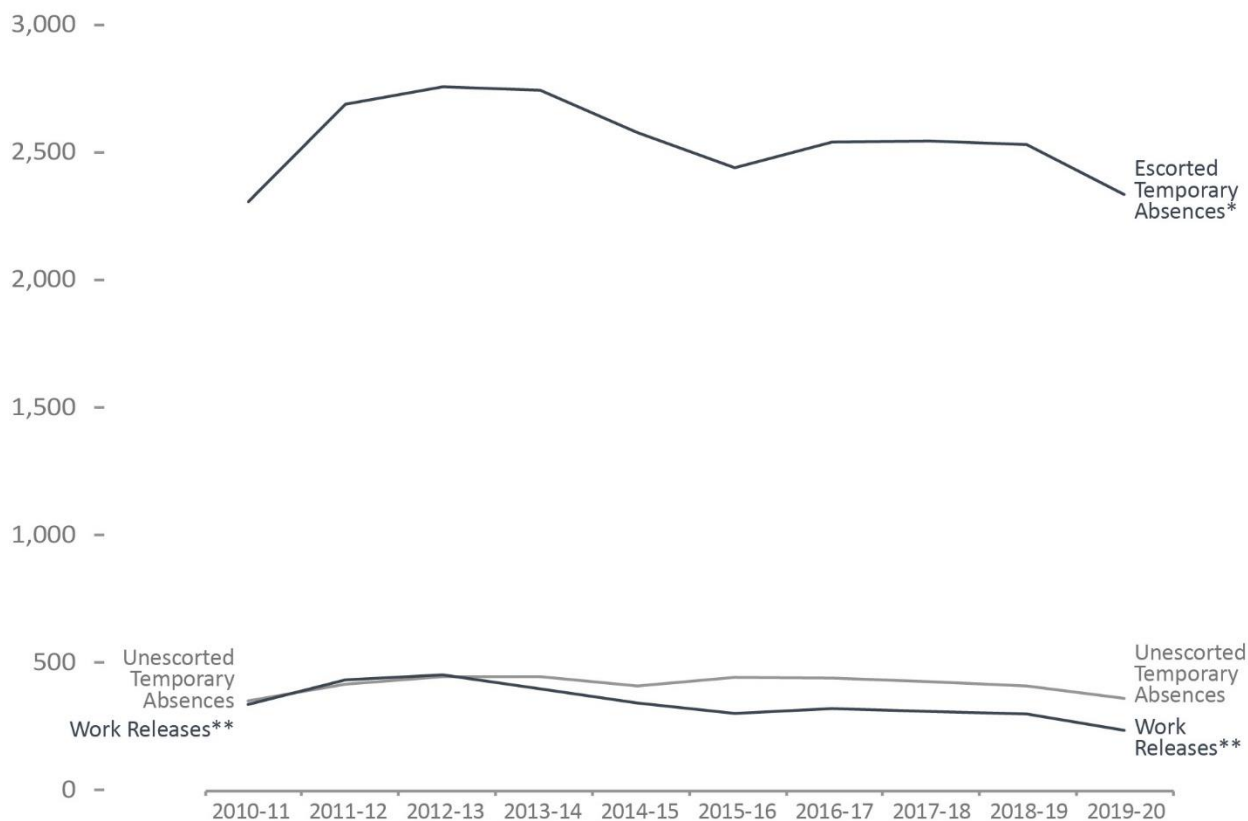
**"Supervised offenders" include offenders who are on parole, statutory release, those temporarily detained in federal institutions, and those who are unlawfully at large.

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

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

The number of CSC offenders granted temporary absences

Figure D12 Number of offenders granted temporary absences* and work releases**



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- The number of offenders that received escorted temporary absences* decreased, from 2,527 in 2018-19 to 2,332 in 2019-20. There was a decrease in the number of offenders receiving unescorted temporary absences*, from 411 in 2018-19 to 363 in 2019-20.
- The number of offenders receiving work releases** has decreased by 21.2%, from 302 in 2018-19 to 238 in 2019-20.
- For the past 10 years, the average successful completion rates for escorted temporary absences* was 99.6%, 98.8% for unescorted temporary absences* and 94.7% for work releases**.

Notes:

*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 CSC offenders granted temporary absences

Table D12 Number of offenders granted temporary absences* and work releases**

Year	Temporary Absences*				Work Releases**	
	Escorted		Unescorted		# of Offenders	# of Permits
	# of Offenders	# of Permits	# of Offenders	# of Permits		
2010-11	2,303	40,070	353	3,117	339	1,343
2011-12	2,685	44,396	418	3,891	435	875
2012-13	2,753	47,814	448	3,709	455	815
2013-14	2,740	49,502	448	4,005	400	643
2014-15	2,574	49,630	411	3,563	345	489
2015-16	2,437	47,072	445	4,077	304	418
2016-17	2,537	48,569	442	3,778	323	481
2017-18	2,541	50,483	428	3,165	312	443
2018-19	2,527	55,929	411	2,819	302	434
2019-20	2,332	51,188	363	2,910	238	333

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

*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.

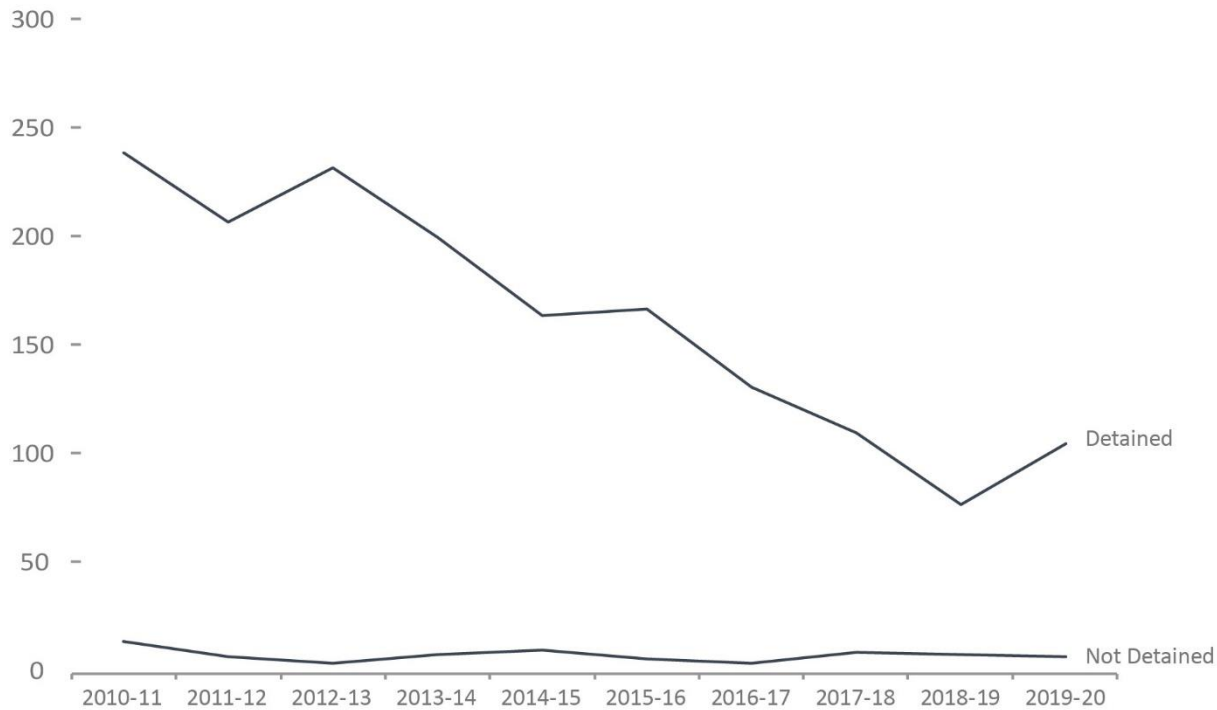
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Section E

Statistics on Special Applications of Criminal Justice

The number of initial detention reviews

Figure E1 Number of initial detention reviews



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2019-20, the number of referrals for detention increased to 112 (from 85) when compared to 2018-19.
- The proportion of Indigenous (92.2%; +3.8%) and non-Indigenous (95.1%; +2.2%) offenders detained as a result of a detention review increased compared to the previous year.
- In 2019-20, Indigenous offenders accounted for 30.5% of federal incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences while they accounted for 45.5% of offenders referred for detention.

Notes:

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 Number of initial detention reviews

Year	Detained				Statutory Release				Total		Total
	Ind.*	Non-Ind.**	Total	%	Ind.*	Non-Ind.**	Total	%	Ind.*	Non-Ind.**	
2010-11	112	127	239	94.5	5	9	14	5.5	117	136	253
2011-12	89	118	207	96.7	3	4	7	3.3	92	122	214
2012-13	91	141	232	98.3	4	0	4	1.7	95	141	236
2013-14	88	112	200	96.2	4	4	8	3.8	92	116	208
2014-15	70	94	164	94.3	5	5	10	5.7	75	99	174
2015-16	74	93	167	96.5	2	4	6	3.5	76	97	173
2016-17	55	76	131	97.0	2	2	4	3.0	57	78	135
2017-18	51	59	110	92.4	5	4	9	7.6	56	63	119
2018-19	38	39	77	90.6	5	3	8	9.4	43	42	85
2019-20	47	58	105	93.8	4	3	7	6.3	51	61	112
Total	1,162	1,689	2,851	94.1	68	111	179	5.9	1,230	1,800	3,030

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes:

*"Ind." is short form for Indigenous.

**"Non-Ind." is short form for non-Indigenous.

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 have resulted in earlier parole eligibility

Figure E2 Judicial review* hearings at the end of the fiscal year (2019-20)

Total number of offenders with case applicable for judicial review*



Total number of offenders eligible now or in the future for a judicial review* hearing



Total number of court decisions



Earlier eligibility



Released on parole



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- Since the first judicial review* hearing in 1987, there have been a total of 239 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 75.7% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period that must be served before parole eligibility.
- Of the 599 offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review*, 263 had already served 15 years of their sentence, whereas 336 had not.
- Of the 181 offenders who had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 177 had reached their revised Day Parole eligibility date. Of these offenders, 170 were released on parole, and 117 were being actively supervised in the community**.
- A higher percentage of second degree (83.3%) than first degree (74.9%) murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

Notes:

*"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.

**Of the 53 offenders who were no longer under active supervision, five were in custody, 40 were deceased, six were deported, and two were temporarily detained.

76% of judicial review hearings have resulted in earlier parole eligibility

Table E2 Judicial review* hearings at the end of the fiscal year (2019-20)

Province/Territory of Judicial Review*	Parole Ineligibility Reduced by Court		Reduction Denied by Court		Total	
	1 st Degree Murder	2 nd Degree Murder	1 st Degree Murder	2 nd Degree Murder	1 st Degree Murder	2 nd Degree Murder
British Columbia	26	1	7	0	33	1
Alberta	19	0	7	1	26	1
Saskatchewan	7	0	3	0	10	0
Manitoba	8	3	1	0	9	3
Ontario	23	0	29	1	52	1
Quebec	76	15	6	2	82	17
New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	1	0
Nova Scotia	1	1	1	0	2	1
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	161	20	54	4	215	24
Total	181		58		239	

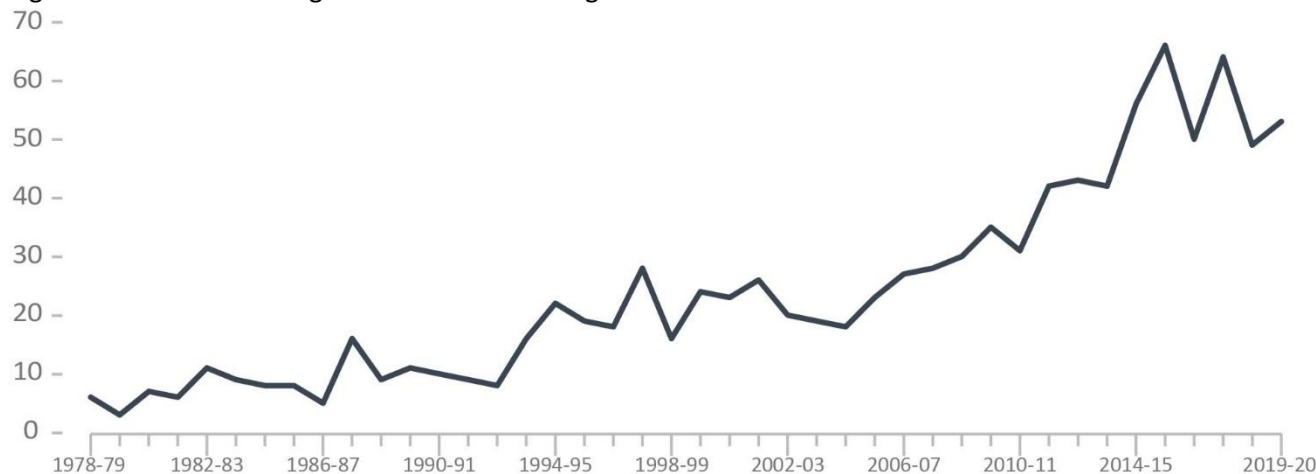
Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

*"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.

The number of Dangerous Offender designations

Figure E3 Number of Dangerous Offenders* designated



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2019-20, there were 1,014 offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders (DOs)* since 1978. Of these, 67.1% had at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- At the end of fiscal year 2019-20 there were 860 DOs* under the responsibility of Correctional Service of Canada, and of those, 77.0% had indeterminate sentences.
- Of these 860 DOs*, 736 were in custody (representing 5.4% of the total in custody population) and 124 were in the community under supervision. There were nine female offenders with a Dangerous Offender* designation. Indigenous offenders accounted for 36.3% of DOs* and 26.1% of the total offender population.

Notes:

*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 a determinate sentence on the basis of a particularly violent crime or pattern of serious violent offences where it is judged that the offender's behaviour is unlikely to be inhibited by normal standards of behavioural restraint (see section 753 of the Criminal Code of Canada).

In addition to the DOs, there were 11 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and 3 offenders with an Habitual Offender designation under the responsibility of Correctional Service of Canada at the end of fiscal 2019-20.

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".

Determinate sentence 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 long-term supervision for a period that does not exceed 10 years.

The number of Dangerous Offender designations

Table E3 Number of Dangerous Offenders* designated

Province/Territory of Designation	All Designations (Designated Since 1978)	Active Dangerous Offenders*		Total
		# of Indeterminate Offenders	# of Determinate Offenders**	
British Columbia	168	114	21	135
Alberta	69	53	6	59
Saskatchewan	105	57	37	94
Manitoba	31	25	3	28
Ontario	439	280	93	373
Quebec	134	93	27	120
New Brunswick	8	4	0	4
Nova Scotia	26	16	3	19
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
Newfoundland & Labrador	14	8	2	10
Yukon	6	1	3	4
Northwest Territories	11	10	1	11
Nunavut	3	1	2	3
Total	1,014	662	198	860

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

*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 a 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 sentence 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 long-term supervision for a period that does not exceed 10 years.

In addition to the DOs, there were 11 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and 3 offenders with an Habitual Offender designation under the responsibility of Correctional Service of Canada at the end of fiscal 2019-20.

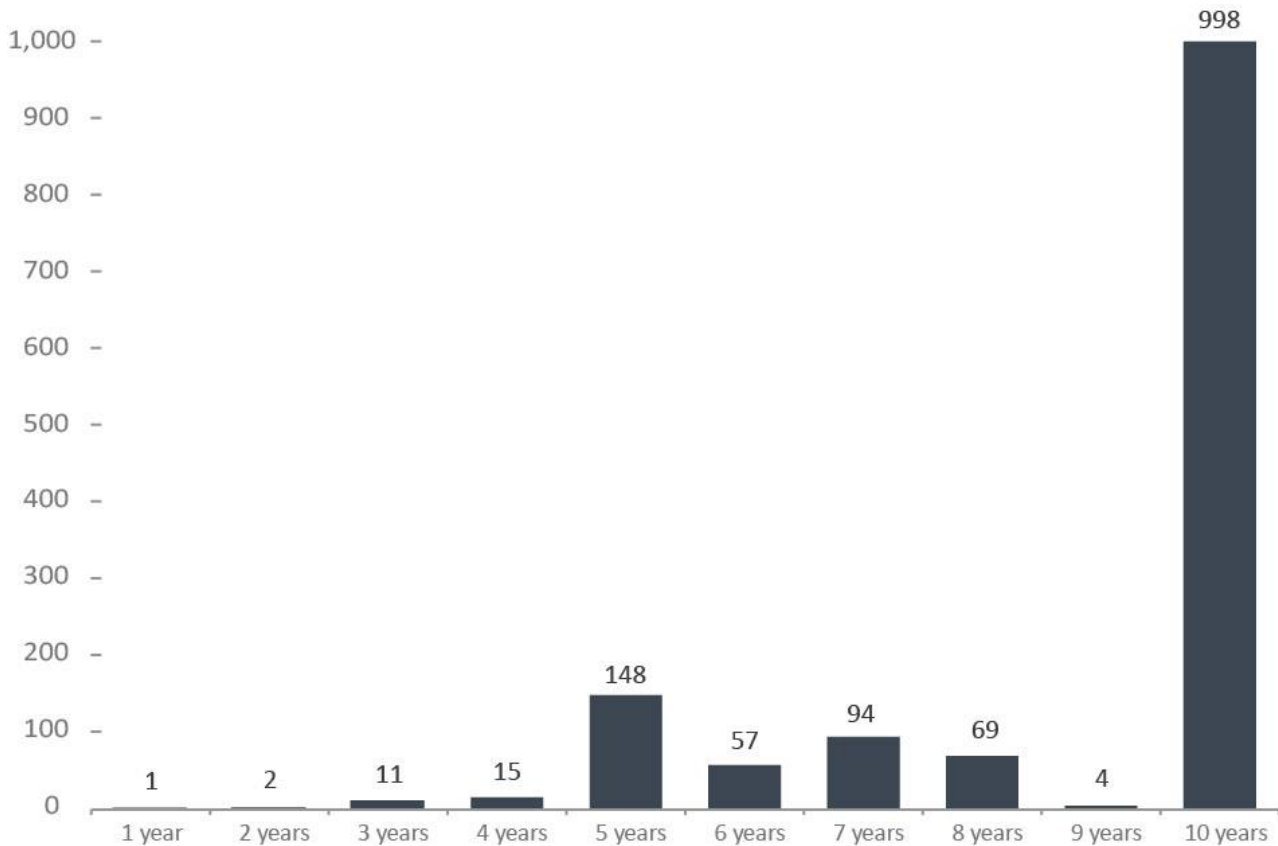
The number of Dangerous Offenders designated per year does not include overturned decisions.

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".

Numbers presented are current up to the end of fiscal year 2019-20.

Most long-term supervision orders were for a 10-year period

Figure E4 Number of long-term supervision orders* imposed (2019-20)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2019-20, the courts had imposed 1,399 long term supervision orders*. Of these, 71.3% were for a period of 10 years.
- At the end of fiscal year 2019-20, there were 952 offenders with long term supervision orders* under the responsibility of Correctional Service of Canada, and of these, 599 (62.9%) had at least one current conviction for a sexual offence. There were 18 female with long term supervision orders* under the responsibility of Correctional Service of Canada.
- There were 487 offenders being supervised in the community on their long term supervision order* at the end of the fiscal year 2019-20. Of these, 415 offenders were supervised in the community, 18 offenders were temporarily detained, 42 offenders were on remand and 12 offenders were unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

Notes:

*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. Ninety-five offenders under these provisions have died, and 284 offenders have completed their long term supervision period.

Most long-term supervision orders were for a 10-year period

Table E4 Number of long-term supervision orders* imposed

Province or Territory of Order	Length of Supervision Order (Years)											Current Status 2019-20				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	Incarcerated	DP, FP or SR**	LTSO period	LTSO*** interrupted	Total
Sentencing Province																
British Columbia	0	0	0	2	14	4	5	7	0	130	162	31	5	56	7	99
Alberta	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	1	0	73	85	13	2	29	7	51
Saskatchewan	0	1	0	1	11	10	13	11	2	84	133	44	7	36	14	101
Manitoba	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	39	46	5	0	12	5	22
Ontario	0	0	1	7	21	16	23	27	0	312	407	75	15	162	32	284
Quebec	1	1	9	5	79	21	45	16	2	304	483	127	24	157	33	341
New Brunswick	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	8	12	1	0	3	3	7
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	3	0	14	23	1	2	6	3	12
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	12	2	1	7	0	10
Yukon	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	16	21	2	1	12	1	16
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	5	1	0	1	1	3
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	3	8	0	0	6	0	6
Total	1	2	11	15	148	57	94	69	4	998	1,399	302	57	487	106	952

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

*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.

Ninety-five offenders under these provisions have died, and 284 offenders have completed their long term supervision period.

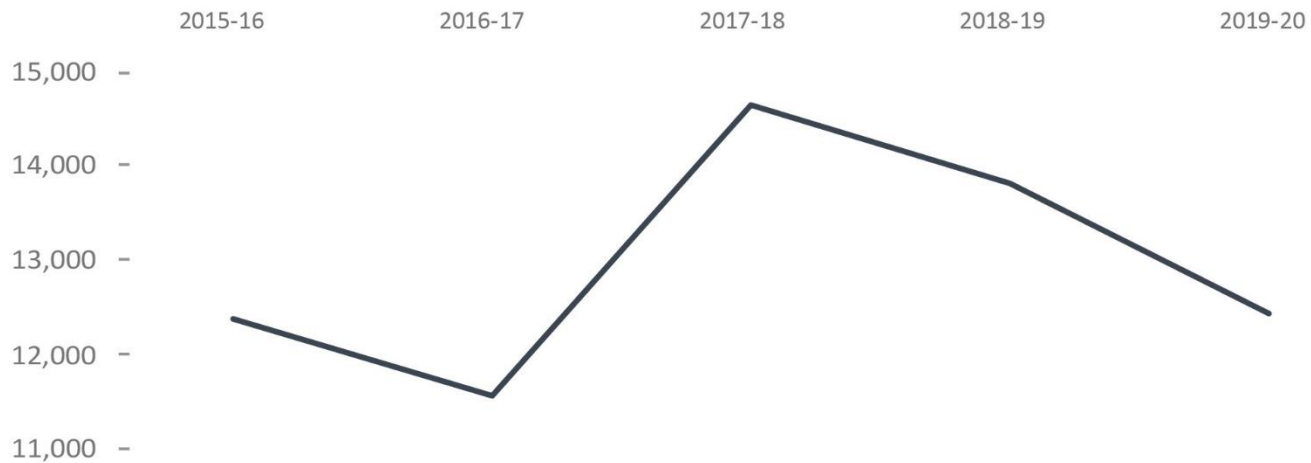
** This category includes offenders whose current status is either supervised on day parole (DP), full parole (FP) or statutory release (SR).

*** This category includes offenders convicted of a new offence while on the supervision portion of an LTSO. When this occurs, the LTSO supervision period is interrupted until the offender has served the new sentence to its warrant expiry date. At that time, the LTSO supervision period resumes where it left off. From the 106, 89 offenders were in custody, 14 were supervised in the community (13 on statutory release and one on a long term supervision order), two offenders were unlawfully at large for less than 90 days and one offender was on remand.

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

The number of record suspension applications received

Figure E5 Number of record suspension and pardon applications received*



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2019-20, the Board received 7,019 record suspension applications and accepted 5,227 applications for processing. The Board also received 5,422 pardon applications* and accepted 4,360 applications for processing. The acceptance rate was 77.1%.
- In 2019-20, the Board rendered 4,919 pardon decisions, granting/issuing a pardon in 95.7% of cases and denying a pardon in 4.3% of cases.
- In 2019-20, the Board made 5,496 record suspension decisions; 96.2% of record suspensions were ordered and 3.8% were refused.
- Since 1970, when the pardon/record suspension process began, 545,613 pardons/record suspensions have been granted/issued and ordered.

Notes:

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

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

The number of record suspension applications received

Table E5 Number of record suspension and pardon applications received*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Record Suspension Applications Processed					
Received	12,384	11,563	9,460	7,364	7,019
Accepted	8,875	8,153	6,502**	5,347	5,227
% Accepted	71.7%	70.5%	68.7%	72.6%	74.5%
Record Suspensions					
Ordered	8,427	8,340	7,037	6,028	5,287
Refused	523	438	142	225	209
Total Ordered/Refused	8,950	8,778	7,179	6,253	5,496
% Ordered	94.2%	95.0%	98.0%	96.4%	96.2%
Pardon Applications Processed					
Received	NA	NA	5,202	6,463	5,422
Accepted	NA	NA	4,366	5,184	4,360
% Accepted	NA	NA	83.9%	80.2%	80.4%
Pardons					
Granted	1,628	3,740	227	2,631	3,157
Issued	NA	NA	1,730	1,772	1,552
Denied	348	125	133	42	210
Total Granted/Issued/Denied	1,976***	3,865***	2,090****	4,445****	4,919****
% Granted	82.4%	96.8%	93.6%	99.1%	95.7%
Pardon/Record Suspension Revocations/Cessations					
Revocations****	667	501	85	59	410
Cessations	634	769	690	527	440
Total Revocations/Cessations	1,301	1,270	775	586	850
Cumulative # Granted/Issued and Ordered*****	504,112	516,192	525,186	535,617	545,613
Cumulative # Revocations/Cessations*****	24,638	25,908	26,683	27,269	28,119

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes:

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

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

***Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012 (C-10).

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

*****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.

The number of applications accepted is lower than in previous reports as discontinued pardons and record suspensions were excluded.

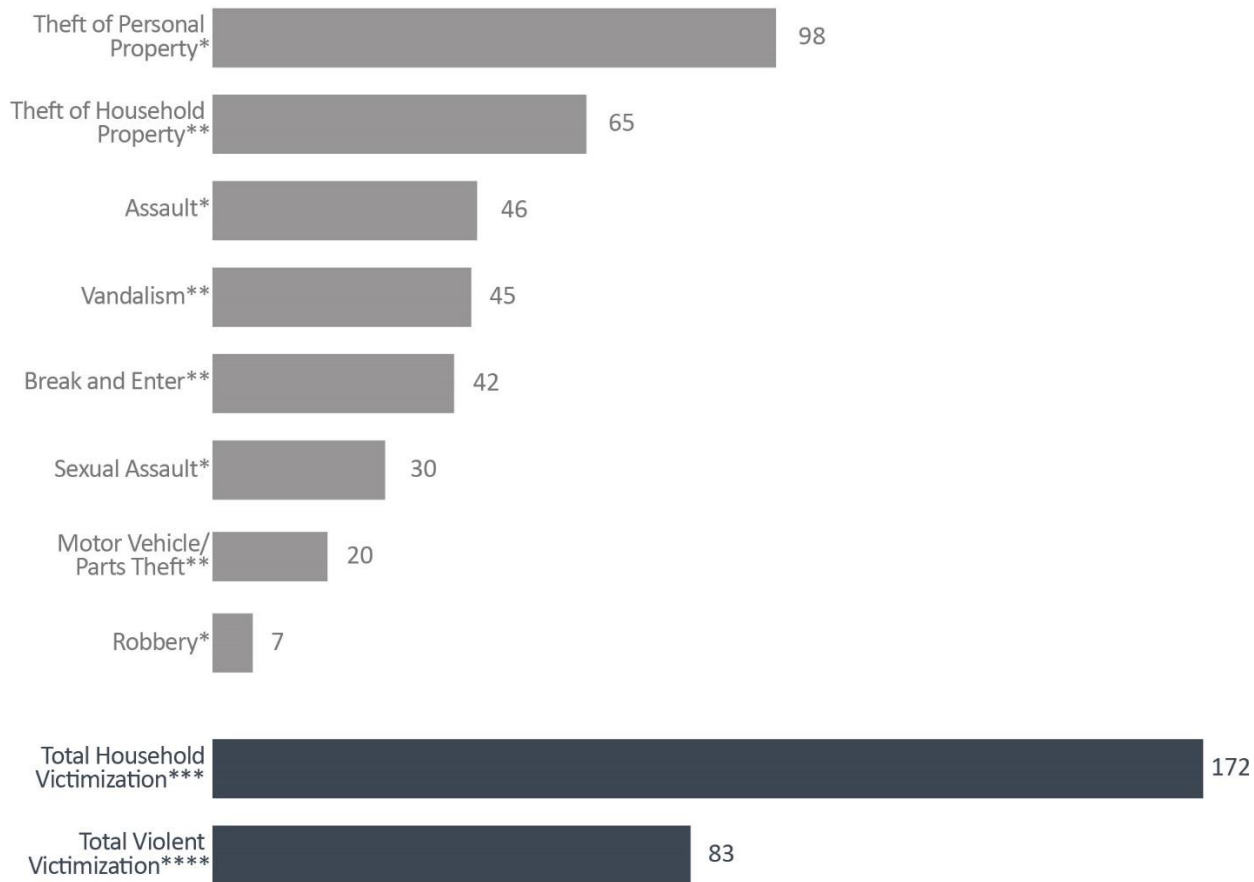
NA is the short form for not applicable.

Section F

Victims of Crime

The most common type of self-reported victimization was theft of personal property

Figure F1 Victims of self-reported crime by type rate per 1,000 (2019)



Source: General Social Survey (GSS), Statistics Canada.

- In 2019, theft of personal property* was the most common self-reported crime followed by theft of household property**.
- Assault* was the third most common self-reported crime and the most common violent crime.

Notes:

*Rates are per 1,000 population

**Rates are per 1,000 households.

***Total household victimization is the total of the following categories asked in the GSS: theft of household property, vandalizing, break and enter, and motor vehicle/parts theft

****Total violent victimization is the total of the following categories asked in the GSS: physical assault, sexual assault and robbery.,

Excludes those under age 15.

The most common type of self-reported victimization was theft of personal property

Table F1 Victims of self-reported crime by type rate per 1,000 (2019)

Type of Violent Victimization	Rate
Theft of Personal Property*	98
Theft of Household Property**	65
Physical Assault*	46
Vandalism**	45
Break and Enter**	42
Sexual Assault*	30
Motor Vehicle/Parts Theft**	20
Robbery*	7
Total Household Victimization***	172
Total Violent Victimization****	83

Source: General Social Survey (GSS), Statistics Canada.

Notes:

*Rates are per 1,000 population

**Rates are per 1,000 households.

***Total household victimization is the total of the following categories asked in the GSS: theft of household property, vandalizing, break and enter, and motor vehicle/parts theft

****Total violent victimization is the total of the following categories asked in the GSS: physical assault, sexual assault and robbery.,

Excludes those under age 15.

Women were more likely to be victims of violent crime than men, this gap is larger at younger ages

Figure F2a. Self-reported violent victimization rate per 1,000 population by type and gender

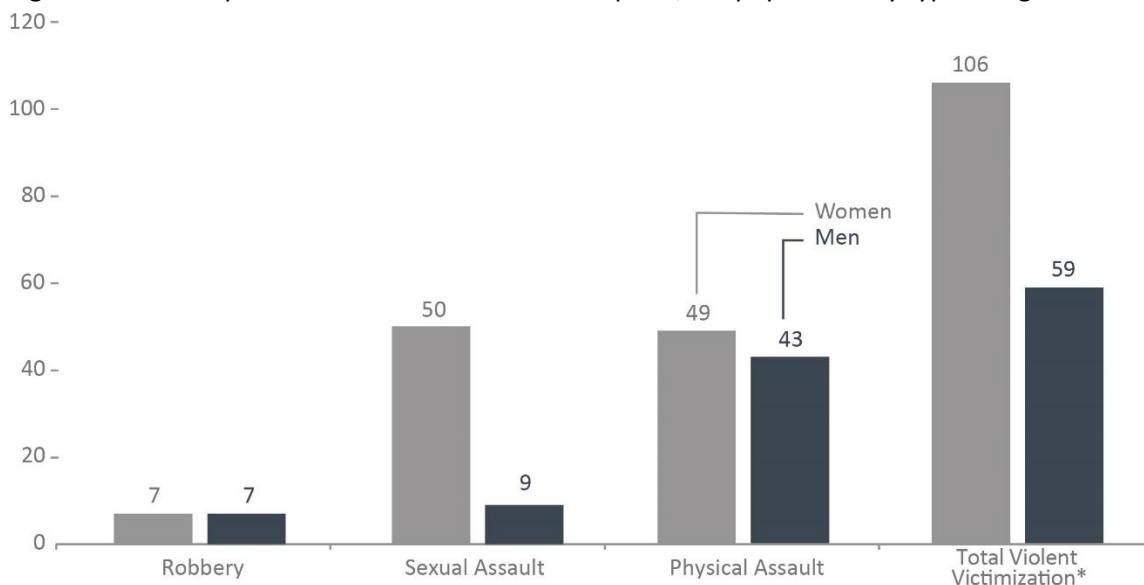
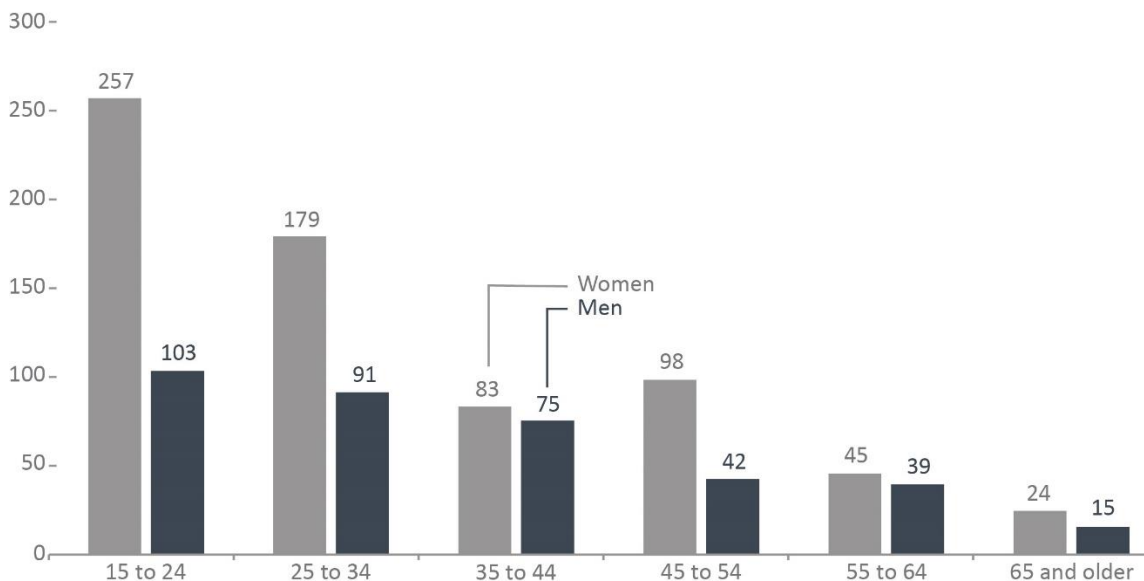


Figure F2b. Self-reported violent victimization rate per 1,000 population by age



Source: General Social Survey (GSS), Statistics Canada.

- Women were more likely to experience violent victimization than men. When broken down into types of crime, the gender difference is largely due to the substantially higher number of women who report sexual assault.
- The gender difference in self-reported crime was greatest at ages 15 to 24 (with a difference of 154 per 1,000), followed by ages 25 to 34 (with a difference of 88 per 1,000).

Notes:

*Total violent victimization includes the following categories asked in the General Social Survey: physical assault, sexual assault, and robbery. Excludes those under age 15.

Women were more likely to be victims of violent crime than men, this gap is larger at younger ages

Table F2a. Self-reported violent victimization per 1,000 population by type and gender

Type of Violent Victimization	Women	Men
Sexual Assault	50	9
Robbery	7	7
Physical Assault	49	43
Total Violent Victimization*	106	59

Table F2b. Self-reported violent victimization rate per 1,000 population by age

Age Group	Women	Men
15 to 24	257	103
25 to 34	179	91
35 to 44	83	75
45 to 54	98	42
55 to 64	45	39
65 and older	24	15

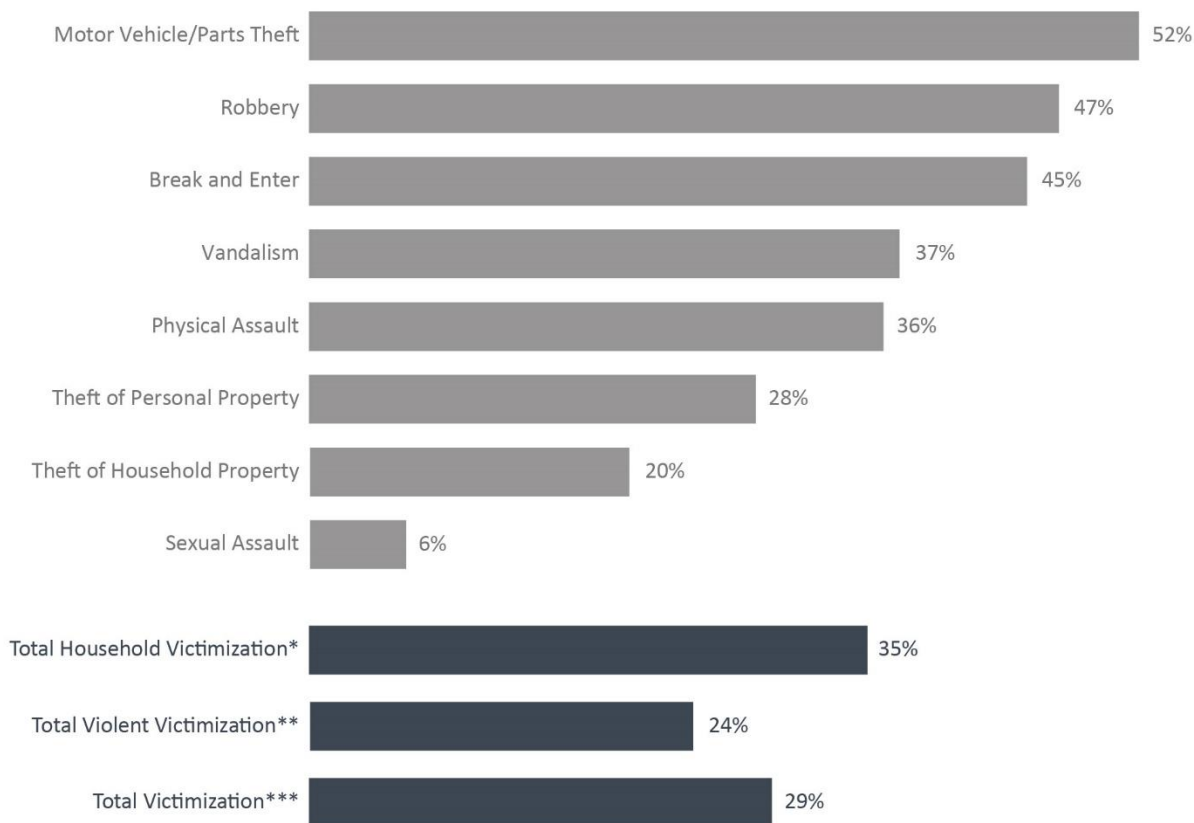
Source: General Social Survey (GSS), Statistics Canada.

Notes:

*Total violent victimization includes the following categories asked in the General Social Survey: physical assault, sexual assault, and robbery. Excludes those under age 15.

Sexual assault was the least likely crime to be reported to police

Figure F3 Percentage of self-reported crime reported to police (2019)



Source: General Social Survey (GSS), Statistics Canada.

- Motor vehicle/parts theft was most frequently reported to police with 52% of self-reported motor vehicle/parts theft reported to police. Sexual assault was least frequently reported to police, with only 6% of self-reported sexual assaults reported to police.
- Self-reported household victimization was more commonly reported to police than self-reported violent victimization.

Notes:

*Total household victimization includes the following categories asked in the General Social Survey: motor vehicle/parts theft, break and enter, vandalism, theft of household property.

**Total violent victimization includes the following categories asked in the General Social Survey: physical assault, sexual assault, and robbery.

***Total victimization includes all offences included in total household victimization, total violent victimization, and theft of personal property. Excludes those under age 15.

Sexual assault was the least likely crime to be reported to police

Table F3 Percentage of self-reported reported to police (2019)

Type of Victimization	Percent Reported to Police
Motor Vehicle/Parts Theft	52
Robbery	47
Break and Enter	45
Vandalism	37
Physical Assault	36
Theft of Personal Property	28
Theft of Household Property	20
Sexual Assault	6
Total Household Victimization*	35
Total Violent Victimization**	24
Total Victimization***	29

Source: General Social Survey (GSS), Statistics Canada.

Notes:

*Total household victimization includes the following categories asked in the General Social Survey: motor vehicle/parts theft, break and enter, vandalism, theft of household property.

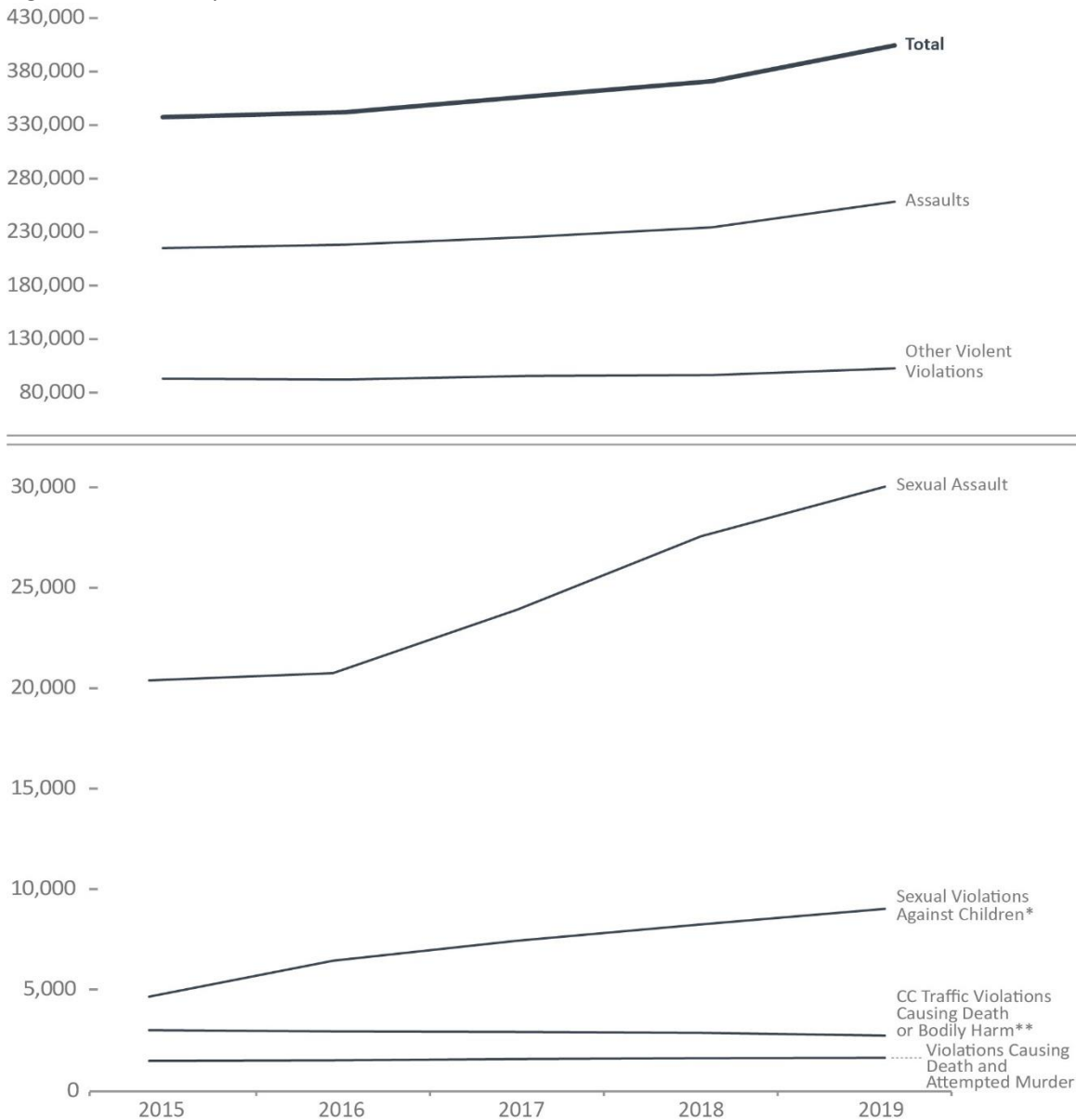
**Total violent victimization includes the following categories asked in the General Social Survey: physical assault, sexual assault, and robbery.

***Total victimization includes all offences included in total household victimization, total violent victimization, and theft of personal property.

Excludes those under age 15.

Police-reported violent victimization has increased

Figure F4 Police-reported violent victimization from 2015 to 2019



Source: [Table 35-10-0049-01](#), Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Police-reported violent victimization increased 19.8% in the last 5 years (from 2015 to 2019) and 9.0% in the last year (from 2018 to 2019).
- Police-reported sexual violations against children* increased 94.3% in the last 5 years (from 2015 to 2019). This was the largest increase during this period. Police-reported sexual assault increased 47.3% in the last 5 years (from 2015 to 2019). Police-reported assaults increased 20.2% in the last 5 years (from 2015 to 2019) and 10.2% in the last year (from 2018 to 2019).
- Police-reported criminal code traffic violations causing death or bodily harm** declined 9.0% in the last 5 years (from 2015 to 2019) and 4.9% in the last year (from 2018 to 2019). This was the only category of violent offence that did not increase.

Notes:

*Sexual violations against children are a set of Criminal Code violations that specifically concern violations involving child and youth victims. These include violations such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation, but exclude sexual violations not specific to children.

**Includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, failure to stop and other Criminal Code traffic violations.

Excludes victims where age is over 89.

Police-reported violent victimization has increased

Table F4 Police-reported violent victimization from 2015 to 2019

Type of Crime	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Assaults	215,011	218,252	225,365	234,419	258,399
Other violent violations	92,987	92,186	95,581	96,326	102,653
Sexual assault (levels 1, 2, 3)	20,388	20,748	23,908	27,562	30,035
Sexual violations against children*	4,640	6,428	7,424	8,240	9,014
Criminal Code traffic violations causing death or bodily harm**	2,970	2,910	2,883	2,842	2,703
Violations causing death and attempted murder	1,446	1,472	1,538	1,579	1,597
Total	337,442	341,996	356,699	370,968	404,401

Source: [Table 35-10-0049-01](#), Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Notes:

*Sexual violations against children are a set of Criminal Code violations that specifically concern violations involving child and youth victims. These include violations such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation, but exclude sexual violations not specific to children.

**Includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, failure to stop and other Criminal Code traffic violations.

Excludes victims where age is over 89.

Police-reported violent victimization was most frequent amongst 12-17 year olds

Figure F5a. Police-reported victimization of non-sexual violent offences* by age. Rate per 1,000

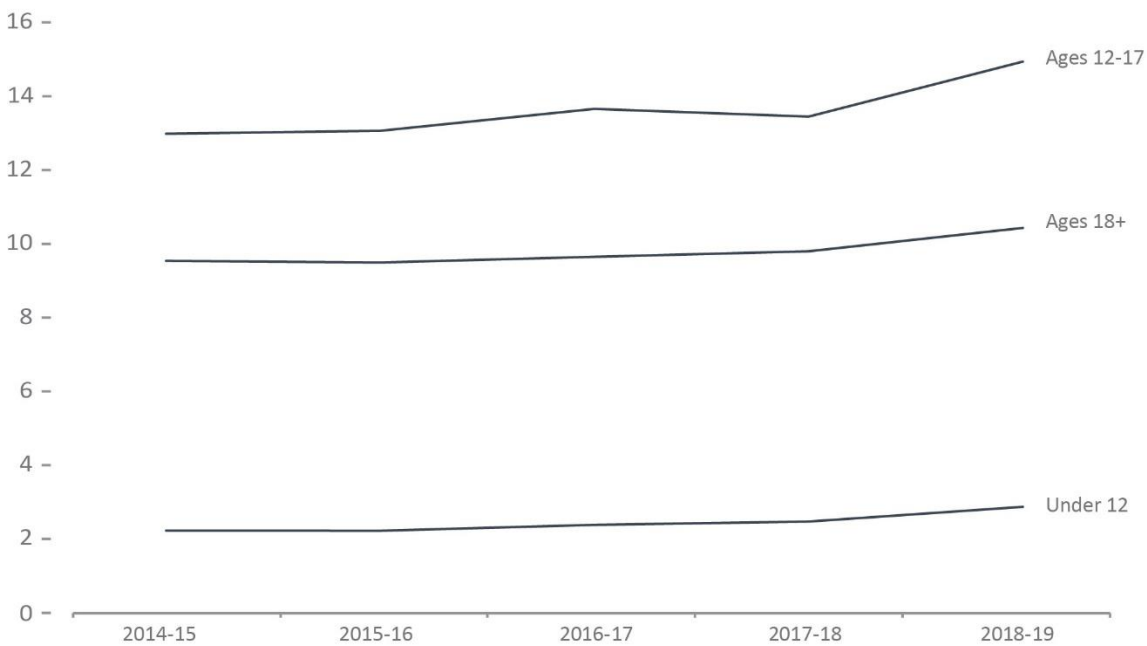
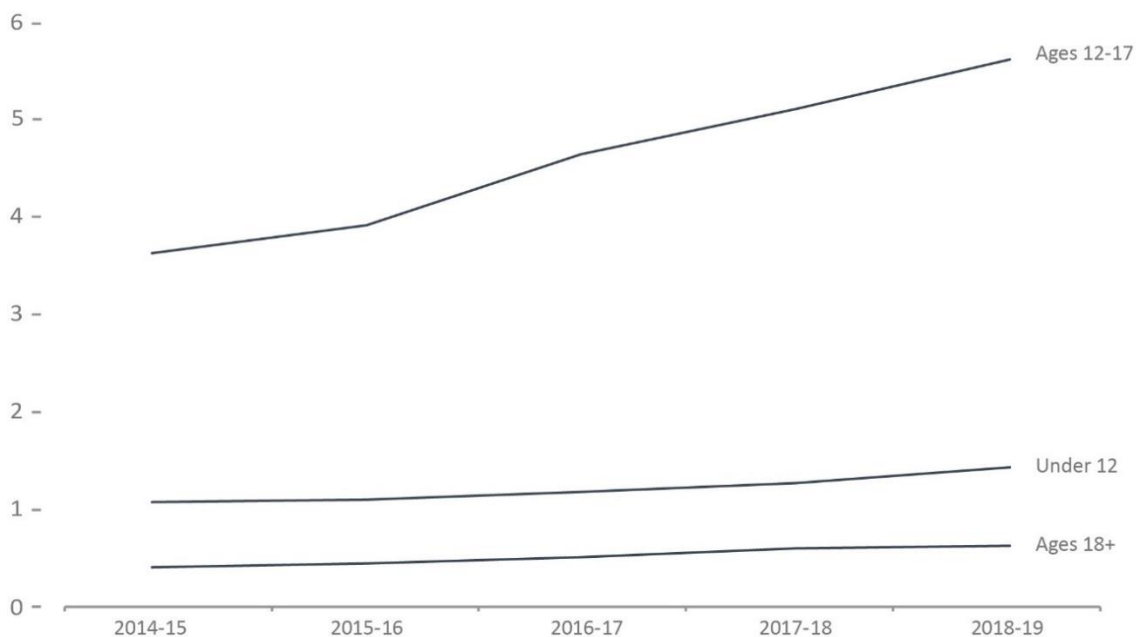


Figure F5b. Police-reported victimization of sexual violent offences** by age. Rate per 1,000



Source: [Table 35-10-0049-01](#), Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The rate of police-reported violent victimization increased for all age groups in the past 5 years (2014-15 to 2018-19).
- Youth ages 12-17 have consistently had the highest rate of victimization in the past 5 years (2014-15 to 2018-19).
- Children under age 12 had the highest increase in the rate of victimization in the past year. The rate of non-sexually violent offences increased by 16.0% and the rate of sexually violent victimization increased by 11.1% in the last year.

Notes:

*Non-sexual violent offences include 1) violations causing death and attempted murder, 2) Assaults, 3) other violent violations (e.g., robbery; criminal harassment; indecent/harassing communications; uttering threats; kidnapping, forcible confinement, abduction or hostage taking; trafficking in persons and prostitution; violent firearm violations; extortion; and other violent violations), and Traffic offences causing bodily harm.

**Sexual violent offences include 1) sexual assaults, 2) sexual violations against children (e.g., child and youth victims. These include violations such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation).

Excludes victims where age is over 89.

Police-reported violent victimization was most frequent amongst 12-17 year olds

Table F5 Victims of police-reported violent crime by age, sex, and sexual or non-sexual violence Rate per 1,000

Year	Total Age			Under 12			Age 12 - 17			Ages 18+		
	Total Sex	Male	Female	Total Sex	Male	Female	Total Sex	Male	Female	Total Sex	Male	Female
Victimization of non-sexual violent offences*												
2015-16	8.8	8.6	9.1	2.2	1.8	2.6	13.0	12.1	13.8	9.5	9.4	9.6
2016-17	8.8	8.5	9.0	2.2	1.8	2.6	13.1	12.4	13.7	9.5	9.3	9.6
2017-18	9.0	8.7	9.2	2.4	2.0	2.8	13.7	12.8	14.3	9.7	9.5	9.7
2018-19	9.1	8.9	9.3	2.5	2.1	2.8	13.5	12.8	13.9	9.8	9.7	9.9
2019-20	9.8	9.6	10.0	2.9	2.4	3.3	15.0	14.2	15.6	10.4	10.3	10.5
Victimization of sexual violent offences**												
2015-16	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.6	3.6	0.8	6.6	0.4	0.7	0.8
2016-17	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.6	3.9	0.8	7.1	0.5	0.7	0.8
2017-18	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.8	4.6	0.9	8.5	0.5	0.1	0.9
2018-19	1.0	0.2	1.7	1.3	0.6	2.0	5.1	1.0	9.3	0.6	0.1	1.1
2019-20	1.1	0.3	1.8	1.4	0.7	2.2	5.6	1.1	10.2	0.6	0.1	1.1

Source: [Table 35-10-0049-01](#), Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Notes:

*Non-sexual violent offences include 1) violations causing death and attempted murder, 2) Assaults, 3) other violent violations (e.g., robbery; criminal harassment; indecent/harassing communications; uttering threats; kidnapping, forcible confinement, abduction or hostage taking; trafficking in persons and prostitution; violent firearm violations; extortion; and other violent violations), and Traffic offences causing bodily harm

**Sexual violent offences include 1) sexual assaults, 2) sexual violations against children (e.g., child and youth victims. These include violations such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation).

Excludes victims where age is over 89.

The most common type of police-reported violent crime was assault

Figure F6a. Victims of police-reported violent crime by type (2019)

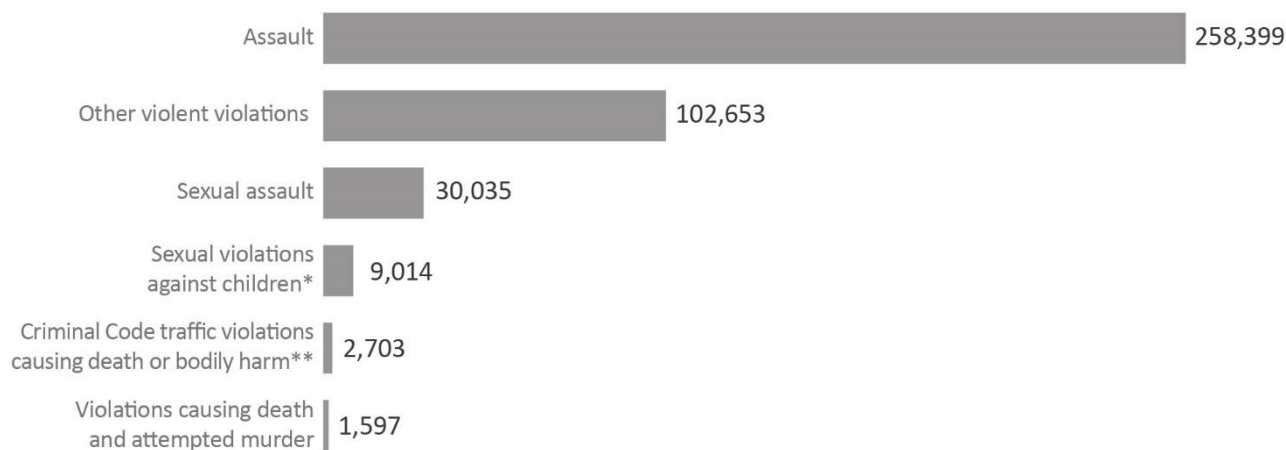
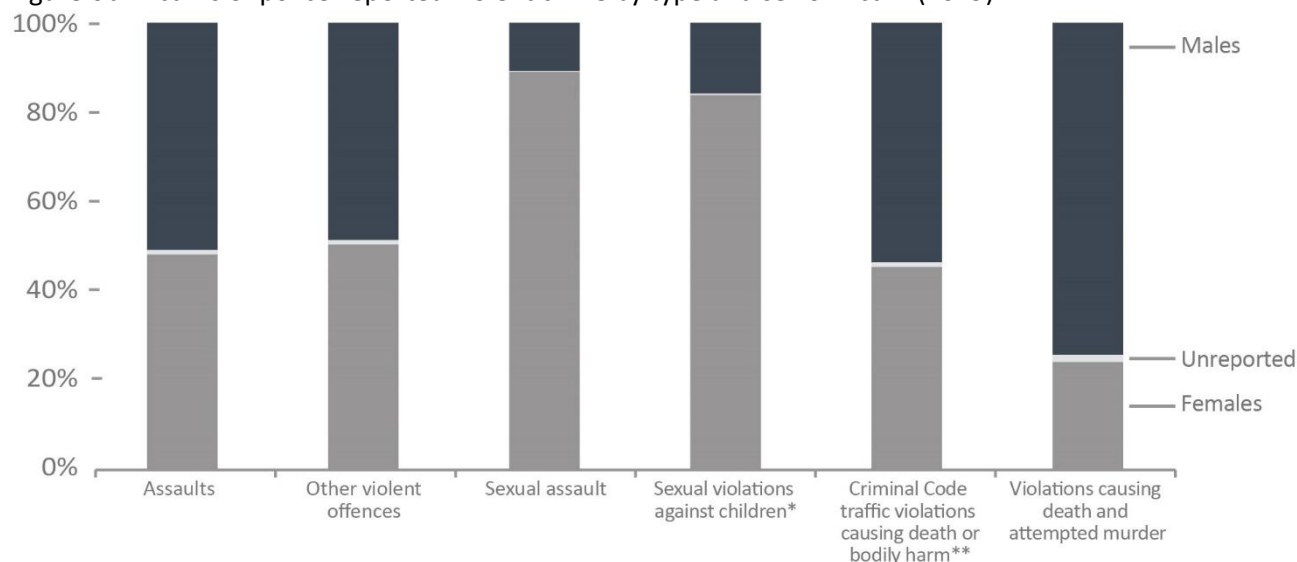


Figure 6b. Victims of police-reported violent crime by type and sex of victim (2019)



Source: [Table 35-10-0049-01](#), Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada

- Physical assaults accounted for nearly two-thirds of all police-reported violent crime.
- Females accounted for slightly more than half (52.7%) of violent crime. Males were more likely to be victims of violations causing death (73.2%) and females were more likely to be victims of sexual violence.

Notes:

*Sexual violations against children are a set of Criminal Code violations that specifically concern violations involving child and youth victims. These include violations such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation, but exclude sexual violations not specific to children.

**Includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, failure to stop and other Criminal Code traffic violations.

Excludes victims where age is over 89.

The most common type of police-reported violent crime was assault

Table F6 Police-reported violent crime by type and sex (2019)

Type of Crime	Sex of Victim						Total	
	Females		Males		Not Reported		#	%
	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Assaults	125,206	48.5	132,556	51.3	637	1	258,399	64
Other violent violations	52,168	50.8	50,364	49.1	121	1	102,653	25
Sexual assault	26,728	89	3,245	10.8	62	0.2	30,035	7
Sexual violations against children**	7,567	83.9	1,432	15.9	15	0.3	9,014	2
Criminal Code traffic violations causing death or bodily harm**	1,235	45.7	1,462	54.1	6	1.1	2,703	1
Violations causing death and attempted murder	378	23.7	1,169	73.2	50	1.5	1,597	0
Total	213,282		190,228		891		404,401	

Source: [Table 35-10-0049-01](#), Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada

Notes:

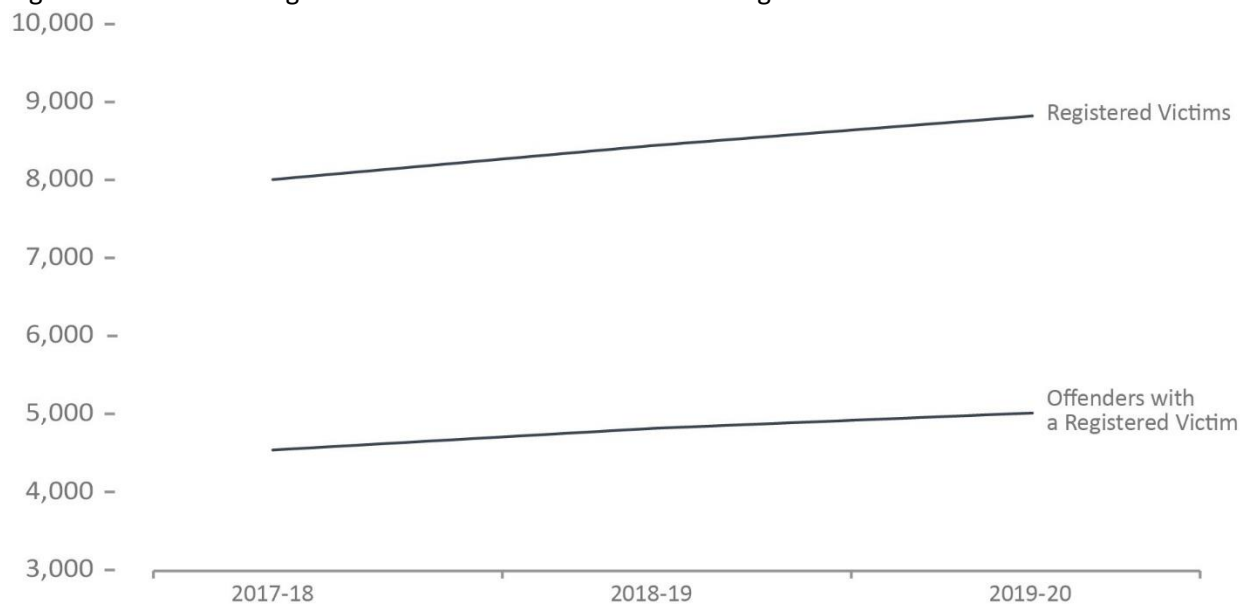
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**Includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, failure to stop and other Criminal Code traffic violations.

Excludes victims where age is over 89.

The number of registered victims with the federal correctional system has increased in the last 3 years

Figure F7 Number of registered victims and offenders with a registered victim



Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

- In order to register to receive information, a victim must meet the definition of a victim under the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA). Victims of federal offenders must be at least 18 years-old or legally emancipated or demonstrate they can act for themselves. Victims can register with the Correctional Service of Canada or the Parole Board of Canada.
- The number of victims registered with the federal correctional system increased by 10.1%, from 8,041 in 2017-18 to 8,857 in 2019-20.
- The number of offenders with a registered victim increased by 10.4% from 4,570 in 2017-18 to 5,045 in 2019-20.

Notes:

Victim Contact records are from the new Victims Application Module (VAM). This data cannot be compared to victim data prior to 2017 due to a change in how victims are counted. This was done because CSC changed from management of victim files within OMS, offender file based, to the newly built Victims Application Module (VAM), victim file based and no data was available until year end due to data migration. When Victim Services used OMS as its database, the prior indicator could not account for victims who were registered for more than one offender. Since the move to VAM, CSC can accurately capture the number of registered victims. For example, in the old system (OMS), one victim who was registered for six offenders would have counted as six registered victims; whereas in the new system (VAM), one registered victim who is registered for six offenders is accurately counted as one registered victim.

The number of registered victims with the federal correctional system has increased in the last 3 years

Table F7 Number of registered victims and offenders with a registered victim

Year	Number of Registered Victims	Number of Offenders with a Registered Victim
2017-18	8,041	4,570
2018-19	8,477	4,847
2019-20	8,857	5,045

Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

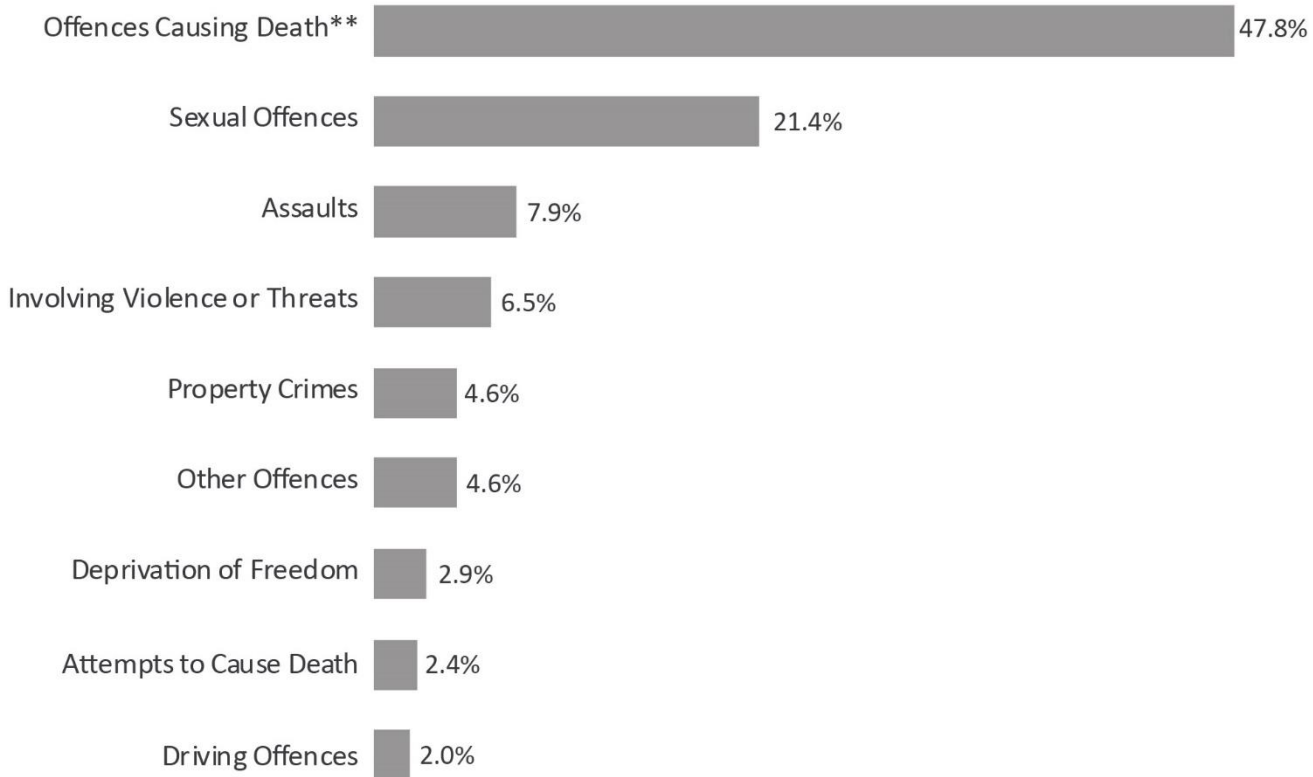
Notes:

In order to register to receive information, a person must meet the definition of a victim in the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA) and register with the Correctional Service of Canada or the Parole Board of Canada. Victims must be at least 18 years-old or legally emancipated or demonstrate they can act for themselves.

Victim Contact records are from the new Victims Application Module (VAM). This data cannot be compared to victim data prior to 2017 due to a change in how victims are counted. This was done because CSC changed from management of victim files within OMS, offender file based, to the newly built Victims Application Module (VAM), victim file based and no data was available until year end due to data migration. When Victim Services used OMS as its database, the prior indicator could not account for victims who were registered for more than one offender. Since the move to VAM, CSC can accurately capture the number of registered victims. For example, in the old system (OMS), one victim who was registered for six offenders would have counted as six registered victims; whereas in the new system (VAM), one registered victim who is registered for six offenders is accurately counted as one registered victim.

Registered victims are impacted by serious offences

Figure F8 Offences of victimization* (2019-20)



Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

- Offences causing death accounted for almost half of offences of victimization* (47.8%).
- Sexual offences were the second most common offence of victimization* (21.4%).

Notes:

*Offences of victimization are acts the offender committed that harmed the victim, and have been confirmed using police reports or judge's comments. The offender may not have been convicted of each act or may be serving a federal sentence for different offences. This could be a result of plea deals, because charges were not pursued by the Crown, or the offence may be from a previous sentence or a provincial sentence. Offences of victimization are among victims registered with the federal correctional system (Table F7).

**Under the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA), a person is a victim of a crime if: they are a spouse, conjugal partner, relative of, or person legally responsible for a victim who has died.

More than one offence of victimization may be recorded for each victim of crime.

Registered victims are impacted by serious offences

Table F8 Offences of victimization*

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Offences Causing Death**	5,153	49.8	5,413	48.5	5,643	47.8
Sexual Offences	2,141	20.7	2,381	21.3	2,528	21.4
Assaults	788	7.6	883	7.9	938	7.9
Involving Violence or Threats	606	5.9	688	6.2	767	6.5
Property Crimes	485	4.7	504	4.5	541	4.6
Deprivation of Freedom	296	2.9	317	2.8	338	2.9
Attempts to Cause Death	250	2.4	263	2.4	281	2.4
Driving Offences	160	1.5	214	1.9	233	2
Other Offences	464	4.5	509	4.6	540	4.6
Total Number of Offences***	10,343		11,172		11,809	

Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

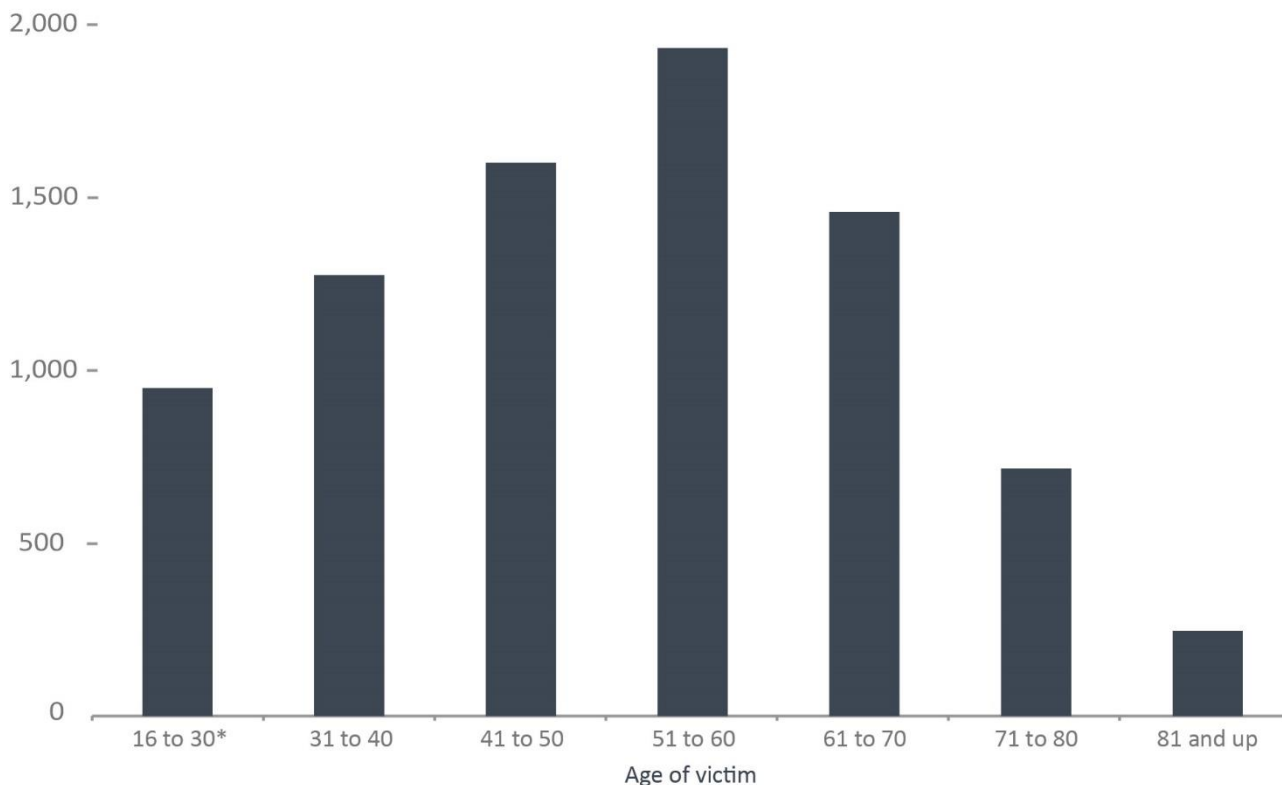
*Offences of victimization are acts the offender committed that harmed the victim, and have been confirmed using police reports or judge's comments. The offender may not have been convicted of each act or may be serving a federal sentence for different offences. This could be a result of plea deals, because charges were not pursued by the Crown, or the offence may be from a previous sentence or a provincial sentence. Offences of victimization are among victims registered with the federal correctional system (Table F7)

**Under the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA), a person is a victim of a crime if: they are a spouse, conjugal partner, relative of, or person legally responsible for, a victim who has died.

***More than one offence of victimization may be recorded for each victim of crime.

Most registered victims were between the ages of 41 and 70

Figure F9 Number of registered victims* by age (2019-20)



Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

- In 2019-20, 61.0% of registered victims* were aged 41 to 70. The greatest proportion of victims was in the 51-60 age group (23.6%). This pattern has remained fairly consistent in the last three years.

Notes:

*Victims need to be either age 18 to register or demonstrate they can act for themselves or are legally emancipated. Registered victims refer to victims registered with the federal correctional system (Table F7).

Demographic information was voluntarily self-reported, by victims who have registered to receive information about the offender that harmed them. The information does not represent victims that have not been in contact with Correctional Service of Canada or those who choose not to register.

Response rates ranged from 89.0% in 2017-18 to 91.6% in 2019-20.

Most registered victims were between ages of 41 and 70

Table F9 Number of registered victims* by age

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
16 to 30*	812	11.2	883	11.4	948	11.6
31 to 40	1,158	16	1,225	15.8	1,274	15.6
41 to 50	1,430	19.7	1,521	19.6	1,599	19.6
51 to 60	1,846	25.5	1,885	24.3	1,931	23.6
61 to 70	1,216	16.8	1,375	17.7	1,457	17.8
71 to 80	595	8.2	651	8.4	715	8.8
81 and up	188	2.6	214	2.8	246	3.0

Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

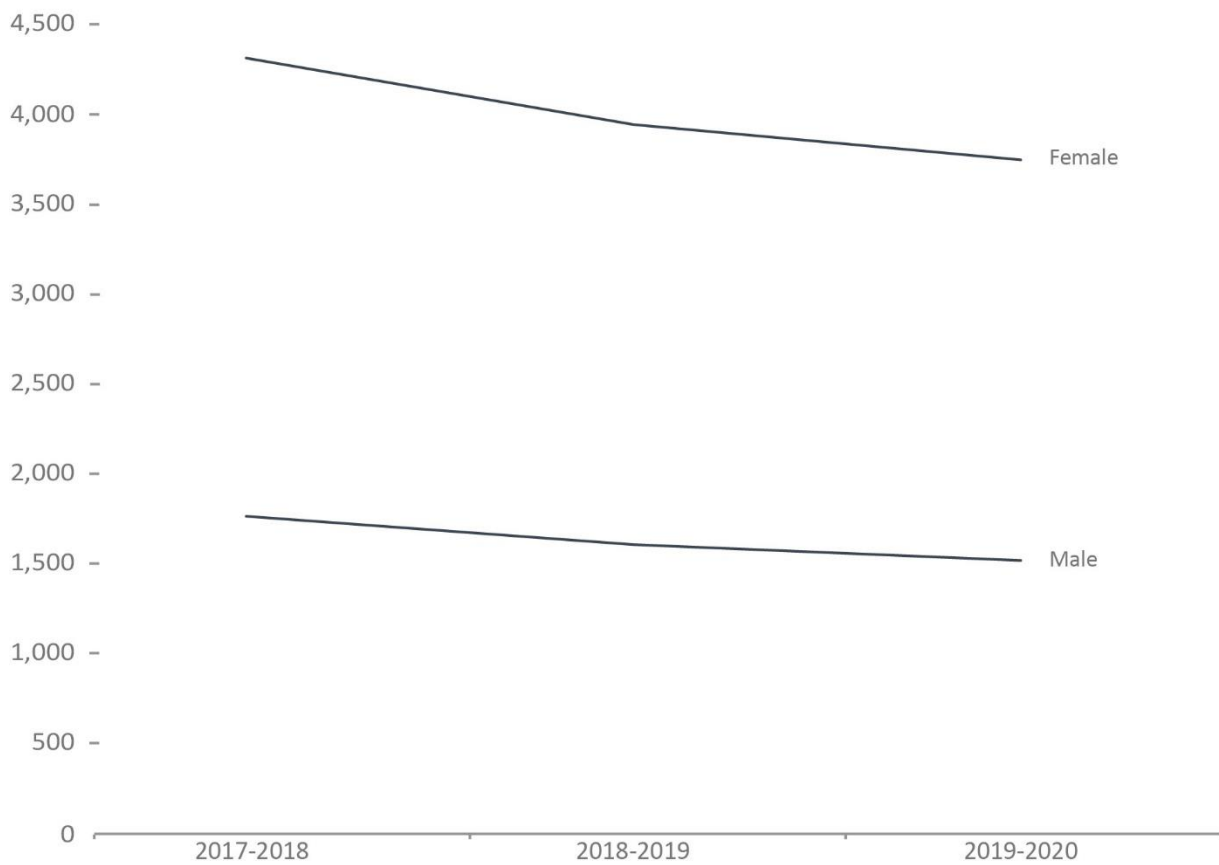
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Demographic information was voluntarily self-reported, by victims who have registered to receive information about the offender that harmed them. The information does not represent victims that have not been in contact with Correctional Service of Canada or those who choose not to register.

Response rates ranged from 89.0% in 2017-18 to 91.6% in 2019-20.

The proportion of registered victims who identified as female or male remained relatively stable

Figure F10 Number of registered victims* by sex



Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

- Most registered victims* identified as female (71.2%). The split between male and female victims has remained fairly consistent in the last 3 years.

Notes:

*Victims need to be either age 18 to register or demonstrate they can act for themselves or are legally emancipated. Registered victims refer to victims registered with the federal correctional system (Table F7).

Demographic information was voluntarily self-reported, by victims who have registered to receive information about the offender that harmed them. The information does not represent victims that have not been in contact with CSC or those who choose not to register.

Response rates for victim sex fell from 75.6% in 2017-18 to 59.5% in 2019-20.

The proportion of registered victims who identified as female or male has remained relatively stable

Table F10 Number of registered victims* by sex

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	1,764	29	1,606	28.9	1,517	28.8
Female	4,317	71	3,947	71.1	3,750	71.2

Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

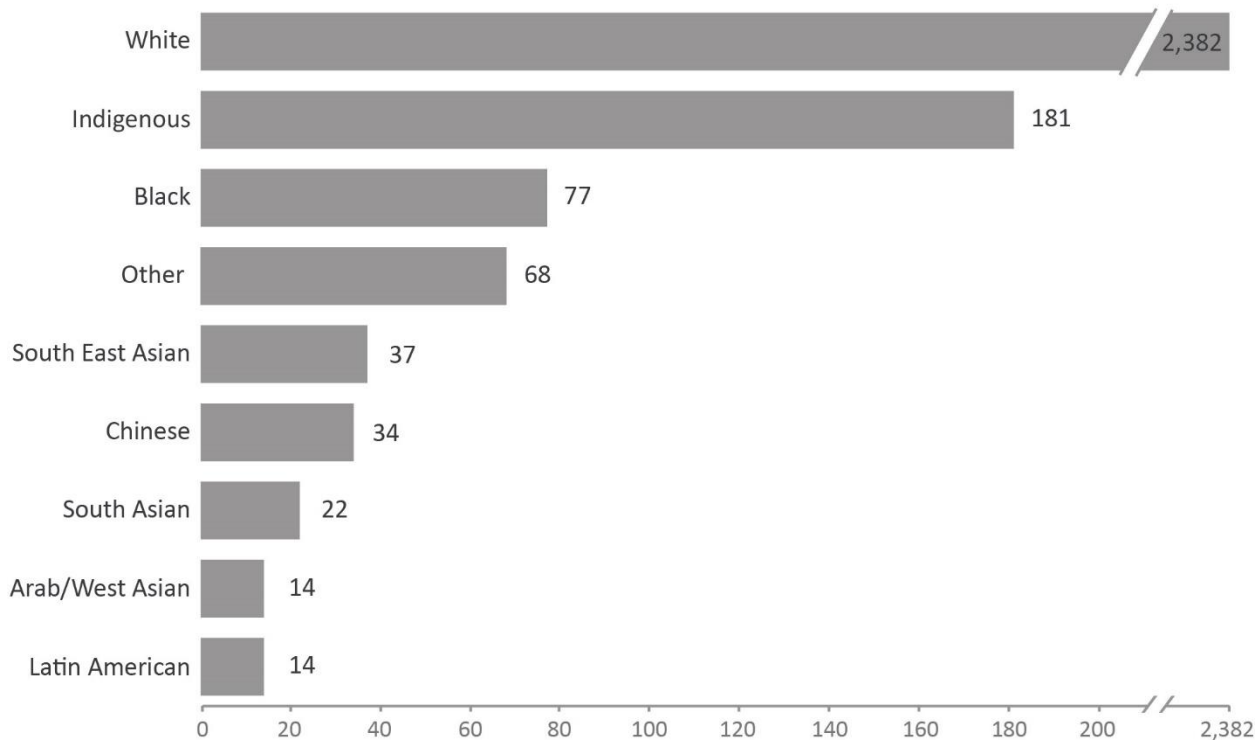
*Victims need to be either age 18 to register or demonstrate they can act for themselves or are legally emancipated. Registered victims refer to victims registered with the federal correctional system (Table F7).

Demographic information was voluntarily self-reported, by victims who have registered to receive information about the offender that harmed them. The information does not represent victims that have not been in contact with CSC or those who choose not to register.

Response rates for victim sex fell from 75.6% in 2017-18 to 59.5% in 2019-20.

Most registered victims were White

Figure F11 Number of registered victims* by ethnicity (2019-20)



Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

- Most registered victims* (84.2%) identified as White. The next most common ethnicity was Indigenous (6.4%).

Notes:

*Victims need to be either age 18 to register or demonstrate they can act for themselves or are legally emancipated. Registered victims refer to victims registered with the federal correctional system (Table F7).

Demographic information was voluntarily self-reported, by victims who have registered to receive information about the offender that harmed them. The information does not represent victims that have not been in contact with CSC or those who choose not to register.

Response rates for victim ethnicity ranged from 60.3% in 2017-18 to 68.1% in 2019-20.

Most registered victims were White

Table F11 Number of registered victims* by ethnicity

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	2,721	85.1	2,487	84.8	2,382	84.2
Indigenous	191	6.0	182	6.2	181	6.4
Black	77	2.4	75	2.6	77	2.7
South Asian	39	1.2	24	0.8	22	0.8
Chinese	33	1	34	1.2	34	1.2
South East Asian	41	1.3	35	1.1	37	1.3
Arab/West Asian	16	0.5	16	0.5	14	0.5
Latin American	15	0.5	16	0.5	14	0.5
Other	66	2.1	65	2.2	68	2.4

Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

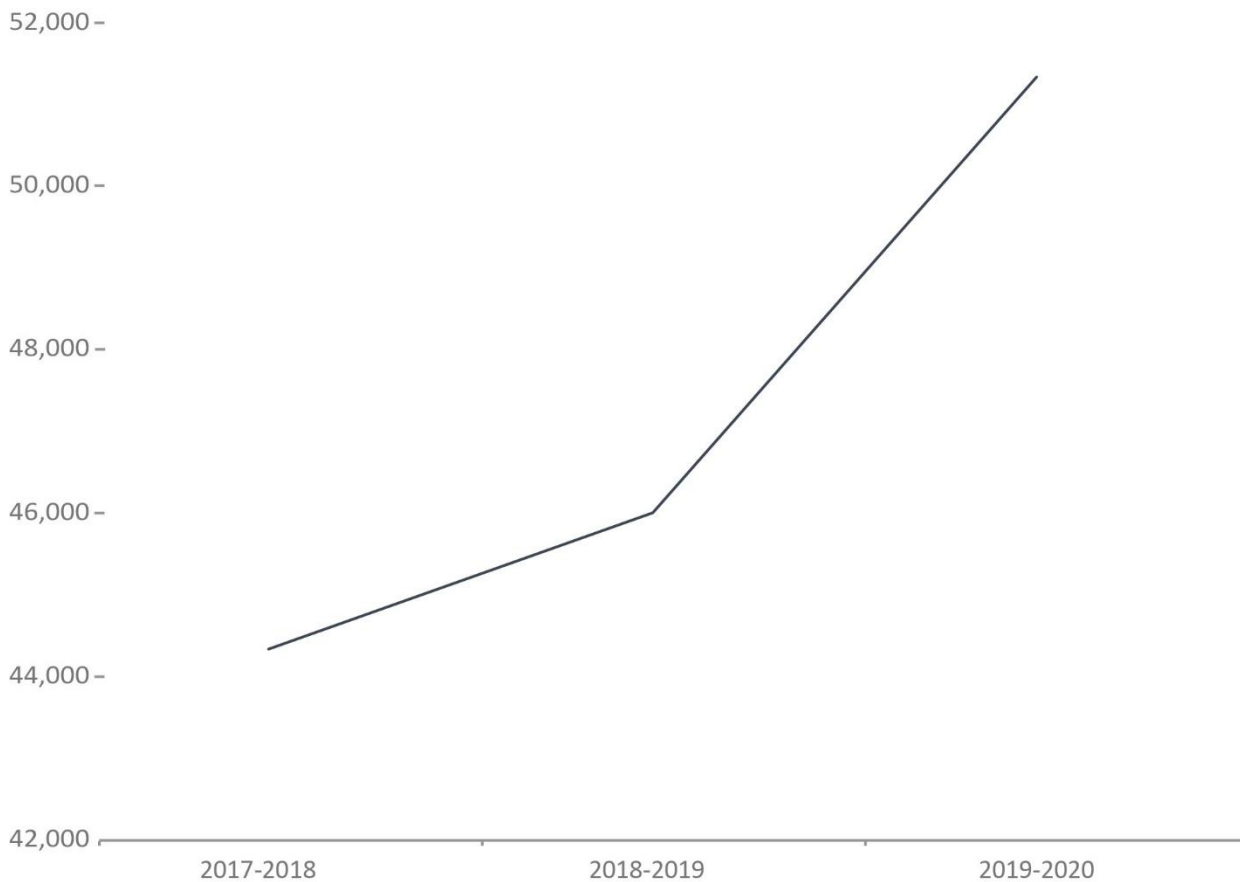
*Victims need to be either age 18 to register or demonstrate they can act for themselves or are legally emancipated. Registered victims refer to victims registered with the federal correctional system (Table F7).

Demographic information was voluntarily self-reported, by victims who have registered to receive information about the offender that harmed them. The information does not represent victims that have not been in contact with CSC or those who choose not to register.

Response rates for victim ethnicity ranged from 60.3% in 2017-18 to 68.1% in 2019-20.

The number of notifications to registered victims has increased

Figure F12 Number of notifications to registered victims*



Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

- The number of contacts with registered victims* for notifications increased by 15.8% from 2017-18 to 2019-20 (44,331 to 51,339).

Notes:

*Victims need to be either age 18 to register or demonstrate they can act for themselves or are legally emancipated. Registered victims refer to victims registered with the federal correctional system (Table F7).

A notification contact is when the CSC Victim Services Unit sends information to victims. Examples include temporary absences, travel permits, and sentencing information of the offender.

The number of notifications to registered victims has increased

Table F12 Number of notifications to registered victims*

Year	#
2017-18	44,331
2018-19	46,000
2019-20	51,339

Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

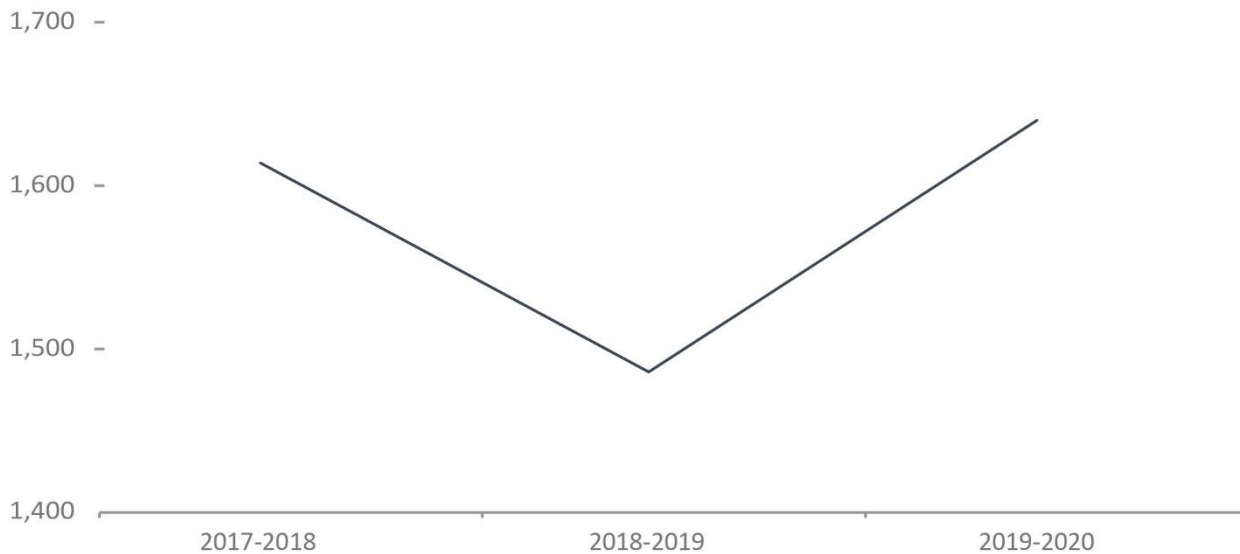
Notes:

*Victims need to be either age 18 to register or demonstrate they can act for themselves or are legally emancipated. Registered victims refer to victims registered with the federal correctional system (Table F7).

A notification contact is when the CSC Victim Services Unit sends information to victims. Examples include temporary absences, travel permits, and sentencing information of the offender.

The number of victim statements received for consideration in release decisions has fluctuated

Figure F13 Number of victim statements received for consideration in release decisions



Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

- The number of victim statements received for consideration in 2019-20 is consistent with 2017-18. There was a slight dip in the number of statements in 2018-19.

Notes:

The number of statements received for consideration in release decisions reflects the number of statements received. This is different than the number of victim statements considered when release decisions are made.

The number of victim statements received for consideration in release decisions

Table F13 Number of victim statements received for consideration in release decisions

Year	#
2017-18	1,614
2018-19	1,486
2019-20	1,640

Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes:

The number of statements received for consideration in release decisions reflects the number of statements received. This is different than the number of victim statements considered when release decisions are made.

The number of victims who request financial assistance to attend parole hearings has fluctuated

Figure F14 Number of requests for financial assistance to attend parole hearings



Source: Justice Canada

- The number of victim applications for financial assistance declined from 2015-16 to 2018-19 and then increased from 2018-19 to 2019-20.
- Victims can apply for financial assistance for a support person to accompany them to a parole hearing.

The number of victims who request financial assistance to attend parole hearings has fluctuated

Table F14 Number of requests for financial assistance to attend parole hearings

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Number of applications for financial assistance received from victims	540	447	397	361	456
Number of applications for financial assistance received from support persons*	136	130	142	129	157
Total number of applications	676	577	539	490	613

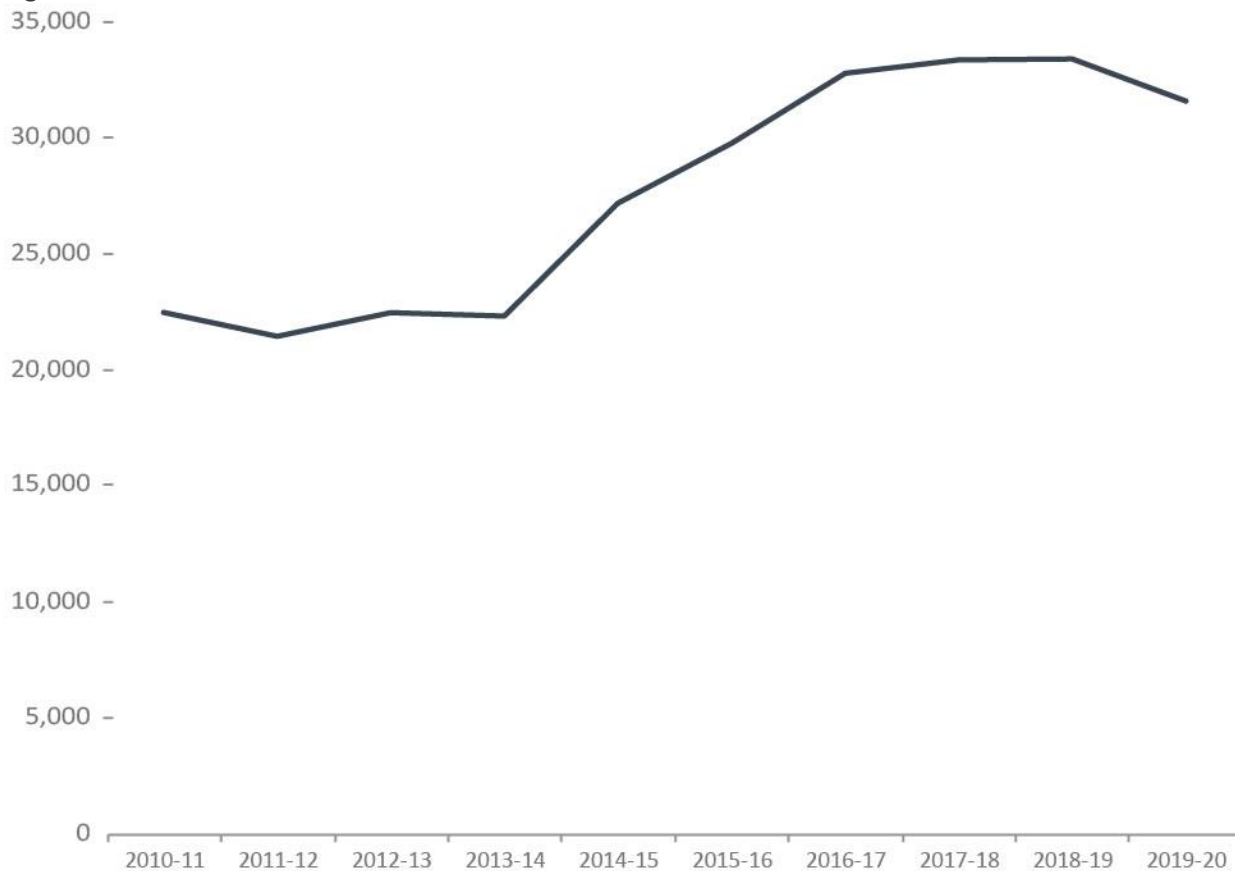
Source: Justice Canada

Notes:

*Victims can apply for financial assistance for a support person to accompany them to a parole hearing.

The number of Parole Board of Canada contacts with victims

Figure F15 Total number of PBC contacts* with victims



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2019-20, the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) reported 31,587 contacts* with victims, a decrease of 5.5% compared to the previous year.
- In the last 10 years, the number of PBC contacts* with victims increased by 40.5% (9,104 more contacts).

Note:

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

The number of Parole Board of Canada contacts with victims

Table F15 Total number of PBC contacts* with victims

Year	Total Number of Contacts*
2010-11	22,483
2011-12	21,449
2012-13	22,475
2013-14	22,323
2014-15	27,191
2015-16	29,771
2016-17	32,786
2017-18	33,370
2018-19	33,408
2019-20	31,587

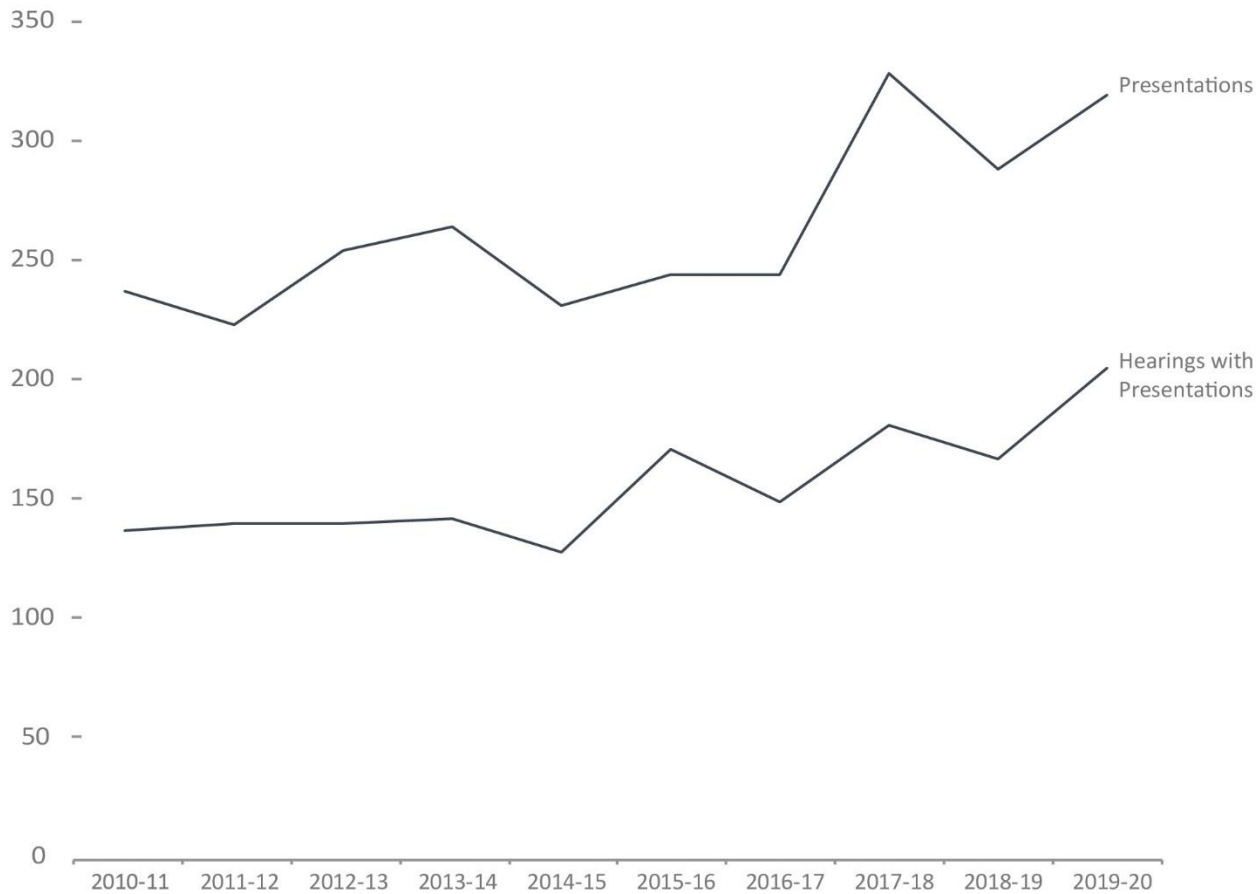
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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

Victims presenting a statement at PBC hearings

Figure F16 Total number of victim presentations vs. the number of hearings with victim presentations



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2019-20, victims made 319 presentations (+10.8% or +31) at 205 hearings (+22.8% or +38) compared to 2018-19.
- In the last 10 years, the number of victims who presented a statement at hearings has been fluctuating. In 2019-20, the number of victims who presented a statement at hearings increased by 34.6% (82 more presentations) compared to 2010-11.
- Between 2010-11 and 2019-20, the majority of presentations were done in person (88.8%) followed by presentations via video conferencing or tele conferencing (7.8%) and pre-recorded presentations (audiotape or videotape/DVD) (3.4%).
- The major offence of victimization for victims making presentations in 2019-20 was most likely to have been murder (56.7%), sexual assault (11.6%) and manslaughter (4.4%).

Victims presenting a statement at PBC hearings

Table F16 Total number of victim presentations vs. the number of hearings with victim presentations

Year	Number of Hearings with Presentations	Number of Presentations
2010-11	137	237
2011-12	140	223
2012-13	140	254
2013-14	142	264
2014-15	128	231
2015-16	171	244
2016-17	149	244
2017-18	181	328
2018-19	167	288
2019-20	205	319

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Victims requesting access to the decision registry

Figure F17 Total number of requests for access to the decision registry* vs. requests for access made by victims



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2019-20, the number of requests to access the decision registry* made by victims increased by 40.3% to 3,649 and the proportion of requests made by victims increased two percentage points to 54.4% compared to 2018-19.
- When averaged over the last ten years (between 2010-11 and 2019-20), 54.3% of request to access the decision registry* were made by victims.

Notes:

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

Victims requesting access to the decision registry

Table F17 Requests for access to the decision registry* vs. requests for access made by victims

Year	Requests made by victims		Total number of requests
	#	%	
2010-11	2,914	52.5	5,550
2011-12	2,970	56.5	5,252
2012-13	3,214	55.0	5,848
2013-14	3,474	55.1	6,309
2014-15	3,608	54.3	6,640
2015-16	4,436	61.0	7,276
2016-17	2,169	48.2	4,502
2017-18	2,227	49.9	4,467
2018-19	2,601	52.4	4,967
2019-20	3,649	54.4	6,713

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note:

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