

2021 Annual Report

Corrections and Conditional Release
Statistical Overview

Building a **safe** and **resilient** Canada



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Errata

Date: June 20, 2023

Location: Figure C28, Table C28, Figure D4

Revision: The notes for Figure C28 and Table C28 were adjusted to specify that data was only available for Quebec and Ontario provincial parole boards in 2020 and did not include Alberta provincial parole boards. The second bullet in Figure D4 was changed to reflect the decrease for non-Indigenous offenders as (34.8; -7.9) rather than (32.3; -7.9).

Rationale for the revision: Public Safety was asked to clarify the notes for Figure C28 and Table C28 and was made aware of a mistake in the data for Figure D4.



Read this publication online at: <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/ccrso-2021/index-en.aspx>

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.

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269 Laurier Ave West
Ottawa ON K1A 0P8
Canada
communications@ps-sp.gc.ca

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Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview 2021

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 Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview (CCRSO) has been published annually since 1998. The purpose of the 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, a few key points assists the reader in extracting information from the chart.
- For each chart, a table of numbers corresponds 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).

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 the 2021 calendar year or the fiscal year from April 1, 2020 - March 31, 2021. For some data there is a lag in reporting so the most recent data is from 2020 (or April 1, 2019 - March 31, 2020). There are a few figures where the cycle of data collection is more infrequent, for example the General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization) is administered on a 5-year cycle with the most recent data from 2019.

Considering much of the new data in the 2021 CCRSO was collected during the COVID-19 pandemic, the report provides an important snapshot of how the pandemic has impacted the criminal justice system. Therefore, trend data is often calculated up to and during the pandemic rather than in the standard 5 to 10 year timeframes. A notable change in the 2021 CCRSO is that information that was found in the victim section of prior CCRSO reports is now integrated throughout the report to better illustrate that victims should be taken into consideration throughout the entire criminal justice process and system.

The CCRSO includes data from partners that have different measures and methods for assessing gender and sex, and use different labels for these terms. For example, the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) collects data on the sex of offenders; though in previous versions of the CCRSO the term gender was reported on by CSC, biological sex was still what was measured. Recent attention to the distinction between sex and gender has highlighted the importance of being clear and transparent in what is measured. Therefore, the description and labels used for CSC are labeled as sex and the categories used are Male, Female, and Another Sex. In contrast, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) uses the terms Male and Female for identifying the gender of victims. For consistency, in the CCRSO, when sex was measured the terms Male, Female, and Another Sex were used whereas when gender was measured, the terms Men and Women and Boys and Girls were used.

In addition, some data that was previously labelled as measuring ethnicity has been changed in the current CCRSO to race to more accurately reflect the identity concepts used by partners. As work in measuring racialized groups advances, these terms and identity concepts may change in future years.

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. Any correspondence regarding this report, including permission to use tables and figures should be directed to PS.CPBResearch-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.

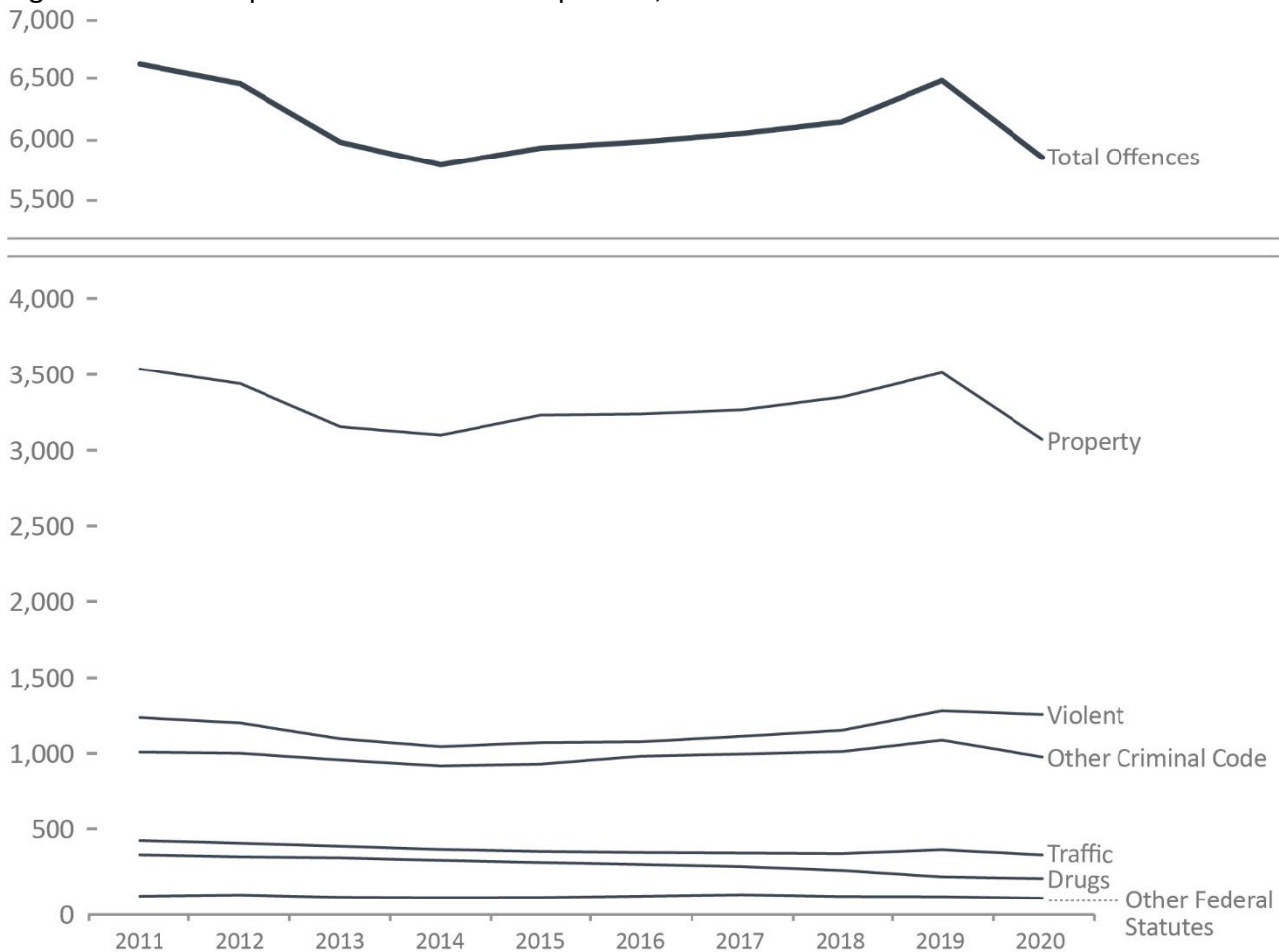
Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics (Statistics Canada)

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: Crime and the Criminal Justice System

Police-reported crime rate

Figure A1 Police-reported crime rate. Rate per 100,000



Source: [Table 35-10-0177-01](#), Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, Canada, provinces, territories and Census Metropolitan Areas

- The police-reported crime rate increased 8.4% from 2016 to 2019 and then decreased 9.8% from 2019 to 2020.
- Other federal statutes and drug offences were the only two types of offences that decreased from 2016 to 2019. All other crime types increased during this time.
- All crime types declined from 2019-20, with violent crime showing the smallest decrease (2.0%) and other federal statutes showing the largest decrease (19.0%).

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.

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 the crime rate reported by Statistics Canada.

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 A6 to A8 for self-reported rates based on General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety surveys (victimization), 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. Rate per 100,000

Year	Violent	Property	Traffic	Other CCC	Drugs	Other Fed. Statutes	Total Charged
1998	1,345	5,696	469	1,051	235	40	8,915
1999	1,440	5,345	388	910	264	44	8,474
2000	1,494	5,189	370	924	287	43	8,376
2001	1,473	5,124	393	989	288	62	8,390
2002	1,441	5,080	379	991	296	54	8,315
2003	1,435	5,299	373	1,037	274	46	8,532
2004	1,404	5,123	379	1,072	306	50	8,391
2005	1,389	4,884	378	1,052	290	60	8,090
2006	1,387	4,809	376	1,050	295	57	8,004
2007	1,354	4,525	402	1,029	308	59	7,707
2008	1,334	4,258	437	1,039	308	67	7,475
2009	1,322	4,122	435	1,017	291	57	7,281
2010	1,292	3,838	420	1,029	321	61	6,996
2011	1,236	3,536	424	1,008	330	60	6,628
2012	1,199	3,438	407	1,001	317	67	6,466
2013	1,096	3,154	387	956	311	52	5,982
2014	1,044	3,100	365	918	295	49	5,793
2015	1,070	3,231	353	930	280	51	5,934
2016	1,076	3,239	346	982	267	60	5,987
2017	1,113	3,265	343	997	254	69	6,056
2018	1,152	3,348	340	1,013	229	58	6,152
2019	1,279	3,512	365	1,087	186	55	6,492
2020	1,254	3,071	330	977	176	45	5,856

Source: [Table 35-10-0177-01](#), Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, Canada, provinces, territories and Census Metropolitan Areas

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.

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 the crime rate reported by Statistics Canada.

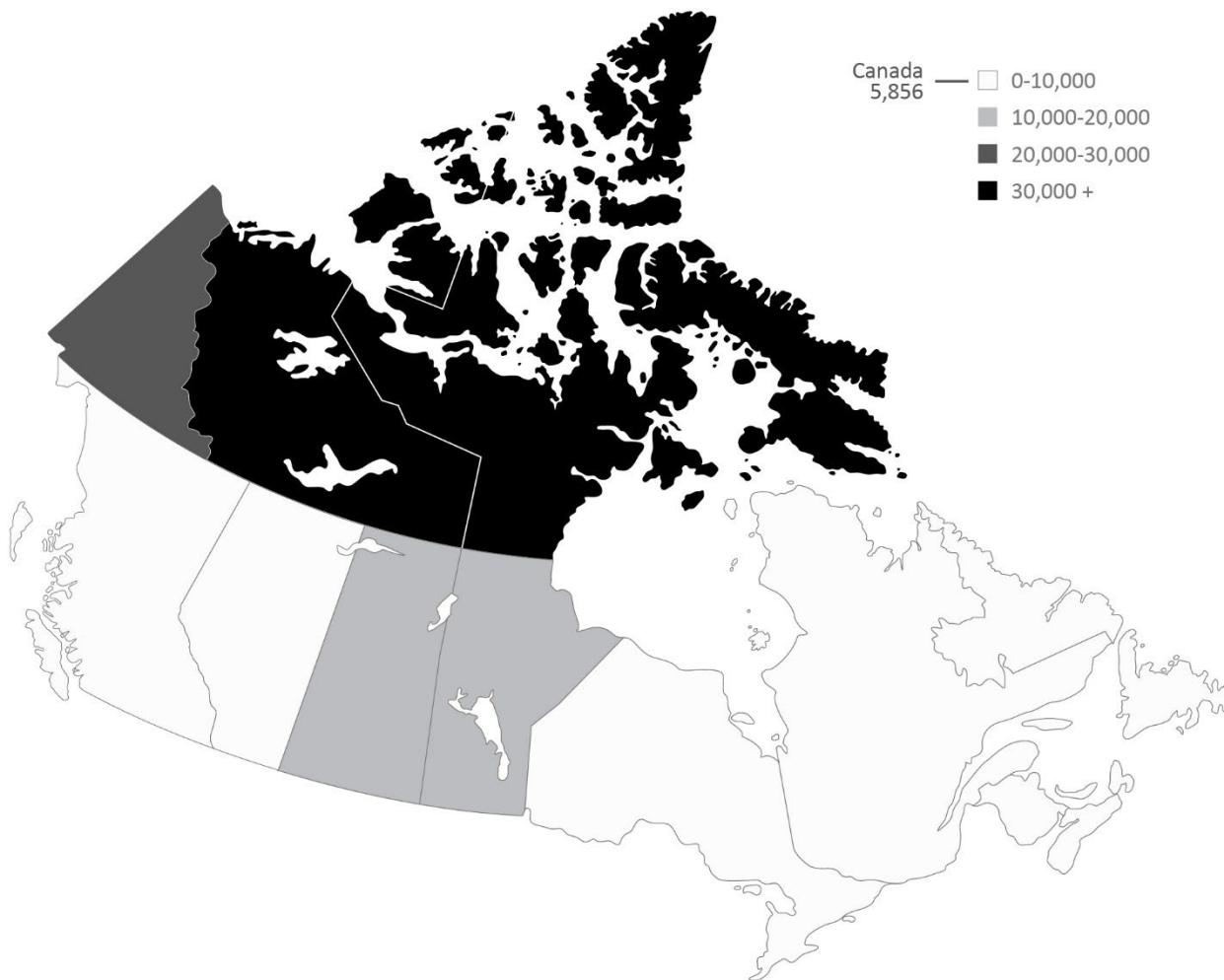
Comparable data for police-reported crime are only available starting in 1998 due to changes from Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) to the (UCR2). As a result the data presented in this year's report are not comparable to the data reported in the Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview prior to 2010.

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 A6 to A8 for self-reported rates based on General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety surveys (victimization), an alternative method of measuring crime.

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

Police-reported crime rates by province/territory

Figure A2 Police-reported crime rate (2020). Rate per 100,000



Prov.	YT	NT	NU	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL
2020	25,818	60,422	53,284	6,763	8,722	12,224	10,115	4,044	3,593	6,763	5,851	5,506	6,728

Source: [Table 35-10-0177-01](#), Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, Canada, provinces, territories and Census Metropolitan Areas

- Crime rates were higher in central Canada and highest in the territories. This general pattern has been stable over time.
- Between 2016 to 2019 the crime rate in most provinces and territories increased. The largest increases were 36.8% and 28.0% in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories respectively. Quebec and Saskatchewan were the only two of the provinces and territories to see a decrease during this time.
- Between 2019 to 2020 the crime rate in most provinces and territories decreased. The largest decrease was 13.0% in Alberta.

Notes

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 A6 to A8 for self-reported rates based on General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety surveys (victimization), an alternative method of measuring crime.

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 the crime rate reported by Statistics Canada.

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

Police-reported crime rates by province/territory

Table A2 Police-reported crime rate. Rate per 100,000

Province/Territory	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Newfoundland & Labrador	6,501	6,042	6,042	6,687	6,728
Prince Edward Island	5,013	4,713	5,392	6,279	5,506
Nova Scotia	5,590	5,732	5,686	5,873	5,851
New Brunswick	5,276	5,753	6,056	6,752	6,763
Quebec	4,233	4,330	4,165	4,066	3,593
Ontario	4,091	4,259	4,509	4,544	4,044
Manitoba	9,508	9,758	9,998	10,864	10,115
Saskatchewan	13,511	12,983	12,665	12,898	12,224
Alberta	9,026	9,335	9,392	10,027	8,722
British Columbia	8,489	8,090	8,251	9,574	8,532
Yukon Territories	23,543	22,191	21,638	26,391	25,818
Northwest Territories	43,320	44,537	45,461	55,470	60,422
Nunavut	35,935	36,912	40,094	49,158	53,284
Canada	5,987	6,056	6,152	6,492	5,856

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

Notes

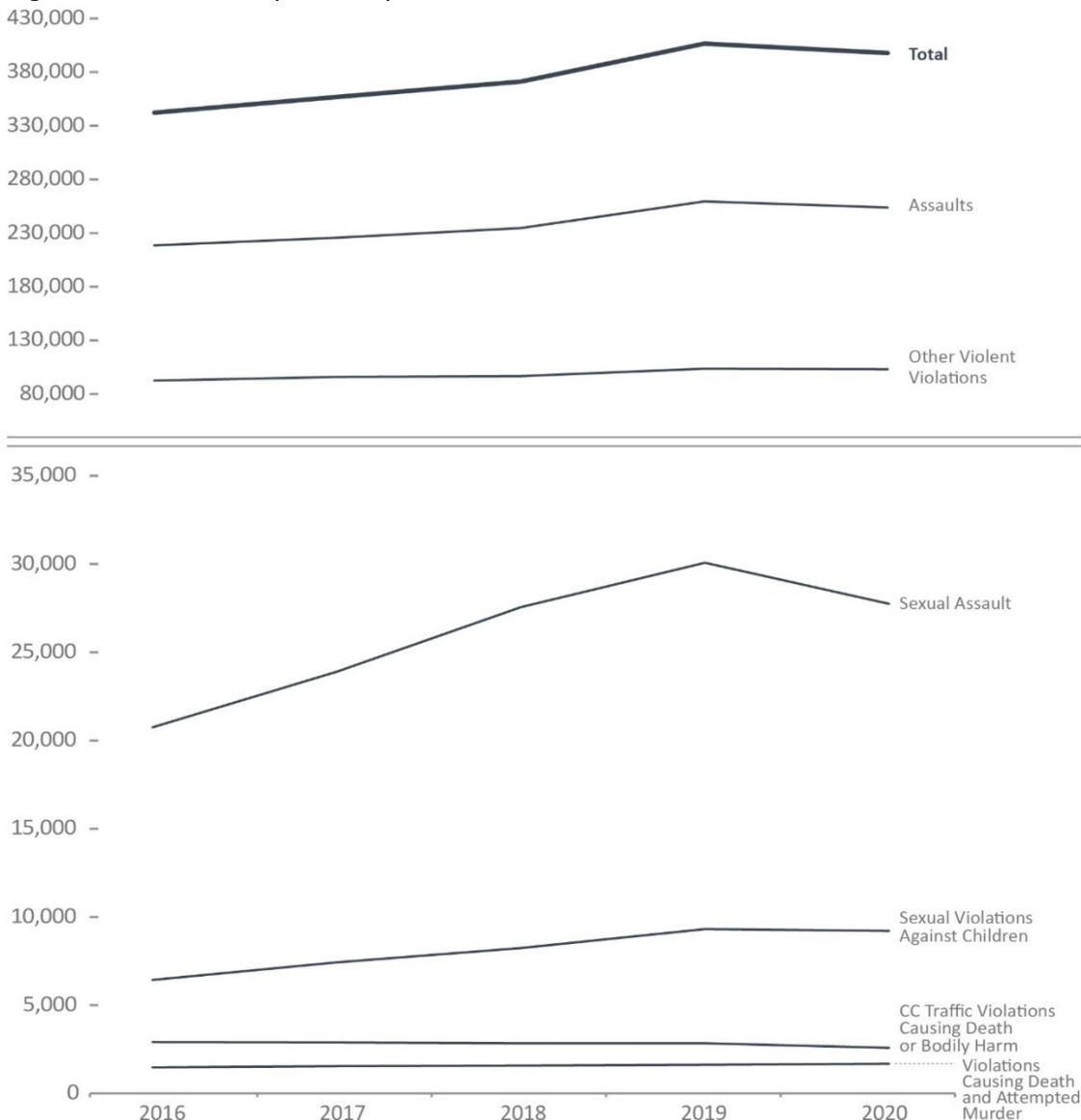
These crime statistics are based on crimes that are reported to the police. Since not all crimes are reported to the police, these figures underestimate actual crime. See A6 to A8 for self-reported rates based on General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety surveys (victimization), an alternative method of measuring crime.

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 the crime rate reported by Statistics Canada.

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

Police-reported violent victimization: 5-year trend

Figure A3 Number of police-reported violent victimizations from 2016 to 2020



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 18.8% from 2016 to 2019 and then decreased 2.2% in the last year (from 2019 to 2020). This pattern was consistent for each type of violent victimization with the exception of criminal code traffic violations causing death or bodily harm which has been on a decline since 2016.
- Police-reported sexual violations against children* increased 44.9% from 2016 to 2019 and then declined 1.1% from 2019 to 2020. This was the largest increase across crime type from 2016-2019 and the smallest decline from 2019 to 2020.

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.

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 A6 to A8 for self-reported rates based on General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety surveys (victimization), an alternative method of measuring crime.

Excludes victims where age is over 89.

Figure A3 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure F4 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Police-reported violent victimization: 5-year trend

Table A3 Number of police-reported violent victimization from 2016 to 2020

Type of Crime	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Assaults	218,238	225,350	234,398	259,175	253,510
Other violent violations	92,182	95,569	96,302	103,271	102,790
Sexual assault (levels 1, 2, 3)	20,748	23,905	27,561	30,081	27,755
Sexual violations against children	6,428	7,424	8,239	9,313	9,215
Criminal Code traffic violations causing death or bodily harm	2,910	2,883	2,842	2,841	2,584
Violations causing death and attempted murder	1,472	1,538	1,579	1,624	1,680
Total	341,978	356,669	370,921	406,305	397,534

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.

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 A6 to A8 for self-reported rates based on General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety surveys (victimization), an alternative method of measuring crime.

Excludes victims where age is over 89.

Table A3 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table F4 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Police-reported violent victimization of sexual and non-sexual violent offences by age: 5-year trend

Figure A4a. Police-reported victimization of non-sexual violent offences by age. Rate per 100,000

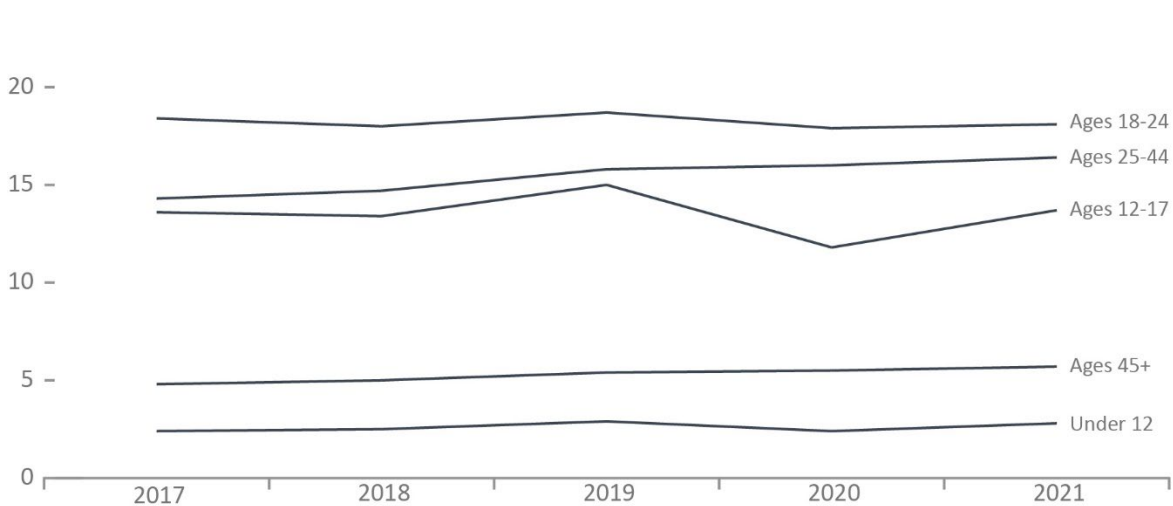
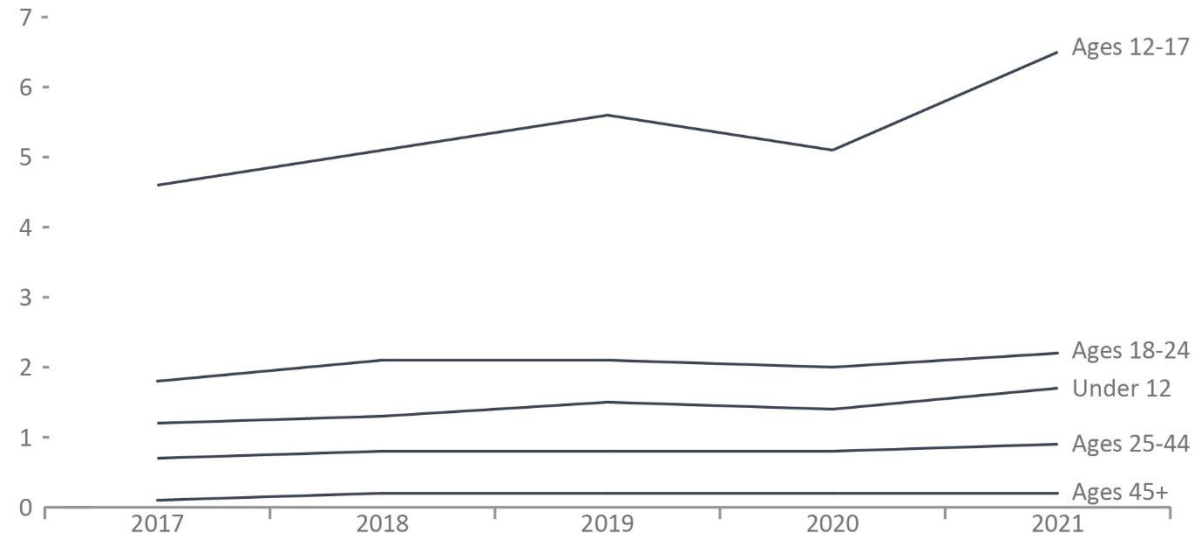


Figure A4b. Police-reported victimization of sexual violent offences by age. Rate per 100,000



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

- Adults aged 18-24 years had the highest rate of police-reported non-sexual violent victimization across the past 5 years (2017 to 2021).
- Youth aged 12-17 years consistently had the highest rate of police-reported sexual violent victimization in the past 5 years (2017 to 2021).
- The rate of police-reported sexual and non-sexual violent victimization was on an upward trend from 2017-2019 among all age groups. Rates then declined during the pandemic from 2019 to 2020 followed by an increase from 2020 to 2021.
- Youth aged 12-17 had the highest increase in both police-reported sexual and non-sexual violent victimization from 2020 to 2021 (26.8% and 15.9% respectively).

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.

Figures A4a and A4b in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figures F5a and F5b in the 2020 CCRSO.

The 2020 CCRSO reported rates per 1, 000 whereas in the current report, they are per 100, 000.

Police-reported victimization of sexual and non-sexual violent offences by age: 5 year trend

Table A4 Victims of police-reported violent crime by age, sex, and sexual or non-sexual violence. Rate per 100,000

Year	Under 12			Age 12 - 17			Ages 18 - 24			Ages 25 - 44			Ages 45 +		
	Total Gender	Boys	Girls	Total Gender	Boys	Girls	Total Gender	Men	Women	Total Gender	Men	Women	Total Gender	Men	Women
Victimization of non-sexual violent offences															
2017	2.4	2.8	2.0	13.6	14.3	12.9	18.4	16.7	20.3	14.3	13.6	15.1	4.8	5.6	4.1
2018	2.5	2.8	2.1	13.4	13.9	12.9	18.0	16.4	19.8	14.7	13.9	15.5	5.0	5.7	4.3
2019	2.9	3.3	2.4	15.0	15.6	14.3	18.7	17.3	20.3	15.8	14.9	16.7	5.4	6.2	4.6
2020	2.4	2.7	2.1	11.8	11.9	11.7	17.9	16.1	19.9	16.0	15.0	17.0	5.5	6.5	4.7
2021	2.8	3.1	2.5	13.7	13.7	13.7	18.1	16.3	20.1	16.4	15.2	17.6	5.7	6.6	4.9
Victimization of sexual violent offences															
2017	1.2	0.6	1.8	4.6	0.9	8.5	1.8	0.3	3.5	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
2018	1.3	0.6	1.9	5.1	1.0	9.3	2.1	0.3	4.0	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.3
2019	1.5	0.7	2.2	5.6	1.1	10.3	2.1	0.3	4.1	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.3
2020	1.4	0.7	2.2	5.1	1.0	9.4	2.0	0.3	3.8	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.3
2021	1.7	0.7	2.7	6.5	1.2	12.0	2.2	0.3	4.2	0.9	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.3

Source: 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.

Tables A4a and A4b in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Tables F5a and F5b in the 2020 CCRSO.

The 2020 CCRSO reported rates per 1,000 whereas in the current report, they are per 100,000.

Police-reported violent crime by type and gender of victim

Figure A5a. Number of victims of police-reported violent crime by type (2020)

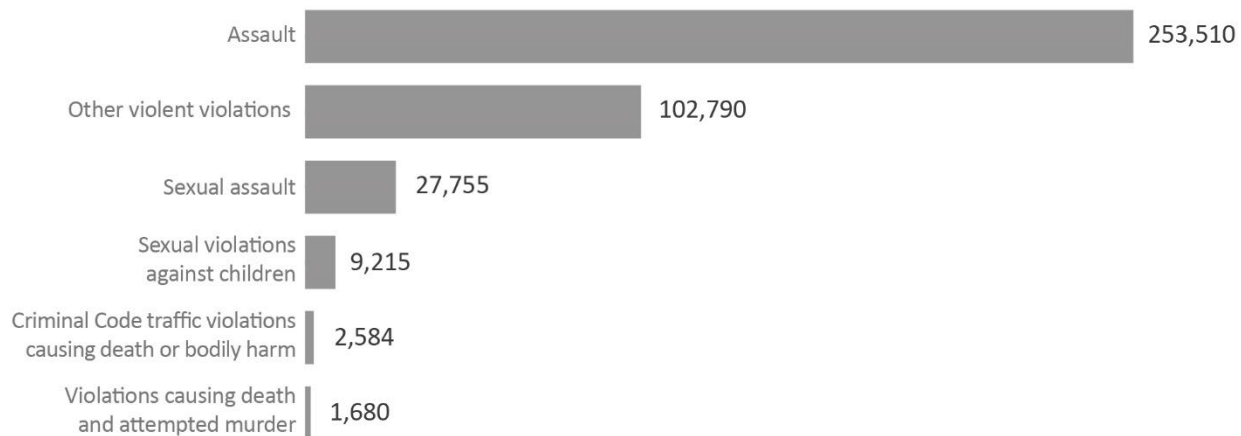
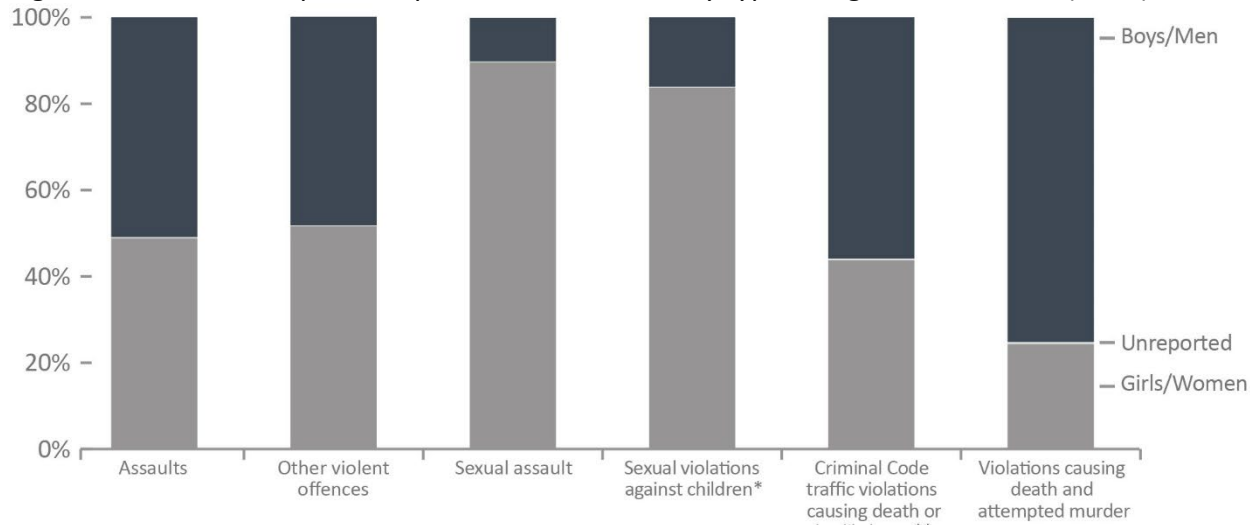


Figure A5b. Victims of police-reported violent crime by type and gender of victim (2020)



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.
- Girls/women accounted for slightly more than half (52.7%) of violent crime. Boys/men 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.

**Criminal Code traffic violations causing death or bodily harm includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, failure to stop and other Criminal Code traffic violations.

Excludes victims where age is over 89.

Figures A5a and A5b in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure F6a and F6b in the 2020 CCRSO. The 2020 CCRSO reported rates per 1,000 whereas in the current report, they are per 100,000.

Police-reported violent crime by type and gender of victim

Table A5 Police-reported violent crime by type and gender of victim (2020)

Type of Crime	Gender of Victim						Total	
	Girls and Women		Boys and Men		Not Reported		#	%
	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Assaults	123,710	58.7	128,993	69.5	807	74.4	253,510	63.8
Other violent violations	52,993	25.1	49,620	26.7	177	16.3	102,790	25.9
Sexual assault	24,881	11.8	2,814	1.5	60	5.5	27,755	7.0
Sexual violations against children*	7,715	3.7	1,480	0.8	20	1.8	9,215	2.3
Criminal Code traffic violations causing death or bodily harm**	1,129	0.5	1,444	0.8	11	1.0	2,584	0.7
Violations causing death and attempted murder	409	0.2	1,262	0.7	9	0.8	1,680	0.4
Total	210,837		185,613		1,084		397,534	

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.

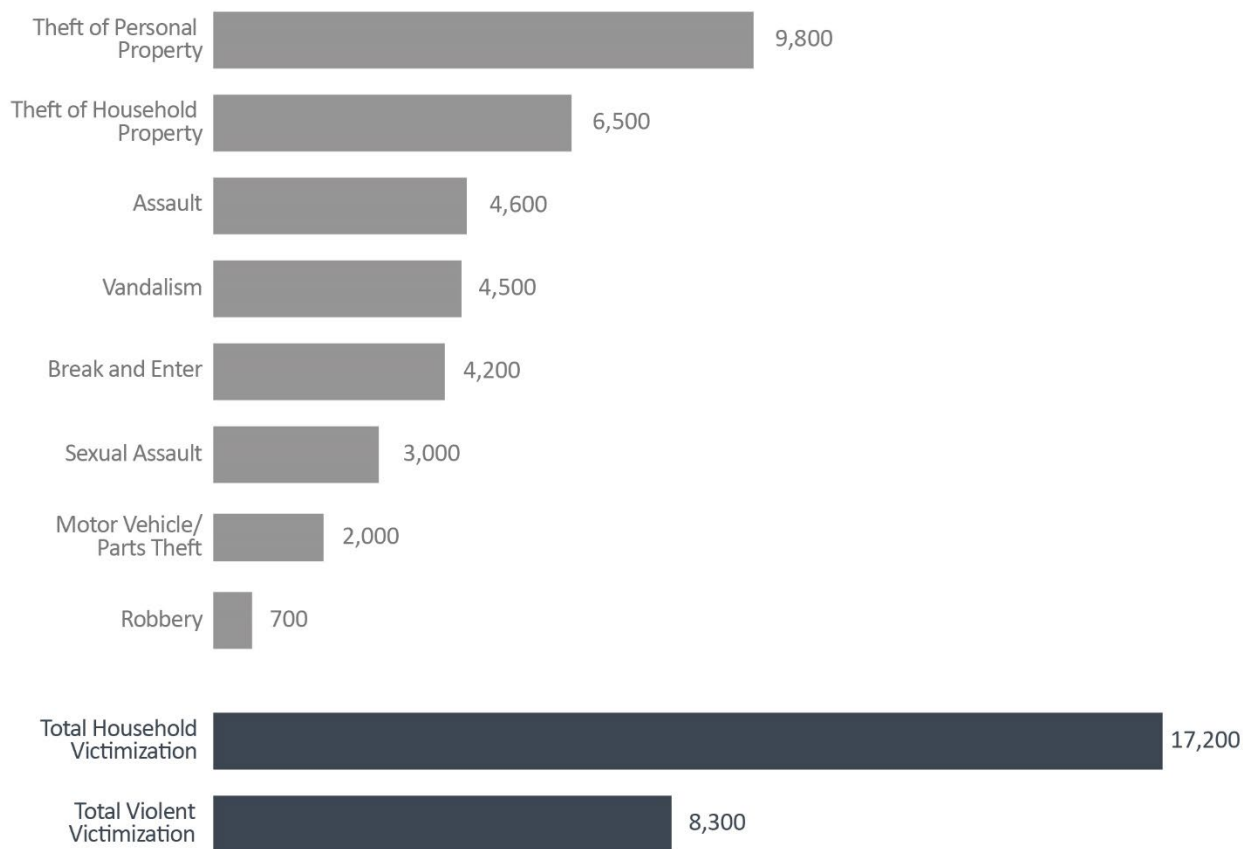
**Criminal Code traffic violations causing death or bodily harm includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, failure to stop and other Criminal Code traffic violations.

Excludes victims where age is over 89.

Table A5 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table F6 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Self-reported victimization rate

Figure A6 Victims of self-reported crime by type (2019). Rate per 100,000



Source: General Social Survey (GSS) Canadians' Safety, 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

General Social Survey (GSS) Canadians' Safety are reported per 1,000 population, these are converted to per 100,000 in the CCRSO for ease of comparison with police reported rates.

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.

The GSS Canadians' Safety is conducted every 5 years, the most recent data available is from 2019. The GSS excludes those under age 15.

Figure A6 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure F3 in the 2020 CCRSO. The 2020 CCRSO reported rates per 1,000 whereas in the current report, they are per 100,000 to allow for easier comparison to police-reported crime rates.

Self-reported victimization rate

Table A6 Victims of self-reported crime by type (2019). Rate per 100,000

Type of Violent Victimization	Rate
Theft of Personal Property	9,800
Theft of Household Property	6,500
Physical Assault	4,600
Vandalism	4,500
Break and Enter	4,200
Sexual Assault	3,000
Motor Vehicle/Parts Theft	2,000
Robbery	700
Total Household Victimization	17,200
Total Violent Victimization	8,300

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

Notes

General Social Survey (GSS) Canadians' Safety are reported per 1,000 population, these are converted to per 100,000 in the CCRSO for ease of comparison with police reported rates.

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.

The GSS Canadians' Safety is conducted every 5 years, the most recent data available is from 2019. The GSS excludes those under age 15.

Table A6 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table F3 in the 2020 CCRSO. The 2020 CCRSO reported rates per 1,000 whereas in the current report, they are per 100,000 to allow for easier comparison to police-reported crime rates.

Self-reported violent victimization rate by type, gender, and age

Figure A7a. Self-reported violent victimization rate by type and gender (2019). Rate per 100,000

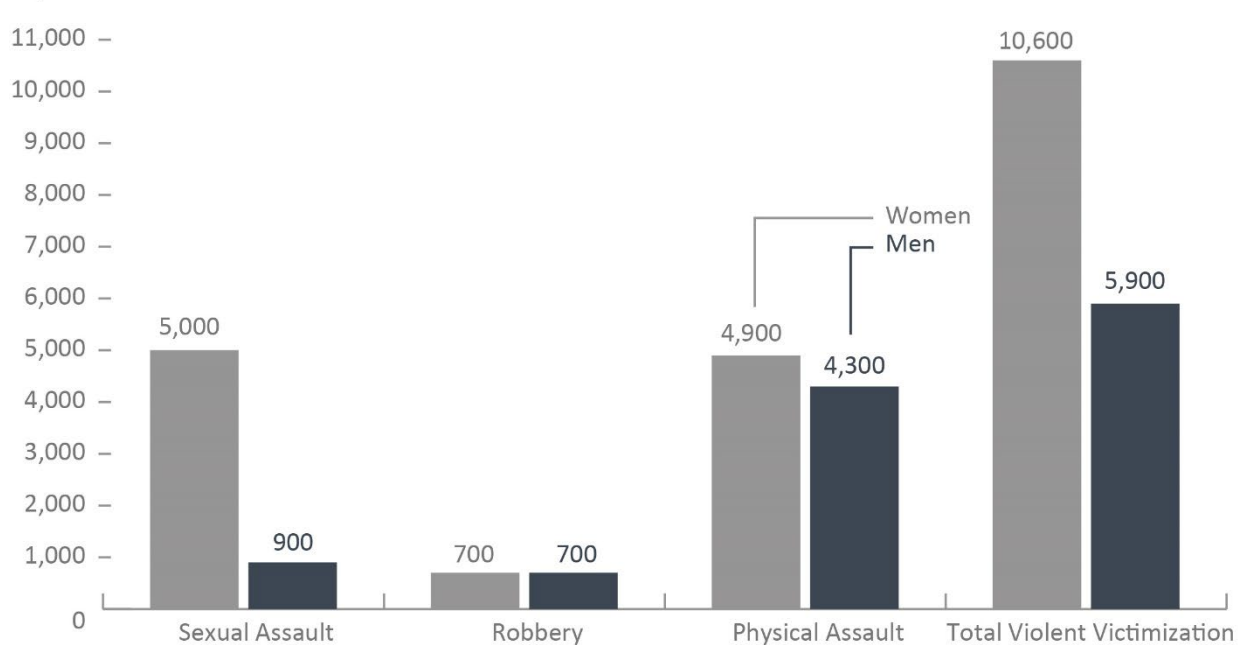
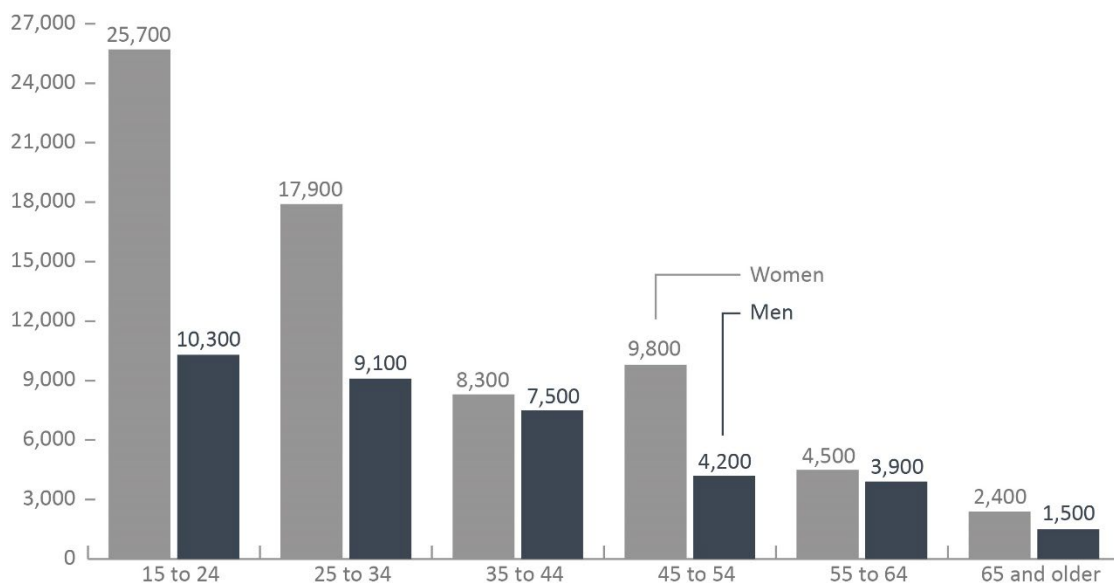


Figure A7b. Self-reported violent victimization rate by age (2019). Rate per 100,000



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 15,400 per 100,000), followed by ages 25 to 34 (with a difference of 8,800 per 100,000).

Notes

General Social Survey (GSS) Canadians' Safety are reported per 1,000 population, these are converted to per 100,000 in the CCRSO for ease of comparison with police reported rates.

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. The GSS Canadians' Safety is conducted every 5 years, the most recent data available is from 2019. The GSS excludes those under age 15. Figures A7a and A7b in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figures F2a and F2b in the 2020 CCRSO. The 2020 CCRSO reported rates per 1, 000 whereas in the current report, they are per 100, 000 to allow for easier comparison to police-reported crime rates.

Self-reported violent victimization rate by type, gender, and age

Table A7a. Self-reported violent victimization rate by type and gender (2019). Rate per 100,000

Type of Violent Victimization	Women	Men
Sexual Assault	5,000	900
Robbery	700	700
Physical Assault	4,900	4,300
Total Violent Victimization	10,600	5,900

Table A7b. Self-reported violent victimization rate by age (2019). Rate per 100,000

Age Group	Women	Men
15 to 24	25,700	10,300
25 to 34	17,900	9,100
35 to 44	8,300	7,500
45 to 54	9,800	4,200
55 to 64	4,500	3,900
65 and older	2,400	1,500

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

Notes

General Social Survey (GSS) Canadians' Safety are reported per 1,000 population, these are converted to per 100,000 in the CCRSO for ease of comparison with police reported rates.

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.

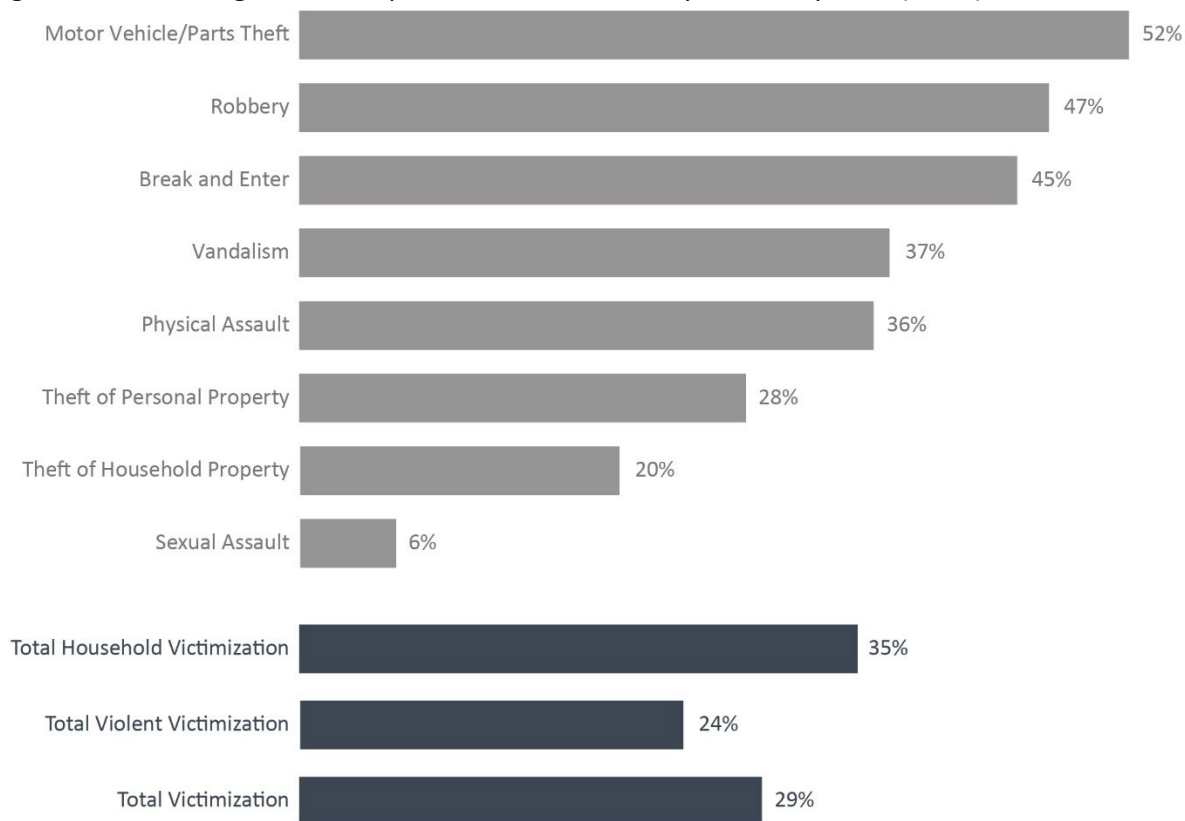
Total violent victimization includes the following categories asked in the General Social Survey: physical assault, sexual assault, and robbery.

The GSS Canadians' Safety is conducted every 5 years, the most recent data available is from 2019. The GSS excludes those under age 15.

Tables A7a and A7b in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Tables F2a and F2b in the 2020 CCRSO. The 2020 CCRSO reported rates per 1, 000 whereas in the current report, they are per 100, 000 to allow for easier comparison to police-reported crime rates.

Self-reported victimization reported to police by crime

Figure A8 Percentage of self-reported victimization reported to police (2019)



Source: General Social Survey (GSS) Canadians' Safety, 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

General Social Survey (GSS) Canadians' Safety are reported per 1,000 population, these are converted to per 100,000 in the CCRSO for ease of comparison with police reported rates.

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.

The GSS Canadians' Safety is conducted every 5 years, the most recent data available is from 2019. The GSS excludes those under age 15.

Figure A8 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure F1 in the 2020 CCRSO. The 2020 CCRSO reported rates per 1,000 whereas in the current report, they are per 100,000 to allow for easier comparison to police-reported crime rates.

Self-reported victimization to police by crime

Table A8 Percentage of self-reported victimization 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) Canadians' Safety, Statistics Canada.

Notes

General Social Survey (GSS) Canadians' Safety are reported per 1,000 population, these are converted to per 100,000 in the CCRSO for ease of comparison with police reported rates.

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.

The GSS Canadians' Safety is conducted every 5 years, the most recent data available is from 2019. The GSS excludes those under age 15.

Table A8 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table F1 in the 2020 CCRSO. The 2020 CCRSO reported rates per 1,000 whereas in the current report, they are per 100,000 to allow for easier comparison to police-reported crime rates.

The rate of adults charged

Figure A9 Rate of adults charged. Rate per 100,000

Total Offences

2,250 -

2,000 -

1,750 -

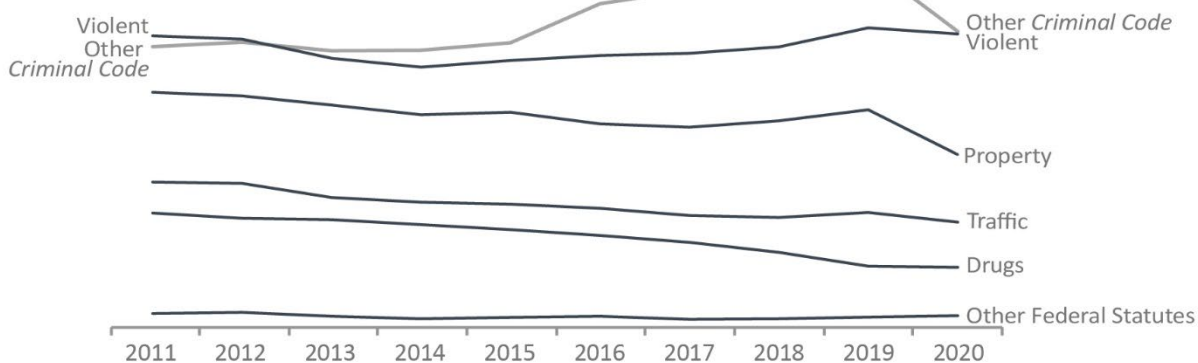
Types of Offences

750 -

500 -

250 -

0 -



Source: Table 35-10-0177-01, Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, Canada, provinces, territories and Census Metropolitan Areas

- The rate of adults charged increased 4.4% from 2016 to 2019. This was followed by a sharp decline of 12.1% between 2019 to 2020. The 2020 rate was 13.6% lower than 2011 and 8.3% lower than 2016.
- The rate of adults charged with violent crimes increased 10.3% between 2016 to 2019 and then showed a 2.1% decrease between 2019-2020. The 2020 rate is 0.7% lower than 2011 and 8.0% lower than 2016.
- The rate of adults charged with other Criminal Code offences increased by 29.6% between 2011 to 2019 and then decreased by 18.6% between 2019 and 2020.
- The rate of adults charged with Other Federal Statutes decreased 29.4% from 2011 to 2019 and then increased 15.6% from 2019 to 2020.

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.

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.
Figure A9 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure A5 in the 2020 CCRSO.

The rate of adults charged

Table A9 Rate of adults charged. Rate per 100,000

Year	Violent	Property	Traffic	Other CCC	Drugs	Total Other Fed. Stat.	Total Charged
1998	563	677	374	430	168	12	2,236
1999	590	632	371	396	185	18	2,203
2000	615	591	349	411	198	16	2,190
2001	641	584	349	451	202	18	2,256
2002	617	569	336	460	199	18	2,211
2003	598	573	326	476	172	15	2,168
2004	584	573	314	490	187	22	2,180
2005	589	550	299	479	185	22	2,131
2006	594	533	300	498	198	20	2,150
2007	577	499	298	521	208	20	2,132
2008	576	487	307	540	207	22	2,149
2009	585	490	311	532	201	20	2,152
2010	576	473	295	545	211	22	2,132
2011	548	441	271	527	213	23	2,034
2012	541	434	269	536	203	25	2,020
2013	505	417	242	519	200	18	1,910
2014	489	399	233	520	191	13	1,849
2015	501	403	230	535	182	15	1,872
2016	511	381	222	609	171	18	1,915
2017	515	375	208	635	157	12	1,906
2018	527	387	204	667	138	13	1,941
2019	563	408	214	683	113	16	1,999
2020	551	324	196	556	110	19	1,757

Source: [Table 35-10-0177-01](#), Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, Canada, provinces, territories and Census Metropolitan Areas

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.

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.

Total charges 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 charges reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada.

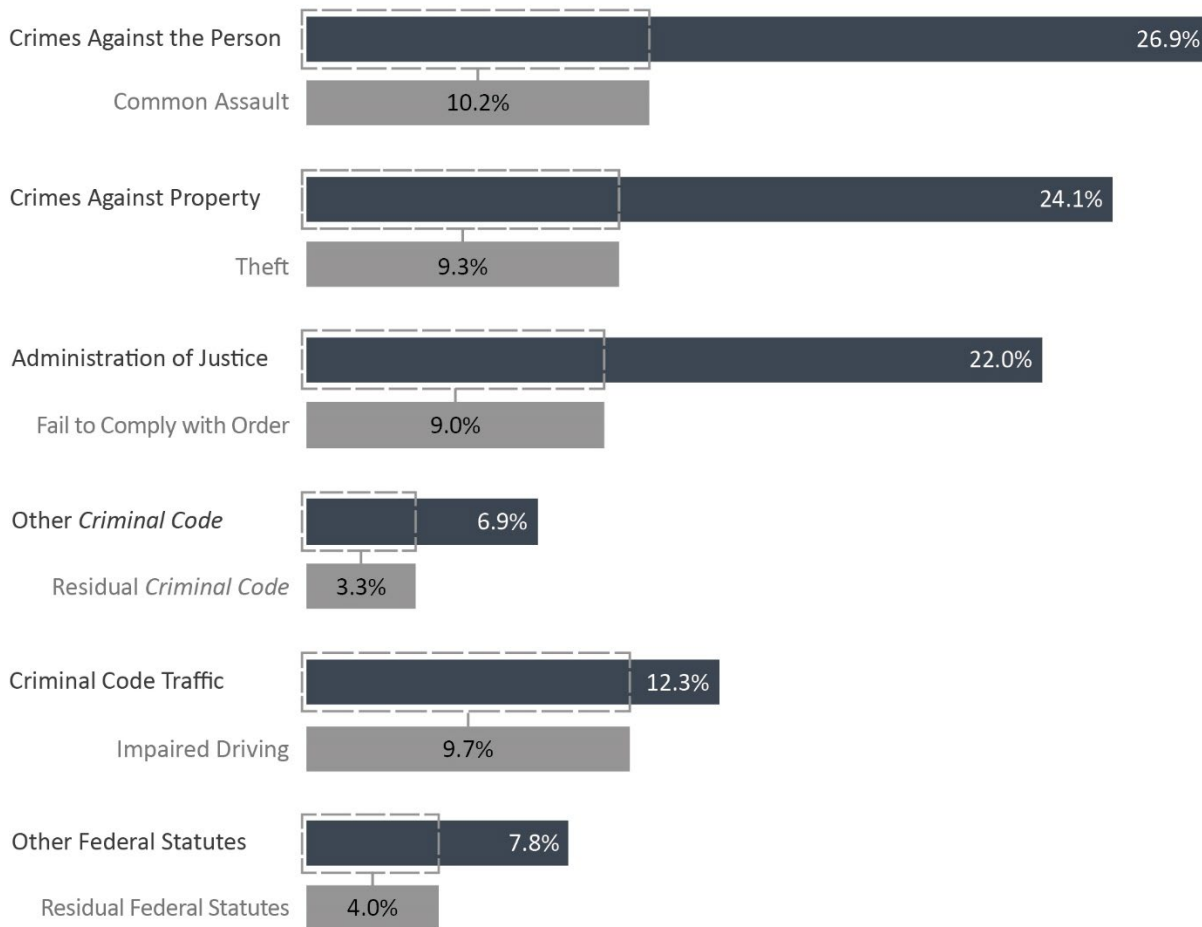
Due to rounding, rates may not add up to totals.

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

Table A9 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table A5 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Criminal Code and other Federal Statute charges among adults

Figure A10 Type of Charge (2019-20)



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 (9.3%) and impaired driving (9.7%) were the most frequent cases in adult courts in 2019-20.
- 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 22.0% of cases completed in adult criminal courts.

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*, *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.
Figure A10 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure A6 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Criminal Code and other Federal Statute charges among adults

Table A10 Type of Charge

Type of Charge	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Crimes Against the Person	80,824	85,112	89,159	82,797	84,052
Homicide and Related	259	364	376	334	316
Attempted Murder	206	203	202	214	167
Robbery	3,358	3,576	3,535	3,091	3,102
Sexual Assault	2,844	3,109	3,277	3,325	3,494
Other Sexual Offences	3,695	3,950	4,345	3,971	3,941
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	18,900	20,201	20,804	19,604	20,326
Common Assault (Level 1)	30,494	31,647	35,112	32,247	31,912
Uttering Threats	14,879	15,261	13,912	12,966	13,597
Criminal Harassment	3,345	3,538	3,749	3,310	3,590
Other Crimes Against Persons	2,844	3,263	3,847	3,735	3,607
Crimes Against Property	81,187	85,467	82,529	73,682	75,067
Theft	35,197	36,138	32,710	28,292	29,108
Break and Enter	9,325	9,968	9,706	9,179	9,494
Fraud	11,476	12,728	12,599	11,005	11,235
Mischief	12,411	12,955	13,165	12,111	11,941
Possession of Stolen Property	10,929	11,646	11,981	10,593	10,680
Other Property Crimes	1,849	2,032	2,368	2,502	2,609
Administration of Justice	78,195	80,940	73,809	67,925	68,492
Fail to Appear	4,113	4,442	4,159	4,461	4,126
Breach of Probation	30,396	30,955	29,008	26,047	27,169
Unlawfully at Large	2,591	2,693	2,872	2,705	2,714
Fail to Comply with Order	33,290	34,632	30,080	27,680	27,721
Other Admin. Justice	7,805	8,218	7,690	7,032	6,762
Other Criminal Code	18,552	20,447	23,458	22,007	21,545
Weapons	10,340	10,958	11,322	10,704	10,734
Prostitution	172	402	52	23	10
Disturbing the Peace	1,054	938	740	632	625
Residual <i>Criminal Code</i>	6,986	8,149	11,344	10,648	10,176
Criminal Code Traffic	46,086	45,833	44,197	39,346	38,423
Impaired Driving	36,308	35,993	34,941	30,721	30,104
Other <i>CC</i> Traffic	9,778	9,840	9,256	8,625	8,319
Other Federal Statutes	39,390	38,371	36,302	29,691	24,361
Drug Possession	12,517	10,675	8,592	6,531	4,925
Other Drug Offences	8,550	8,506	8,139	7,429	6,434
Residual Federal Statutes	17,147	18,179	18,695	14,975	12,336
Total Offences	344,234	356,170	349,454	315,448	311,940

Source: [Table 35-10-0027-01](#), 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 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 table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Table A10 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table A6 in the 2020 CCRSO.

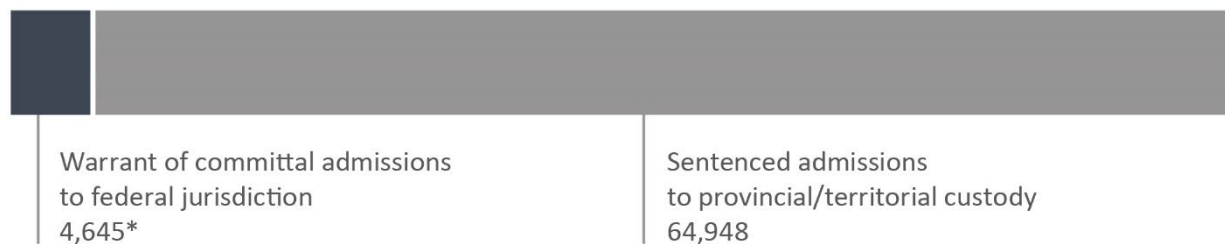
Decisions in adult criminal court

Figure A11 Cases in adult criminal court and admissions to custody (2019-20)

Total cases in adult criminal court
311,940



Total admissions to custody
69,604



Sources:

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

- During 2019-20, there were 4,645* warrant of committal admissions to a federal institution or Healing Lodge.
- In 2019-20, there were 189,546 cases with guilty findings in adult criminal court.
- In 2019-20, there were 64,948 sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, compared to 4,645 warrant of committal admissions for offenders sentenced to a federal institution or Healing Lodge.

Notes

*2020-21 data is available for warrant of committal admissions to federal jurisdiction (CSC). In 2020-21, there were 3,133 warrant of committal admissions to a federal institution or Healing Lodge. Warrant of Committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts. Only Warrant of Committal data were available for 2020-21 data therefore, 2019-20 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 admissions at the time of year end data 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.

Figure A11 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure A8 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Decisions in adult criminal court

Table A11 Cases in adult criminal court and admissions to custody

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total Case Decisions* in Adult Criminal Court ¹	356,170	349,454	315,448	311,940	Not available**
Cases with Guilty Findings in Adult Criminal Court ¹	224,410	217,433	193,889	189,546	Not available**
Total Cases without Guilty Findings in Criminal Court ¹	131,760	132,021	121,559	122,394	Not available**
Acquitted ¹	13,029	12,637	11,340	9,714	Not available**
Stayed or withdrawn ¹	114,554	115,291	106,200	109,008	Not available**
Other decisions ¹	4,177	4,093	4,019	3,672	Not available**
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody ²	84,543	80,759	72,312	64,948	Not available**
Warrant of Committal- Admission to FED (CSC) ³	4,907	5,001	5,014	4,645	3,133

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 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.

**Data from 2020-21 were not yet released during the preparation of this report.

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.

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).

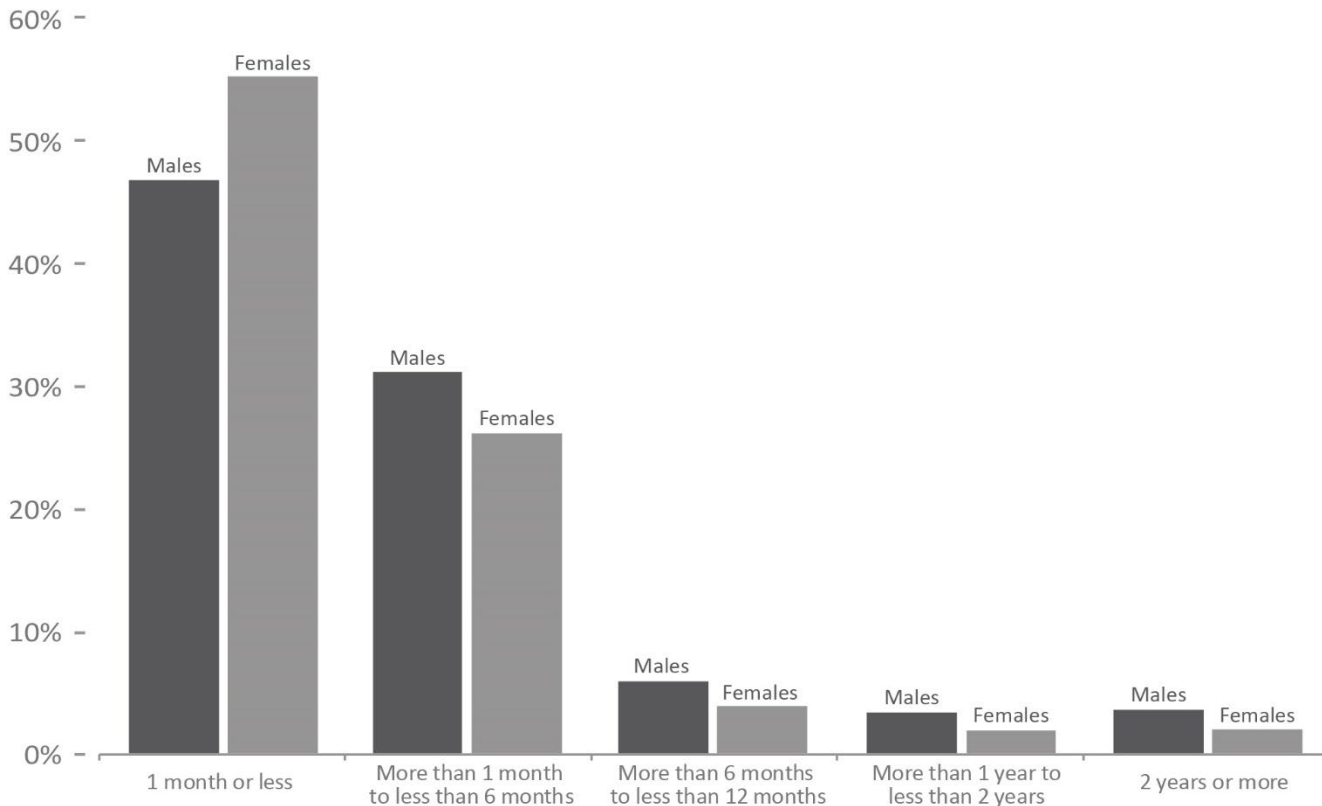
These numbers refer to the total number of admissions to a federal institution or Healing Lodge during each fiscal year and may be greater than the actual number of offenders admitted, since an individual offender may be admitted more than once in a given year.

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 admissions at the time of year end data 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.

Table A11 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table A8 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Length of adult custodial sentences

Figure A12 Length of prison sentence ordered by the court (2019-20)



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

- Just under half (44.8%) 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.
- 55.1% of females and 46.7% of males who were incarcerated following a guilty* finding received a sentence of one month or less, and 81.2% of females and 77.8% 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.

Length unknown includes indeterminate custody sentences. In some provinces/territories, particularly British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Quebec and New Brunswick, the unknown category may include guilty cases with custody where the custodial sentence ordered has already been served and the time remaining is equal to zero.

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.

Figure A12 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure A7 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Length of adult custodial sentences

Table A12 Length of prison sentence ordered by the court

Length of Prison Sentence	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
	%	%	%	%	%
1 month or less					
Females	64.4	63.7	62.8	59.5	55.1
Males	51.9	52.0	50.3	49.4	46.7
Total	49.4	49.4	47.8	46.9	44.8
More than 1 month up to 6 months					
Females	22.8	22.0	22.2	23.8	26.1
Males	30.4	29.9	30.1	29.9	31.1
Total	27.7	27.2	27.2	27.3	28.5
More than 6 months up to 12 months					
Females	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.8
Males	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.8
Total	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.2
More than 1 year up to less than 2 years					
Females	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Males	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3
Total	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
2 years or More					
Females	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9
Males	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.5
Total	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.1
Length unknown					
Females	5.5	7.2	7.8	9.6	11.3
Males	5.3	6.5	7.4	8.3	9.5
Total	11.7	12.9	14.1	14.8	15.4

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.

Length unknown includes indeterminate custody sentences. In some provinces/territories, particularly British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Quebec and New Brunswick, the unknown category may include guilty cases with custody where the custodial sentence ordered has already been served and the time remaining is equal to zero.

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.

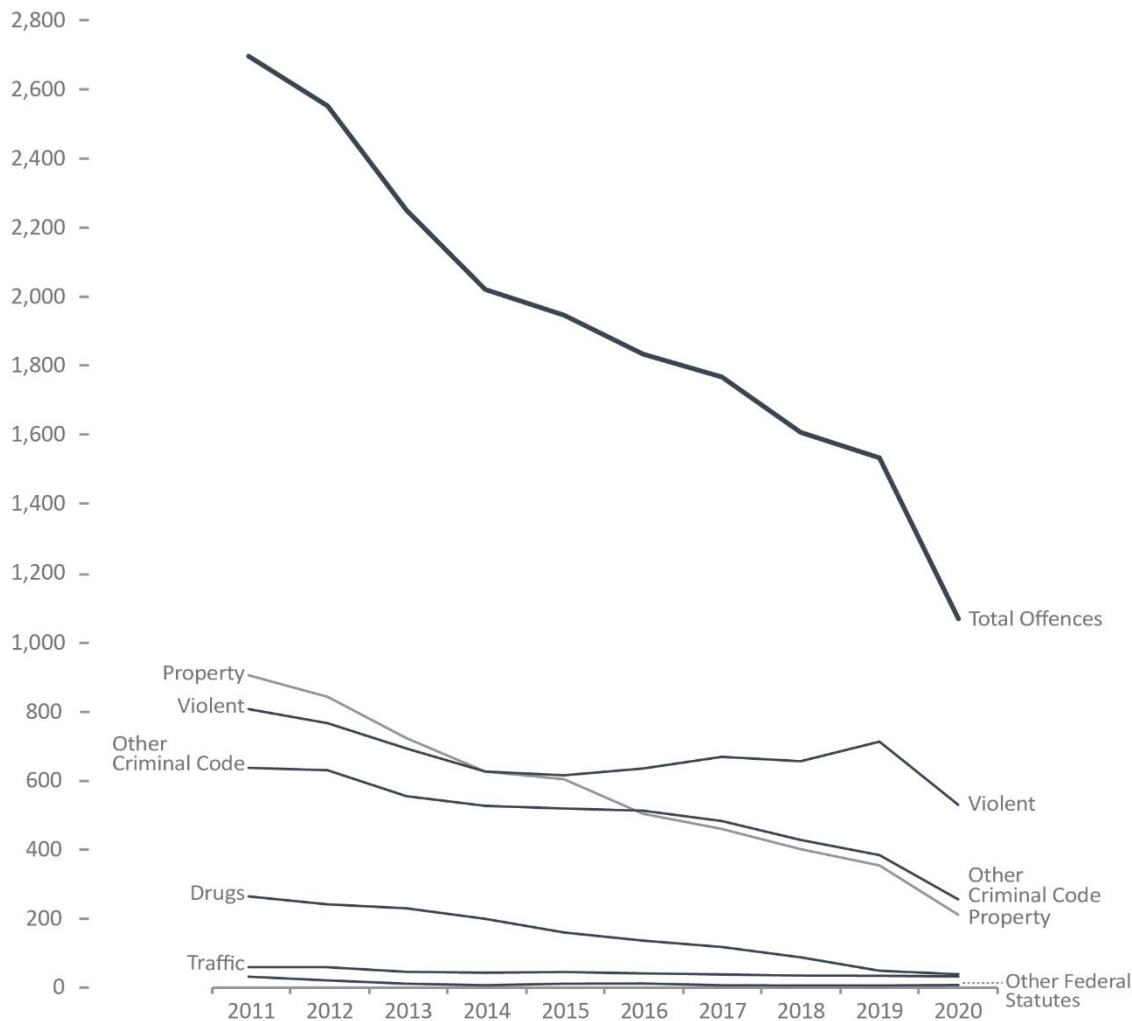
Due to rounding, totals may not add up to 100 percent.

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

Table A12 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table A7 in the 2020 CCRSO.

The rate of youth charged

Figure A13 Rate of youth charged. Rate per 100,000



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

- Since 2011, the rate of youth charged decreased by 60.4%. There was a sharp decline of 29.8% between 2019 to 2020.
- Between 2016 to 2019 there was 10.7% increase in the rate of youth charged with a violent crime followed by a 24.7% decrease between 2019 to 2020. The rate of youth charged with violent crimes is 16.7% lower than 2016.
- Between 2016 to 2019 there was a decrease in all non-violent crime categories. The largest decline was a 65.1% decline in charges for drug offences. The decline in youth charged continued between 2019 to 2020. The largest decline was a 39.7% decline in charges for property crime between 2019 to 2020.

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 aged 12 to 17.

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

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, extortion, robbery, firearms, and other violent offences such as uttering threats and criminal harassment. Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle theft, other theft, possession of stolen property, fraud, mischief and arson.

The total charges in the Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview includes traffic offences and violations of federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal charges. As a result, the total charges 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.

Figure A13 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure A9 in the 2020 CCRSO.

The rate of youth charged

Table A13 Rate of youth charged. Rate per 100,000

Year	Violent	Property	Traffic	Other CCC	Drugs	Total Other Fed. Stat.	Total Charged
1998	994	2500	--	870	226	4	4,595
1999	1060	2237	--	728	266	2	4,293
2000	1136	2177	--	760	317	4	4,393
2001	1157	2119	--	840	343	6	4,466
2002	1102	2009	--	793	337	6	4,247
2003	953	1570	--	726	208	5	3,464
2004	918	1395	--	691	230	5	3,240
2005	924	1276	--	660	214	10	3,084
2006	917	1216	--	680	240	16	3,068
2007	943	1211	75	732	260	17	3,239
2008	909	1130	74	730	267	19	3,130
2009	888	1143	68	698	238	30	3,065
2010	860	1035	62	669	255	31	2,912
2011	806	904	58	636	263	31	2,697
2012	765	842	58	629	240	20	2,556
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	1,946
2016	634	503	40	512	135	11	1,836
2017	668	459	37	482	117	6	1,769
2018	655	399	34	427	87	5	1,607
2019	702	348	33	384	47	6	1,521
2020	528	210	31	254	38	6	1,068

Source: [Table 35-10-0177-01](#), Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, Canada, provinces, territories and Census Metropolitan Areas

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.

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.

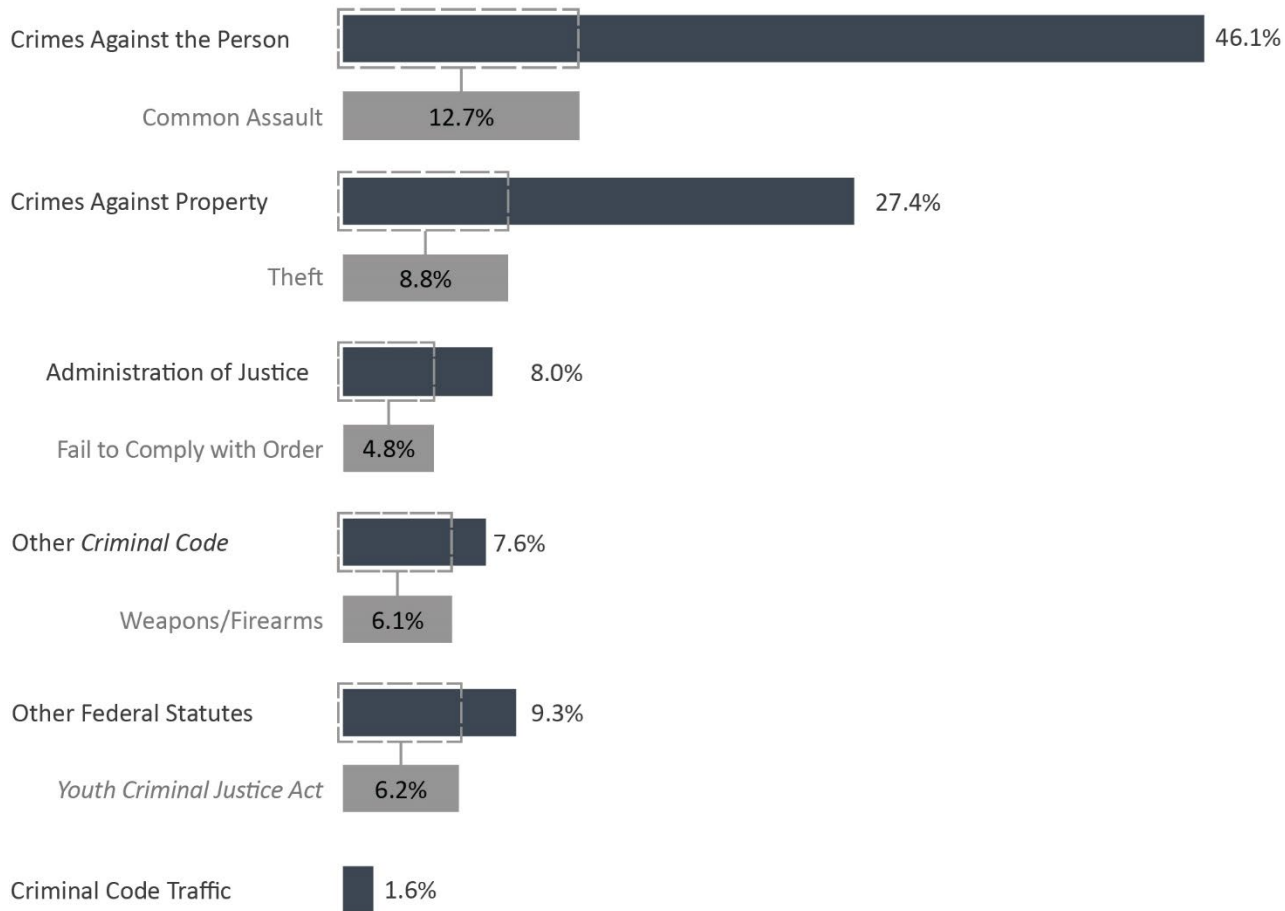
Total charges in the Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview includes traffic offences and violations of federal statutes to provide a measure of all criminal offences. As a result, the total charges reported here is higher than that reported by Statistics Canada.

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

Table A13 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table A9 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Criminal Code and other Federal Statute charges among youth

Figure A14 Percentage of all *Criminal Code* and other federal statute charges (2019-20)



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 (12.7%), closely followed by theft (8.8%).
- 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 8.0% of cases completed in youth criminal courts.

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.

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

Figure A14 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure A10 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Criminal Code and other Federal Statute charges among youth

Table A14 Number of all Criminal Code and other federal statute charges

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Crimes Against the Person	9,653	9,917	10,586	10,183	10,174
Common Assault	2,586	2,641	2,923	2,651	2,794
Major Assault	2,094	2,149	2,154	2,076	2,099
Sexual Assault/Other Sexual Offences	1,442	1,536	1,701	1,794	1,780
Robbery	1,475	1,516	1,650	1,524	1,467
Homicide and Attempted Murder	55	54	43	49	41
Other Crimes Against the Person	2,001	2,021	2,115	1,977	1,993
Crimes Against Property	10,652	9,627	8,609	7,211	6,038
Theft	3,671	3,280	2,822	2,397	1,951
Break and Enter	2,386	2,193	1,854	1,502	1,126
Mischief	2,091	1,819	1,676	1,460	1,280
Possession of Stolen Property	1,817	1,621	1,490	1,183	1,060
Fraud	377	423	405	385	378
Other Crimes Against Property	310	291	362	284	243
Administration of Justice	3,394	3,113	2,528	2,155	1,766
Failure to Comply with Order	2,209	2,067	1,590	1,370	1,070
Other Administration of Justice	1,185	1,046	938	764	696
Other Criminal Code	1,946	1,888	1,875	1,650	1,688
Weapons/Firearms	1,406	1,408	1,433	1,293	1,344
Residual <i>Criminal Code</i>	468	416	406	331	310
Disturbing the Peace	65	50	33	26	33
Prostitution	7	14	3	0	1
Criminal Code Traffic	569	554	490	426	360
Other Federal Statutes	5,504	4,609	3,831	3,031	2,045
Drug Possession	1,551	1,129	930	703	254
Other Drug Offences	725	653	540	461	326
Youth Criminal Justice Act	3,094	2,701	2,317	1,837	1,371
Residual Federal Statutes	134	126	44	30	94
Total	31,718	29,708	27,919	24,656	22,071

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 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.

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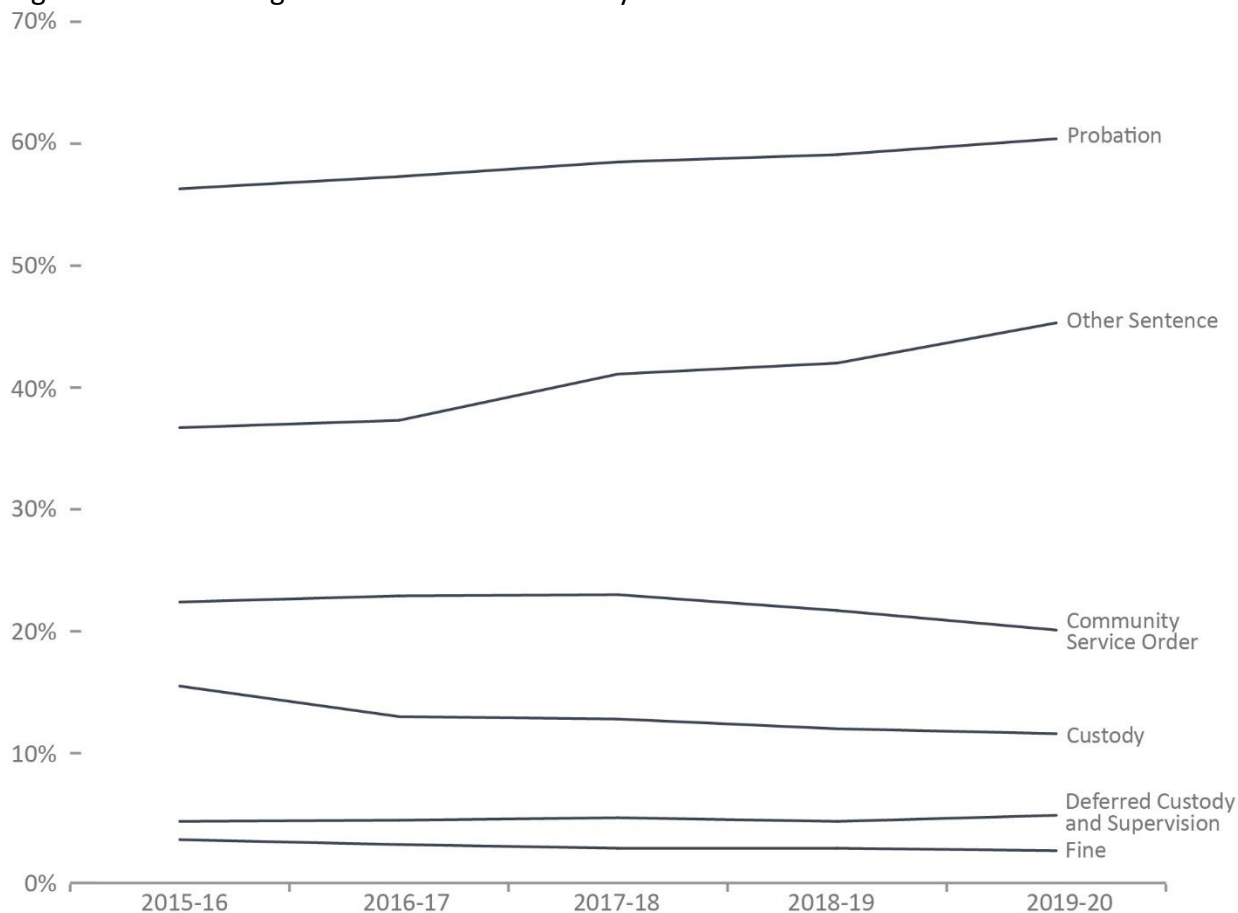
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Table A14 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table A10 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Youth criminal court sentences: 5-year trend

Figure A15 Percentage of sentence received in youth criminal court



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

- Probation has consistently been the most common sentence in youth criminal court. In 2019-20, 59.0% of youth found guilty were sentenced to probation.
- Custody sentences have been declining in the last 5 years with this decline more pronounced among females than males. In 2019-20, 12.0% of all guilty cases resulted in the youth being sentenced to custody. Among females 6.3% of guilty cases resulted in custody sentences and among males 13.3% of guilty cases resulted in a custody sentence.

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.

Figure A15 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure A11 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Youth criminal court sentences: 5-year trend

Table A15 Percentage of sentence received in youth criminal court

Type of Sentence	Sex	Year				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
		%	%	%	%	%
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.

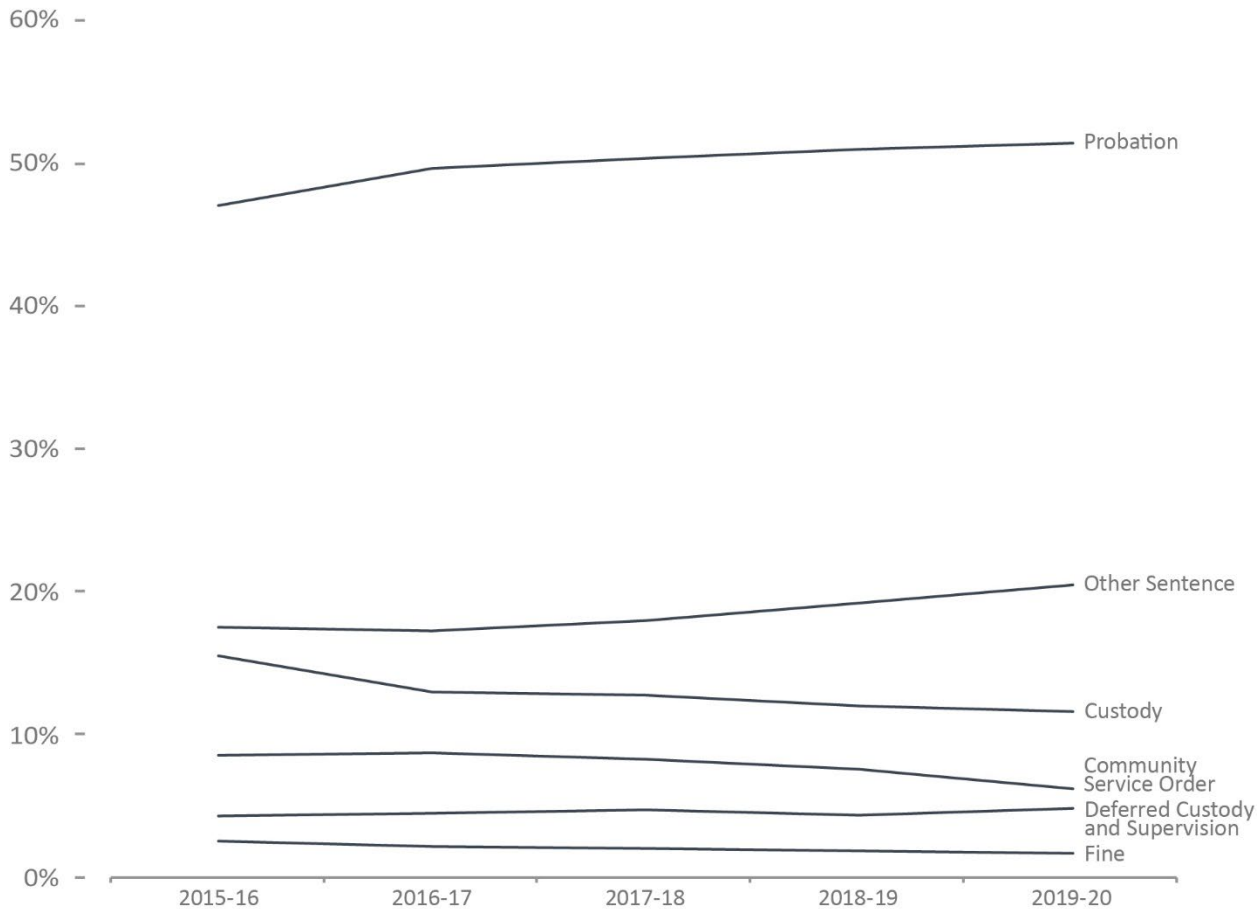
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Table A15 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table A11 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Youth criminal court sentences for most serious sentence: 5-year trend

Figure A16 Percentage of youth criminal 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 2019-20, 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 the least frequent sentences (4.3%).

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.

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

Figure A16 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure A12 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Youth criminal court sentences for most serious sentence: 5-year trend

Table A16 Percentage of youth criminal court sentence for most serious sentence*

Type of Sentence	Sex	Year				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
		%	%	%	%	%
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.

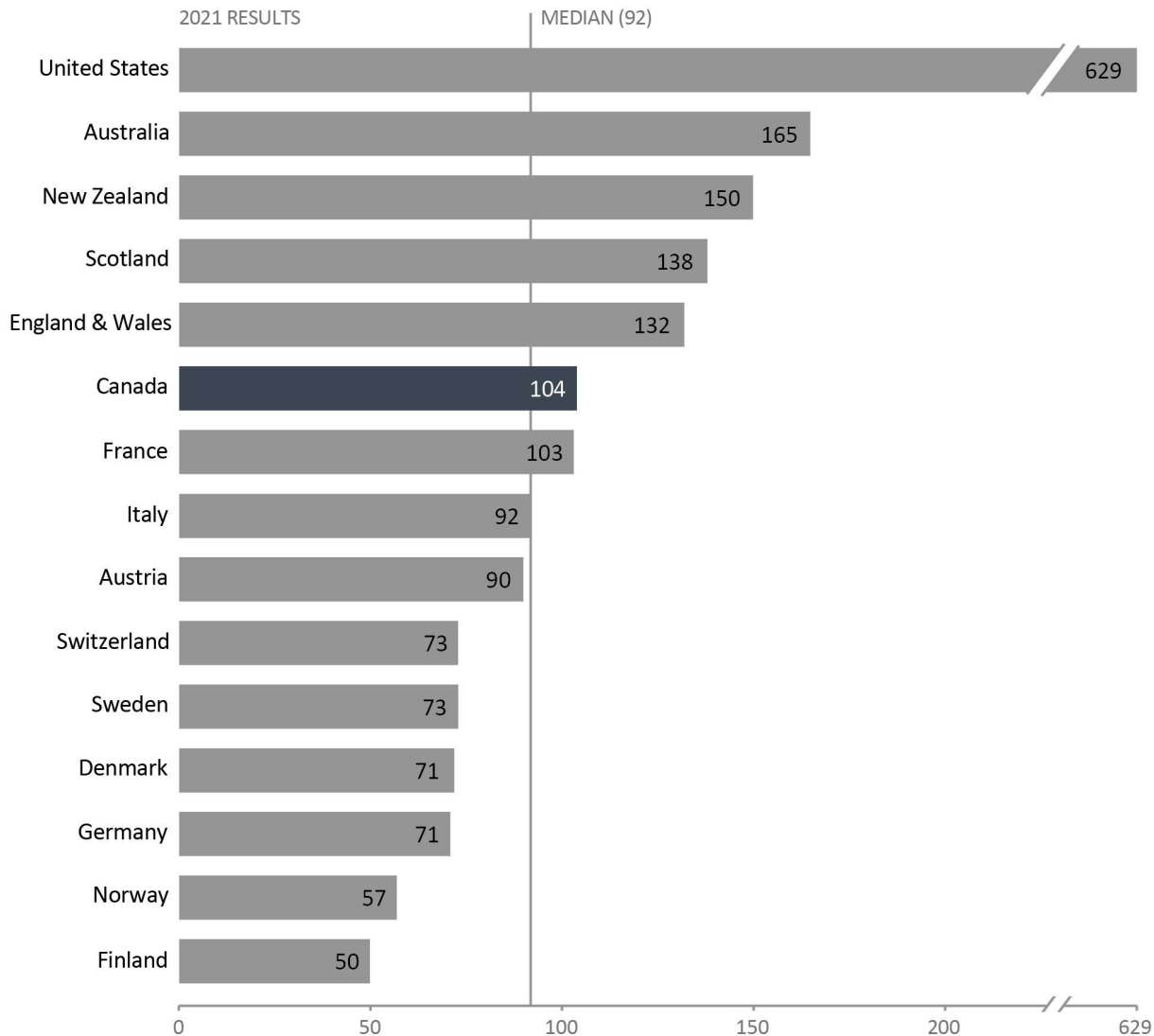
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Table A16 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table A12 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Incarceration rates across Western and European countries

Figure A17 Prison population (2021). Rate per 100,000



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

- In 2021, 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 629 per 100,000.
- Finland's incarceration rate was 50 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 February 16th, 2022 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.
 Figure A17 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure A3 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Incarceration rates across Western and European countries

Table A17 Prison population. Rate per 100,000

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
United States	730	716	707	698	693	666	655	655	639	629
New Zealand	194	192	190	190	203	214	214	201	188	150
England & Wales	154	148	149	148	147	146	140	140	131	132
Scotland	151	147	144	144	142	138	143	149	136	138
Australia	129	130	143	151	152	168	172	170	160	165
Canada	114	118	118	106	114	114	114	107	104	104
Italy	109	106	88	86	90	95	98	101	89	92
Austria	104	98	99	95	93	94	98	98	95	90
France	102	101	102	100	103	103	100	105	90	103
Germany	83	79	81	78	78	77	75	77	69	71
Switzerland	76	82	87	84	83	82	81	81	80	73
Sweden	70	67	57	60	53	57	59	61	68	73
Denmark	74	73	67	61	58	59	63	63	68	72
Norway	73	72	75	71	74	74	63	60	49	57
Finland	59	58	55	57	55	57	51	53	53	50

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

Notes

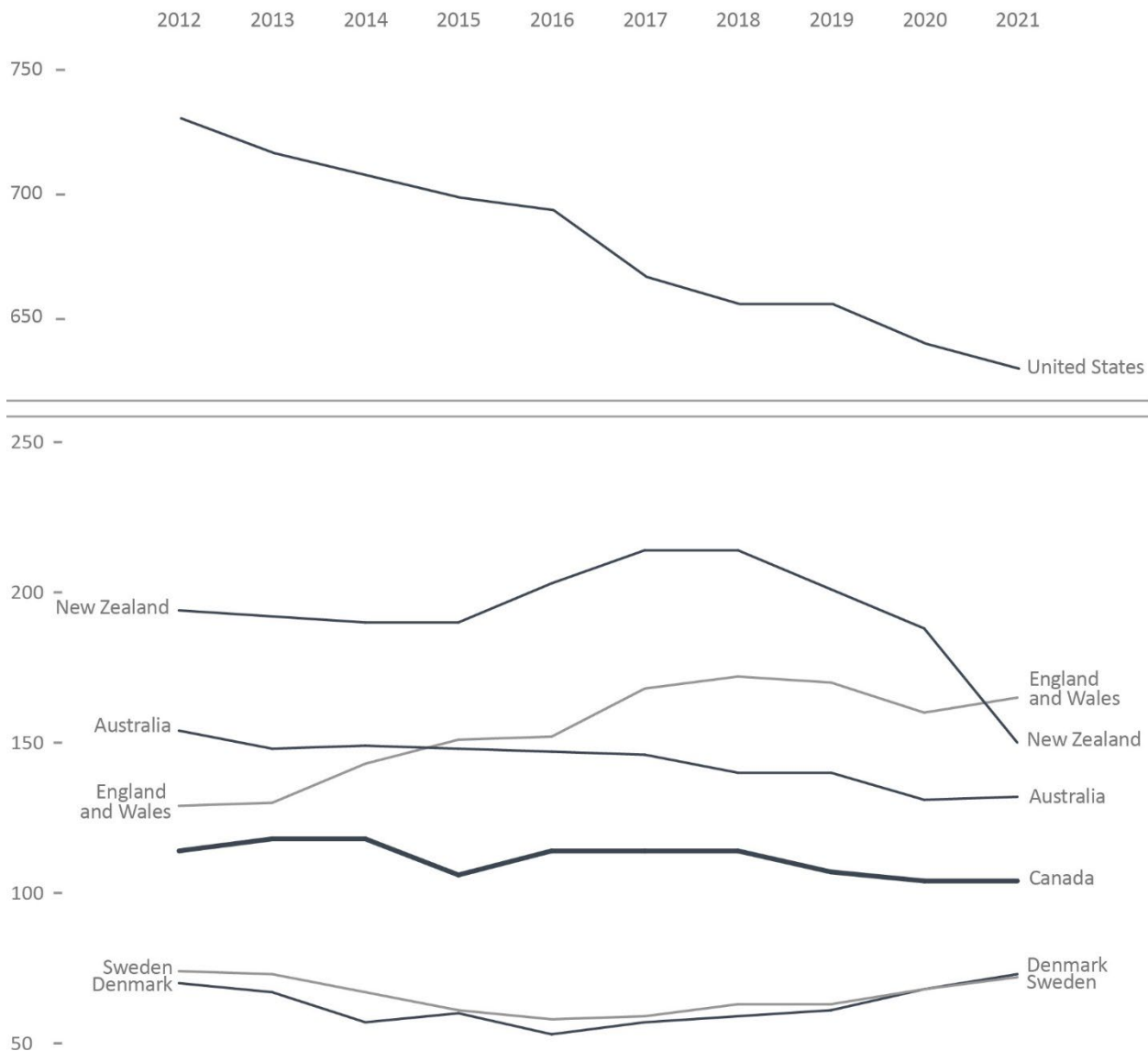
Table A17 and A18 display the same data.

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 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 16th, 2022 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.

Table A17 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table A3 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Incarceration rates across Western and European countries: 10-year trend

Figure A18 Prison population. Rate per 100,000



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

- From 2012 to 2019 incarceration rates declined in most Western and European countries. A notable exception is England and Wales where there was a 31.8% increase in the incarceration rate.
- From 2019 to 2021 incarceration rates declined in most Western and European countries. Notable exceptions include Sweden and Denmark which showed a 19.7% and 14.3% respective increase in incarceration rates.
- New Zealand showed the greatest decline between 2019 to 2021 (25.4%).
- Canada’s incarceration rate declined 6.1% between 2012 to 2019 and declined a further 2.8% from 2019-2021.

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 16th, 2022, 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. Figure A18 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure A4 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Incarceration rates across Western and European countries: 10-year trend

Table A18 Prison population. Rate per 100,000

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
United States	730	716	707	698	693	666	655	655	639	629
New Zealand	194	192	190	190	203	214	214	201	188	150
Australia	154	148	149	148	147	146	140	140	131	132
Scotland	151	147	144	144	142	138	143	149	136	138
England & Wales	129	130	143	151	152	168	172	170	160	165
Canada	114	118	118	106	114	114	114	107	104	104
Austria	109	106	88	86	90	95	98	101	89	92
France	104	98	99	95	93	94	98	98	95	90
Italy	102	101	102	100	103	103	100	105	90	103
Switzerland	83	79	81	78	78	77	75	77	69	71
Germany	76	82	87	84	83	82	81	81	80	73
Denmark	70	67	57	60	53	57	59	61	68	73
Sweden	74	73	67	61	58	59	63	63	68	72
Finland	73	72	75	71	74	74	63	60	49	57
Norway	59	58	55	57	55	57	51	53	53	50

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

Notes

Table A17 and A18 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.

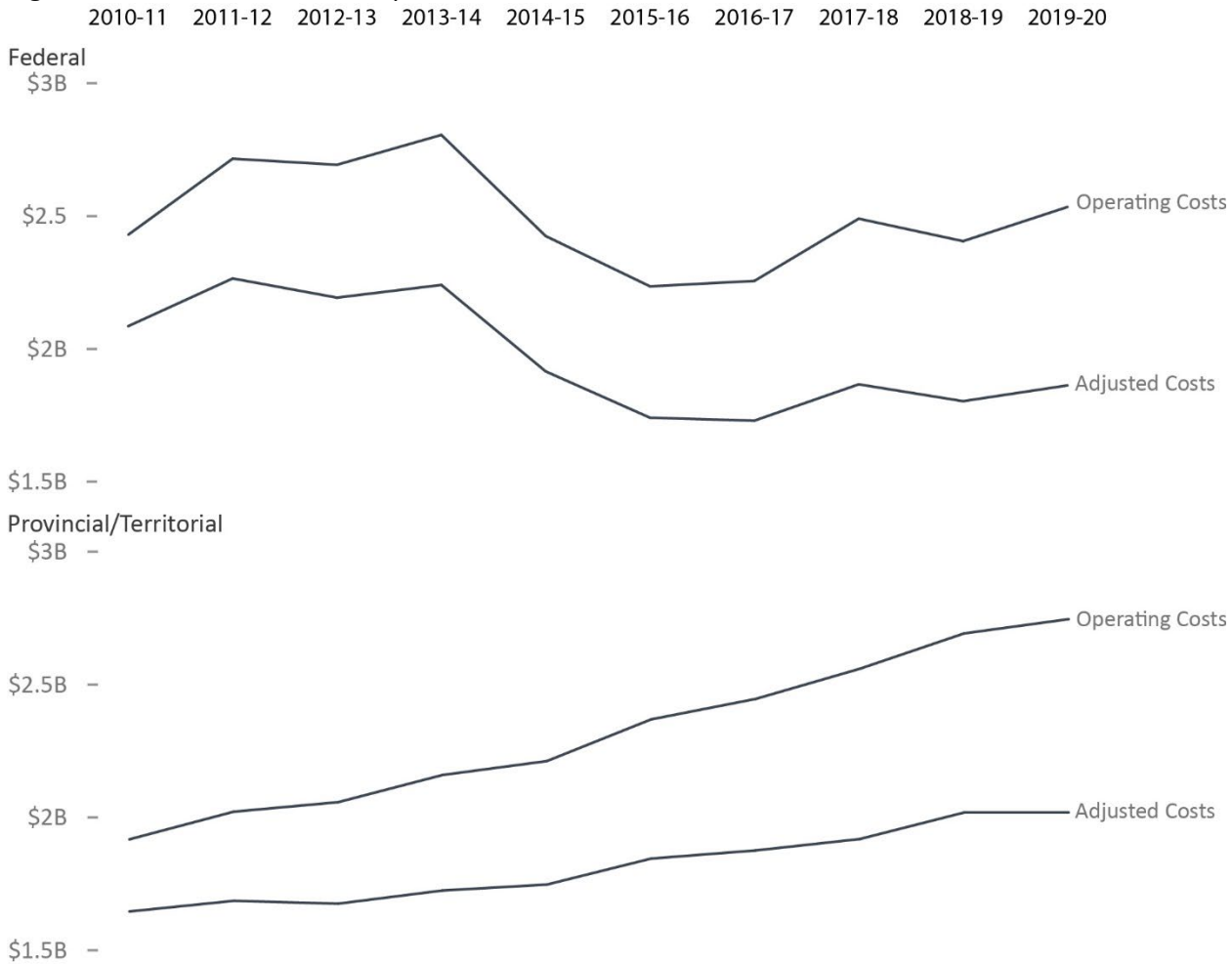
Incarceration rates from the World Prison Brief are based on the most recently available data at the time the list was compiled. For 2020, the data was retrieved online on February 16th, 2022 at www.prisonstudies.org which contains the most up to date information available. Additionally, different practices and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

Table A18 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table A4 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Section B: Corrections Administration

Correction costs federally and provincially/territorially

Figure B1 Costs of federal and provincial/territorial corrections



Sources: Federal costs are from Correctional Service Canada; Office of the Correctional Investigator; Parole Board of Canada. Provincial/Territorial costs are from Table 35-10-0013-01, Adult Correctional Services, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Costs of federal corrections were \$2.53 billion in 2019-20. This was a 5.4% increase compared to the prior year and is 4.3% higher than 2011-2012. When considering adjusted costs there was a 10.7% decrease in spending between 2010-11 to 2019-20.
- Costs of provincial/territorial corrections were about \$2.7 billion in 2019-20. This represented a 2.0% increase from 2018-19 and a 46.2% increase since 2010-2011. When considering adjusted costs there was a 22.6% increase in spending between 2010-11 to 2019-20.

Notes
 Adjusted costs adjust for the impact of inflation by reporting 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			\$
2015-16								
CSC	2,189,101	168,684	2,357,785	66.04	1,704,907	131,374	1,836,281	51.43
PBC	46,300	NA	46,300	1.30	36,059	NA	36,059	1.04
OCI	4,656	NA	4,656	0.13	3,626	NA	3,626	0.10
Total	2,240,057	168,684	2,408,741	67.47	1,744,593	131,374	1,875,967	54.04
2016-17								
CSC	2,209,048	153,757	2,362,805	65.43	1,694,055	117,912	1,811,966	50.18
PBC	46,800	NA	46,800	1.30	35,890	NA	35,890	1.03
OCI	4,693	NA	4,693	0.13	3,599	NA	3,599	0.10
Total	2,260,541	153,757	2,414,298	66.86	1,733,544	117,912	1,851,455	53.33
2017-18								
CSC	2,442,488	185,624	2,628,112	71.91	1,830,951	139,148	1,970,099	53.91
PBC	47,700	NA	47,700	1.31	35,757	NA	35,757	1.03
OCI	4,616	NA	4,616	0.13	3,472	NA	3,472	0.10
Total	2,494,804	185,624	2,680,428	73.35	1,870,179	139,148	2,009,328	57.88
2018-19								
CSC	2,352,556	227,793	2,580,349	69.62	1,763,535	170,759	1,934,295	52.19
PBC	49,800	NA	49,800	1.34	37,331	NA	37,331	1.08
OCI	4,631	NA	4,631	0.12	3,472	NA	3,472	0.10
Total	2,406,987	227,793	2,634,780	71.09	1,804,338	170,759	1,975,097	56.90
2019-20								
CSC	2,477,237	164,643	2,641,880	70.28	1,821,498	121,061	1,942,558	51.67
PBC	51,500	NA	51,500	1.37	37,868	NA	38,606	1.11
OCI	5,441	NA	5,441	0.14	4,001	NA	4,079	0.12
Total	2,534,178	164,643	2,698,820	71.79	1,863,366	121,061	1,984,426	57.16

Sources: Federal costs are from Correctional Service Canada; Office of the Correctional Investigator; Parole Board of Canada. Provincial/Territorial costs are from Table 35-10-0013-01, Adult Correctional Services, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics 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 2021 CCRSO used population estimates from July within the fiscal year. For example, the 2017-18 fiscal year used July 2017. This change was implemented in the 2020 CCRSO, 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 2021 CCRSO was based on an average of the monthly CPI for the fiscal year rather than calendar year. This limits comparability of the current data to that reported prior to the 2020 CCRSO.

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).

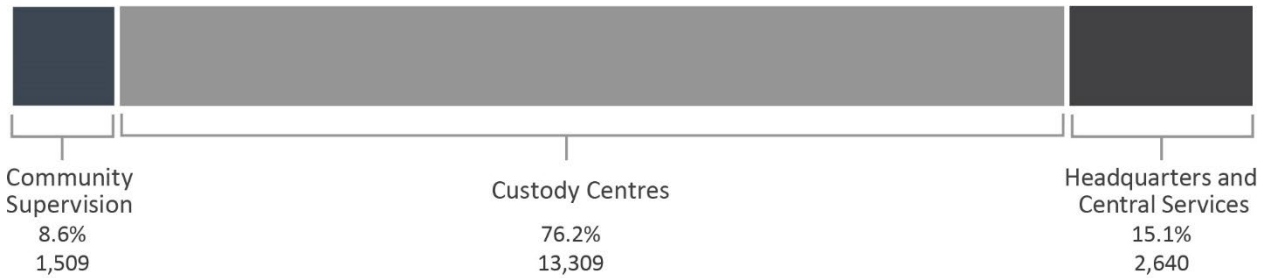
Costs are rounded to the thousands. Therefore, the per capita rate needs to be multiplied by 1000.

NA is the short form for not applicable.

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

Number of CSC employees by location

Figure B2 CSC employees at the end of fiscal year (2020-21)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) has a total staff of 17,458.
- Approximately 76% of CSC staff work in institutions.
- Staff employed in community supervision account for 8.6% 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 substantive employment; and employee status of active and paid leave current up to March 31, 2021.

Due to rounding, percentage may not add to 100.

Number of CSC employees by location

Table B2 CSC employees at the end of fiscal year

Service Area	March 31, 2011		March 31, 2021	
	#	%	#	%
Headquarters and Central Services	2,979	16.6	2,640	15.1
Administration	2,530	14.1	2,282	13.1
Health Care	130	0.7	76	0.4
Program Staff	102	0.6	61	0.3
Correctional Officers	41	0.2	44	0.3
Instructors/Supervisors	14	0.1	11	0.1
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors*	1	0.0	1	0.0
Other**	161	0.9	165	0.9
Custody Centres	13,469	75.2	13,309	76.2
Correctional Officers	7,194	40.2	7,030	40.3
Administration	2,079	11.6	1,838	10.5
Health Care	973	5.4	1,036	5.9
Program Staff	942	5.3	1,001	5.7
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors*	708	4.0	590	3.4
Instructors/Supervisors	400	2.2	419	2.4
Other**	1,173	6.6	1,395	8.0
Community Supervision	1,456	8.1	1,509	8.6
Parole Officers/Parole Supervisors*	771	4.3	797	4.6
Administration	362	2.0	374	2.1
Program Staff	222	1.2	251	1.4
Health Care	76	0.4	81	0.5
Correctional Officers	14	0.1	0	0
Instructor/Supervisor	1	0.0	0	0
Other**	10	0.1	6	0
Total	17,904	100	17,458	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.

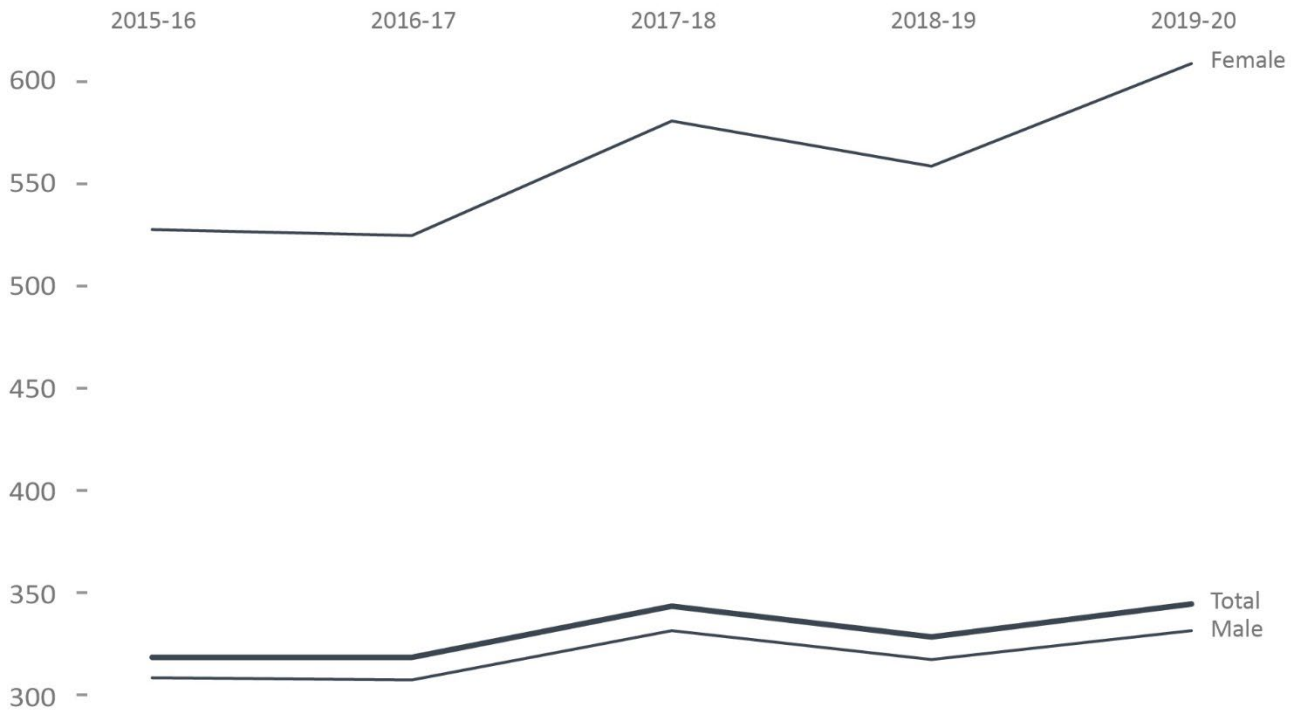
** The Other category represents job classifications such as trades and food services.

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 substantive employment; and employee status of active and paid leave current up to March 31, 2021.

Due to rounding, percentage may not add to 100.

Cost of incarceration in a federal institution: 5-year trend

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



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- The federal average daily inmate cost has increased from \$319 in 2015-16 to \$345 in 2019-20. In 2019-20, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate incarcerated was \$126,253 per year, an increase from \$116,364 per year in 2015-16. In 2019-20, the annual average cost of keeping a male incarcerated was \$121,352 per year, whereas the annual average cost for incarcerating a female was \$222,942.
- The cost associated with maintaining an offender in the community is 72.9% less than what it costs to maintain an offender in custody (\$34,214 per year versus \$126,253 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). 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. Figures may not add due to rounding.

Cost of incarceration in a federal institution: 5-year trend

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

Categories	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Maximum Security (males only)	155,848	158,113	169,367	163,642	174,939
Medium Security (males only)	106,868	105,349	115,263	109,660	111,243
Minimum Security (males only)	81,528	83,450	86,603	83,900	92,877
Women's Facilities	192,742	191,843	212,005	204,474	222,942
Exchange of Services Agreements* (both)	114,974	122,998	114,188	122,269	131,322
Incarcerated Average	116,364	116,473	125,466	120,589	126,253
Offenders in the Community	31,052	30,639	32,327	32,037	34,214
Total Incarcerated and Community	94,545	95,654	100,425	99,185	104,963

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.

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).

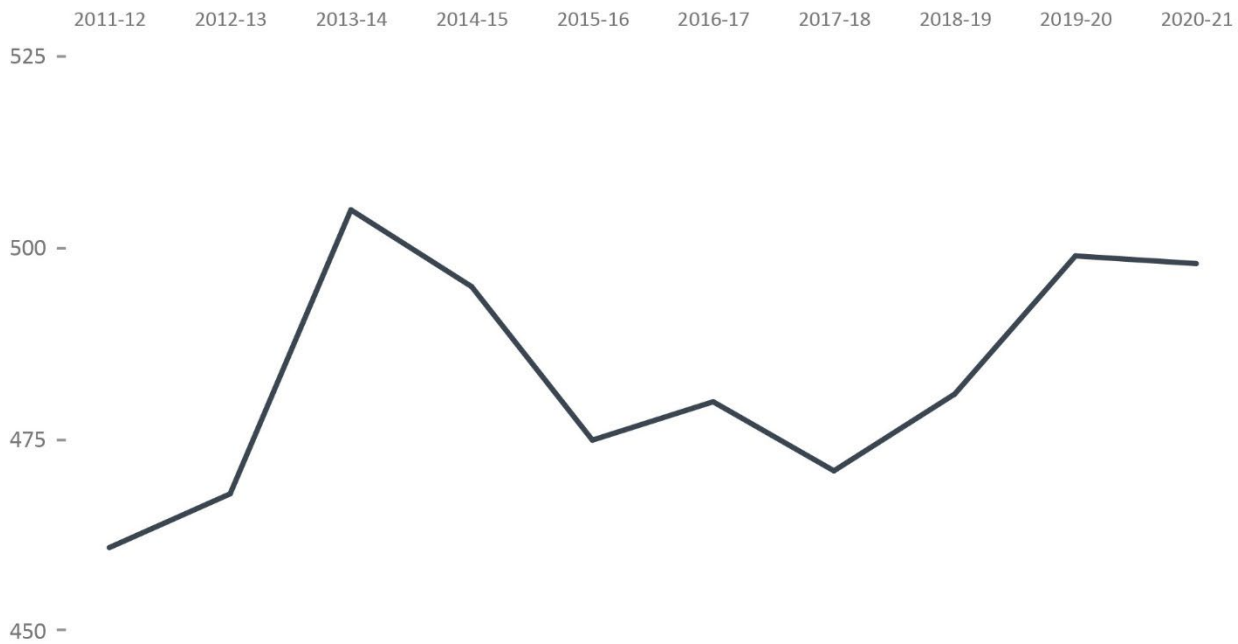
Total incarcerated and community includes additional NHQ & RHQ administrative costs which are not part of the Institutional and/or Community calculations.

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 number of Parole Board of Canada employees

Figure B4 Full-time equivalents – 10-year trend



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2020-21, the full-time equivalents used by the Parole Board of Canada was 498 (one fewer) compared to 2019-20.

Notes

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

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Program Activity					
Conditional Release Decisions	321	317	317	320	323
Conditional Release Openness and Accountability	44	42	43	45	45
Record Suspension and Clemency Recommendations	59	48	58	72	62
Internal Services	56	64	63	62	68
Total	480	471	481	499	498
Types of Employees					
Full-time Board Members	39	38	41	40	36
Part-time Board Members	17	20	19	20	20
Staff	424	413	421	439	442
Total	480	471	481	499	498

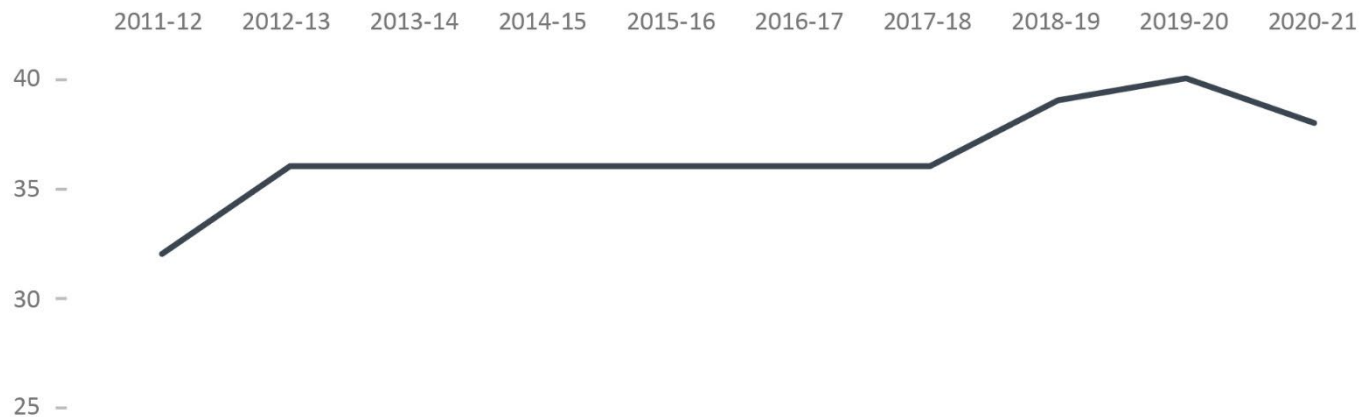
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes

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 2020-21, the total number of full-time equivalents at the Office of the Correctional Investigator decreased from 40 employees total in 2019-2020 to 38 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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Correctional Investigator	1	1	1	1	1
Senior Management and Investigative Services	26	26	27	28	26
Internal Services	4	4	6	5	5
Legal Counsel, Policy and Research	5	5	5	6	6
Total	36	36	39	40	38

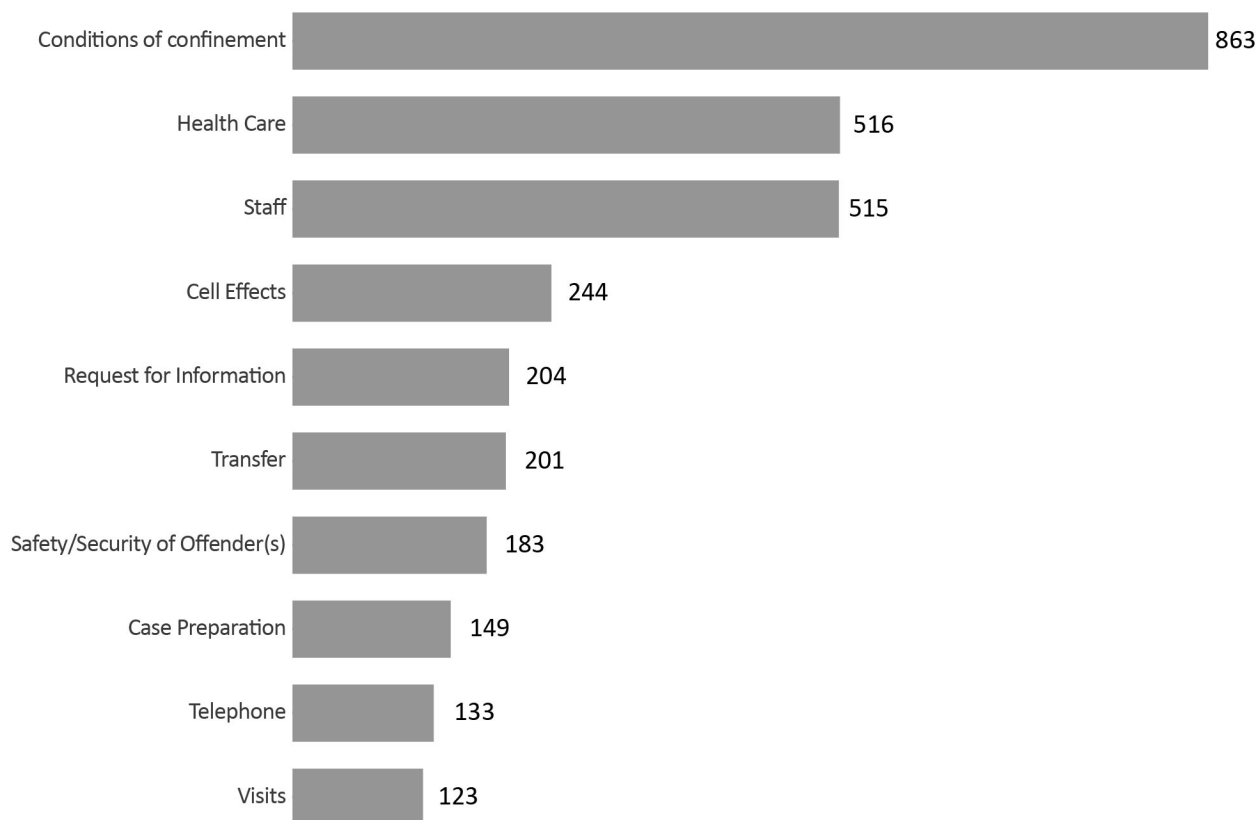
Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

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.

Most common offender complaints to the Office of the Correctional Investigator

Figure B6 Ten most common offender complaints in 2020-21



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- There were 4,507 complaints/enquiries received at the Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) in 2020-21, a decrease of 19.0% since 2019-20.
- Conditions of confinement (19.1%), Health care (11.4%), staff (11.4%), and cell effects (5.4%), accounted for 47.4% of all complaints.
- Conditions of confinement was the most common offender complaint in 2020-21. From 2016-17 to 2019-20 the most common complaint was health care.

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.

Most common offender complaints to the Office of the Correctional Investigator

Table B6 Top 20 offender complaint categories for the last 5 fiscal years

Category of Complaint*	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Conditions of Confinement	783	783	608	502	863
Health Care	913	858	693	688	516
Staff	408	530	501	560	515
Cell Effects	497	412	407	388	244
Request for Information	213	126	159	245	204
Transfer	439	353	334	368	201
Safety/Security of Offender(s)	208	127	177	230	183
Case Preparation	115	55	73	96	149
Telephone	187	169	183	185	133
Visits	285	214	192	209	123
Financial Matters	170	107	111	119	112
Grievance	173	177	127	129	106
Correspondence	167	149	84	130	103
Programs	202	138	112	112	71
Outside OCI Jurisdiction	259	193	128	133	65
Security Classification	135	129	102	136	61
Release Procedures	104	83	55	83	59
Mental Health	122	76	59	100	49
Employment	112	100	54	65	43
Administrative Segregation	269	223	187	89	4
Total of All Categories**	6,844	5,865	5,113	5,566	4,507

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 2016-17 and 2020-21.

**These totals represent all complaint categories.

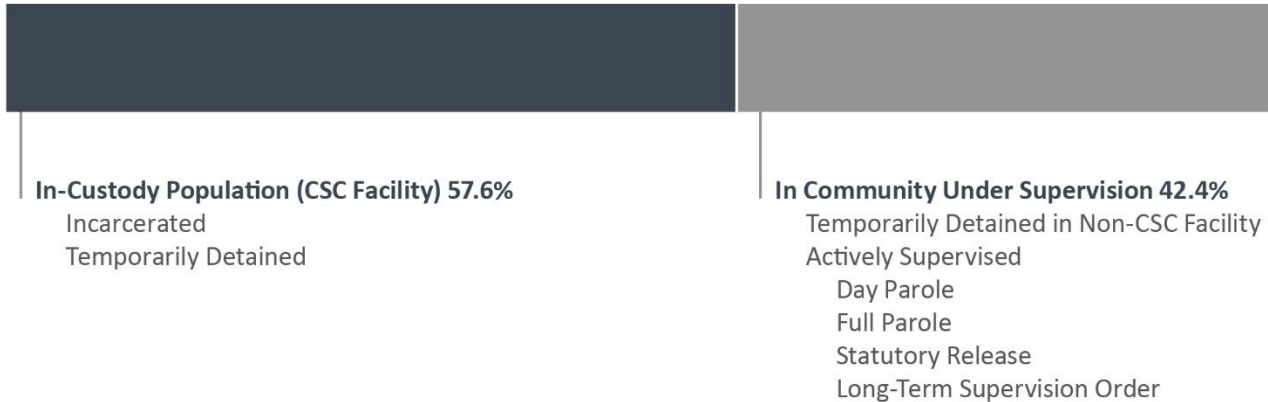
The Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) may commence an investigation on receipt of a complaint by or on behalf of an offender or on its own initiative. Complaints are made by telephone, letter and during interviews with the OCI's investigative staff at federal correctional facilities. The 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. Statistics in public reporting will also differ depending on when the data was extracted, as cases can be later categorized or re-categorized.

Section C: Federal Offender and Registered Victims Populations

Offenders under the responsibility of CSC

Figure C1 Total offender population (2020-21)*



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.

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

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.

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.

Notes

*In addition to this total offender population, 303 offenders were on bail, 122 offenders had escaped, 456 offenders serving a federal sentence were in custody in a non-CSC facility, 327 offenders were unlawfully at large for 90 days or more, and 374 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 (2020-21)*

Status	Offenders under the responsibility of CSC	
	#	%
In-Custody Population (CSC Facility)	12,399	57.6
Incarcerated in CSC Facility	11,777	54.7
Temporarily Detained in CSC Facility	622	2.9
In Community under Supervision	9,113	42.4
Temporarily Detained in Non-CSC Facility	278	1.3
Actively Supervised	8,835	41.1
Day Parole	1,354	6.3
Full Parole	4,470	20.8
Statutory Release	2,536	11.8
Long-Term Supervision Order	475	2.2
Total	21,512	100.0

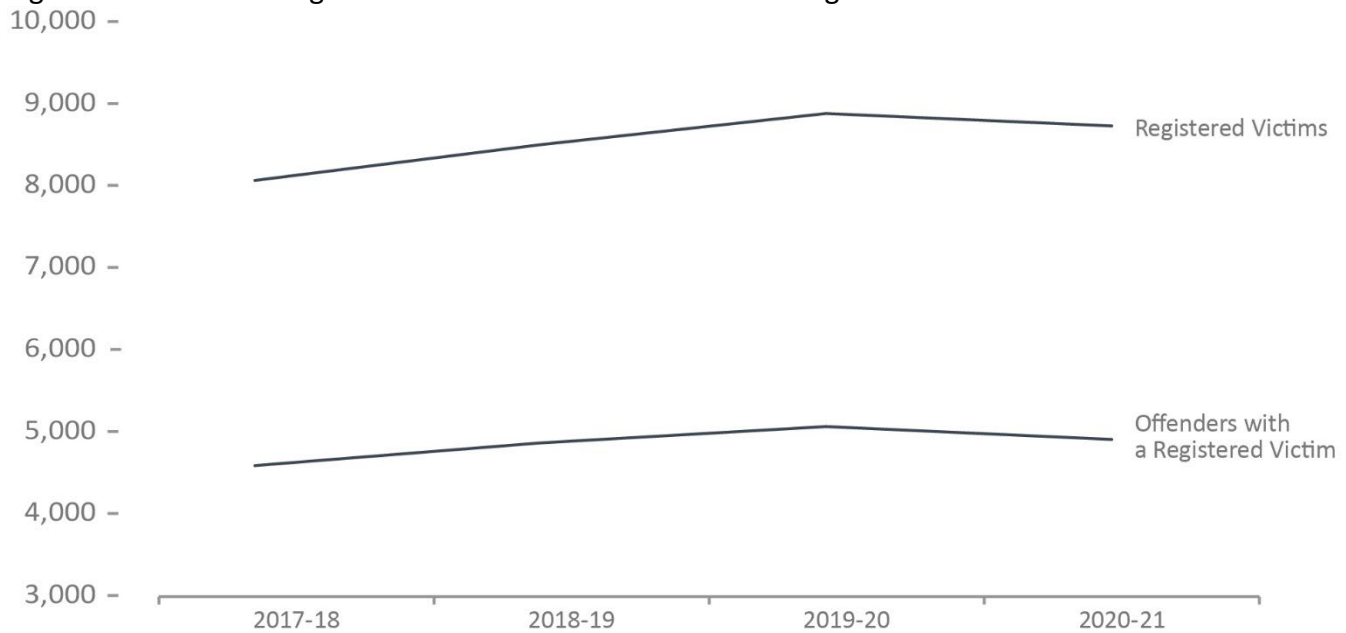
Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

*In addition to this total offender population, 303 offenders were on bail, 122 offenders had escaped, 456 offenders serving a federal sentence were in custody in a non-CSC facility, 327 offenders were unlawfully at large for 90 days or more, and 374 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.

Number of registered victims and offenders with a registered victim: 4-year trend

Figure C2 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 8.3%, from 8,041 in 2017-18 to 8,705 in 2020-21.
- The number of offenders with a registered victim increased by 7.0% from 4,570 in 2017-18 to 4,888 in 2020-21.

Notes

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

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.

Figure C2 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure F7 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of registered victims and offenders with a registered victim: 4-year trend

Table C2 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
2020-21	8,705	4,888

Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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.

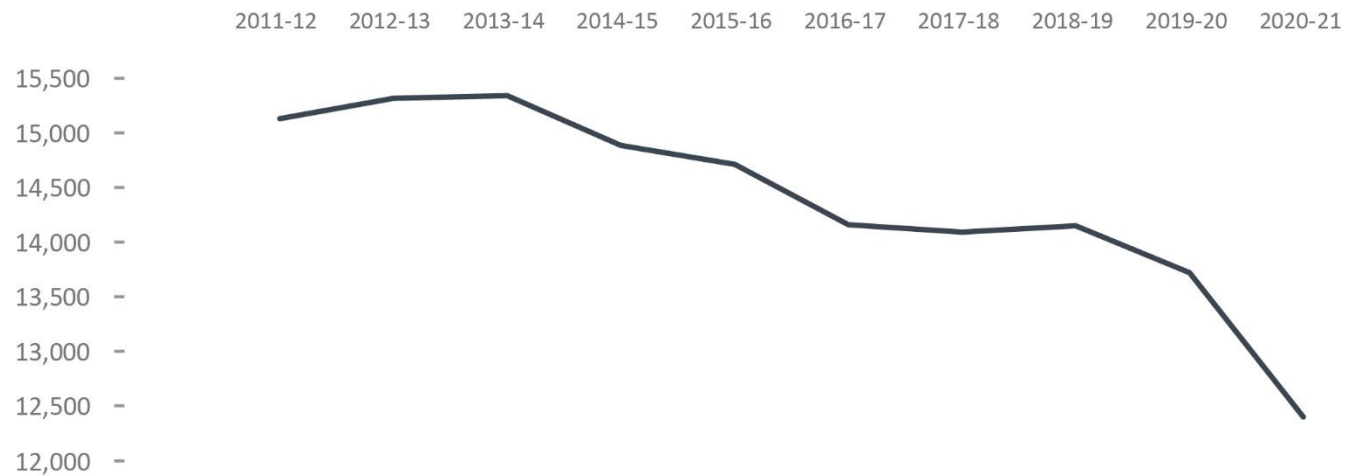
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Victim Contact records are from the new Victims Application Module (VAM). This data cannot be compared to victim data prior to 2017 due to a change in how victims are counted. This was done because CSC changed from management of victim files within 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.

Table C2 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table F7 in the 2020 CCRSO.

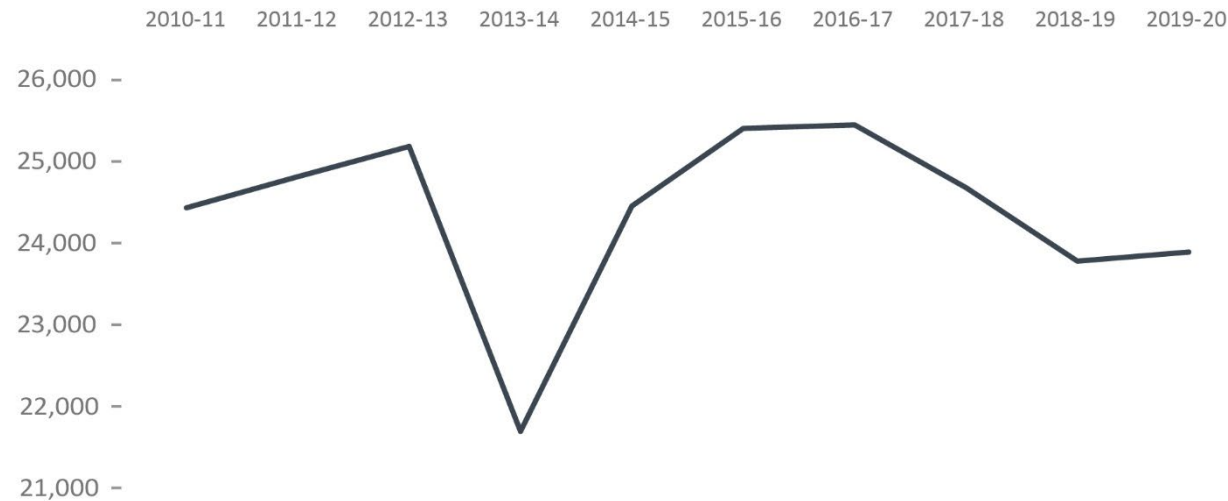
The number of in-custody offenders: 10-year trend

Figure C3 (A) Number of in-custody offenders in a CSC facility at fiscal year* end



Source: Correctional Service of Canada

Figure C3 (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 2011-12 to 2013-2014, the in-custody population at a CSC facility increased consistently but started to decline in 2014-15. There was a 9.6% decrease in 2020-21 in comparison with 2019-20.
- From 2016-17 to 2019-20 the in-custody population in a provincial/territorial facility decreased 6.1%. Data is not yet available for 2020-21.

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.

Figure C3 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C2 in the 2020 CCRSO.

The number of in-custody offenders: 10-year trend

Table C3 In-custody offenders

Year	Provincial/Territorial ²					Total
	In Custody in a CSC ¹ Facility*	Sentenced	Remand	Other/ Temporary Detention	Total	
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	9,545	14,833	303	24,681	38,773
2018-19	14,149	8,708	14,778	297	23,783	37,932
2019-20	13,720	7,947	15,505	442	23,894	37,614
2020-21	12,399	Not available**	Not available**	Not available**	Not available**	Not available**

Sources: ¹Correctional Service of Canada. ²Table 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 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.

**Data from 2020-21 were not yet released during the preparation of this report.

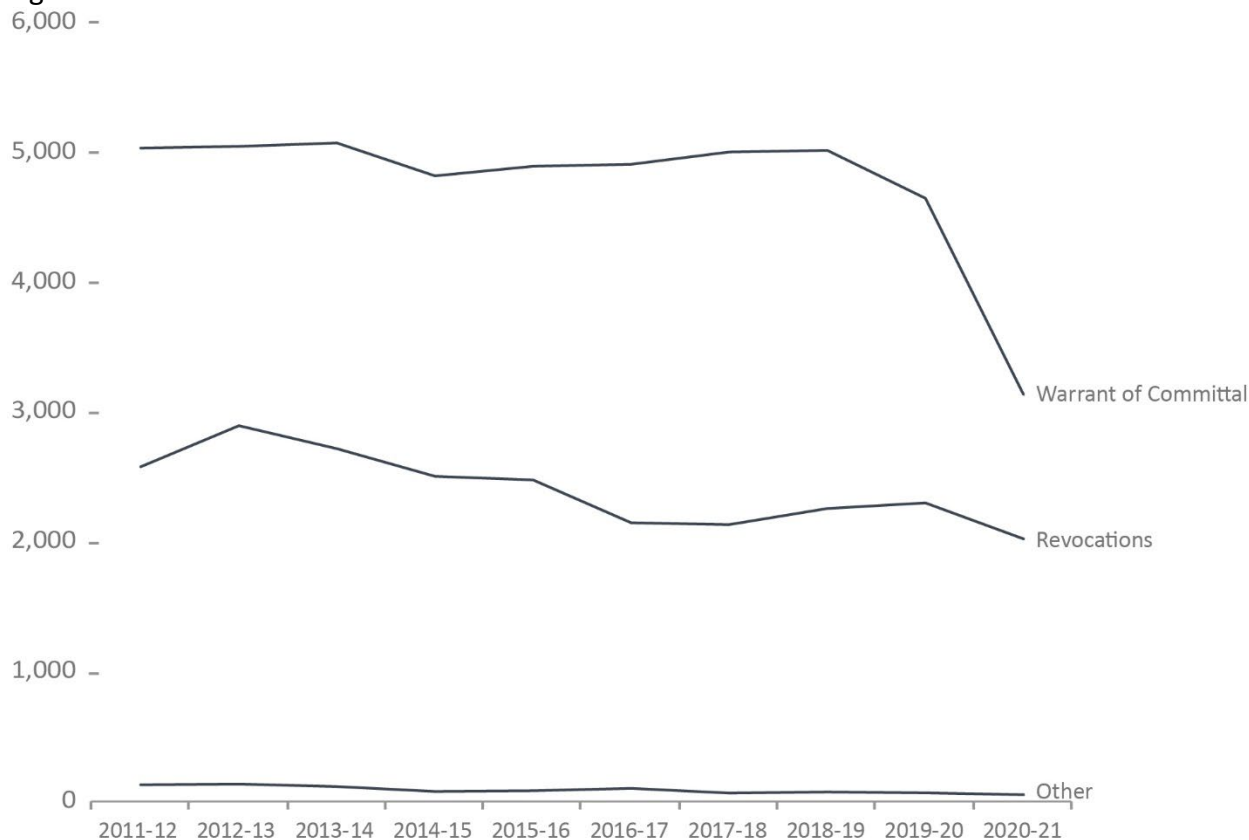
The figures for provincial and territorial offenders reflect annual average counts.

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

Table C3 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C2 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of admissions to CSC facilities

Figure C4 Number of admissions to CSC facilities



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- After peaking at 8,071 in 2012-13, the number of admissions has decreased by 13.2% in 2019-20. There was a sharp decrease of 25.7% between 2019-20 to 2020-21.
- The number of warrant of committal admissions has fluctuated over the past decade with a 7.7% decline from 2011-12 to 2019-20 followed by a 32.6% decrease between 2019-20 to 2020-21.

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 admissions at the time of year end data 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.

Figure C4 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C3 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of admissions to CSC facilities

Table C4 Number of admissions to CSC facilities

	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Warrant of Committal										
1st Federal Sentence	375	3,354	336	3,365	348	3,455	325	3,175	236	2,104
Subsequent Federal Sentence	37	1,131	45	1,241	36	1,165	30	1,105	22	758
Provincial Sentence	1	9	2	12	0	10	1	9	0	13
Subtotal	413	4,494	383	4,618	384	4,630	356	4,289	258	2,875
Total	4,907		5,001		5,014		4,645		3,133	
Revocations										
	132	2,014	149	1,982	145	2,110	177	2,121	145	1,876
Total	2,146		2,131		2,255		2,298		2,021	
Other										
	5	95	9	55	5	67	4	61	7	44
Total	100		64		72		65		51	
Total Admissions										
	550	6,603	541	6,655	534	6,807	537	6,471	410	4,795
	7,153		7,196		7,341		7,008		5,205	

Source: Correctional Service 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.

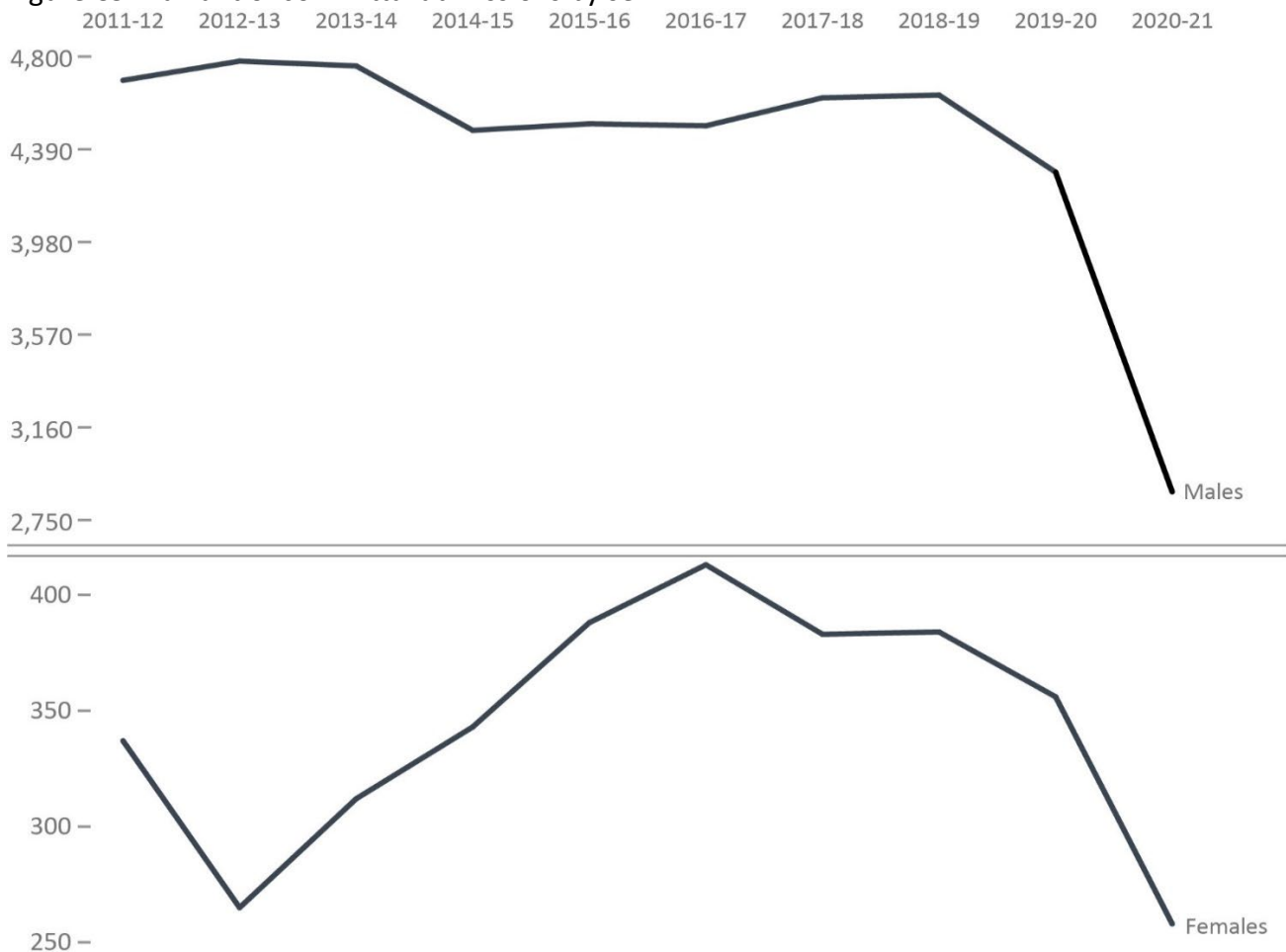
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There is a lag in the data entry of admissions into CSC's Offender Management System. The admission figures for the most recent year are under-reported by 200-400 admissions at the time of year end data extraction. More accurate figures will be available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

Table C4 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C3 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Warrant of committal admissions to CSC facilities by sex: 10-year trend

Figure C5 Warrant of committal admissions by sex



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of females admitted to CSC facilities under warrants of committal decreased 13.8% from 2016-17 to 2019-20 followed by a 27.5% decline between 2019-20 and 2020-21.
- The number of males admitted to CSC facilities under warrants of committal decreased 4.6% from 2016-17 to 2019-20 followed by a 33.0% decline between 2019-20 and 2020-21.
- Overall, females continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of warrant of committal admissions (i.e., 8.2% in 2020-21).
- At the end of fiscal year 2020-21, there were 618 females in custody within Correctional Service Canada facilities.

Notes

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

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 admissions at the time of year end data 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.

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

Figure C5 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C4 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Warrant of committal admissions to CSC facilities by sex: 10-year trend

Table C5 Warrant of committal admissions for females and males

Year	Females		Males		Total
	#	%	#	%	#
2011-12	337	6.7%	4,695	93.3%	5,032
2012-13	265	5.3%	4,780	94.7%	5,045
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%	4,503	92.1%	4,891
2016-17	413	8.4%	4,494	91.6%	4,907
2017-18	383	7.7%	4,618	92.3%	5,001
2018-19	384	7.7%	4,630	92.3%	5,014
2019-20	356	7.7%	4,289	92.3%	4,645
2020-21	258	8.2%	2,875	91.8%	3,133

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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

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.

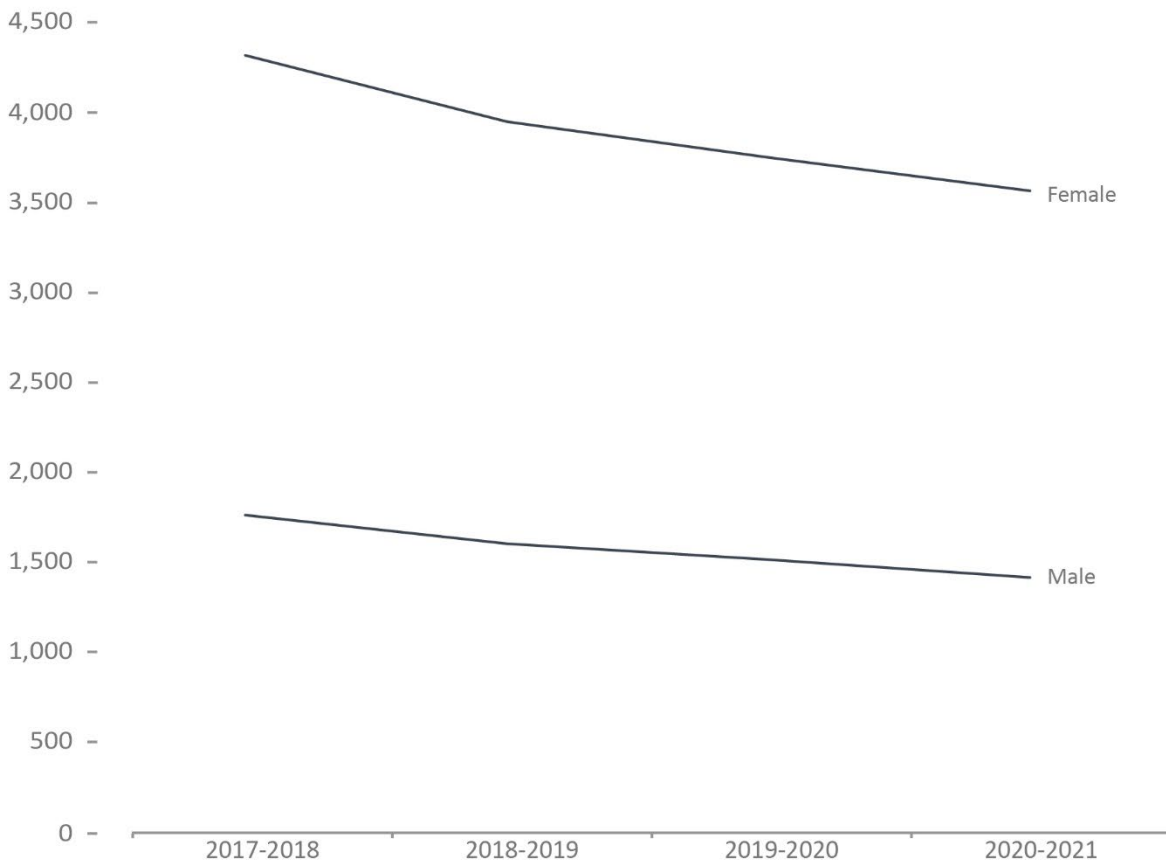
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A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Table C5 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C4 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of registered victims by sex: 4-year trend

Figure C6 Number of registered victims* by sex



Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

- Most registered victims identified as female (71.6%). The split between male and female victims has remained fairly consistent in the last 3 years.

Notes

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.

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

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 57.2% in 2020-21. Response rates were calculated as the number who provided a valid response to the question (the total number across the categories reported above) divided by the total number of responses that included the following additional categories: 1) Does Not Want to Provide this information and 2) Not Entered.

Figure C6 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure F10 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of registered victims by sex: 4-year trend

Table C6 Number of registered victims by sex

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Male	1,764	1,606	1,517	1,417
Female	4,317	3,947	3,750	3,565

Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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.

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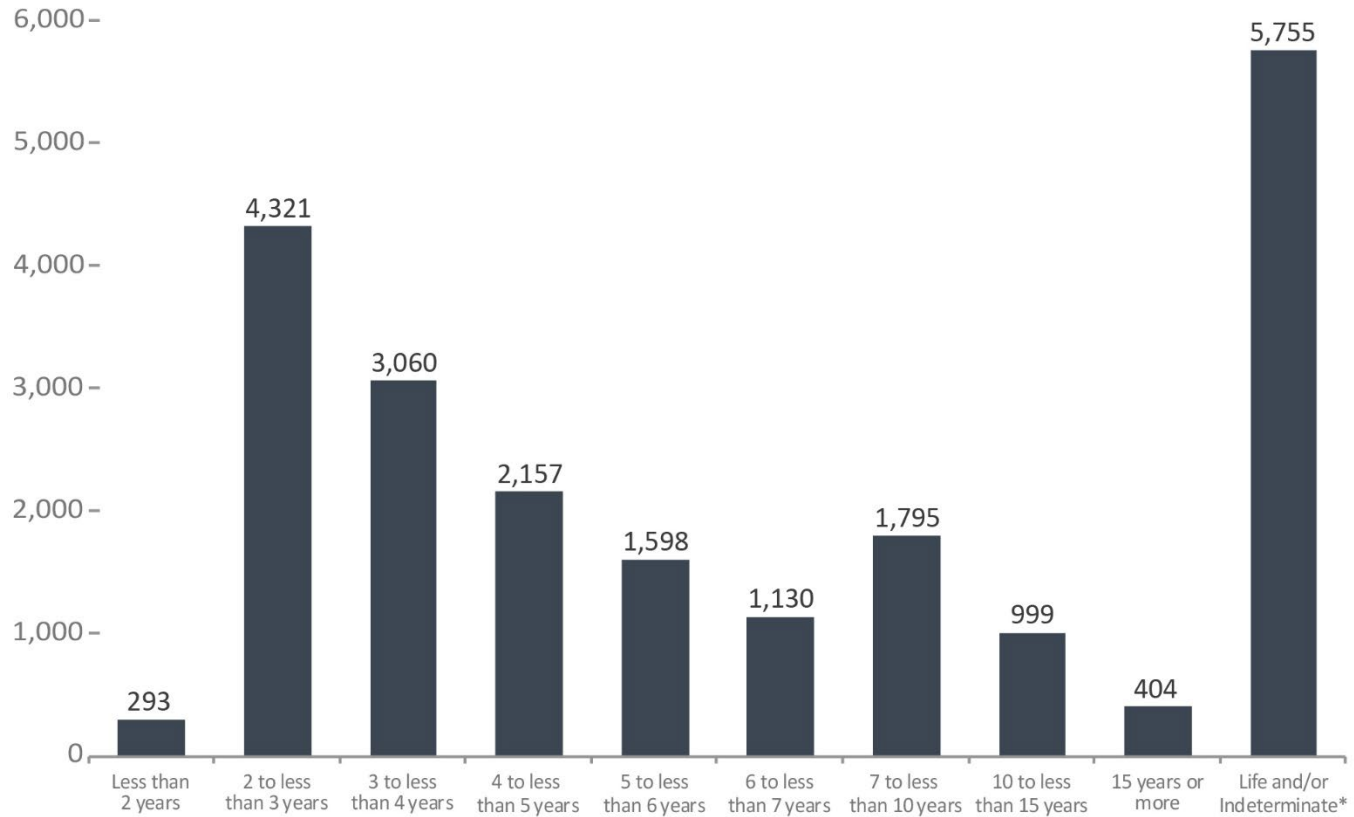
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Table C6 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table F10 in the 2020 CCRSO.

CSC total offender population by sentence length

Figure C7 Sentence length of total offender population (2020-21)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- In 2020-21, almost half (45.7%) of the total offender population was serving a sentence of less than 5 years with 20.1% serving a sentence between two years and less than three years.
- 5,755 offenders were serving a life and/or indeterminate sentence* representing 26.8% of the total offender population. The total number of offenders with a life and/or indeterminate sentences has increased 4.8% since 2016-17 from 5,492 to 5,755 in 2020-2021.

Notes

*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.

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.

Figure C7 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C5 in the 2020 CCRSO.

CSC total offender population by sentence length

Table C7 Sentence length of total offender population

Sentence Length	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< than 2 years	307	1.3	348	1.5	307	1.3	307	1.3	293	1.4
2 years to < 3 years	5,391	23.4	5,412	23.3	5,457	23.3	5,149	22.3	4,321	20.1
3 years to < 4 years	3,377	14.7	3,378	14.5	3,436	14.6	3,389	14.7	3,060	14.2
4 years to < 5 years	2,382	10.3	2,342	10.1	2,368	10.1	2,371	10.3	2,157	10.0
5 years to < 6 years	1,691	7.3	1,674	7.2	1,711	7.3	1,692	7.3	1,598	7.4
6 years to < 7 years	1,143	5.0	1,186	5.1	1,172	5.0	1,153	5.0	1,130	5.3
7 years to < 10 years	1,810	7.9	1,811	7.8	1,857	7.9	1,841	8.0	1,795	8.3
10 years to < 15 years	951	4.1	979	4.2	998	4.3	1,010	4.4	999	4.6
15 years or more	501	2.2	474	2.0	445	1.9	426	1.8	404	1.9
Life and/or Indeterminate Sentence	5,492	23.8	5,619	24.2	5,713	24.3	5,764	25.0	5,755	26.8
Total	23,045	100.0	23,223	100.0	23,464	100.0	23,102	100.0	21,512	100.0

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.

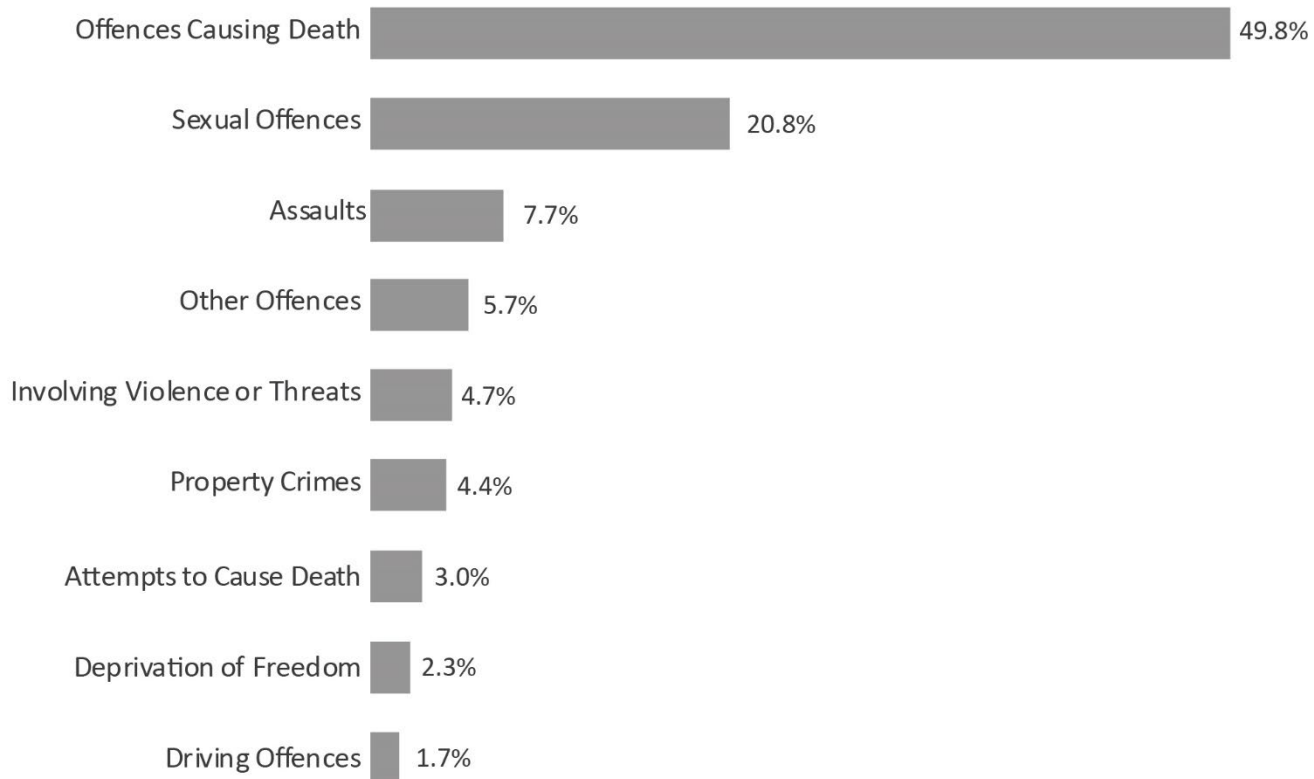
The group of offenders serving a sentence less than 2 years includes offenders transferred from foreign countries or offenders under a long term supervision order who received a new sentence of less than 2 years.

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.

Table C7 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C5 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Offences of victimization among registered victims

Figure C8 Offences of victimization (2020-21)



Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

- Offences causing death accounted for almost half of offences of victimization (49.8%).
- Sexual offences were the second most common offence of victimization (20.8%).

Notes

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.

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

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.

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

Figure C8 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure F8 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Offences of victimization among registered victims

Table C8 Offences of victimization

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Offence Causing Death	5,153	49.8	5,413	48.5	5,643	47.8	5,656	49.8
Sexual Offences	2,141	20.7	2,381	21.3	2,528	21.4	2,361	20.8
Assaults	788	7.6	883	7.9	938	7.9	874	7.7
Other Offences	606	5.9	688	6.2	767	6.5	644	5.7
Violence/Threat of Violence	485	4.7	504	4.5	541	4.6	537	4.7
Property Crimes	464	4.5	509	4.6	540	4.6	499	4.4
Attempt to Cause Death	296	2.9	317	2.8	338	2.9	339	3.0
Deprivation of Freedom	250	2.4	263	2.4	281	2.4	261	2.3
Driving Offences	160	1.5	214	1.9	233	2.0	190	1.7
Total Number of Offences	10,343	100.0	11,172	100.0	11,809	100.0	11,361	100.0

Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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.

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

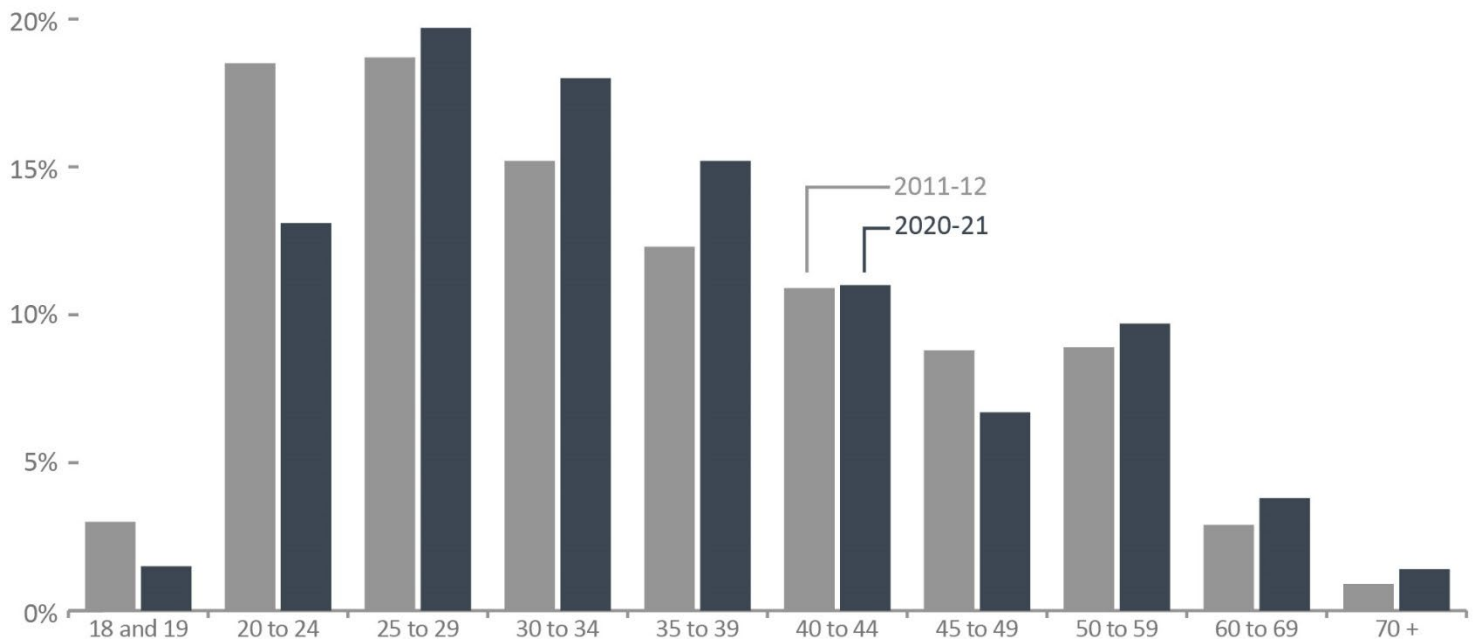
Offences of victimization are acts the offender committed that harmed the victim, and have been confirmed using police reports or judge's comments. The offender may not have been convicted of each act or may be serving a federal sentence for different offences. This could be a result of plea deals, because 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.

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

Table C8 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table F8 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Warrant of committal admissions to a CSC facility by age

Figure C9 Percentage of warrant of committal admissions by age: 10-year trend



- In 2020-21, 32.7% of offenders admitted on a warrant of committal to CSC facilities were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 33.1% were between 30 and 39 years of age.
- In both 2020-21 and 2011-12 most warrant of committal admissions were among those ages 25 to 29.
- The distribution of age upon admission is similar for both male and female.
- The median age of the population upon admission in 2020-21 was 34, compared to a median age of 33 in 2011-12.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 40 and 49 at admission decreased from 990 in 2011-12 to 556 in 2020-21, representing a 43.8% decrease.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 50 and 59 at admission decreased from 448 in 2011-12 to 305 in 2020-21 representing a 31.9% decrease.

Notes

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

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 admissions at the time of year end data 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.

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

Figure C9 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C6 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Warrant of committal admissions to a CSC facility by age

Table C9 Warrant of committal admissions by age and sex: 10-year trend

Age at Admission	2011-12						2020-21					
	Females		Males		Total		Females		Males		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
18 and 19	11	3.3	140	3.0	151	3.0	3	1.2	43	1.5	46	1.5
20 to 24	56	16.6	874	18.6	930	18.5	38	14.7	371	12.9	409	13.1
25 to 29	73	21.7	867	18.5	940	18.7	55	21.3	561	19.5	616	19.7
30 to 34	47	13.9	718	15.3	765	15.2	49	19.0	514	17.9	563	18.0
35 to 39	47	13.9	570	12.1	617	12.3	33	12.8	442	15.4	475	15.2
40 to 44	34	10.1	515	11.0	549	10.9	38	14.7	307	10.7	345	11.0
45 to 49	29	8.6	412	8.8	441	8.8	14	5.4	197	6.9	211	6.7
50 to 59	32	9.5	416	8.9	448	8.9	21	8.1	284	9.9	305	9.7
60 to 69	7	2.1	140	3.0	147	2.9	7	2.7	112	3.9	119	3.8
70 and over	1	0.3	43	0.9	44	0.9	0	0.0	44	1.5	44	1.4
Total	337		4,695		5,032		258		2,875		3,133	

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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

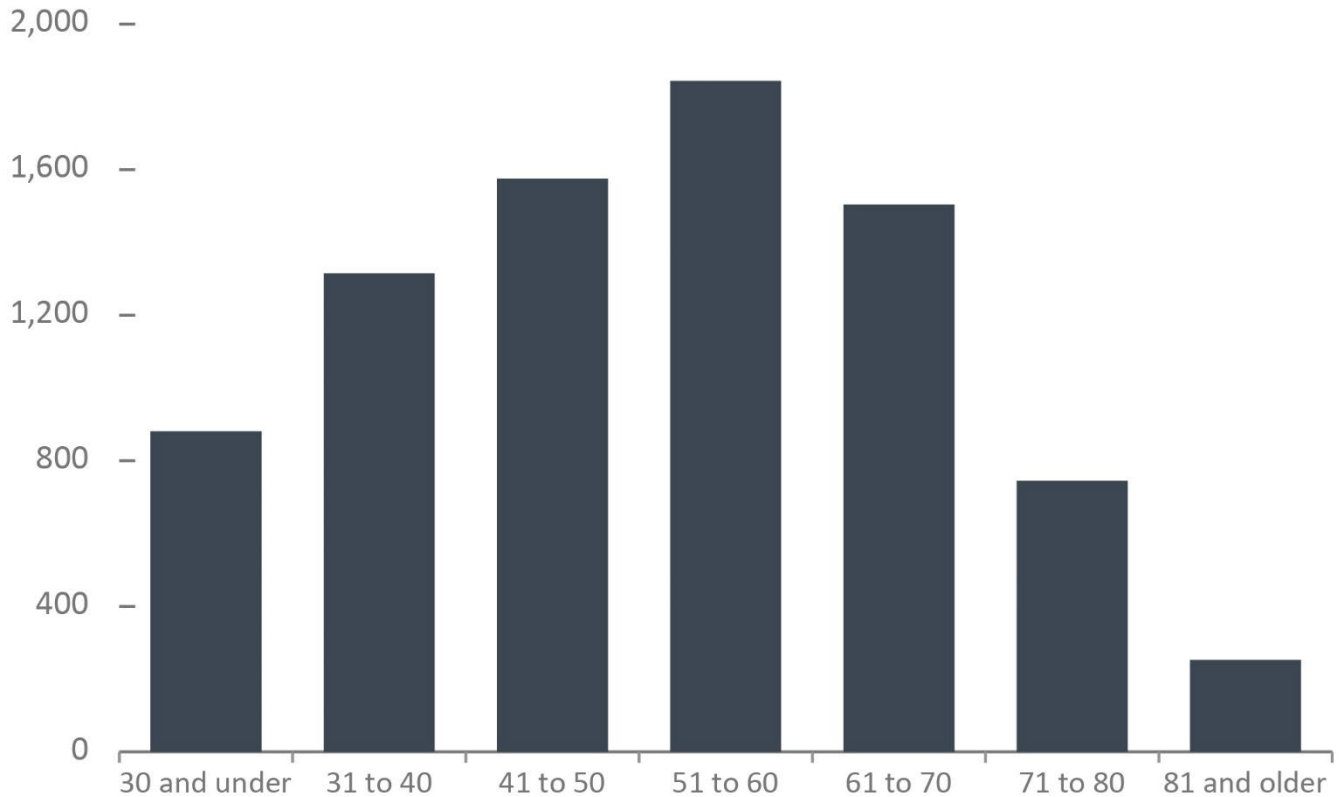
These numbers refer to the total number of admissions to a federal institution or Healing Lodge during each fiscal year and may be greater than the actual number of offenders admitted, since an individual offender may be admitted more than once in a given year.

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 admissions at the time of year end data 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. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

Table C9 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C6 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of registered victims by age

Figure C10 Number of registered victims by age (2020-21)



Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

- In 2020-21, 60.7% of registered victims were aged 41 to 70. The greatest proportion of victims was in the 51-60 age group (22.7%). This pattern has remained fairly consistent in the last three years.

Notes

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.

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

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 90.1% in 2017-18 to 93.2% in 2020-21. Response rates were calculated as the number who provided a valid response to the question (the total number across the categories reported above) divided by the total number of responses that included the following additional categories: 1) Does Not Want to Provide this information and 2) Not Entered.

Figure C10 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure F9 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of registered victims by age

Table C10 Number of registered victims by age

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
30 and under	812	11.2	883	11.4	948	11.6	878	10.8
31 to 40	1,158	16.0	1,225	15.8	1,274	15.6	1,315	16.2
41 to 50	1,430	19.7	1,521	19.6	1,599	19.6	1,575	19.4
51 to 60	1,846	25.5	1,885	24.3	1,931	23.6	1,844	22.7
61 to 70	1,216	16.8	1,375	17.7	1,457	17.8	1,504	18.5
71 to 80	595	8.2	651	8.4	715	8.8	745	9.2
81 and older	188	2.6	214	2.8	246	3.0	253	3.1

Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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.

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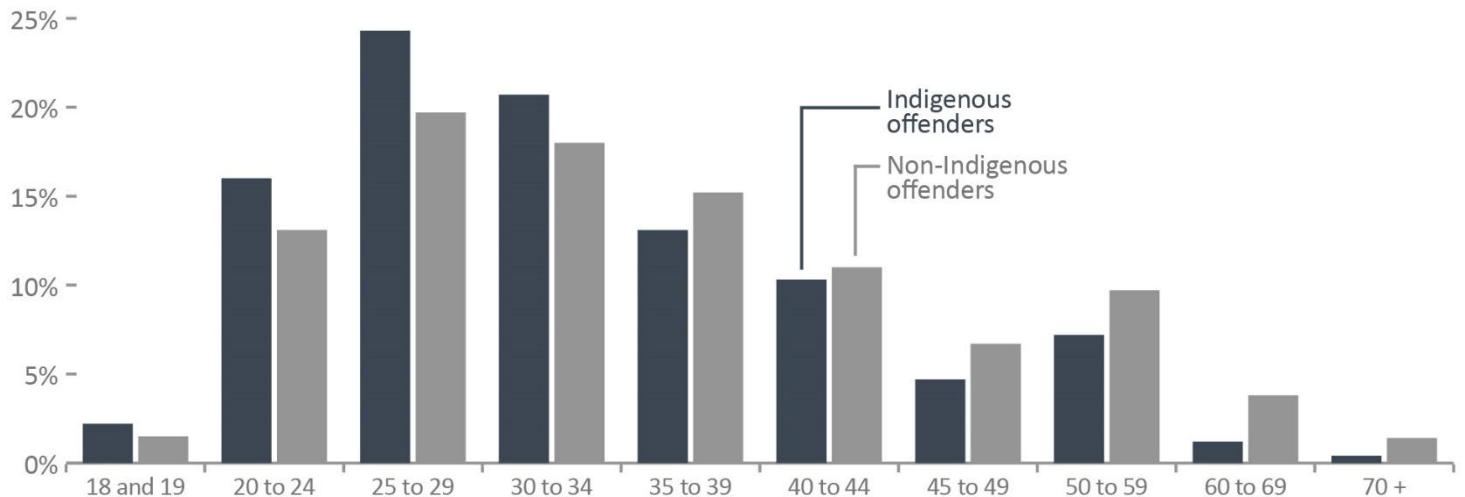
Demographic information was voluntarily self-reported, by victims who have registered to receive information about the offender that harmed them. The information does not represent victims that have not been in contact with Correctional Service of Canada or those who choose not to register.

Response rates ranged from 90.1% in 2017-18 to 93.2% in 2020-21. Response rates were calculated as the number who provided a valid response to the question (the total number across the categories reported above) divided by the total number of responses that included the following additional categories: 1) Does Not Want to Provide this information and 2) Not Entered.

Table C10 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table F9 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Warrant of committal admissions to a CSC facility for Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders

Figure C11 Percentage of warrant of committal admissions for Indigenous and Non-Indigenous offenders (2020-21)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- Of those offenders admitted on a warrant of committal to CSC facilities in 2020-21, 42.5% of Indigenous offenders were under the age of 30, compared to 30.6% of non-Indigenous offenders.
- The median age of Indigenous offenders at admission was 31, compared to a median age of 35 for non-Indigenous offenders.
- The median age of Indigenous female offenders at admission was 28, 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.

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 admissions at the time of year end data 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.

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

Figure C11 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C7 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Warrant of committal admissions to a CSC facility for Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders

Table C11 Warrant of committal admissions for Indigenous and Non-Indigenous offenders

Age at Admission	2011-12						2020-21					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
18 and 19	62	5.0	89	2.3	151	3.0	21	2.2	25	1.1	46	1.5
20 to 24	284	22.9	646	17.0	930	18.5	151	16.0	258	11.8	409	13.1
25 to 29	258	20.8	682	18.0	940	18.7	229	24.3	387	17.7	616	19.7
30 to 34	194	15.7	571	15.1	765	15.2	195	20.7	368	16.8	563	18.0
35 to 39	126	10.2	491	12.9	617	12.3	124	13.1	351	16.0	475	15.2
40 to 44	135	10.9	414	10.9	549	10.9	97	10.3	248	11.3	345	11.0
45 to 49	96	7.8	345	9.1	441	8.8	44	4.7	167	7.6	211	6.7
50 to 59	62	5.0	386	10.2	448	8.9	68	7.2	237	10.8	305	9.7
60 to 69	15	1.2	132	3.5	147	2.9	11	1.2	108	4.9	119	3.8
70 and over	6	0.5	38	1.0	44	0.9	4	0.4	40	1.8	44	1.4
Total	1,238		3,794		5,032		944		2,189		3,133	

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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

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.

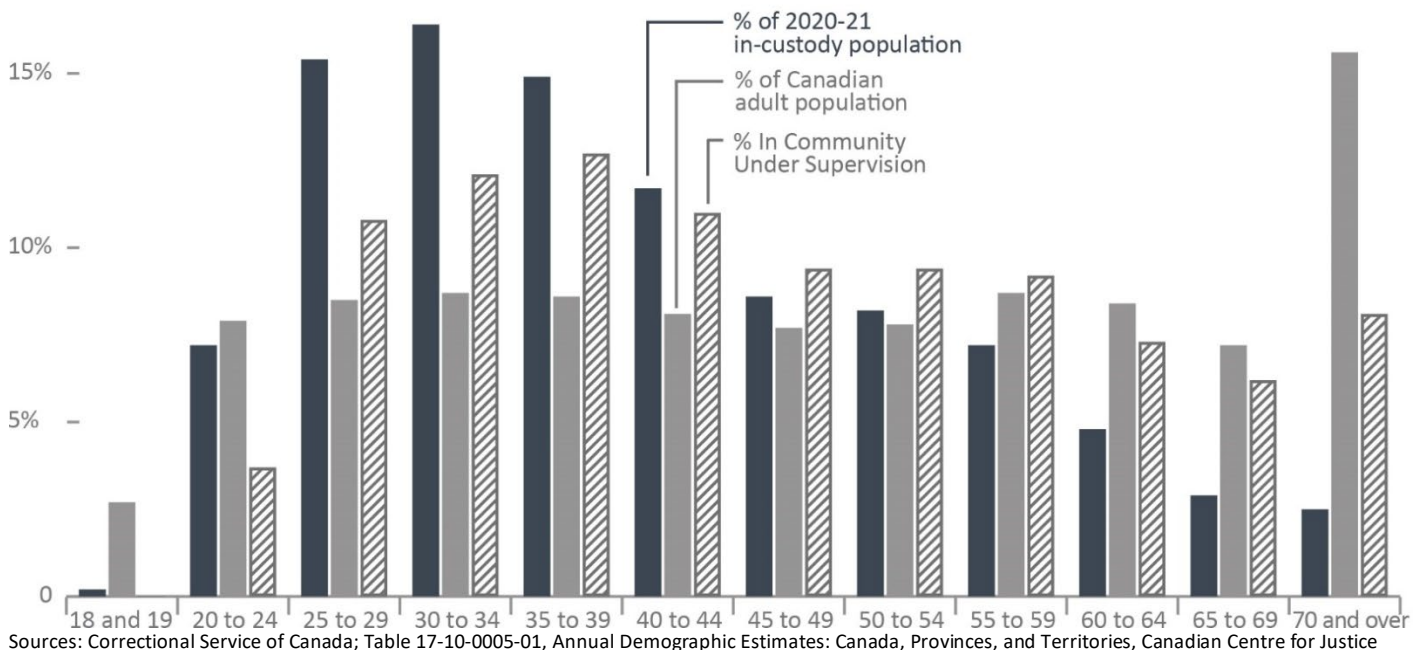
There is a lag in the data entry of admissions into CSC's Offender Management System. The admission figures for the most recent year are under-reported by 200-400 admissions at the time of year end data extraction. More accurate figures will be available in the next year's publication. Please use caution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

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

Table C11 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C7 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Age of the CSC in-custody offender population compared to the Canadian adult population

Figure C12 Percentage of in-custody offender population (2020-21) 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 2020-21, 54.1% of in-custody offenders were under the age of 40.
- In 2020-21, 25.6% of the in-custody offender population was aged 50 and over.
- The community offender population was older than the in-custody population; 40.3% of offenders in the community were aged 50 and over, compared to 25.6% of the in-custody offenders in this age group.

Notes
In-custody population includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.
In Community Under Supervision includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, offenders on remand in a non-CSC facility, and offenders supervised and subject to an immigration hold by Canada Border Services Agency.
Due to rounding, percentage may not add to 100 percent.
Figure C12 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C8 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Age of the CSC in-custody offender population compared to the Canadian adult population

Table C12 In-custody and in community under supervision offender populations (2020-21)

Age	In Custody		In Community Under Supervision		Total		% of Canadian Adult Population
	#	%	#	%	#	%	%
18 and 19	26	0.2	0	0.0	26	0.1	2.7
20 to 24	896	7.2	341	3.7	1,237	5.8	7.9
25 to 29	1,909	15.4	982	10.8	2,891	13.4	8.5
30 to 34	2,031	16.4	1,103	12.1	3,134	14.6	8.7
35 to 39	1,848	14.9	1,157	12.7	3,005	14.0	8.6
40 to 44	1,449	11.7	1,003	11.0	2,452	11.4	8.1
45 to 49	1,064	8.6	856	9.4	1,920	8.9	7.7
50 to 54	1,015	8.2	860	9.4	1,875	8.7	7.8
55 to 59	896	7.2	840	9.2	1,736	8.1	8.7
60 to 64	593	4.8	664	7.3	1,257	5.8	8.4
65 to 69	356	2.9	566	6.2	922	4.3	7.2
70 and over	316	2.5	741	8.1	1,057	4.9	15.6
Total	12,399	100.0	9,113	100.0	21,512	100.0	100.0

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

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

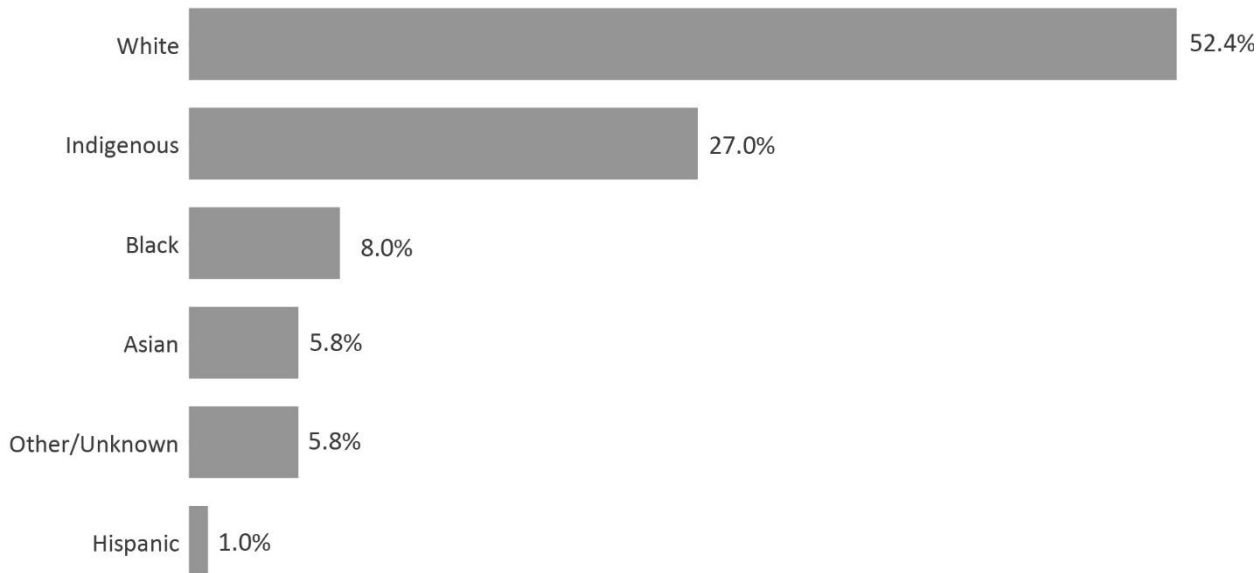
In Community Under Supervision includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, offenders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

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

Table C12 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C8 in the 2020 CCRSO.

CSC offender population by self-reported race

Figure C13 Percentage of total offender population by self-reported race* (2020-21)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- The CSC offender population is becoming more diverse, as evidenced by the decrease in the proportion of White offenders (from 57.9% in 2016-17 to 52.4% in 2020-21). Between 2016-17 and 2020-21, the Indigenous population has increased by 9.2% (from 5,322 to 5,809).
- Indigenous offenders represented 27.0% of the 2020-21 total CSC offender population and 30.1% of 2020-21 warrant of committal admissions to CSC facilities.

Notes

*The offenders self-report race. 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 identify as white.

Indigenous includes offenders who identify as Inuit, Innu, Métis and First Nations.

Black includes offenders who identify as black.

Asian includes offenders who identify as Arab, Arab/West Asian, Asian-East and Southeast, Asian-South, Asian West, Asiatic (includes Asian-East and Southeast, Asian South, Asian West, and Asiatic.), Chinese, East Indian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, South Asian, South East Asian.

Other/Unknown includes offenders who identify as 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 identify as 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.

Figure C13 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C9 in the 2020 CCRSO.

CSC offender population by self-reported race

Table C13 Total offender population by self-reported race *

	2016-17		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%
White	13,345	57.9	11,280	52.4
Indigenous	5,322	23.1	5,809	27.0
First Nations	3,577	15.5	4,000	18.6
Métis	1,533	6.7	1,628	7.6
Inuit	212	0.9	181	0.8
Black	1,729	7.5	1,717	8.0
Asian	1,257	5.5	1,243	5.8
Asiatic	349	1.5	391	1.8
Arab	183	0.8	185	0.9
Arab /West Asian	174	0.8	172	0.8
South East Asian	214	0.9	164	0.8
South Asian	123	0.5	134	0.6
Chinese	105	0.5	93	0.4
Filipino	75	0.3	77	0.4
East Indian	13	0.1	13	0.1
Korean	14	0.1	6	0.0
Japanese	7	0.0	8	0.0
Hispanic	246	1.1	222	1.0
Latin American	240	1.0	217	1.0
Hispanic	6	0.0	5	0.0
Other/Unknown	1,146	5.0	1,241	5.8
Total	23,045	100.0	21,512	100.0

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

*The offenders self-report race. 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 identify as white.

Indigenous includes offenders who identify as Inuit, Innu, Métis and First Nations.

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Asian includes offenders who identify as 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 identify as 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 identify as are Hispanic and Latin American.

Asiatic includes Asian-East and Southeast, Asian South, Asian West, and Asiatic.

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.

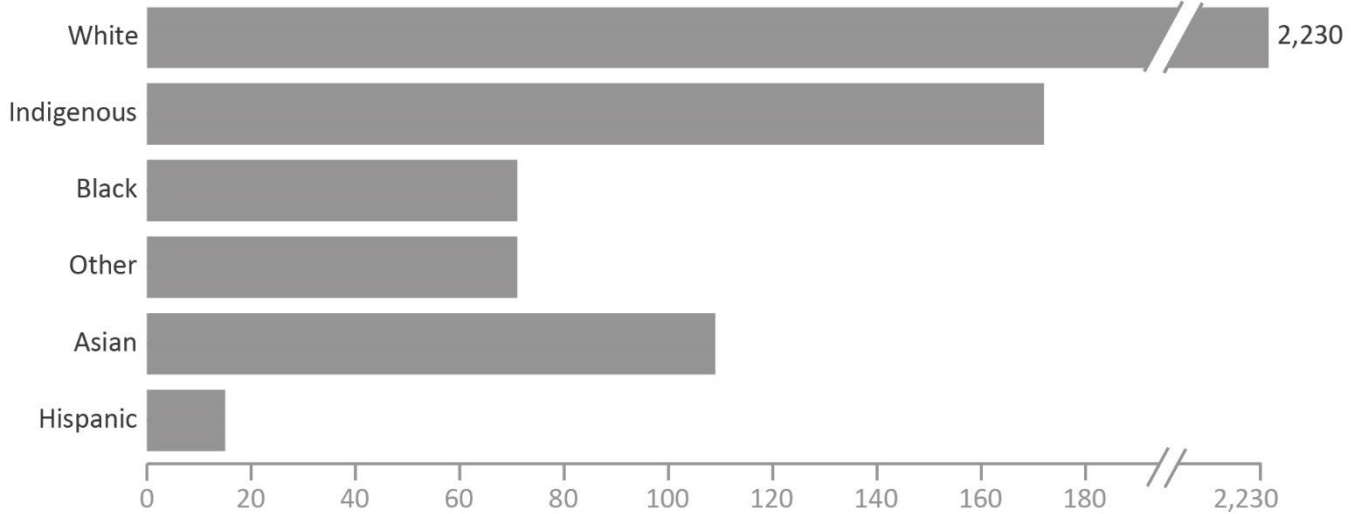
The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Table C13 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C9 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of registered victims by race

Figure C14 Number of registered victims by race (2020-21)



Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

- Most registered victims (83.6%) identified as White. The next most common ethnicity was Indigenous (6.4%).

Notes

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.

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

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 39.8% in 2017-18 to 30.9% in 2020-21.

Figure C14 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure F11 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of registered victims by race

Table C14 Number of registered victims by race

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	2,721	85.1	2,487	84.8	2,382	84.2	2,230	83.6
Indigenous	191	6.0	182	6.2	181	6.4	172	6.4
First Nations	134	4.2	128	4.4	122	4.3	108	4.0
Métis	31	1.0	30	1.0	34	1.2	38	1.4
Inuit	26	0.8	24	0.8	25	0.9	26	1.0
Black	77	2.4	75	2.6	77	2.7	71	2.7
Asian	129	4.0	109	3.6	107	3.8	109	4.0
Arab/West Asian	16	0.5	16	0.5	14	0.5	13	0.5
South East Asian	30	0.9	26	0.9	30	1.1	32	1.2
South Asian	39	1.2	24	0.8	22	0.8	22	0.8
Chinese	33	1.0	34	1.2	34	1.2	34	1.3
Filipino	8	0.3	7	0.2	5	0.2	4	0.1
Korean	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Japanese	2	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1
Hispanic	15	0.5	16	0.5	14	0.5	15	0.6
Latin American	15	0.5	16	0.5	14	0.5	15	0.6
Other	66	2.1	65	2.2	68	2.4	71	2.7
Total	3,259	100.0	2,986	100.0	2,889	100.0	2,732	100.0

Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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.

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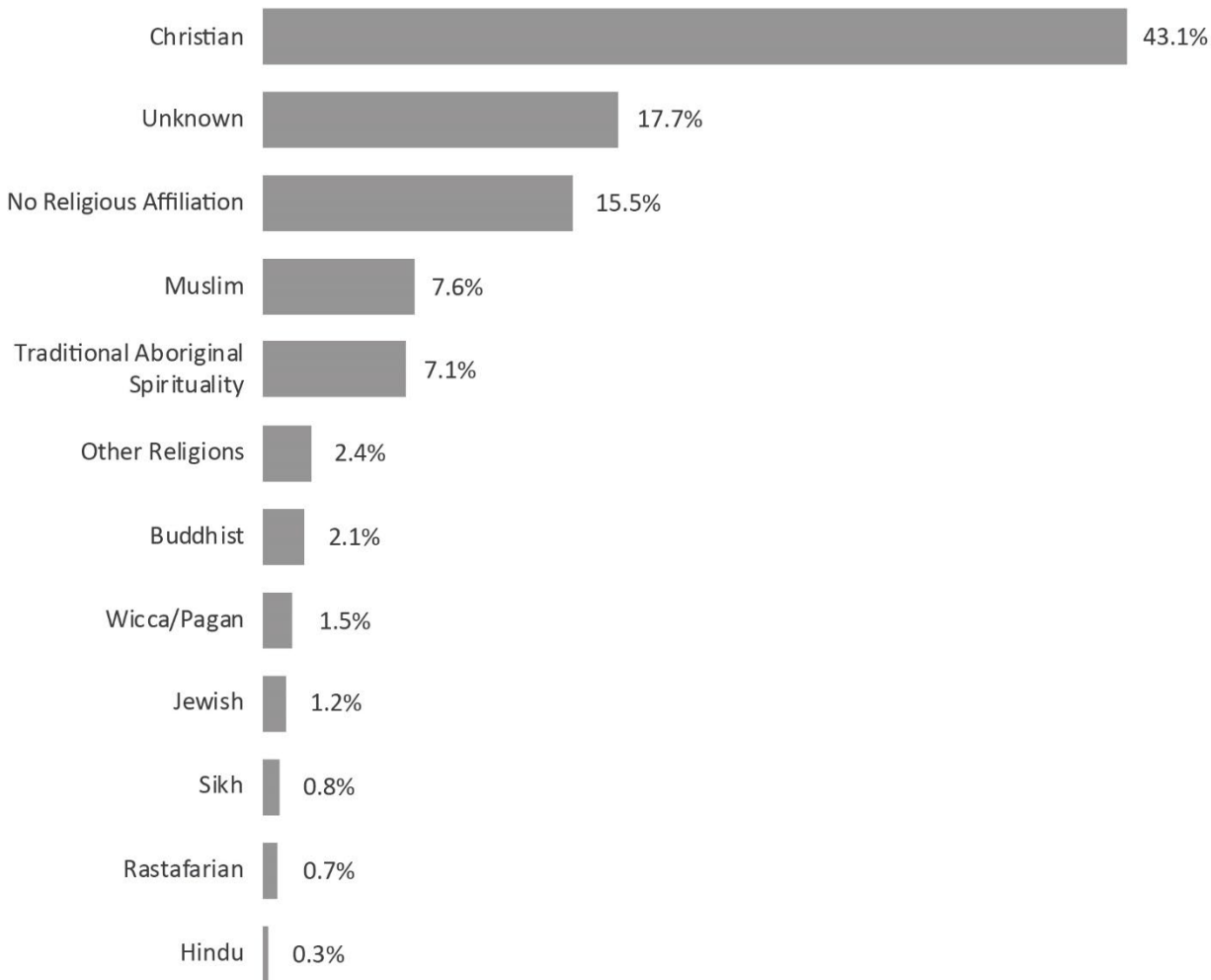
Demographic information was voluntarily self-reported, by victims who have registered to receive information about the offender that harmed them. The information does not represent victims that have not been in contact with CSC or those who choose not to register.

Response rates for victim ethnicity ranged from 39.8% in 2017-18 to 30.9% in 2020-21.

Table C14 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table F11 in the 2020 CCRSO.

CSC offender population by religion

Figure C15 Percentage of total offender population by religious identification (2020-21)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- The religious identification of the CSC offender population is diverse. While the proportion of offenders who identified as Christian still represented the majority, their proportions decreased from 51.2% in 2016-2017 to 43.1% in 2020-2021.
- Religious identification was unknown for 17.7% of offenders, whereas 15.5% stated they had no religion.
- Note that the religion groupings have changed in the 2018 publication to reflect the same groupings as Statistics Canada.

Notes

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

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

Christian includes offenders who belong to the following group: 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, Messianic Jew, Methodist Christian, Metropolitan Community Church, Mission de l'Esprit Saint, Moravian, Mormon (Latter Day Saints), Nazarene Christian,

Netherlands Reformed, New Apostolic, Pentecostal (4-Square), Pentecostal Assembly of God, Pentecôtiste, Philadelphia Church of God, Presbyterian, Protestant Non-Specific, Quaker (Society of Friends), Reformed Christian, Romanian Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, Salvation Army, Serbian Orthodox, Seventh Day Adventist, Shaker, Swedenborgian (New Church), Syrian/Syriac Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic, Ukrainian Orthodox, United Church, United Reformed Church, Vineyard Christian Fellowship, Wesleyan Christian and Worldwide Church of God.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Religion includes offenders who belong to the following group: Baha'i, Eckankar, 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 group: Agnostic, Atheist, Gnostic, Humanist and offenders who have no religion affiliation.

Unknown includes offenders who belong to the following group: Unknown, not stated as well as those offenders who have no religion specified.

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.

Figure C15 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C10 in the 2020 CCRSO.

CSC offender population by religion

Table C15 Total offender population by religious identification

	2016-17		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%
Buddhist	489	2.1	447	2.1
Christian	11,800	51.2	9,271	43.1
Hindu	57	0.2	60	0.3
Jewish	177	0.8	251	1.2
Muslim	1,389	6.0	1,630	7.6
Rastafarian	169	0.7	157	0.7
Sikh	172	0.7	181	0.8
Traditional Aboriginal Spirituality	1,303	5.7	1,535	7.1
Wicca/Pagan	244	1.1	316	1.5
Other Religions	431	1.9	523	2.4
No Religion Affiliation	3,456	15.0	3,327	15.5
Unknown	3,358	14.6	3,814	17.7
Total	23,045	100.0	21,512	100.0

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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

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

Christian includes offenders who belong to the following group: 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, Messianic Jew, Methodist Christian, Metropolitan Community Church, Mission de l'Esprit Saint, Moravian, Mormon (Latter Day Saints), Nazarene Christian, Netherlands Reformed, New Apostolic, Pentecostal (4-Square), Pentecostal Assembly of God, Pentecôtiste, Philadelphia Church of God, Presbyterian, Protestant Non-Specific, Quaker (Society of Friends), Reformed Christian, Romanian Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, Salvation Army, Serbian Orthodox, Seventh Day Adventist, Shaker, Swedenborgian (New Church), Syrian/Syriac Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic, Ukrainian Orthodox, United Church, United Reformed Church, Vineyard Christian Fellowship, Wesleyan Christian and Worldwide Church of God.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Religion includes offenders who belong to the following group: Baha'i, Eckankar, 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 group: Agnostic, Atheist, Gnostic, Humanist and offenders who have no religion affiliation.

Unknown includes offenders who belong to the following group: Unknown, not stated as well as those offenders who have no religion specified.

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.

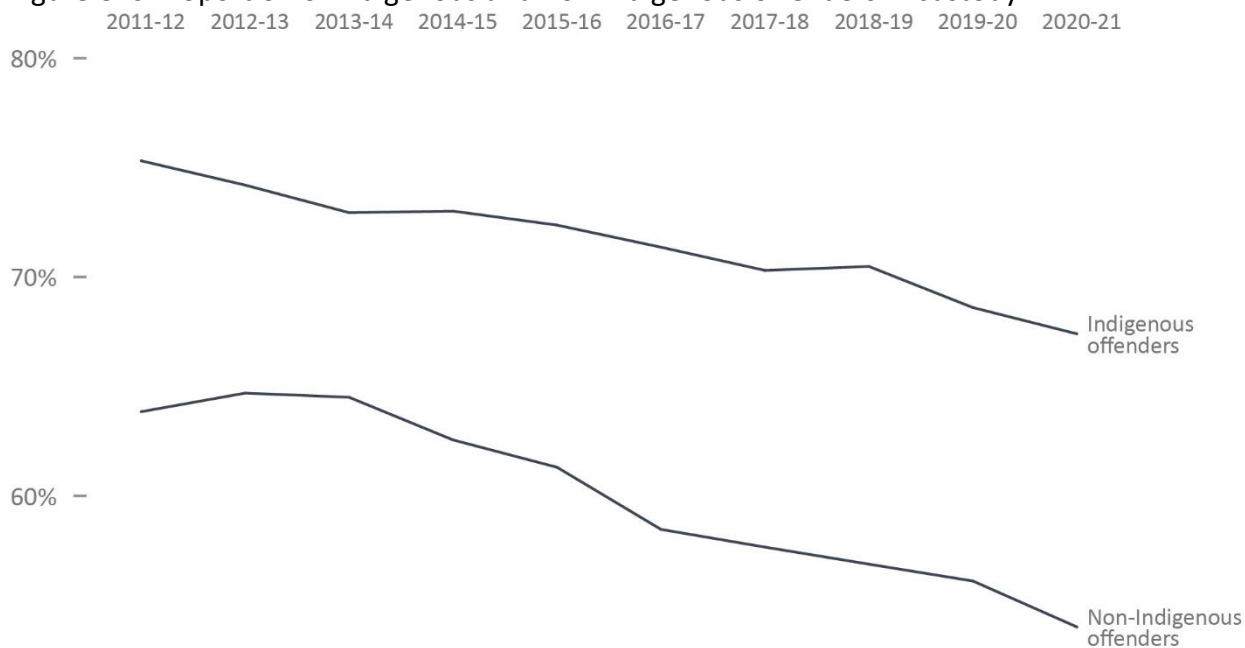
The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Table C15 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C10 in the 2020 CCRSO.

CSC offenders by Indigenous and non-Indigenous self-identification

Figure C16 Proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders in custody



50% –
Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2020-21, 67.4% of all Indigenous offenders were in custody, relative to 54.0% of all non-Indigenous offenders. The remainder of both groups were under supervision in the community.
- Indigenous females in custody represent 43.2% of all in-custody females while Indigenous males who were in custody represented 31.0% of all males in custody.
- In 2020-21, Indigenous offenders represented 27.0% of the total offender population.
- Indigenous offenders accounted for 31.6% of the in-custody population and 20.8% of the community population in 2020-21.

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.
 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 Community Population 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.
 Indigenous identity is self-reported. Non-indigenous offenders includes offenders who do not identify as Indigenous. See Table C9 for the self-reported race of CSC's offender population.
 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.
 Figure C16 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C11 in the 2020 CCRSO.

CSC offenders by Indigenous and non-Indigenous self-identification

Table C16 Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders in custody vs in the community under supervision

			In-Custody Population		In Community Under Supervision		Total
			#	%	#	%	
Males	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
	2020-21	Indigenous	3,646	68.5	1,678	31.5	5,324
		Non-Indigenous	8,132	54.8	6,718	45.2	14,850
		Total	11,778	58.4	8,396	41.6	20,174
Females	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
	2020-21	Indigenous	267	55.2	217	44.8	484
		Non-Indigenous	351	41.2	500	58.8	851
		Total	618	46.3	717	53.7	1,335
Another Sex	2019-20	Indigenous	1	100.0	0	0.0	1
		Non-Indigenous	2	66.7	1	33.3	3
		Total	3	75.0	1	25.0	4
	2020-21	Indigenous	1	100.0	0	0.0	1
		Non-Indigenous	2	100.0	0	0.0	2
		Total	3	100.0	0	0.0	3

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 Population 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.

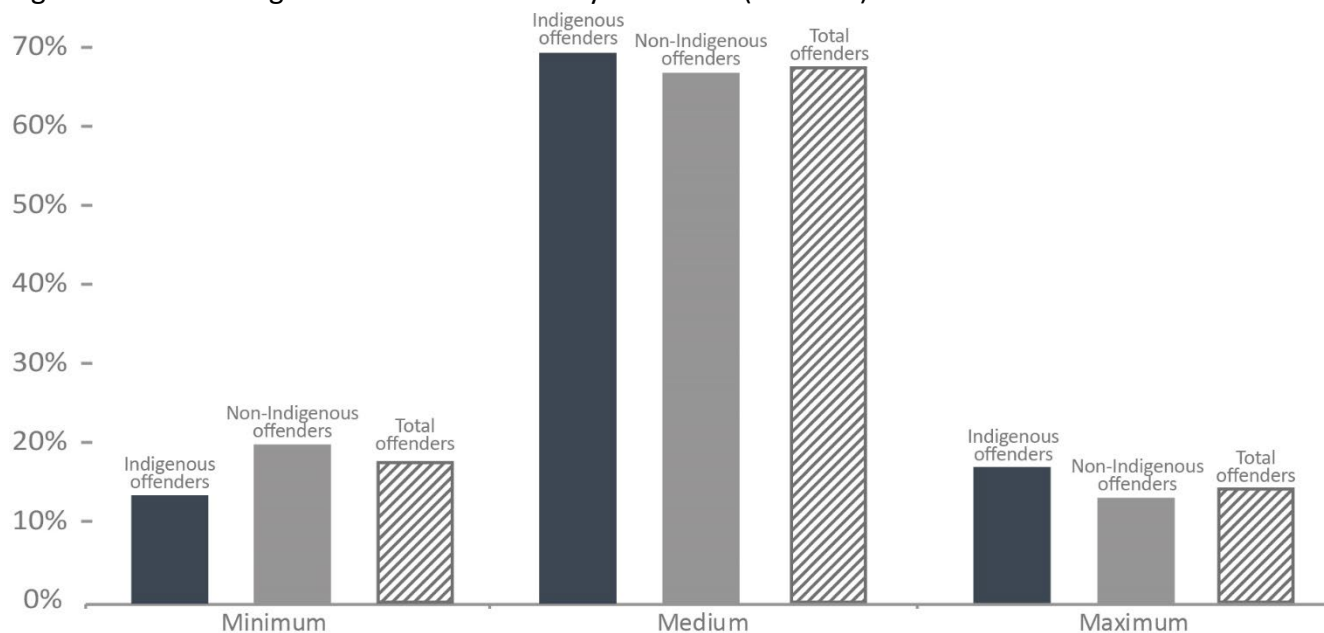
Total Offender Population includes all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

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.

Table C16 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C11 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Offenders in-custody at a CSC facility by security risk classification

Figure C17 Percentage of classified in-custody offenders (2020-21)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- Approximately two-thirds (67.5%) 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 (13.6% vs. 20.0%) and a higher percentage were classified as medium (69.2% vs. 66.7%) and maximum (17.2% vs. 13.3%) security risk.

Notes

The data represent the offender security level decision as of end of fiscal year 2020-2021.

The Not yet determined category includes offenders who have not yet been classified.

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.

Figure C17 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C12 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Offenders in-custody at a CSC facility by security risk classification

Table C17 Total of classified in-custody offenders (2020-21)

Security Risk Level	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	501	13.6	1,536	20.0	2,037	17.9
Medium	2,550	69.2	5,127	66.7	7,677	67.5
Maximum	633	17.2	1,025	13.3	1,658	14.6
Total	3,684	100.0	7,688	100.0	11,372	100.0
Not Yet Determined	230	100.0	797	100.0	1,027	100.0
Total	3,914		8,485		12,399	

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.

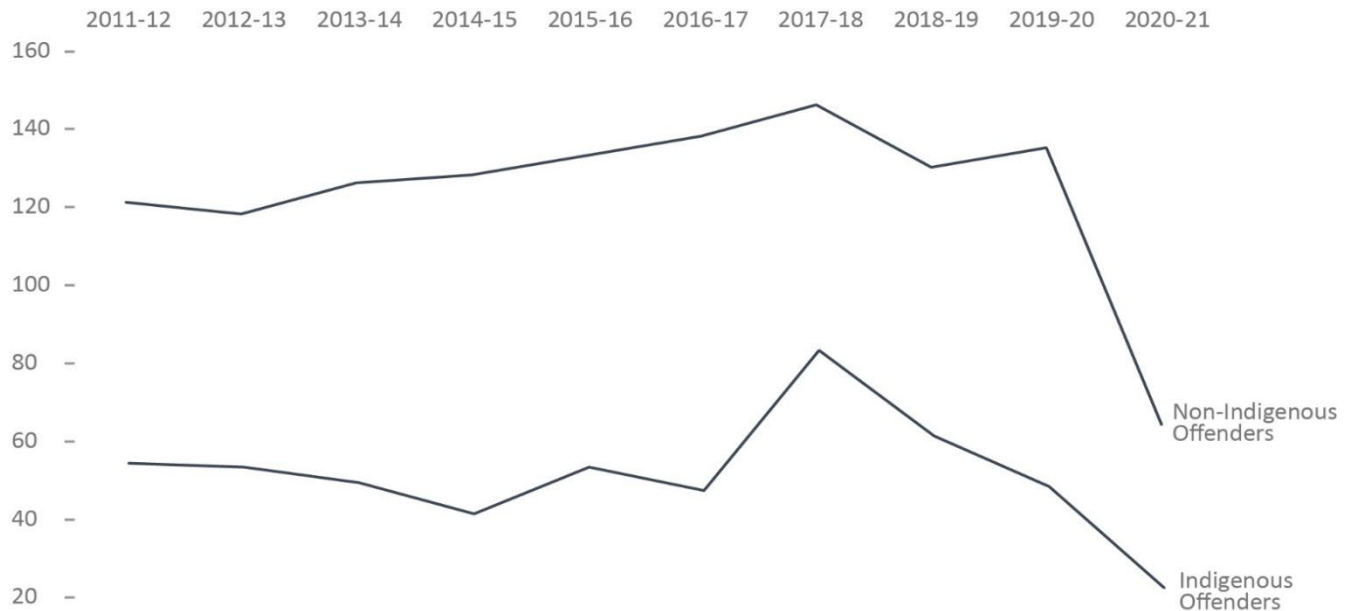
The data represent the offender security level decision as of end of fiscal year 2020-2021.

The Not yet determined category includes offenders who have not yet been classified.

Table C17 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C12 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life and/or indeterminate sentence*: 10-year trend

Figure C18 Number of warrant of committal admissions for life and/or indeterminate sentences*



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- From 2011-12 to 2020-21, there was a decrease of 50.9% in the number of warrant of committal admissions to CSC facilities with a life and/or indeterminate sentence* from 175 to 86. Much of this decrease occurred between 2019-20 and 2020-21.
- At the end of fiscal year 2020-21, there were a total of 3,561 offenders in custody with a life and/or indeterminate sentence*. Of these, 3,432 (96.4%) were male, 126 (3.5%) were female and 3 (0.1%) were offenders who identified as another sex; 985 (27.7%) were Indigenous and 2,576 (72.3%) were non-Indigenous.
- At the end of fiscal year 2020-21, 26.8% of the total population was serving a life and/or indeterminate sentence*. Of these offenders, 61.9% were in custody and 38.1% were in the community under supervision.

Notes

*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.

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 admissions at the time of year end data 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.

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

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

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.

Figure C18 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C13 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life and/or indeterminate sentence*: 10-year trend

Table C18 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
2011-12	6	48	54	11	110	121	17	158	175
2012-13	6	47	53	2	116	118	8	163	171
2013-14	7	42	49	7	119	126	14	161	175
2014-15	1	40	41	8	120	128	9	160	169
2015-16	5	48	53	6	127	133	11	175	186
2016-17	2	45	47	11	127	138	13	172	185
2017-18	6	77	83	12	134	146	18	211	229
2018-19	6	55	61	4	126	130	10	181	191
2019-20	1	47	48	8	127	135	9	174	183
2020-21	1	21	22	1	63	64	2	84	86

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

*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.

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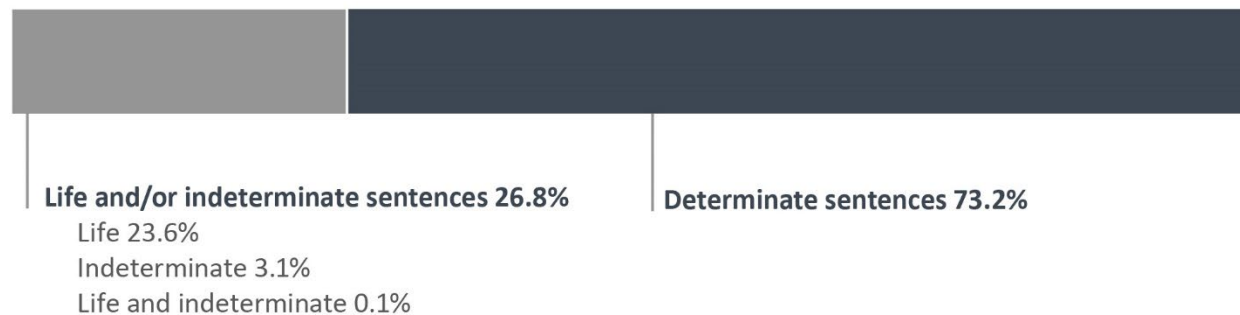
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Table C18 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C13 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Proportion of offenders with life and/or indeterminate sentences

Figure C19 Sentence imposed for the total offender population (2020-21)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2020-21, there were 5,755 offenders serving a life sentence and/or an indeterminate sentence*. This represents 26.8% of the total offender population. The majority (61.9%) of these offenders were in custody. Of the 2,194 offenders who were in the community under supervision, the majority (79.5%) 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 666 offenders who were serving an indeterminate sentence* as a result of a special designation. The remaining 5,068 offenders did not receive a special designation, but were serving a life sentence.
- 92.5% of the 655 Dangerous Offenders with indeterminate sentences* were in custody and 7.5% were in the community under supervision.
- In contrast, 50.0% of the 10 Dangerous Sexual Offenders were in custody and the offender with an Habitual Offender designation was in the community under supervision (in this table there is one offender with an Habitual Offender designation included in the Designation and Life grouping, this offender was in the community under supervision as well) .

Notes

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

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

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

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

Figure C19 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C14 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Proportion of offenders with life and/or indeterminate sentences

Table C19 Total offender population (2020-21)

	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	1,285	6.0	982	76	227	0
2nd Degree Murder	3,592	16.7	1,847	263	1,482	0
Other Offences	191	0.9	103	14	74	0
Total	5,068	23.6	2,932	353	1,783	0
Offenders with indeterminate sentences* resulting from the special designation of:						
Dangerous Offender	655	3.0	606	24	25	0
Dangerous Sexual Offender	10	0.0	5	1	4	0
Habitual Offender	1	0.0	0	0	1	0
Total	666	3.1	611	25	30	0
Offenders serving an indeterminate sentence* (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence)	21	0.1	18	1	2	0
Total offenders with life and/or indeterminate sentence*	5,755	26.8	3,561	379	1,815	0
Offenders Serving Determinate sentences	15,757	73.2	8,838	1,027	2,688	3,204
Total	21,512	100.0	12,399	1,406	4,503	3,204

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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

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

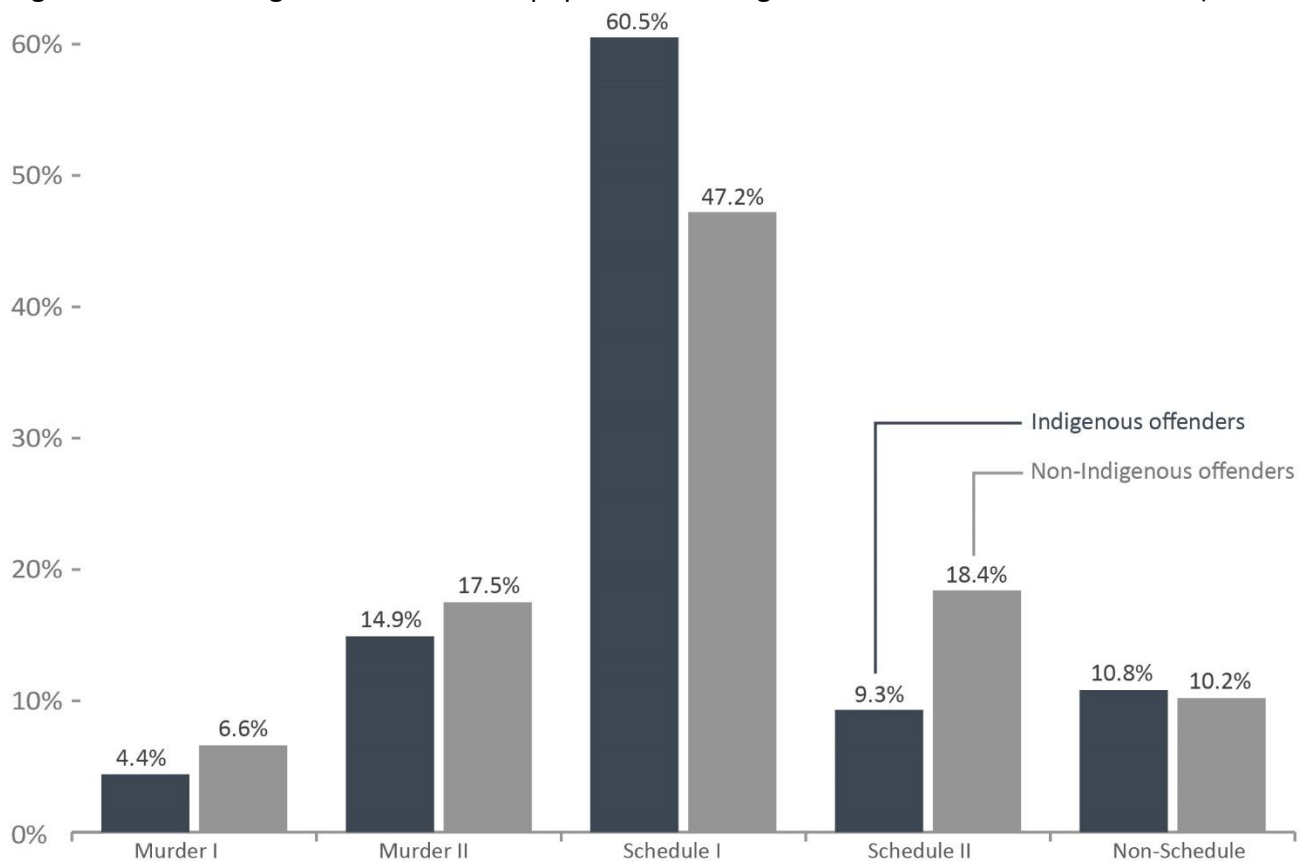
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In Community Under Supervision includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, in the community supervised on a long-term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are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

Table C19 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C14 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Percentage of total offender population serving a sentence for a violent offence

Figure C20 Percentage of total offender population serving a sentence for a violent offence (2020-21)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2020-21, Indigenous offenders were more likely to be serving a sentence for a violent offence (79.9% for Indigenous versus 71.4% for non-Indigenous).
- 67.8% of Indigenous female offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 46.8% of non-Indigenous female offenders.
- Of those offenders serving a sentence for Murder, 4.9% were female and 22.8% were Indigenous.
- A greater proportion of Indigenous offenders than non-Indigenous offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule I* offence (60.5% versus 47.2%, respectively).
- 9.3% of Indigenous offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule II** offence compared to 18.4% of non-Indigenous offenders.
- 30.1% of females were serving a sentence for a Schedule II** offence compared to 15.0% for males.

Notes

*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.

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.

Figure C20 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C15 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Percentage of total offender population serving a sentence for a violent offence

Table C20 Total offender population serving a sentence for a violent offence (2020-21)

Offence Category	Indigenous				Non-Indigenous				Total			
	Female	Male	Another Sex	Total	Female	Male	Another Sex	Total	Female	Male	Another Sex	Total
Murder I	12	246	0	258	45	999	0	1,044	57	1,245	0	1,302
%	2.5	4.6	0.0	4.4	5.3	6.7	0.0	6.6	4.3	6.2	0.0	6.1
Murder II	67	798	1	866	118	2,632	2	2,752	185	3,430	3	3,618
%	13.8	15.0	100.0	14.9	13.9	17.7	100.0	17.5	13.9	17.0	100.0	16.8
Schedule I*	249	3,267	0	3,516	235	7,183	0	7,418	484	10,450	0	10,934
%	51.4	61.4	0.0	60.5	27.6	48.4	0.0	47.2	36.3	51.8	0.0	50.8
Schedule II**	97	445	0	542	305	2,579	0	2,884	402	3,024	0	3,426
%	20.0	8.4	0.0	9.3	35.8	17.4	0.0	18.4	30.1	15.0	0.0	15.9
Non-Schedule	59	568	0	627	148	1,457	0	1,605	207	2,025	0	2,232
%	12.2	10.7	0.0	10.8	17.4	9.8	0.0	10.2	15.5	10.0	0.0	10.4
Total	484	5,324	1	5,809	851	14,850	2	15,703	1,335	20,174	3	21,512

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

*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).

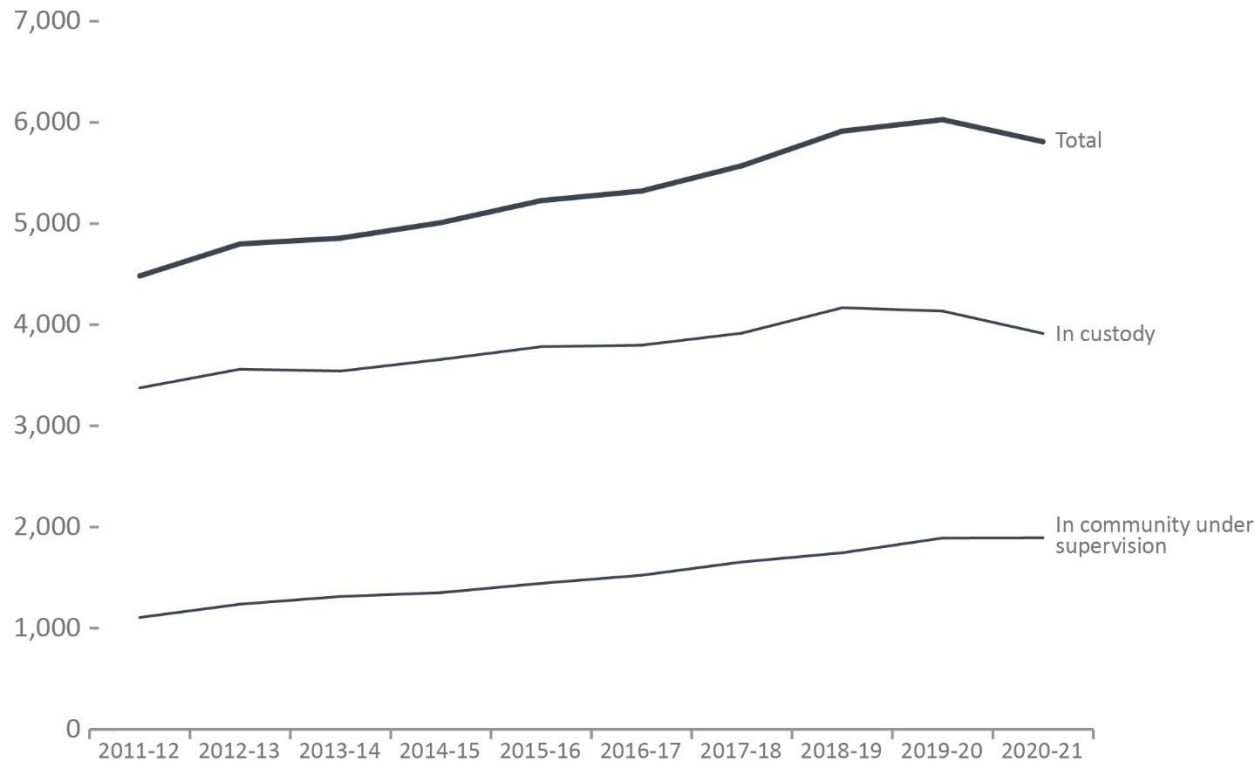
In cases where the offender is serving a sentence for more than one offence, the data reflect the most serious offence.

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.

Table C20 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C15 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Indigenous offenders under the responsibility of CSC

Figure C21 Indigenous offender population



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- From 2011-2012 to 2020-21, the in-custody Indigenous offender population increased by 15.9%, while the total Indigenous offender population increased 29.6% over the same period of time.
- The number of in-custody Indigenous female offenders increased steadily from 217 in 2011-12 to 267 in 2020-21, an increase of 23.0%. The increase for in-custody Indigenous male offenders was 15.4% for the same period, increasing from 3,159 to 3,646.
- From 2011-12 to 2020-21 the number of Indigenous offenders on community supervision increased 71.2%, from 1,107 to 1,895. The Indigenous community population accounted for 20.8% of the total community population in 2020-21.

Notes

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

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

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

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 Territories are reported in the Pacific Region.

Figure C21 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C16 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Indigenous offenders under the responsibility of CSC

Table C21 Indigenous offender population

Indigenous Offenders	Fiscal Year					
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	
In Custody						
Atlantic Region	Male	175	184	224	234	211
	Female	8	14	19	18	25
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	0	0
Quebec Region	Male	384	392	449	370	352
	Female	14	11	16	13	14
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	0	0
Ontario Region	Male	487	534	558	612	528
	Female	37	43	50	49	53
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	0	0
Prairie Region	Male	1,861	1,879	1,955	1,968	1,925
	Female	155	163	158	152	127
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	0	0
Pacific Region	Male	638	658	691	671	630
	Female	39	39	48	47	48
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	1	1
National Total	Male	3,545	3,647	3,877	3,855	3,646
	Female	253	270	291	279	267
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	1	1
	Total	3,798	3,917	4,168	4,135	3,914
In Community Under Supervision						
Atlantic Region	Male	71	88	83	106	97
	Female	11	9	10	13	13
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	0	0
Quebec Region	Male	185	181	162	182	182
	Female	10	6	9	8	9
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	0	0
Ontario Region	Male	201	231	239	277	291
	Female	31	29	31	28	34
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	0	0
Prairie Region	Male	604	645	720	750	756
	Female	78	111	113	119	123
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	0	0
Pacific Region	Male	301	319	344	369	352
	Female	32	36	35	40	38
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	0	0
National Total	Male	1,362	1,464	1,548	1,684	1,678
	Female	162	191	198	208	217
	Another Sex	NR	NR	NR	0	0
	Total	1,524	1,655	1,746	1,892	1,895
Total Offender Population		5,322	5,572	5,914	6,027	5,809

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.

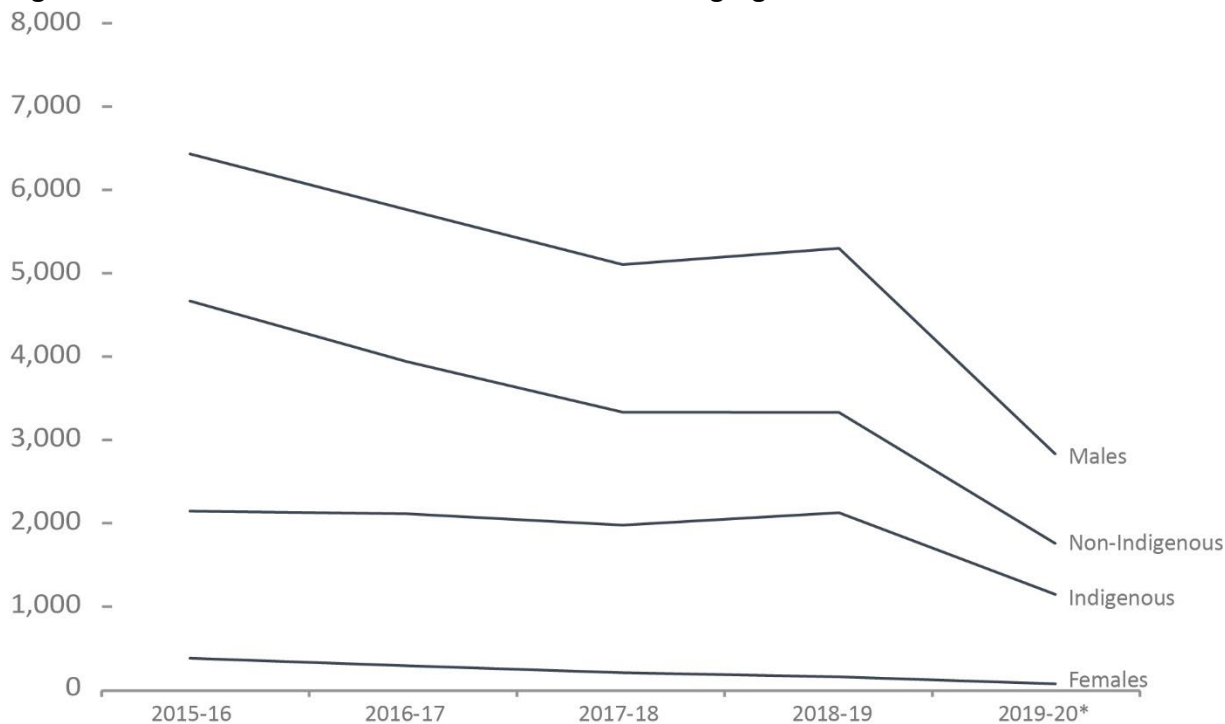
Total Offender Population includes all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

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 Territories are reported in the Pacific Region.

Table C21 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C16 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Admissions to administrative segregation in a federal institution: 5-year trend

Figure C22 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 males and 73 were females. Indigenous offenders accounted for 39.5% of admissions to administrative segregation.

Notes

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

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:

- 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;
- 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
- 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.

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

Figure C22 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C17 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Admissions to administrative segregation in a federal institution: 5-year trend

Table C22 Number of admissions to administrative segregation

Year and Type of Administrative Segregation*	By Sex			Total	By Indigenous Identity		
	Females	Males	Another Sex		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
2015-16							
CCRA 31(3-A)	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)	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)	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)	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)	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:

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

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.

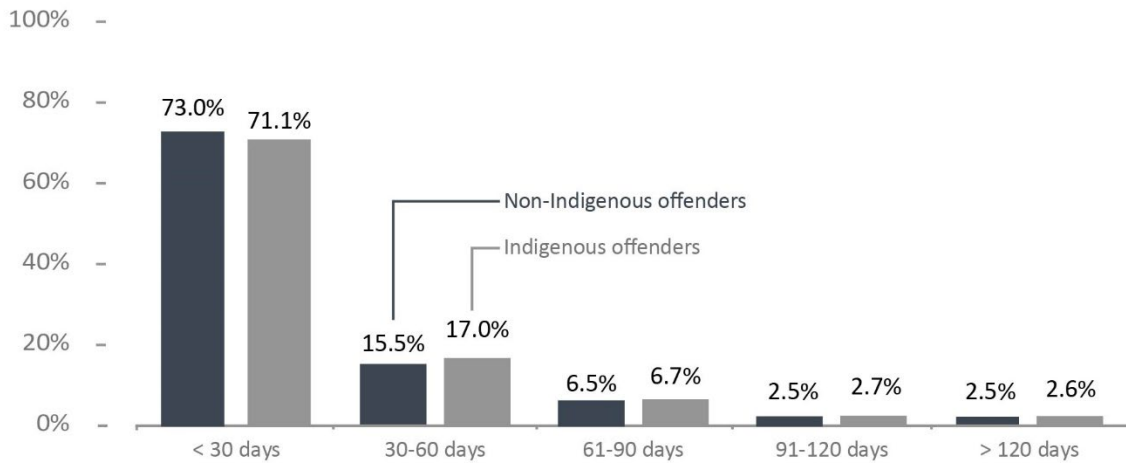
Offenders segregated under paragraph (f), subsection 44(1) of the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (Disciplinary Segregation) are not included.

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

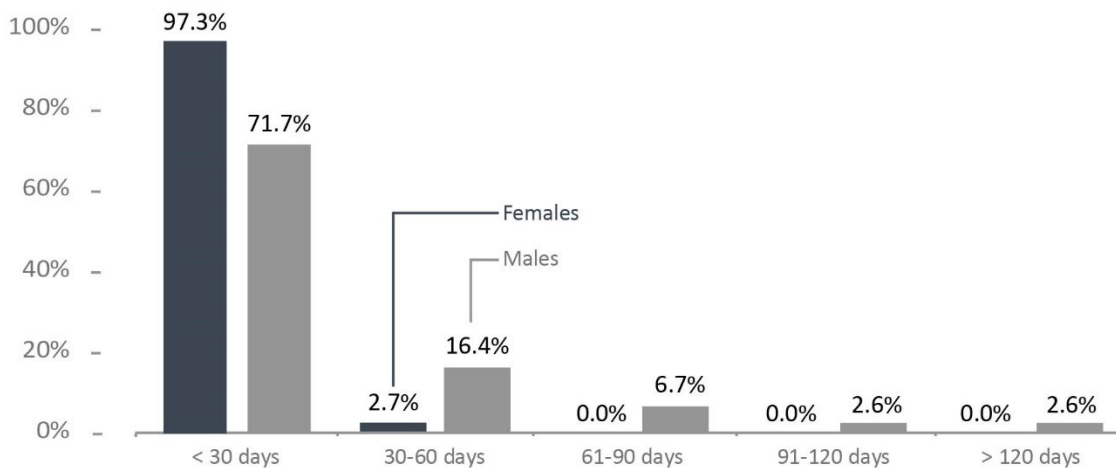
Table C22 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C17 in the 2020 CCRSO.

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

Figure C23 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 females 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

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

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. These reports count admissions, not offenders. Offenders admitted multiple times to segregation are counted once for each admission. Figure C23 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C18 in the 2020 CCRSO.

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

Table C23 Number of federal offenders admitted to administrative segregation (2019-20)*

Length of Stay in Administrative Segregation*	By Sex				By Indigenous identity				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

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

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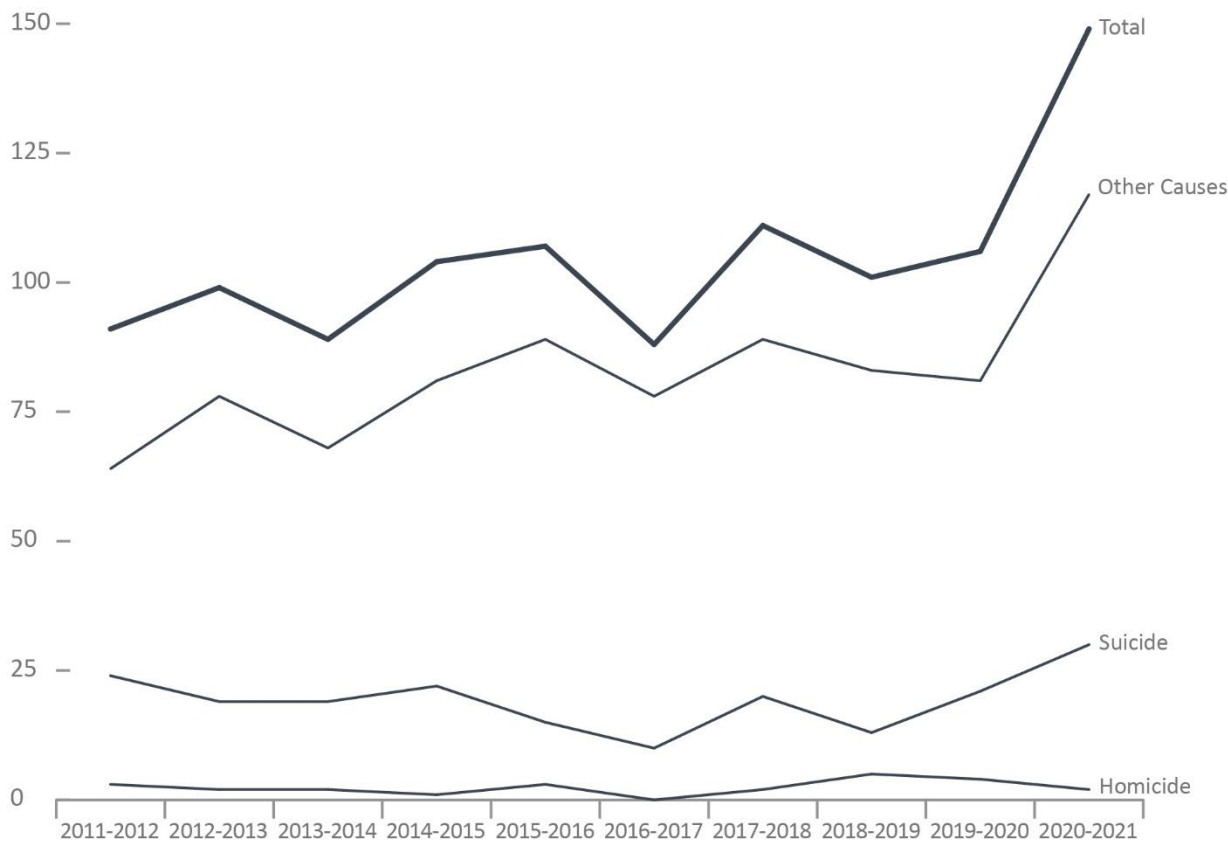
Offenders segregated under paragraph (f), subsection 44(1) of the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (Disciplinary Segregation) are not included.

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

Table C23 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C18 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of offender deaths while in custody: 10-year trend

Figure C24 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 2011-12 to 2020-21, a total of 671 federal offenders and 547 provincial/territorial offenders died while in custody. During this time period, suicides accounted for 14.2% of federal offender deaths and 22.1% of provincial offender deaths. The suicide rate* was approximately 44 per 100,000 for incarcerated federal offenders, and approximately 32 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders.
- Between 2011-12 and 2020-21, 4.0% of federal offender deaths and 0.7% of provincial offender deaths were due to homicide. The homicide rate for incarcerated federal offenders was approximately 11 per 100,000 and 1 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders.

Notes

*For the calculation of rates, the total actual in-count numbers between 2009-10 and 2018-19 was used as the denominator.

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 or cause of death.

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

Figure C24 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C19 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of offender deaths while in custody: 10-year trend

Table C24 Deaths in federal and provincial/territorial custody by cause of death

Year	Homicide		Suicide		Other Causes		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Federal							
2011-12	3	5.7	8	15.1	42	79.2	53
2012-13	1	1.8	11	20.0	43	78.2	55
2013-14	1	2.1	9	18.8	38	79.2	48
2014-15	1	1.5	13	19.4	53	79.1	67
2015-16	3	4.6	9	13.8	53	81.5	65
2016-17	0	0.0	3	6.4	44	93.6	47
2017-18	2	3.6	6	10.9	47	85.5	55
2018-19	5	9.8	6	11.8	40	78.4	51
2019-20	4	6.5	11	17.7	47	75.8	62
2020-21	1	1.4	6	8.7	62	89.9	69
Total	27	4.0	95	14.2	549	81.8	671
Provincial and Territories							
2011-12	0	0.0	16	42.1	22	57.9	38
2012-13	1	2.3	8	18.2	35	79.5	44
2013-14	1	2.4	10	24.4	30	73.2	41
2014-15	0	0.0	9	24.3	28	75.7	37
2015-16	0	0.0	6	14.3	36	85.7	42
2016-17	0	0.0	7	17.1	34	82.9	41
2017-18	0	0.0	14	25.0	42	75.0	56
2018-19	0	0.0	7	14.0	43	86.0	50
2019-20	0	0.0	10	22.7	34	77.3	44
2020-21	1	1.3	24	30.0	55	68.8	80
Total	4	0.7	121	22.1	422	77.1	547
Total Federal and Provincial Offender Deaths	31	4.8	216	36.3	971	159.0	1,218

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

Notes

For the calculation of rates, the total actual in-count numbers between 2009-10 and 2018-19 was used as the denominator.

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 or cause of death.

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

Table C24 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C19 in the 2020 CCRSO.

The number of escapees from federal institutions

Figure C25 Number of escapees from federal institutions



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- In 2020-21, there were 11 escape incidents involving a total of 11 offenders. All of the 11 offenders were recaptured.
- Offenders who escaped from federal institutions or Healing Lodges in 2020-21 represented 0.1% of the in-custody population.

Notes

The data represent the number of escape incidents from federal facilities or Healing Lodges 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.

Figure C25 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C20 in the 2020 CCRSO.

The number of escapees from federal institutions

Table C25 Number of escapees from federal institutions

Escapes	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total Number of Escape Incidents	9	13	12	9	11
Total Number of Escapees	9	18	13	12	11

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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

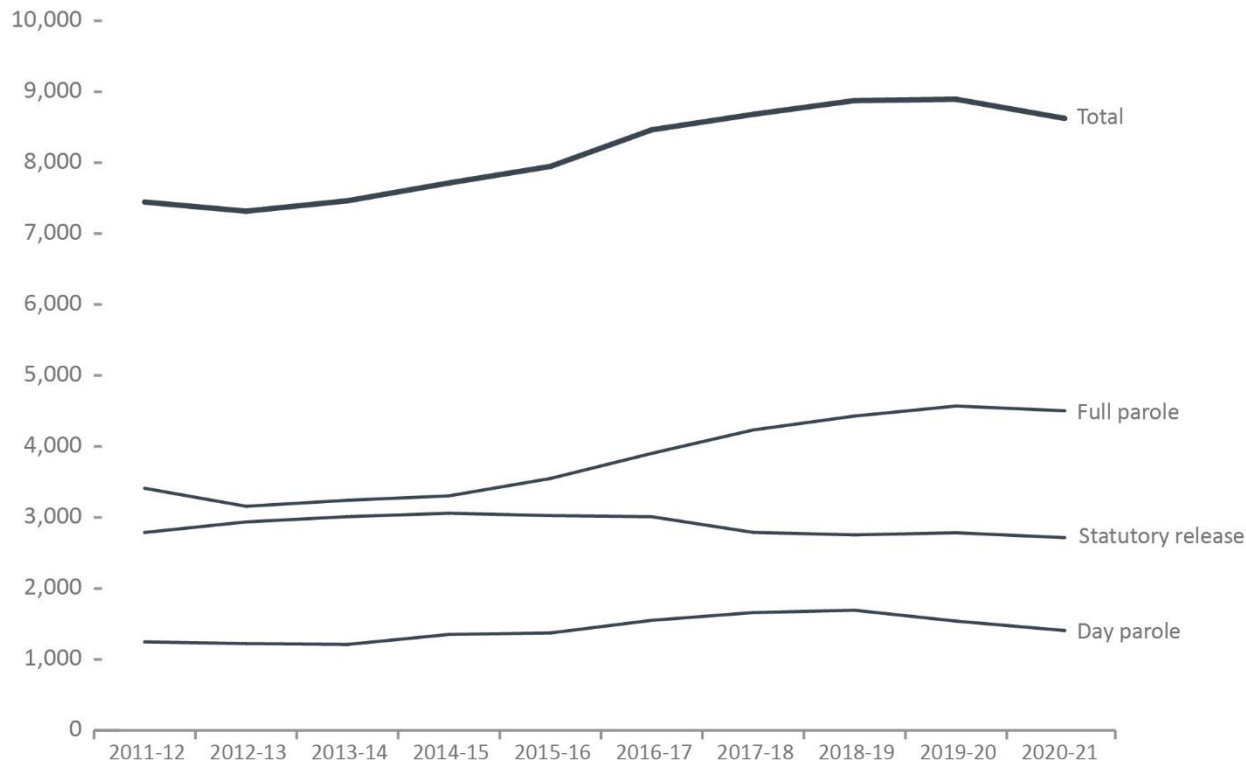
These numbers are subject to change further to new information becoming available.

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

Table C25 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C20 in the 2020 CCRSO.

CSC offenders in community under supervision: 10-year trend

Figure C26 In community under supervision population at fiscal year end



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- Over the past five years, the total offender population supervised in the community increased by 1.9%. For the same period, the total number of offenders on full parole increased by 15.4% while the proportion of offenders on statutory release decreased by 9.8%. At the end of fiscal year 2020-21, there were 7,917 males and 707 females on active community supervision. There were no offenders who identified as another sex on active community supervision.
- Over the last ten years, the total offender population supervised in the community increased by 15.8%. For the same period, the total number of offenders on full parole increased by 32.0% and the proportion of offenders on statutory release decreased by 2.6%.

Notes

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.

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.

Figure C26 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C21 in the 2020 CCRSO.

CSC offenders in community under supervision: 10-year trend

Table C26 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		
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
2020-21	148	1,258	0	398	4,105	0	161	2,554	0	707	7,917	0	8,624	-3.0

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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.

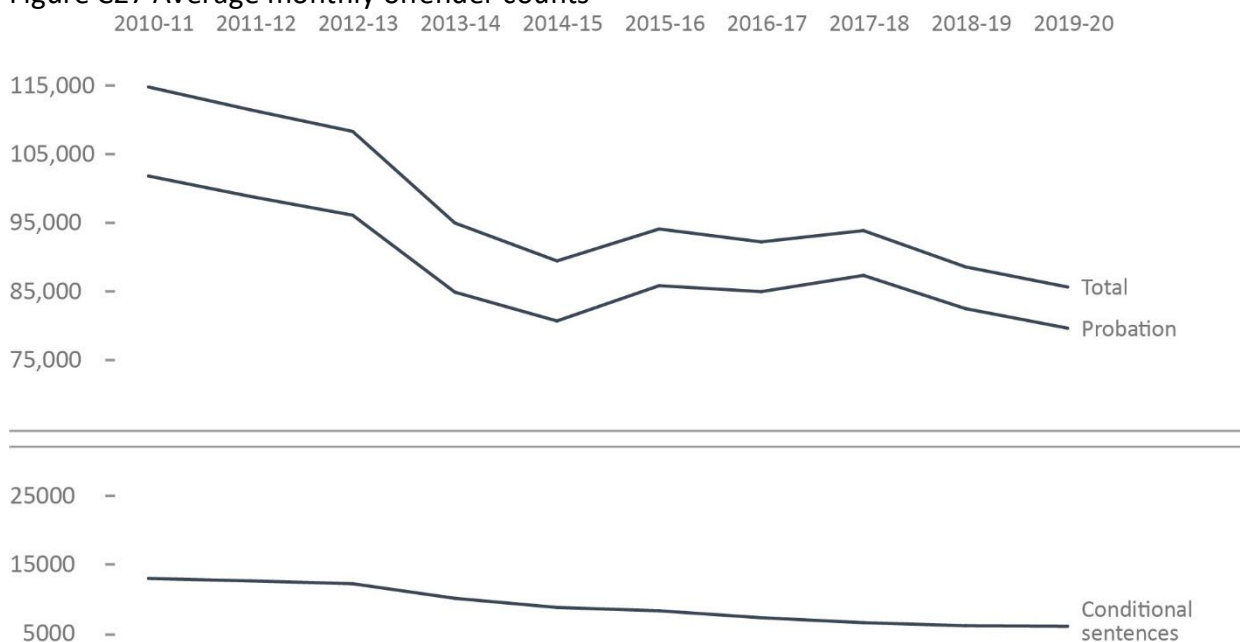
Percent change is measured from the previous year.

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.

Table C26 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C21 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Offenders under provincial/territorial supervision on probation or conditional sentence: 10-year trend

Figure C27 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 2010-11 to 2019-20 there was a 25.4% decrease in the provincial/territorial community corrections population. The 2019-20 rate was 3.3% lower than in 2018-19 and 9.0% lower than the rate in 2015-16.
- The number of offenders on conditional sentence orders decreased 53.8% from 12,968 in 2010-11 to 5,995 in 2019-20. The 2019-20 rate was 1.4% lower than 2018-19 and 27.4% lower than the rate 5 years prior in 2015-16.
- The number of offenders on probation decreased 21.8% from 2010-11 to 2019-20. The 2019-20 rate was 3.3% lower than in 2018-19 and 9.0% lower than the rate in 2015-16.

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

Figure C27 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C22 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Offenders under provincial/territorial supervision on probation or conditional sentence: 10-year trend

Table C27 Average monthly offender counts

Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Conditional Sentence	Total
2010-11	101,825	12,968.60	114,794
2011-12	98,843	12,615.90	111,459
2012-13	96,116	12,202.40	108,318
2013-14	84,905	10,076.80	94,981
2014-15	80,705	8,745.60	89,451
2015-16	85,845	8,258.80	94,104
2016-17	84,978	7,249.30	92,228
2017-18	87,342	6,528.90	93,871
2018-19	82,500	6,082.10	88,582
2019-20	79,652	5,995.00	85,647

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

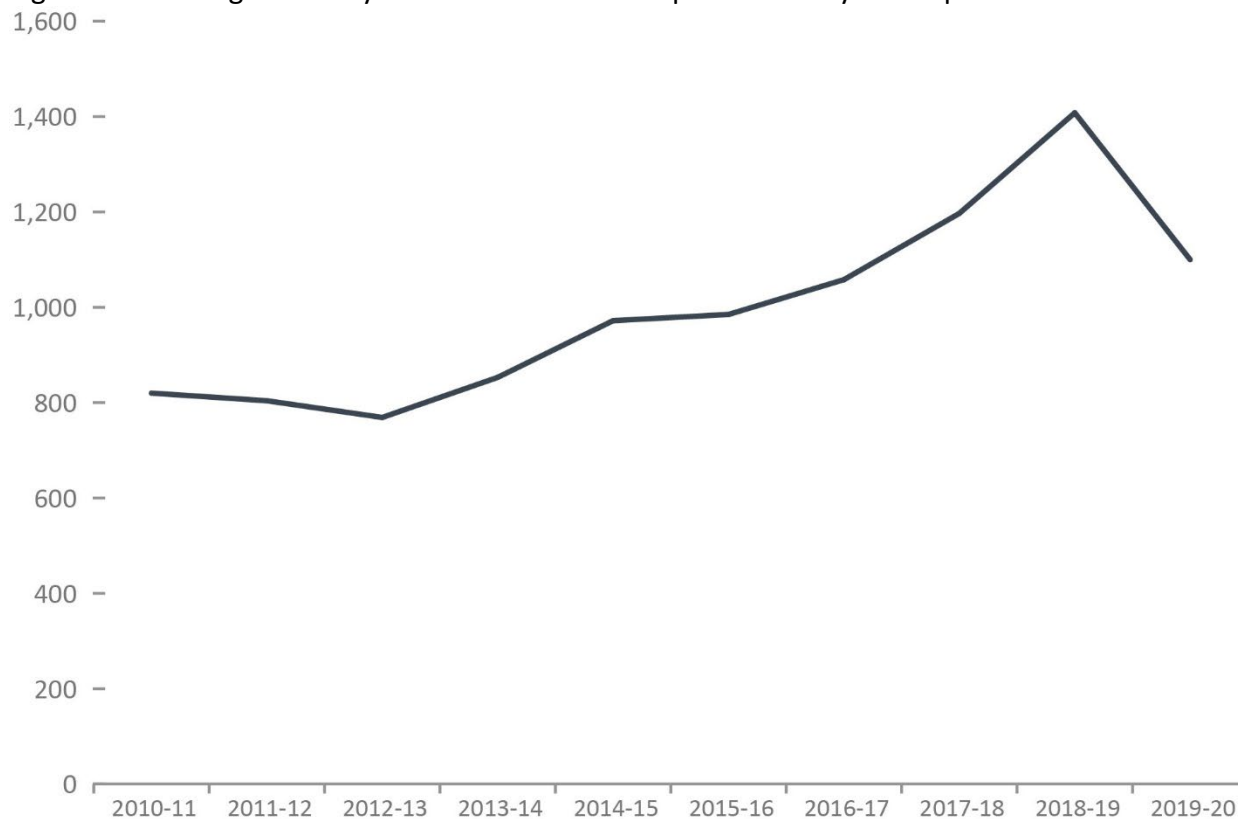
A conditional sentence is a disposition of the court where the offender serves a term of imprisonment in the community under specified conditions. This type of sentence can only be imposed in cases where the term of imprisonment would be less than two years. Conditional sentences have been a provincial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

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

Table C27 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C22 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Population of offenders on provincial parole: 10-year trend

Figure C28 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 decreased by 21.9% from 2018-19 to 2019-20 (1,408 offenders to 1,100).
- In the 5 years between 2015-16 to 2019-20, there was an 11.7% increase in the number of offenders on provincial parole, up from 985 in 2015-16 to 1,100 in 2019-20.

Notes

In 2020, provincial parole boards operated in Quebec and Ontario. The provincial parole board in Alberta was officially introduced on February 1st, 2021. Thus, data related to the latter will only be available in the next iteration of the CCRSO. 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.

Figure C28 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure C23 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Population of offenders on provincial parole: 10-year trend

Table C28 Average monthly count of offenders on provincial day or full parole

Year	Provincial Boards			Parole Board of Canada	Total	% Change
	Quebec	Ontario	Total			
2010-11	482	171	653	167	820	100.0
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	1058	6.9
2017-18	792	242	1,034	163	1197	11.6
2018-19	858	398	1,256	152	1408	15.0
2019-20	682	289	973	127	1100	-28.0

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

In 2020, provincial parole boards operated in Quebec and Ontario. The provincial parole board in Alberta was officially introduced on February 1st, 2021. Thus, data related to the latter will only be available in the next iteration of the CCRSO. 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.

Table C28 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table C23 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Section D: Conditional Release

Number of CSC offenders granted temporary absences: 10-year trend

Figure D1 Number of offenders granted temporary absences and work releases
3,000 –



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- There was a decrease in the number of offenders receiving escorted temporary absences, from 2,307 in 2019-20 to 378 in 2020-21. There was a decrease in the number of offenders receiving unescorted temporary absences, from 362 in 2019-20 to 18 in 2020-21.
- The number of offenders receiving work releases has decreased by 79.9%, from 234 in 2019-20 to 47 in 2020-21.
- For the past 10 years, the average successful completion rates for escorted temporary absences was 99.6%, 98.9% for unescorted temporary absences and 94.2% 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.

Figure D1 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure D12 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of CSC offenders granted temporary absences: 10-year trend

Table D1 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		
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	48,574	442	3,778	323	481
2017-18	2,538	50,477	428	3,165	312	443
2018-19	2,527	55,927	411	2,819	302	434
2019-20	2,307	51,008	362	2,890	234	315
2020-21	378	2,619	18	59	47	54

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.

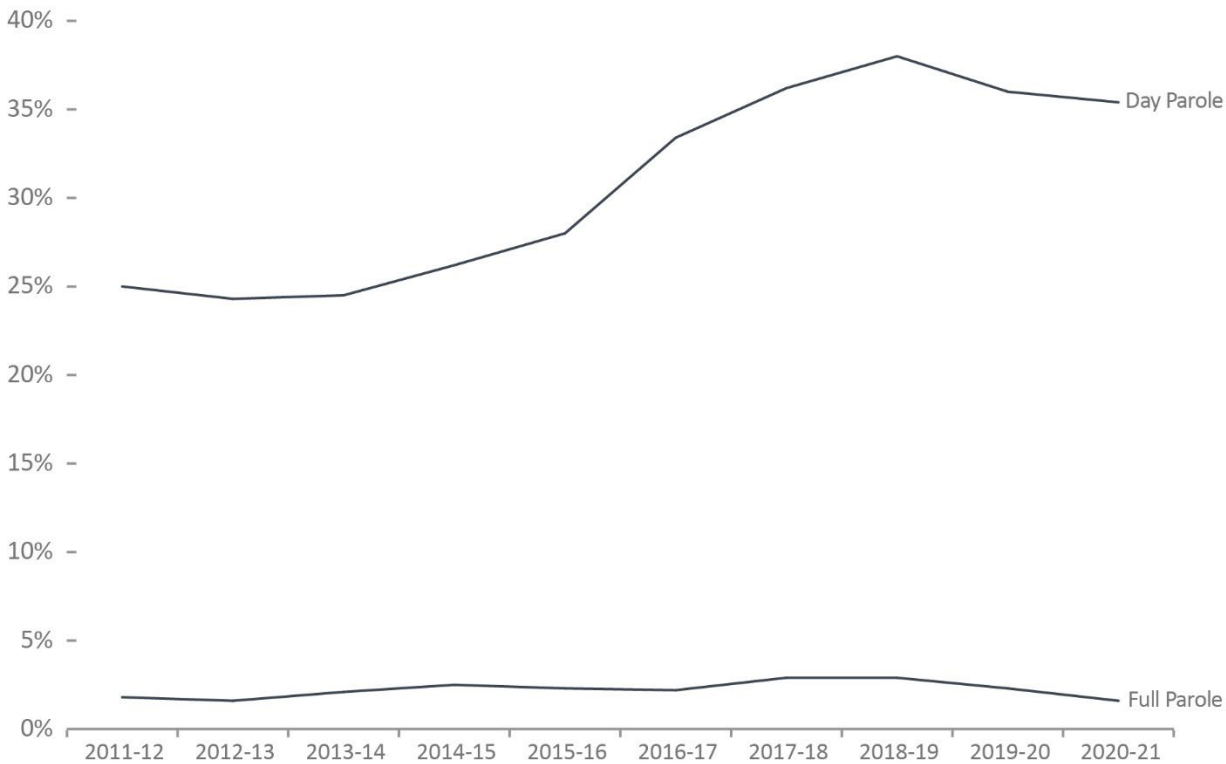
A work release is a structure program of release of specified duration for work or community service outside the penitentiary, under the supervision of a staff member or other authorized person or organization.

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.

Table D1 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table D12 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Offenders released from federal institutions including Healing Lodges on parole: 10-year trend

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



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- In fiscal year 2020-21, 35.4% of all releases from federal institutions were on day parole and 1.6% were on full parole.
- In fiscal year 2020-21, 23.5% of releases for Indigenous offenders were on day parole and 0.7% were on full parole compared to 40.9% and 1.9% respectively for Non-Indigenous offenders.
- Over the past ten years, the percentage of releases on day parole increased from 25.0% to 35.4% and the percentage of releases on full parole decreased from 1.8% to 1.6%.

Notes

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

The data includes all releases from a federal institution or Healing Lodge in a given fiscal year excluding offenders with quashed sentences, offenders who died in custody, long-term supervision order (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.

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

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

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

Offenders released from federal institution including Healing Lodges on parole: 10-year trend

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
2011-12	# 291	12	1,792	1,520	116	5,448	1,811	128	7,240
	% 16.2	0.7		27.9	2.1		25.0	1.8	
2012-13	# 319	7	1,954	1,509	110	5,579	1,828	117	7,533
	% 16.3	0.4		27.0	2.0		24.3	1.6	
2013-14	# 288	18	2,037	1,594	145	5,644	1,882	163	7,681
	% 14.1	0.9		28.2	2.6		24.5	2.1	
2014-15	# 311	10	2,066	1,664	175	5,466	1,975	185	7,532
	% 15.1	0.5		30.4	3.2		26.2	2.5	
2015-16	# 342	14	2,038	1,788	164	5,578	2,130	178	7,616
	% 16.8	0.7		32.1	2.9		28.0	2.3	
2016-17	# 433	14	2,039	2,094	153	5,538	2,527	167	7,577
	% 21.2	0.7		37.8	2.8		33.4	2.2	
2017-18	# 500	25	2,065	2,122	184	5,186	2,622	209	7,251
	% 24.2	1.2		40.9	3.5		36.2	2.9	
2018-19	# 552	33	2,014	2,131	174	5,049	2,683	207	7,063
	% 27.4	1.6		42.2	3.4		38.0	2.9	
2019-20	# 517	24	2,167	2,026	140	4,897	2,543	164	7,064
	% 23.9	1.1		41.4	2.9		36.0	2.3	
2020-21	# 487	15	2,076	1,827	87	4,465	2,314	102	6,541
	% 23.5	0.7		40.9	1.9		35.4	1.6	

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.

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, long-term supervision order (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.

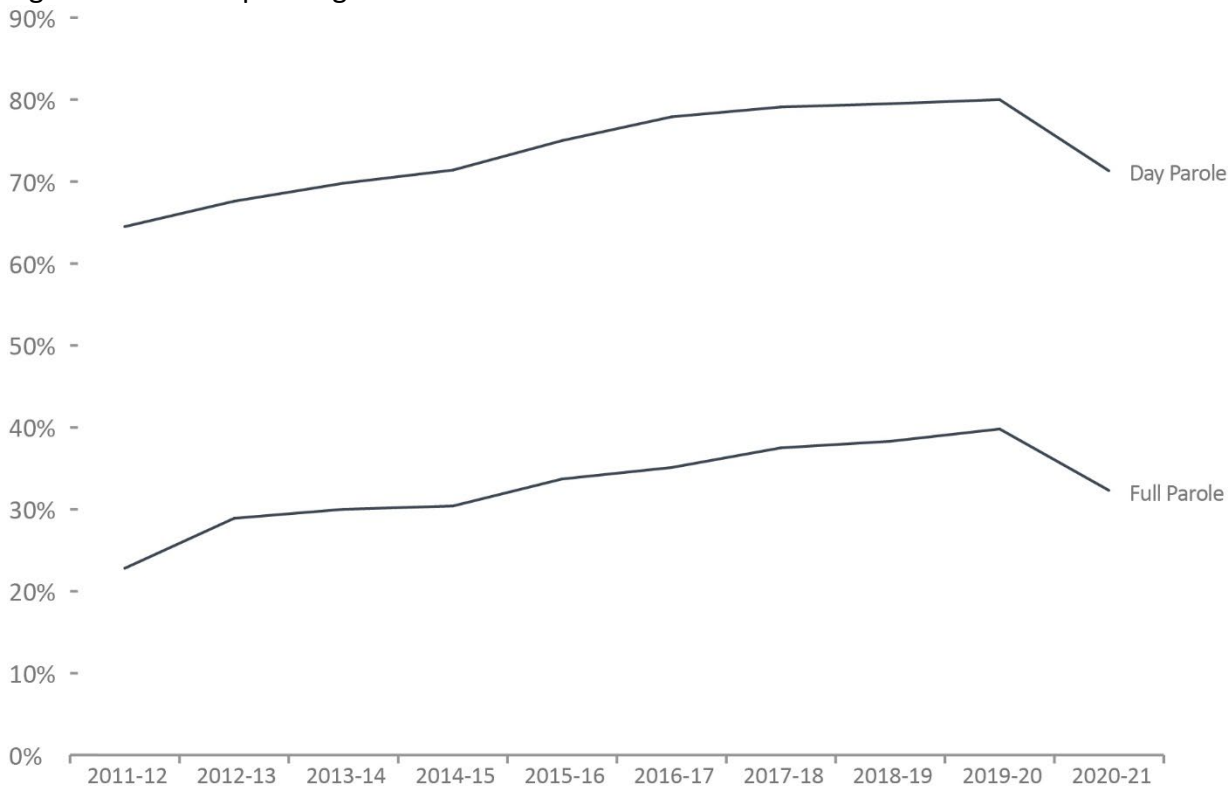
Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada whereby offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless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

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

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

Federal day and full parole grant rates: 10-year trend

Figure D3 Federal parole grant rates*



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2020-21, the federal day parole grant rate* declined to 71.3%, which is a 8.7% decrease compared to the previous year.
- In 2020-21, the federal full parole grant rate* decreased to 32.3%, which is a 7.6% decrease compared to the previous year.
- Over the last 10 years, female offenders had a much higher grant rate* for federal day parole and full parole (87.0% and 45.4%) than male offenders (72.4% and 32.0%).

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 2011-12 and 2020-21, there were two decisions made in respect of an offender who identified as other gender, one granted/denied day parole decision and one granted/denied full parole decision. On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (Abolition of Early Parole Act) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for Schedule II and non-Schedule offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review. These offenders are now assessed on general reoffending as compared to the APR risk assessment, which considered the risk of committing a violent offence only. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions were excluded.

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

Federal day and full parole grant rates: 10-year trend

Table D3 Federal parole grant rates*

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate* (%)			APR	
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Total	Directed	Total
Day Parole	2011-12	249	2,491	66	1,441	79.0	63.4	64.5	-	-
	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	299	3,022	51	1,282	85.4	70.2	71.4	38	45
	2015-16	293	3,091	52	1,078	84.9	74.1	75.0	86	90
	2016-17	401	3,443	47	1,041	89.5	76.8	77.9	80	83
	2017-18	438	3,611	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	3,588	35	972	92.6	78.7	80.0	48	48
	2020-21	353	3,409	49	1,463	87.8	70.0	71.3	25	25
Full Parole	2011-12	77	644	127	2,316	37.7	21.8	22.8	-	-
	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	2,308	45.3	29.6	30.4	119	137
	2015-16	96	1,063	127	2,154	43.0	33.0	33.7	166	185
	2016-17	138	1,237	158	2,382	46.6	34.2	35.1	122	126
	2017-18	154	1,362	175	2,357	46.8	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
	2020-21	139	1,282	140	2,844	49.8	31.1	32.3	37	38

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.

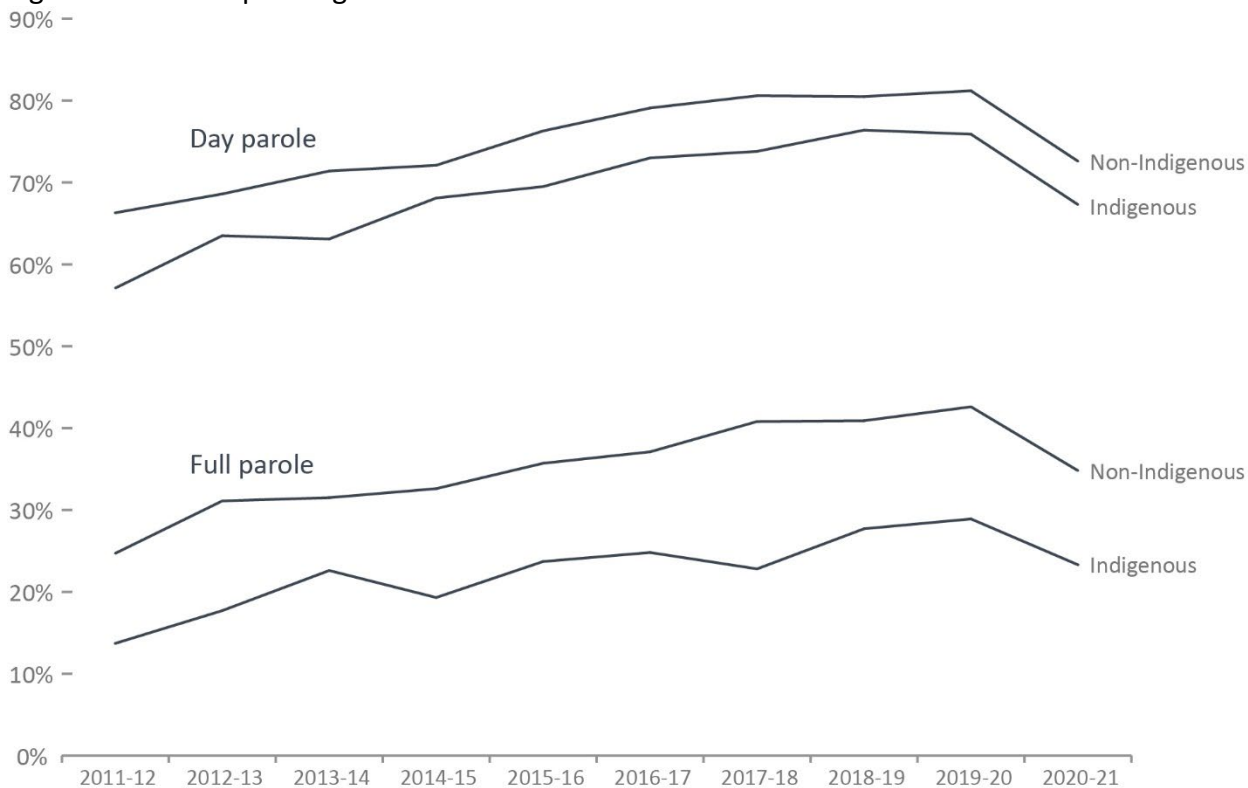
Not included were offenders in the category Other Gender. Between 2011-12 and 2020-21, there were two decisions made in respect of an offender who identified as other gender, one granted/denied day parole decision and one granted/denied full parole decision.

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

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

Federal day and full parole grant rates by Indigenous and non-Indigenous: 10-year trend

Figure D4 Federal parole grant rates*



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2020-21, the federal day parole grant rate decreased for both Indigenous offenders (67.3%; -8.6%) and non-Indigenous offenders (72.6%; -8.6%) compared to 2019-20.
- In 2020-21, the federal full parole grant rate decreased for both Indigenous offenders (23.3%; -5.6%) and for non-Indigenous offenders (34.8%; -7.9%) compared to 2019-20.
- Over the last 10 years, lower federal day and full parole grant rates were reported for Indigenous offenders (69.4%; 23.0%) than for non-Indigenous offenders (75.1%; 35.5%).

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.

Even though comparisons were made between federal regular day parole and full parole grant rates only, they nevertheless contain an accelerated parole review (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.

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.

Federal day and full parole grant rates by Indigenous and non-Indigenous: 10-year trend

Table D4 Federal parole grant rates*

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate (%)			APR	
		Indigenous	Non-Ind.	Indigenous	Non-Ind.	Indigenous	Non-Ind.	Total	Directed	Total
Day Parole	2011-12	476	2,264	357	1,150	57.1	66.3	64.5	-	-
	2012-13	566	2,544	326	1,162	63.5	68.6	67.6	14	21
	2013-14	531	2,541	310	1,016	63.1	71.4	69.8	39	47
	2014-15	573	2,748	269	1,064	68.1	72.1	71.4	38	45
	2015-16	615	2,769	270	860	69.5	76.3	75.0	86	90
	2016-17	712	3,132	263	826	73.0	79.1	77.9	80	83
	2017-18	822	3,227	292	777	73.8	80.6	79.1	100	106
	2018-19	938	3,268	290	793	76.4	80.5	79.5	56	58
	2019-20	903	3,122	286	721	75.9	81.2	80.0	48	48
	2020-21	863	2,899	419	1,093	67.3	72.6	71.3	25	25
Full Parole	2011-12	76	645	479	1,964	13.7	24.7	22.8	-	-
	2012-13	102	902	475	1,995	17.7	31.1	28.9	26	26
	2013-14	125	863	429	1,876	22.6	31.5	30.0	126	142
	2014-15	109	947	455	1,958	19.3	32.6	30.4	119	137
	2015-16	137	1,022	442	1,839	23.7	35.7	33.7	166	185
	2016-17	155	1,220	470	2,071	24.8	37.1	35.1	122	126
	2017-18	170	1,346	577	1,955	22.8	40.8	37.5	161	165
	2018-19	234	1,374	611	1,984	27.7	40.9	38.3	66	67
	2019-20	231	1,336	569	1,798	28.9	42.6	39.8	60	60
	2020-21	225	1,196	740	2,244	23.3	34.8	32.3	37	38

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.

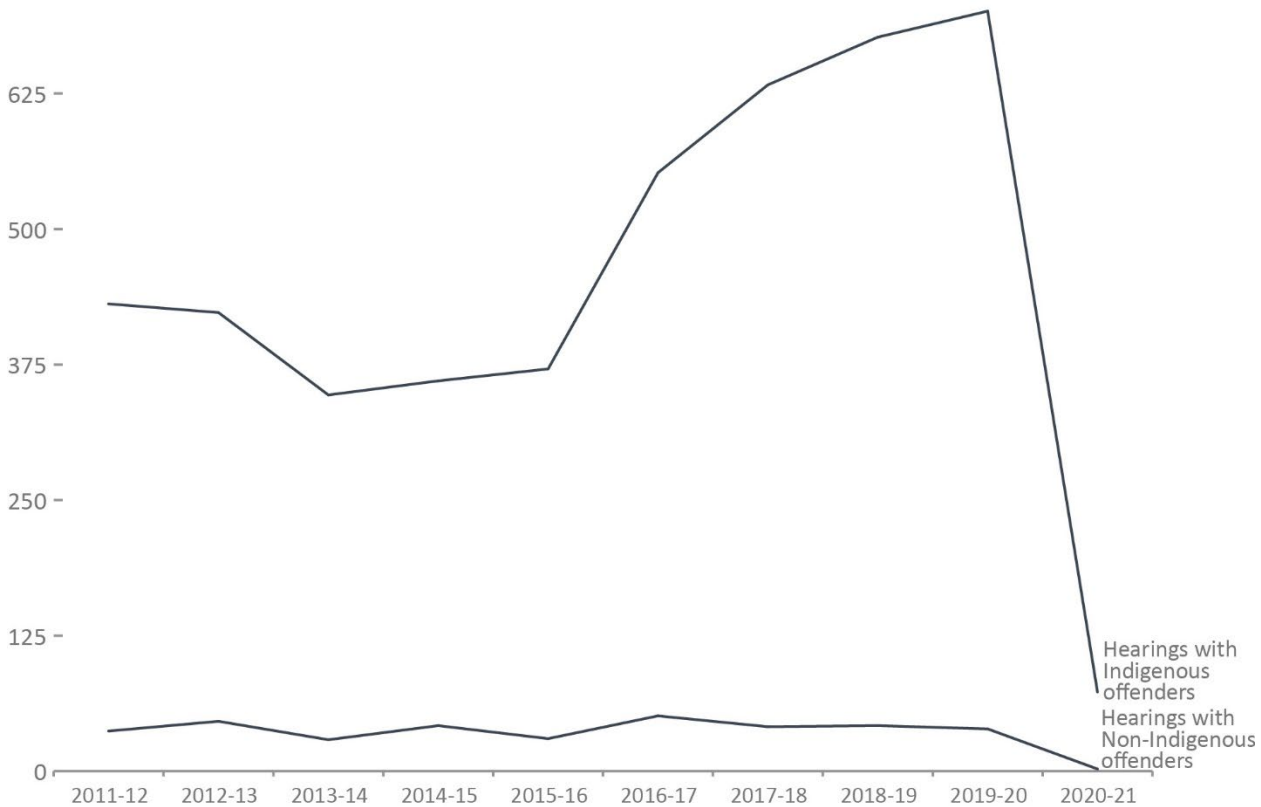
Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender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

Even though comparisons were made between federal regular day parole and full parole grant rates only, they nevertheless contain an accelerated parole review (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.

Number of federal Elder-assisted parole hearings: 10-year trend

Figure D5 Federal Elder-Assisted parole hearings

750 -



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- The number of federal Elder-Assisted parole hearings decreased by 89.9% in 2020-21 compared to 2019-2020. This is a direct result of health and safety measures put in place to address the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In 2020-21, 4.2% (73) of all federal parole hearings involving Indigenous offenders, and less than 0.1% (2) 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.

Number of federal Elder-assisted parole hearings: 10-year trend

Table D5 Federal Elder-Assisted parole hearings

Year	Indigenous Offenders			Non-Indigenous Offenders			All Offenders		
	Total Hearings		With an Elder #	Total Hearings		With an Elder #	Total Hearings		With an Elder #
	#	%		#	%		#	%	
2011-12	1,285	33.5	431	0.8	4,594	37	5,879	468	8.0
2012-13	1,322	32.0	423	1.0	4,622	46	5,944	469	7.9
2013-14	940	36.9	347	0.8	3,647	29	4,587	376	8.2
2014-15	893	40.3	360	1.1	3,807	42	4,700	402	8.6
2015-16	968	38.3	371	0.8	3,942	30	4,910	401	8.2
2016-17	1,298	42.5	552	1.1	4,482	51	5,780	603	10.4
2017-18	1,552	40.8	633	0.8	4,833	41	6,385	674	10.6
2018-19	1,627	41.6	677	0.9	4,933	42	6,560	719	11.0
2019-20	1,594	44.0	701	0.9	4,538	39	6,132	740	12.1
2020-21	1,723	4.2	73	<0.1	4,405	2	6,128	75	1.2

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

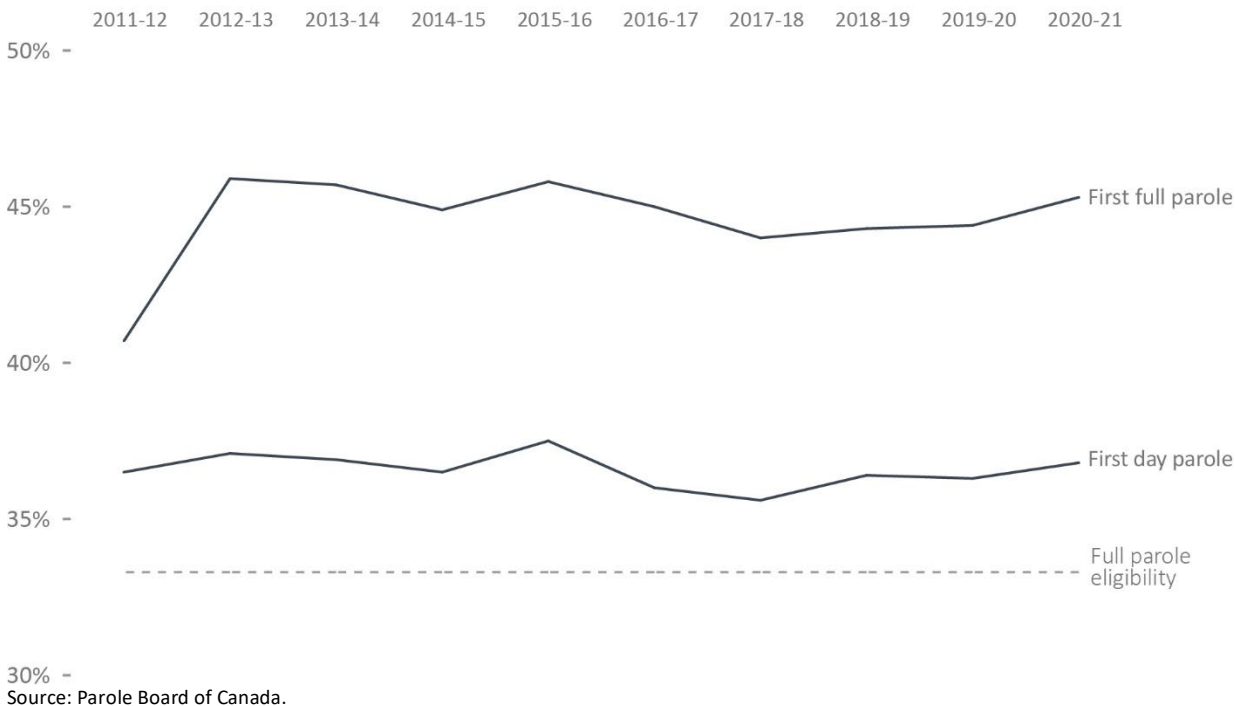
Notes

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.

Proportion of sentence served prior to being released on parole: 10-year trend

Figure D6 Proportion of sentence served in custody before first federal parole



- In 2020-21, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences remained stable (36.8%; +0.5%) from the previous year.
- The proportion of sentences served prior to the first federal full parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences remained stable (45.3%; +0.9%) in 2020-21 when compared to the previous year.
- In 2020-21, male offenders served a higher proportion of their sentences before being released on their first federal day parole and full parole (37.2%; 45.7%) than female offenders (33.4%; 42.2%).
- In 2020-21, the proportion of sentence served prior the first federal day parole release has been relatively stable for female and male offenders (-0.8 and +0.4 of a percentage point respectively) compared to 2011-12.
- In 2020-21, both female offenders and male offenders served an average of 2.3 and 4.9 percentage points more of their sentences before their first federal full parole release compared to 2011-12.

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: 10-year trend

Table D6 Proportion of sentence served in custody before first federal parole

Year	First Federal Day Parole			First Federal Full Parole		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
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	32.5	36.5	36.0	42.9	45.3	45.0
2017-18	32.1	36.1	35.6	41.4	44.4	44.0
2018-19	31.7	37.0	36.4	41.1	44.7	44.3
2019-20	30.2	37.1	36.3	41.2	44.9	44.4
2020-21	33.4	37.2	36.8	42.2	45.7	45.3

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes

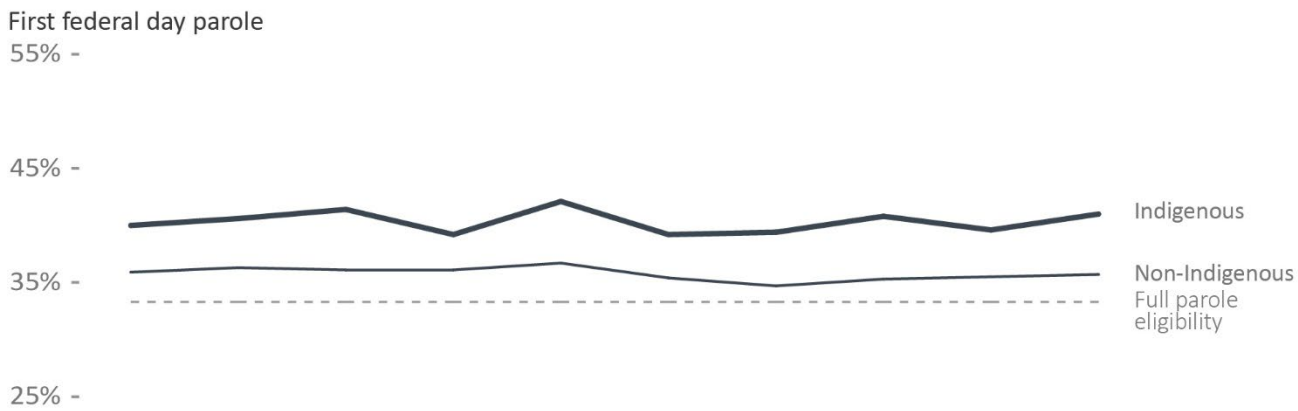
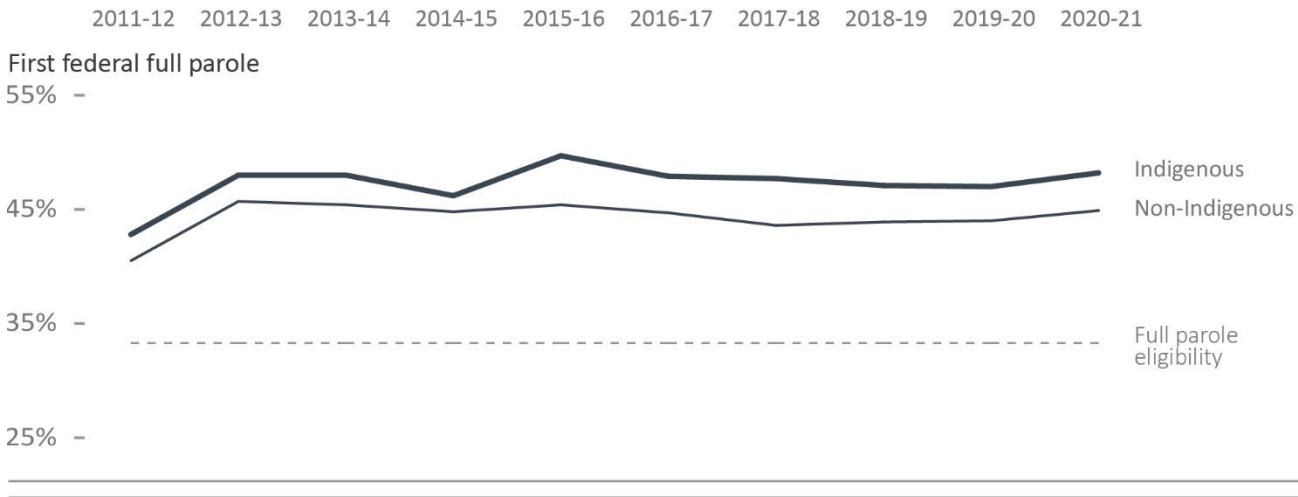
Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender 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 by Indigenous and non-Indigenous: 10-year trend

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



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2020-21, Indigenous offenders served higher proportions of their sentences before being released on their first federal day parole and full parole (41.0%; 48.2%), than non-Indigenous offenders (35.7%; 44.9%).
- In 2020-21, Indigenous offenders served an average of 1.0 percentage point more of their sentence before their first federal day parole release while the proportion has been relatively stable for non-Indigenous offenders (-0.2 of a percentage point) compared to 2011-12.
- In 2020-21, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders served an average of 5.3 and 4.4 percentage points more of their sentences before their first federal full parole release compared to 2011-12.

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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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 by Indigenous and non-Indigenous: 10-year trend

Table D7 Proportion 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
2011-12	40.0	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	41.4	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	49.7	45.4	45.8
2016-17	39.2	35.4	36.0	47.9	44.7	45.0
2017-18	39.4	34.7	35.6	47.7	43.6	44.0
2018-19	40.8	35.3	36.4	47.1	43.9	44.3
2019-20	39.6	35.5	36.3	47.0	44.0	44.4
2020-21	41.0	35.7	36.8	48.2	44.9	45.3

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes

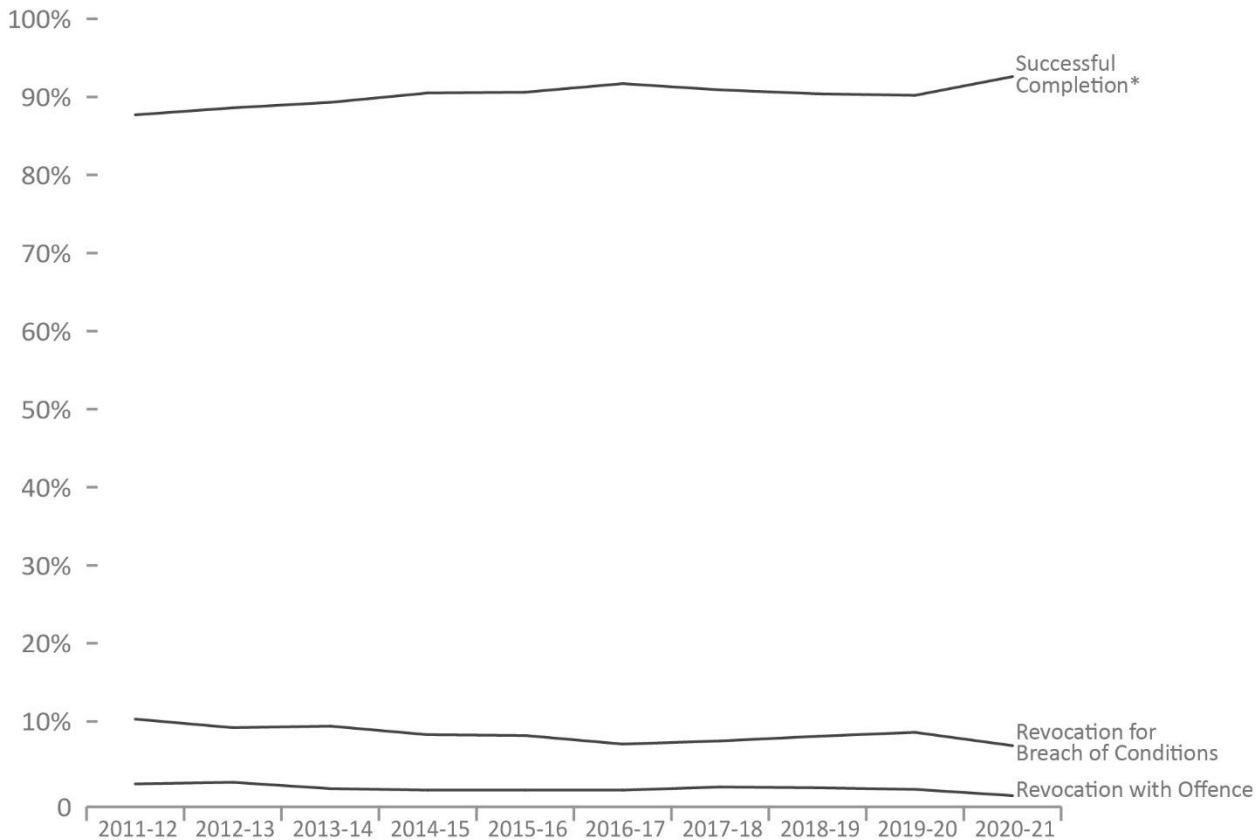
Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender 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).

Outcome of federal day parole supervision periods

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 on average 90.4%.
- In 2020-21, the successful completion* rate of federal day parole supervision periods increased 2.4 percentage points to 92.6% compared to 2019-20.
- During the five-year period between 2016-17 and 2020-21, the successful completion* rate of federal regular day parole supervision periods was on average 5.1 percentage points lower than the rate of federal accelerated parole review (APR) day parole supervision periods (91.0% and 96.1%, 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

*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.

Outcome of federal day parole supervision periods

Table D8 Day parole outcomes

Federal Day Parole Outcomes	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion*										
Regular	3,176	91.6	3,467	90.9	3,627	90.2	3,714	90.1	3,505	92.5
Accelerated	86	97.7	84	93.3	75	98.7	57	91.9	44	100
Total	3,262	91.7	3,551	90.9	3,702	90.4	3,771	90.2	3,549	92.6
Revocation for Breach of Conditions										
Regular	249	7.2	287	7.5	329	8.2	354	8.6	266	7.0
Accelerated	2	2.3	6	6.7	1	1.3	4	6.5	0	0.0
Total	251	7.1	293	7.5	330	8.1	358	8.6	266	6.9
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	37	1.1	55	1.4	55	1.4	45	1.1	14	0.4
Accelerated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0
Total	37	1.0	55	1.4	55	1.3	46	1.1	14	0.4
Revocation with Violent Offence										
Regular	7	0.2	7	0.2	8	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	7	0.2	7	0.2	8	0.2	8	0.2	4	0.1
Total Regular	3,469	97.5	3,816	97.7	4,019	98.1	4,121	98.5	3,789	98.9
Total Accelerated	88	2.5	90	2.3	76	1.9	62	1.5	44	1.1
Total (Regular and Accelerated)	3,557	100	3,906	100	4,095	100	4,183	100	3,833	100

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

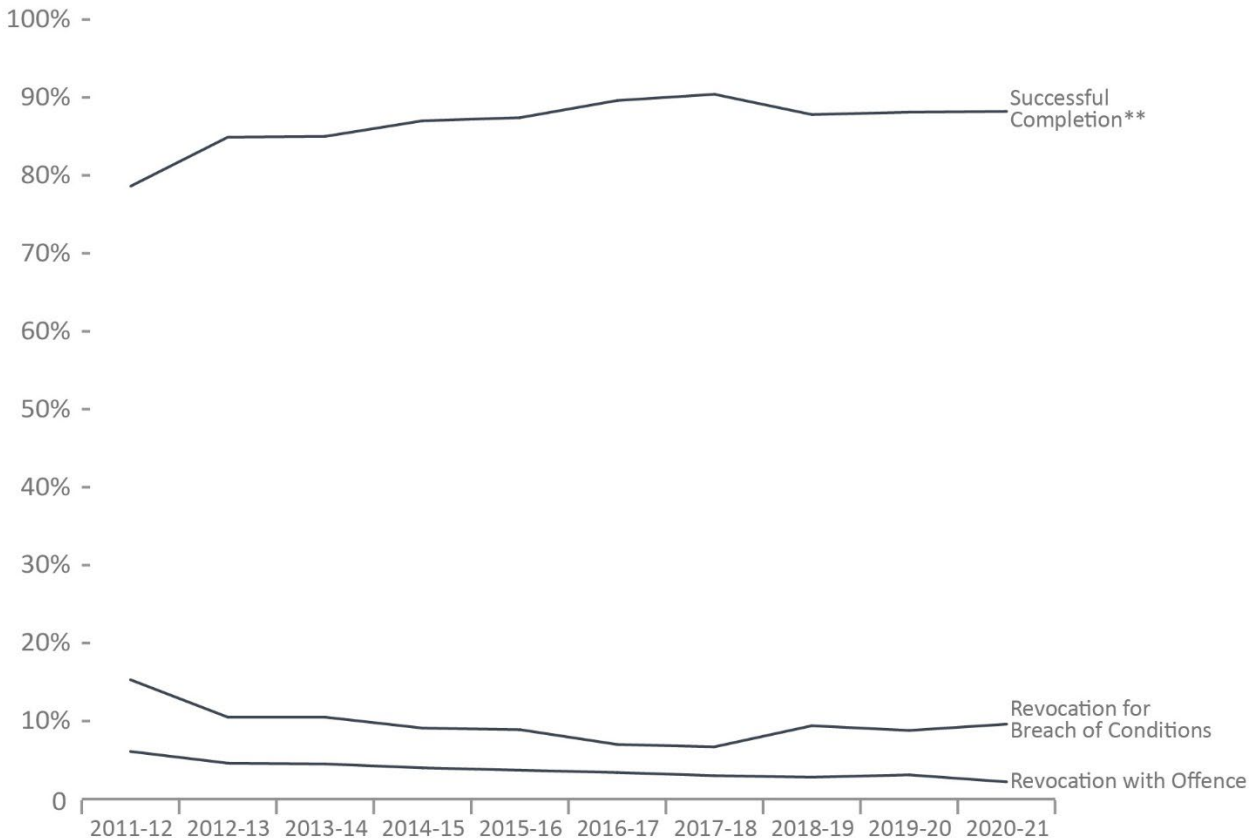
Notes

*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.

Outcome of federal full parole supervision periods

Figure D9 Full parole outcomes* – 10-year trend



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2020-21, the successful completion** rate of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving determinate sentences remained stable (88.2%; +0.2%) compared to 2019-20.
- During the five-year period (between 2016-17 and 2020-21), the successful completion** rate of federal regular full parole supervision periods was on average 3.2 percentage points lower than the rate of federal accelerated parole review (APR) full parole supervision periods (88.4% and 91.6%, respectively).
- The rate of violent reoffending of federal full parole supervision periods has been relatively low in the last five years, averaging 0.5% (and ranged from 0.2% to 0.7%).

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.

Outcome of federal full parole supervision periods

Table D9 Full parole outcomes*

Federal Full Parole Outcomes	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion**										
Regular	848	89.7	968	90.6	1,064	87.0	1,173	87.8	1,172	87.8
Accelerated	87	87.9	102	88.7	114	95.8	104	91.2	97	94.2
Total	935	89.6	1,070	90.4	1,178	87.8	1,277	88.1	1,269	88.2
Revocation for Breach of Conditions										
Regular	64	6.8	71	6.6	122	10.0	121	9.1	133	10.0
Accelerated	9	9.1	8	7.0	4	3.4	7	6.1	5	4.9
Total	73	7.0	79	6.7	126	9.4	128	8.8	138	9.6
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	28	3.0	24	2.2	27	2.2	35	2.6	28	2.1
Accelerated	2	2.0	5	4.3	1	0.8	1	0.9	0	0.0
Total	30	2.9	29	2.4	28	2.1	36	2.5	28	1.9
Revocation with Violent Offence										
Regular	5	0.5	6	0.6	10	0.8	7	0.5	2	0.1
Accelerated	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8	1	1.0
Total	6	0.6	6	0.5	10	0.7	9	0.6	3	0.2
Total Regular	945	90.5	1,069	90.3	1,223	91.1	1,336	92.1	1,335	92.8
Total Accelerated	99	9.5	115	9.7	119	8.9	114	7.9	103	7.2
Total (Regular and Accelerated)	1,044	100	1,184	100	1,342	100	1,450	100	1,438	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.

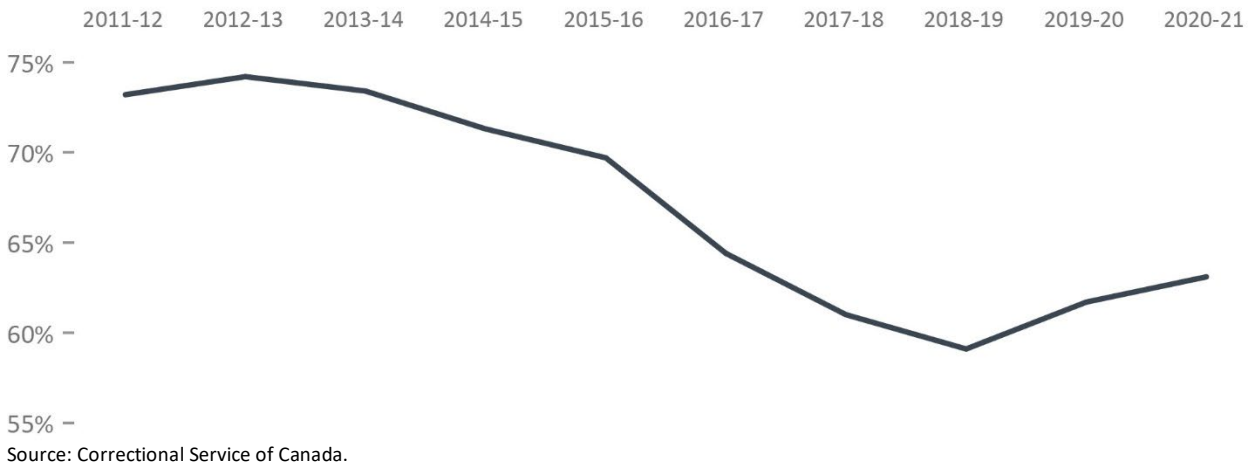
**A full parole supervision period is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence.

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.

Offenders released from federal institutions including Healing Lodges on statutory release: 10-year trend

Figure D10 Percentage* of offenders released on statutory release



- In fiscal year 2020-21, 63.1% of all releases from federal institutions were at statutory release.
- In fiscal year 2020-21, 75.8% of releases for Indigenous offenders were at statutory release compared to 57.1% of releases for Non-Indigenous offenders.
- Over the past ten years, the percentage of releases at statutory release decreased from 73.2% to 63.1%.

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, long-term supervision order (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.

Figure D10 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure D1 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Offenders released from federal institutions including Healing Lodges on statutory release: 10-year trend

Table D10 Offenders released on statutory release

Year	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Total Offender Population		
	Statutory Release	Total Releases	%*	Statutory Release	Total Releases	%*	Statutory Release	Total Releases	%*
2011-12	1,489	1,792	83.1	3,812	5,448	70.0	5,301	7,240	73.2
2012-13	1,628	1,954	83.3	3,960	5,579	71.0	5,588	7,533	74.2
2013-14	1,731	2,037	85.0	3,905	5,644	69.2	5,636	7,681	73.4
2014-15	1,745	2,066	84.5	3,627	5,466	66.4	5,372	7,532	71.3
2015-16	1,682	2,038	82.5	3,626	5,578	65.0	5,308	7,616	69.7
2016-17	1,592	2,039	78.1	3,291	5,538	59.4	4,883	7,577	64.4
2017-18	1,540	2,065	74.6	2,880	5,186	55.5	4,420	7,251	61.0
2018-19	1,429	2,014	71.0	2,744	5,049	54.3	4,173	7,063	59.1
2019-20	1,626	2,167	75.0	2,731	4,897	55.8	4,357	7,064	61.7
2020-21	1,574	2,076	75.8	2,551	4,465	57.1	4,125	6,541	63.1

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.

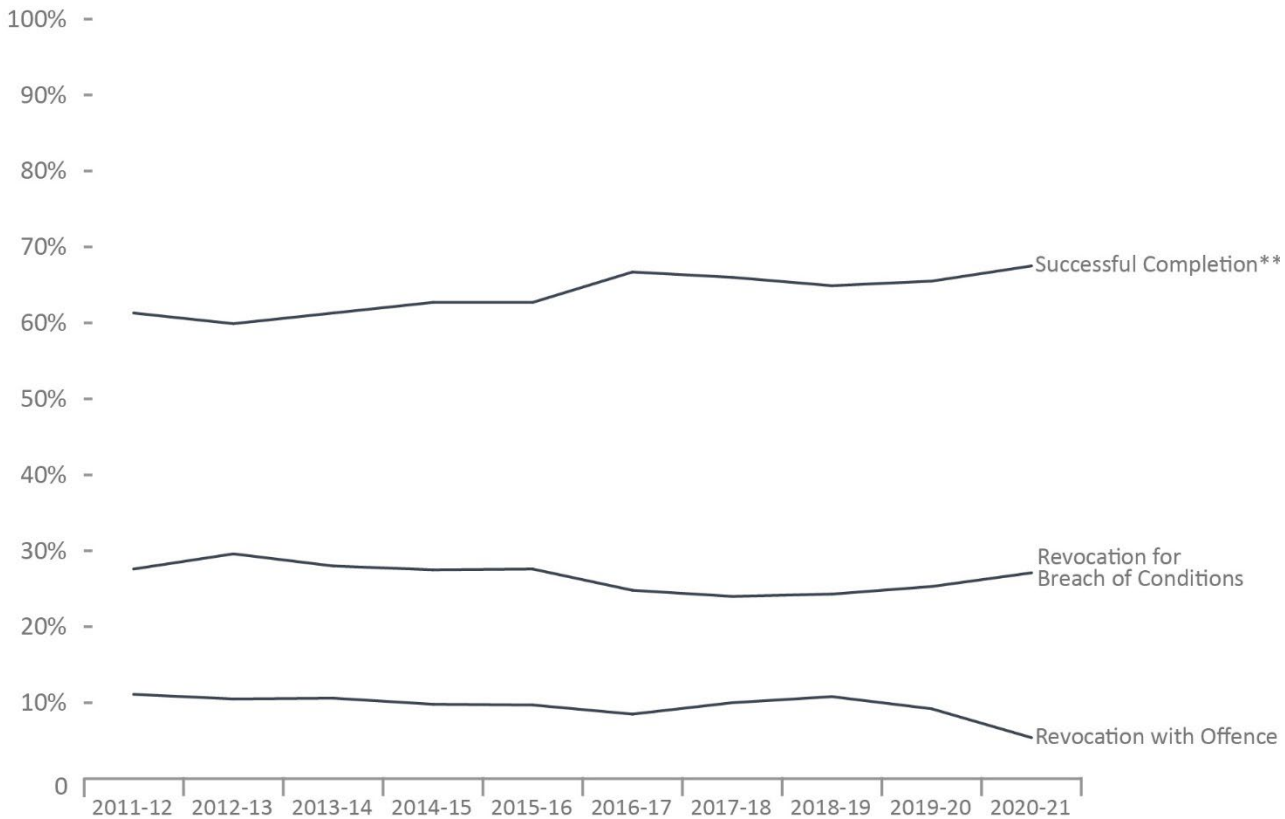
The data includes all releases from a federal institution or Healing Lodge in a given fiscal year excluding offenders with quashed sentences, offenders who died in custody, long-term supervision order (LTSO) releases, offenders released at warrant expiry and offenders transferred to foreign countries. 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.

Table D10 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table D1 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Outcome of federal statutory release supervision periods

Figure D11 Statutory release* outcomes – 10-year trend



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2020-21, the successful completion** rate of statutory release* supervision periods increased 2.0 percentage points to 67.5% compared to 2019-20.
- 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 three 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 1.4% 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.

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.

Figure D11 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure D10 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Outcome of federal statutory release supervision periods

Table D11 Statutory release* outcomes

Statutory Release Outcomes	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion**	3,773	66.7	3,558	66.0	3,293	64.9	3,400	65.5	3,328	67.5
Revocation for Breach of Conditions	1,405	24.8	1,291	24.0	1,232	24.3	1,316	25.3	1,335	27.1
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence	397	7.0	462	8.6	458	9.0	395	7.6	229	4.6
Revocation with Violent Offence	82	1.4	76	1.4	90	1.8	81	1.6	39	0.4
Total	5,657	100	5,387	100	5,073	100	5,192	100	4,931	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.

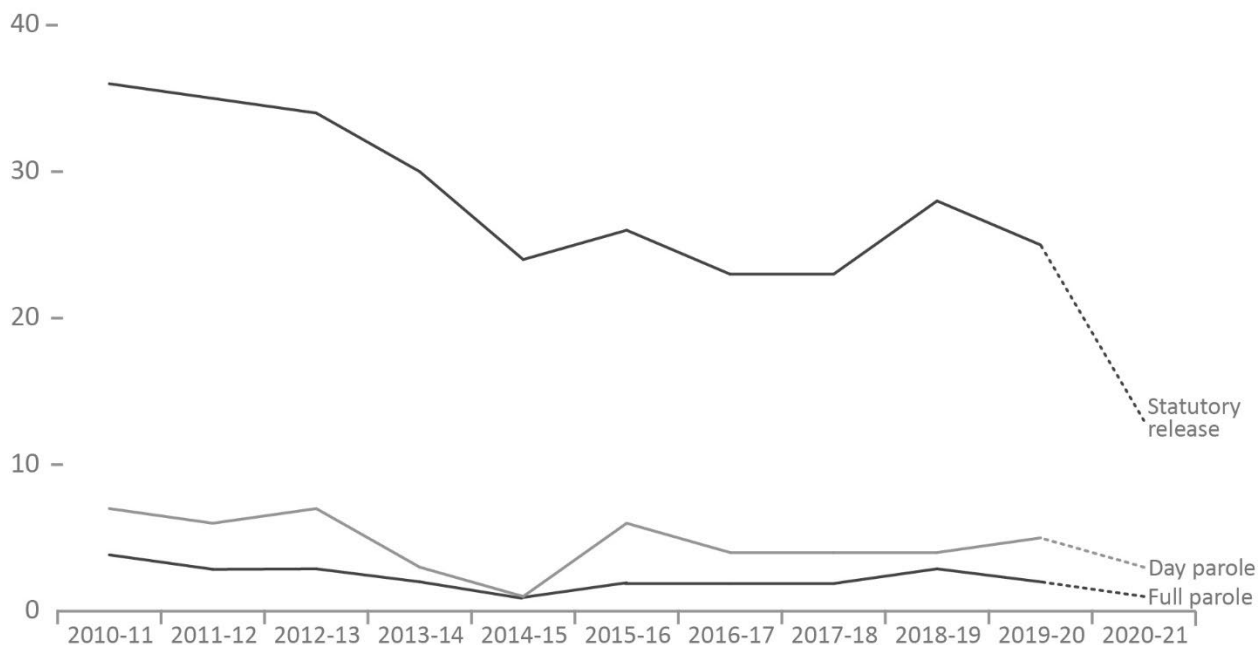
Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the Corrections and Conditional Release Act) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

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.

Table D11 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table D10 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Rates of violent offence convictions for offenders on federal conditional release: 10-year trend

Figure D12 Rates of violent offence convictions per 1,000 supervised offenders



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- During the ten-year period between 2010-11 and 2019-20, the number of convictions for a violent offence for offenders on federal conditional release decreased 29% (from 139 in 2010-11 to 98 in 2019-20). Day parolees averaged 7 convictions for violent offences annually, full parolees averaged 10 convictions for violent offences annually compared to 97 by offenders on statutory release.
- During the ten-year period between 2010-11 and 2019-20, 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 2010-11 and 2019-20), offenders on statutory release were 11.9 times more likely to commit a violent offence during their supervision periods than offenders on full parole, and 5.9 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 and statutory release, those temporarily detained in federal institutions, and those who are deported or extradited.

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 2019-20 and 2020-21 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.

Figure D12 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure D11 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Rates of violent offence convictions for offenders on federal conditional release: 10-year trend

Table D12 Rates of violent offence convictions 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
2010-11	8	17	114	139	7	4	36
2011-12	7	10	120	137	6	3	35
2012-13	9	10	119	138	7	3	34
2013-14	4	8	106	118	3	2	30
2014-15	1	4	86	91	1	1	24
2015-16	9	7	93	109	6	2	26
2016-17	7	8	82	97	4	2	23
2017-18	7	8	76	91	4	2	23
2018-19	8	15	90	113	4	3	28
2019-20	8	9	81	98	5	2	25
2020-21	4	4	39	47	3	1	13

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 and statutory release, those temporarily detained in federal institutions, and those who are deported or extradited.

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

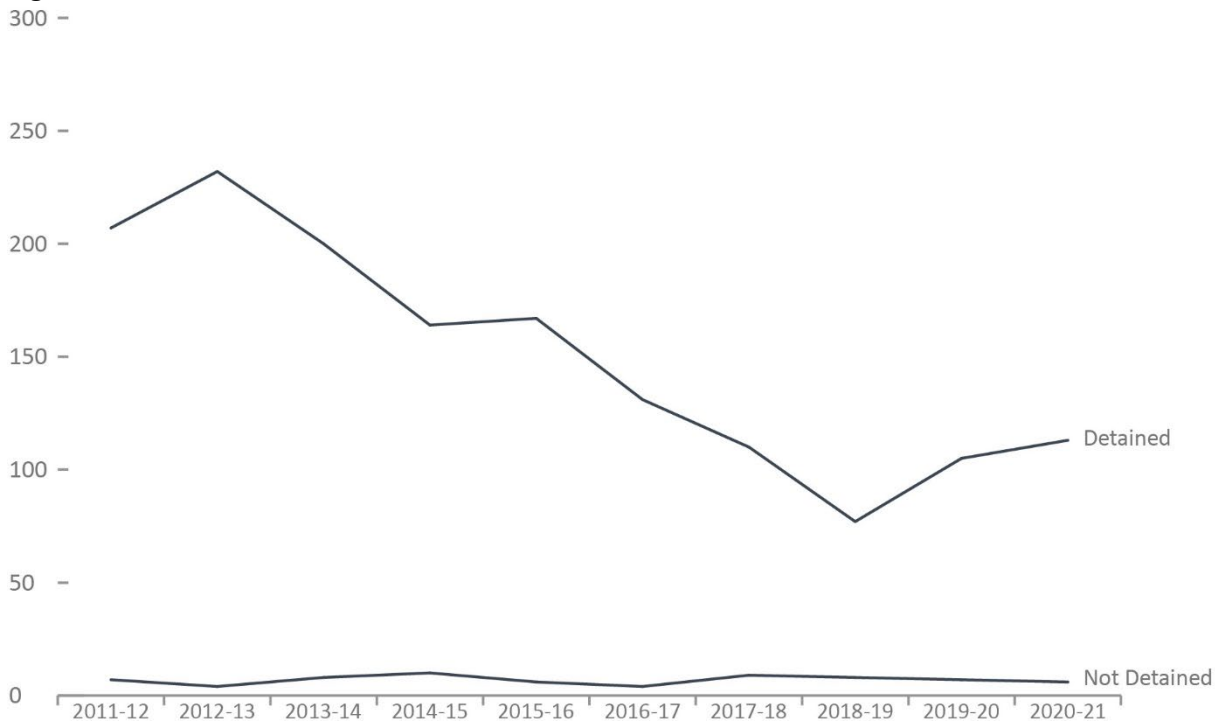
Day and full parole include those offenders serving determinate and indeterminate sentences.

Table D12 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table D11 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Section E: Special Applications of Criminal Justice

Number of initial detention reviews: 10-year trend

Figure E1 Number of initial detention reviews



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2020-21, the number of referrals for detention increased to 119 (from 112) when compared to 2019-20.
- The proportion of Indigenous offenders detained as a result of an initial detention review increased 4.2 percentage points to 96.6% while the proportion of non-Indigenous offenders detained as a result of an initial detention review decreased 1.6 percentage point to 93.3% compared to the previous year.
- In 2020-21, Indigenous offenders accounted for 31.5% of federal incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences while they accounted for 49.6% 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.

Number of initial detention reviews: 10-year trend

Table E1 Number of initial detention reviews

Year	Detained				Statutory Release				Total		Total
	Ind.	Non-Ind.	Total	%	Ind.	Non-Ind.	Total	%	Ind.	Non-Ind.	
2011-12	89	118	207	96.7	3	4	7	3.3	92	122	214
2012-13	93	139	232	98.3	4	0	4	1.7	97	139	236
2013-14	88	112	200	96.2	4	4	8	3.8	92	116	208
2014-15	69	95	164	94.3	5	5	10	5.7	74	100	174
2015-16	75	92	167	96.5	2	4	6	3.5	77	96	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	49	56	105	93.8	4	3	7	6.3	53	59	112
2020-21	57	56	113	95.0	2	4	6	5.0	59	60	119
Total	664	842	1,506	95.6	36	33	69	4.4	700	875	1,575

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

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.

Annual judicial review hearings

Figure E2 Judicial review hearings at the end of the fiscal year (2020-21)

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 243 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 560 offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review, 272 have already served 15 years of their sentence, whereas 288 have not.
- Of the 184 offenders who had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 179 had reached their revised Day Parole eligibility date. Of these offenders, 172 were released on parole, and 117 were being actively supervised in the community*.
- A higher percentage of second degree (84.6%) than first degree (74.7%) murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

Notes

* Of the 55 offenders who were no longer under active supervision, two were in custody, 42 were deceased, six were deported, four were temporarily detained and one was unlawfully at large.

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.

Annual judicial review hearings

Table E2 Judicial review hearings at the end of the fiscal year (2020-21)

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
	Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	1	1	1	0	2	1
New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	1	0
Quebec	77	16	6	2	83	18
Ontario	23	0	29	1	52	1
Manitoba	7	4	1	0	8	4
Saskatchewan	7	0	3	0	10	0
Alberta	19	0	8	1	27	1
British Columbia	27	1	7	0	34	1
Sub-total	162	22	55	4	217	26
Total	184		59		243	

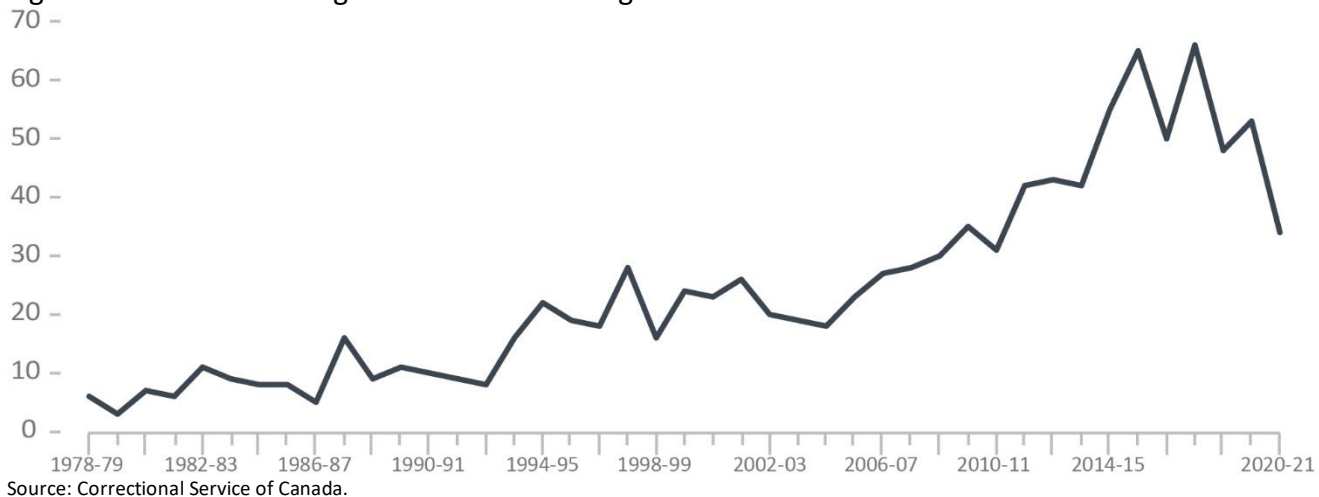
Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

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.

Number of Dangerous Offender designations

Figure E3 Number of Dangerous Offenders designated



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2020-21, there have been 1,047 offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders (DOs) since 1978.
- At the end of fiscal year 2020-21 there were 880 DOs under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada, and of those, 76.6% had indeterminate sentences.
- Of these 880 DOs, 729 were in custody (representing 5.9% of the total in-custody population) and 151 were in the community under supervision. There were eight female offenders with a Dangerous Offender designation. Indigenous offenders accounted for 36.3% of DOs and 27.0% of the total offender population.

Notes

Determinate sentence for Dangerous Offenders (DOs) 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 DOs 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'.

The percentage of DOs who had at least one current conviction for a sexual offence is not available.

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 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 10 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and 2 offenders with an Habitual Offender designation under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada at the end of fiscal 2020-2021.

Number of Dangerous Offender designations

Table E3 Number of Dangerous Offenders designated (2020-21)

Province/Territory of Designation	All Designations (Designated Since 1978)	Active Dangerous Offenders		Total
		# of Indeterminate Offenders	# of Determinate Offenders	
Newfoundland & Labrador	14	8	2	10
Nova Scotia	27	17	3	20
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	8	4	0	4
Quebec	137	92	27	119
Ontario	455	285	99	384
Manitoba	32	26	4	30
Saskatchewan	107	60	35	95
Alberta	76	54	9	63
British Columbia	171	116	21	137
Yukon Territories	6	1	3	4
Northwest Territories	11	10	1	11
Nunavut	3	1	2	3
Total	1,047	674	206	880

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

Determinate sentence for Dangerous Offenders (DOs) 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 DOs 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'.

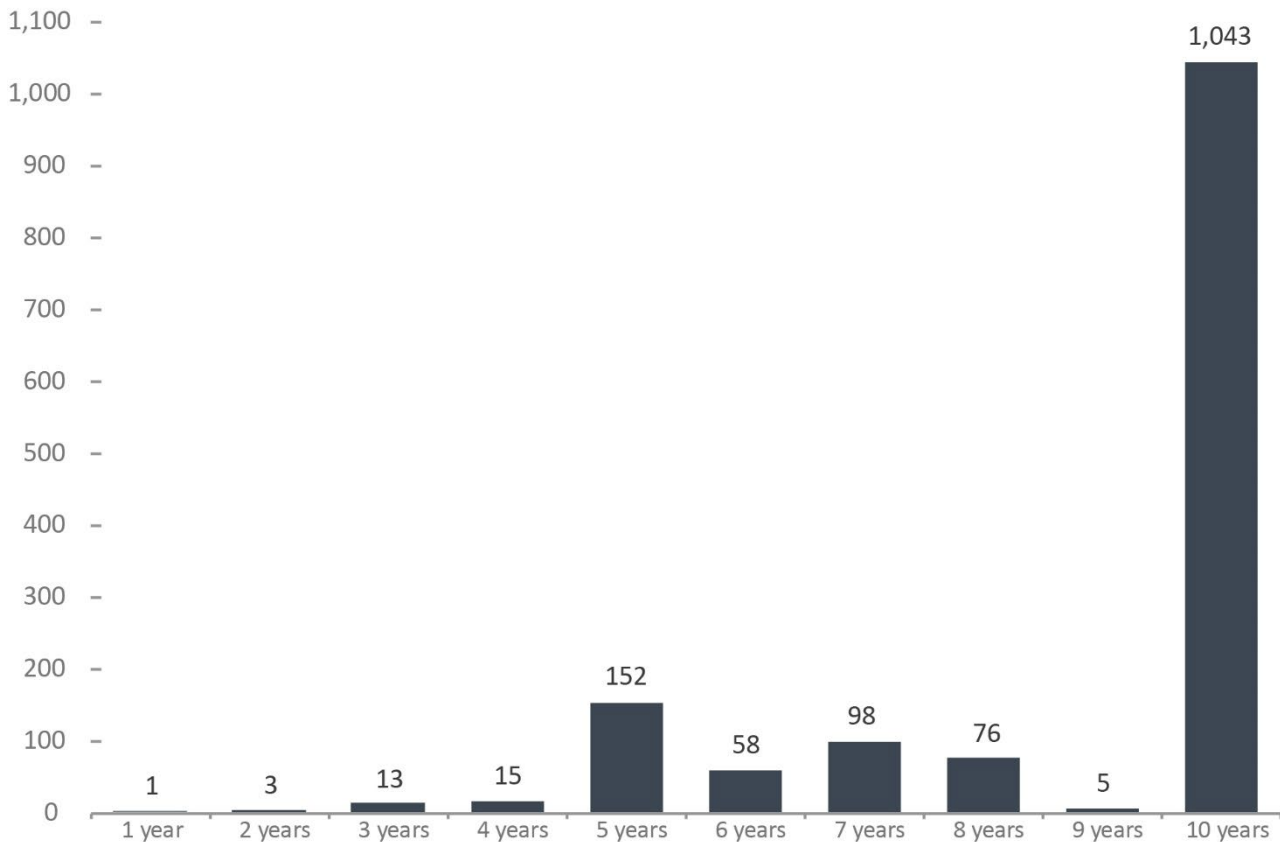
The percentage of DOs who had at least one current conviction for a sexual offence is not available.

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 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 10 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and 2 offenders with an Habitual Offender designation under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada at the end of fiscal 2020-2021.

Number of long-term supervision orders imposed

Figure E4 Number of long-term supervision orders imposed (2020-21)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2020-21, the courts had imposed 1,464 long term supervision orders. Of these, 71.2% were for a period of 10 years.
- At the end of fiscal year 2020-21, there were 951 offenders with long-term supervision orders under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada. There were 15 female with long-term supervision orders under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada.
- There were 488 offenders being supervised in the community on their long-term supervision order at the end of the fiscal year 2020-21. Of these, 430 offenders were supervised in the community, 14 offenders were temporarily detained, 39 offenders were on remand and 5 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.

One hundred nine offenders under these provisions have died, and 330 offenders have completed their long term supervision period.

The percentage of long term supervision orders who had at least one current conviction for a sexual offence is not available.

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

Number of long-term supervision orders imposed

Table E4 Number of long-term supervision orders imposed (2020-21)

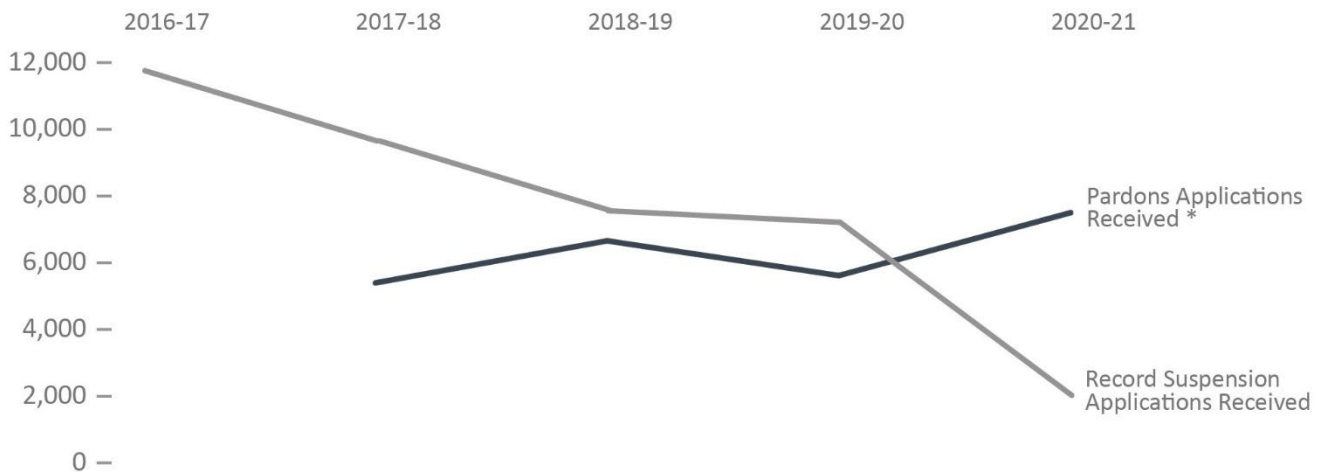
Province or Territory of Order	Length of Supervision Order (Years)											Current Status 2020-21				Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	Incarcerated	DP, FP or SR	LTSO period	LTSO interrupted	
Sentencing Province																
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	13	1	2	7	0	10
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	3	0	16	24	1	0	9	1	11
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	8	12	2	0	3	2	7
Quebec	1	2	9	5	83	22	48	20	2	318	510	123	27	160	41	351
Ontario	0	0	1	7	21	16	23	29	0	330	427	68	15	159	37	279
Manitoba	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	39	47	7	0	9	5	21
Saskatchewan	0	1	1	1	11	10	13	11	2	83	133	27	9	38	24	98
Alberta	0	0	1	0	9	1	1	1	0	76	89	14	3	25	7	49
British Columbia	0	0	0	2	14	4	6	7	0	133	166	29	4	56	6	95
Yukon Territories	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	18	24	4	0	15	0	19
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	7	2	0	1	1	4
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	5	10	1	0	6	0	7
Total	1	3	13	15	152	58	98	76	5	1,043	1,464	279	60	488	124	951

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. One hundred nine offenders under these provisions have died, and 330 offenders have completed their long-term supervision period. The percentage of long-term supervision orders who had at least one current conviction for a sexual offence is not available. 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 124, 101 offenders were in custody, 20 were supervised in the community (18 on statutory release, one on day parole and one a long-term supervision order), two offenders were unlawfully at large for less than 90 days and one offender was on remand.

Number of record suspension and pardon applications received: 5-year trend

Figure E5 Number of record suspension and pardon applications received*



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2020-21, the Board received 1,830 record suspension applications and accepted 1,411 applications for processing. The Board also received 7,307 pardon applications* and accepted 6,032 applications for processing. The acceptance rate was 81.5%.
- In 2020-21, the Board rendered 7,535 pardon decisions, granting/issuing a pardon in 97.1% of cases and denying a pardon in 2.9% of cases.
- In 2020-21, the Board made 1,508 record suspension decisions; 93.1% of record suspensions were ordered and 6.9% were refused.
- Since 1970, when the pardon/record suspension process began, 554,332 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 (Criminal Records Act) by Supreme Court decisions in those provinces. Data for pardon applications was only available from 2017-18.

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.

Number of record suspension and pardon applications received: 5-year trend

Table E5 Number of record suspension and pardon applications received*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Record Suspension Applications Processed					
Received	11,563	9,460	7,364	7,019	1,830
Accepted	8,153	6,502**	5,347	5,227	1,411
% Accepted	70.5	68.7	72.6	74.5	77.1
Record Suspensions					
Ordered	8,340	7,037	6,028	5,287	1,404
Refused	438	142	225	209	104
Total Ordered/Refused	8,778	7,179	6,253	5,496	1,508
% Ordered	95.0	98.0	96.4	96.2	93.1
Pardon Applications Processed					
Received	NA	5,202	6,463	5,422	7,307
Accepted	NA	4,366	5,184	4,360	6,032
% Accepted	NA	83.9	80.2	80.4	82.6
Pardons					
Granted	3,740	227	2,631	3,157	4,846
Issued	NA	1,730	1,772	1,552	2,469
Denied	125	133	42	210	220
Total Granted/Issued/Denied	3,865***	2,090****	4,445****	4,919****	7,535*****
% Granted/Issued	96.8	93.6	99.1	95.7	97.1
Pardon/Record Suspension Revocations/Cessations					
Revocations*****	501	85	59	410	316
Cessations	769	690	527	440	271
Total Revocations/Cessations	1,270	775	586	850	587
Cumulative # Granted/Issued and	516,192	525,186	535,617	545,613	554,332
Cumulative # Revocations/Cessations*****	25,908	26,683	27,269	28,119	28,706

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 (Criminal Records Act) 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.

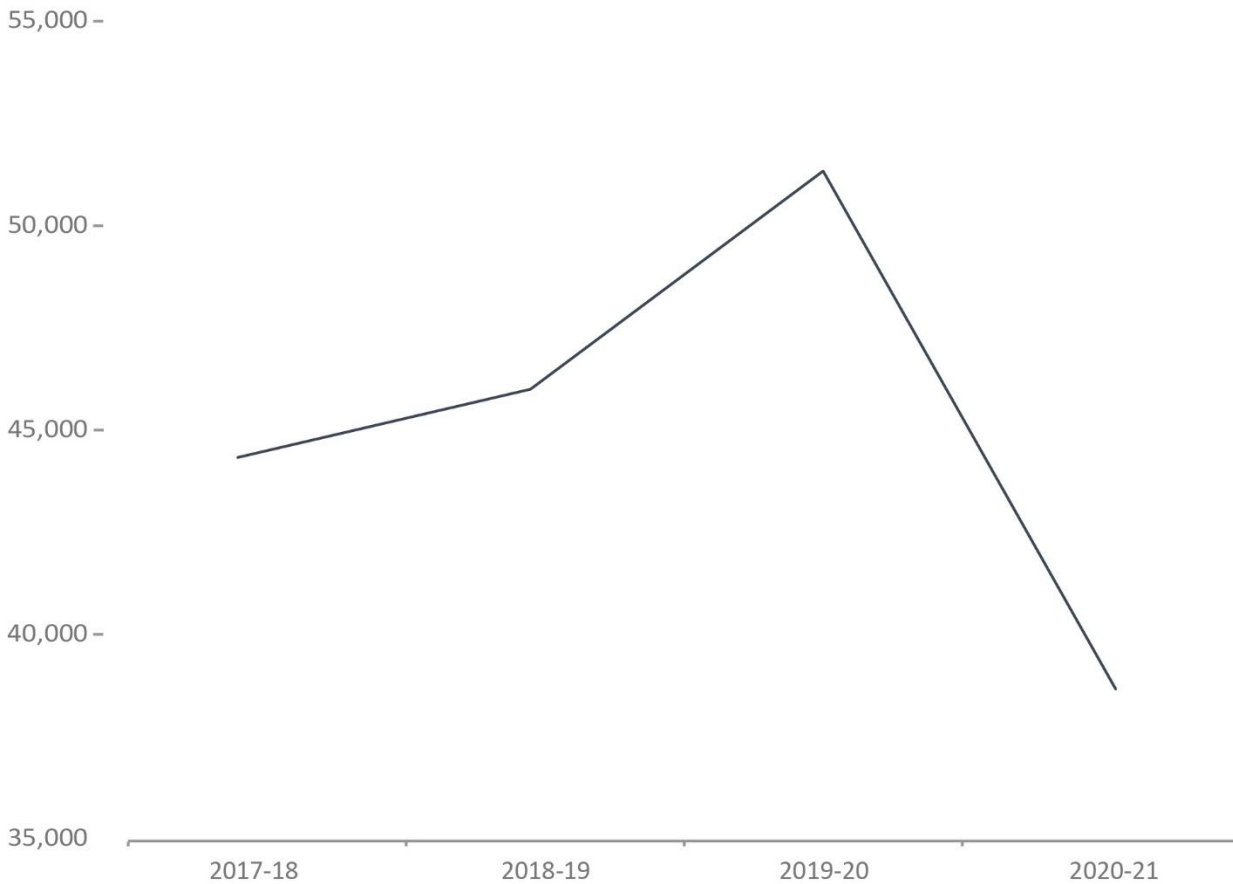
*****Cumulative data reflects activity since 1970, when the pardon process was established under the Criminal Records Act. On June 29, 2010, Bill C-23A amended the CRA by extending the ineligibility periods for certain applications for pardon. Additionally, the bill resulted in significant changes to 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.

Section F: Federal Services to Registered Victims

Number of notifications to registered victims: 4-year trend

Figure F1 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) and then decreased by 24.7% from 2019-20 to 2020-21.

Notes

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.

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

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.

Figure F1 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure F12 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of notifications to registered victims: 4-year trend

Table F1 Number of notifications to registered victims

Year	#
2017-18	44,331
2018-19	46,000
2019-20	51,339
2020-21	38,660

Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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.

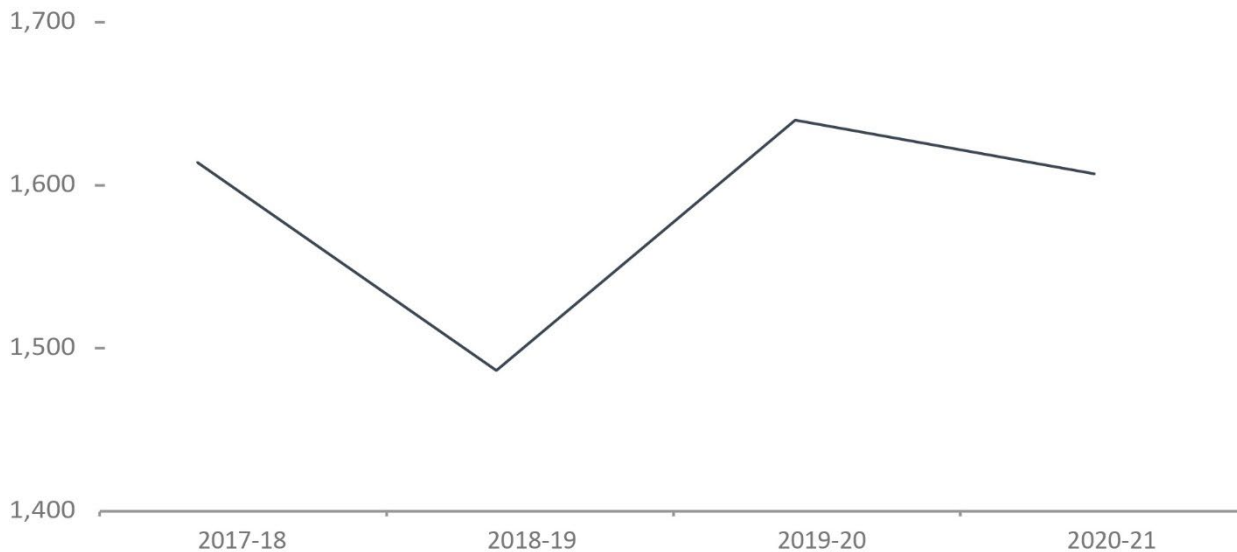
Under the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA), a person can be a victim of a crime if: they are a spouse, conjugal partner, relative of, or person legally responsible for a victim who has died.

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.

Table F1 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table F12 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of victim statements received for consideration in release decisions: 4-year trend

Figure F2 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 2020-21 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.

Figure F2 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure F13 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of victim statements received for consideration in release decisions: 4-year trend

Table F2 Number of victim statements received for consideration in release decisions

Year	#
2017-18	1,614
2018-19	1,486
2019-20	1,640
2020-21	1,607

Source: Data Warehouse, Correctional Service of Canada.

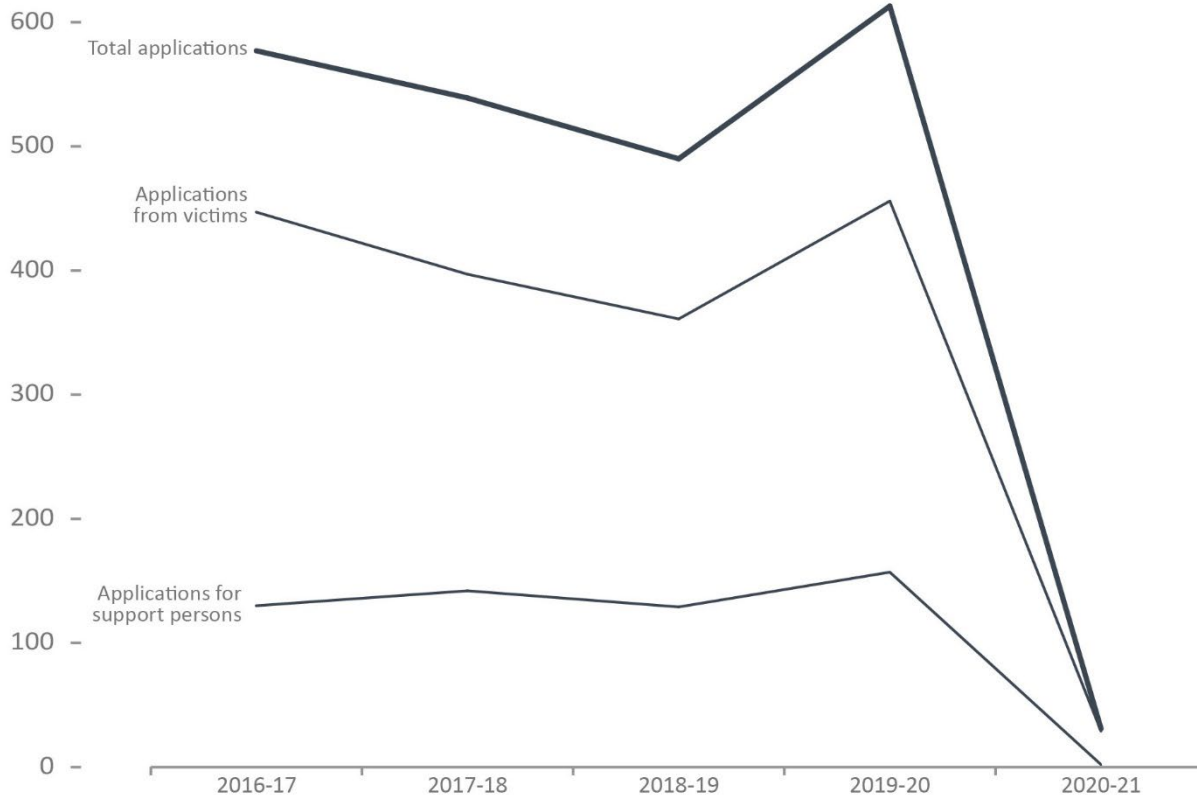
Notes

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.

Table F2 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table F13 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Requests for financial assistance to attend parole hearings: 5-year trend

Figure F3 Number of requests for financial assistance to attend parole hearings



Source: Justice Canada.

- The number of victim applications for financial assistance fluctuated between 2015-16 to 2019-20 and then had a sharp decline between 2019-20 to 2020-21. This decline was impacted by the COVID-19 related restrictions and limited access to CSC institutions began in mid-March 2020. To adapt to COVID-19, PBC hearings were conducted primarily by teleconference and/or video conference in 2020-21.

Note

Victims can apply for financial assistance for a support person to accompany them to a parole hearing. Figure F3 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure F14 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Requests for financial assistance to attend parole hearings: 5-year trend

Table F3 Number of requests for financial assistance to attend parole hearings

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Number of applications for financial assistance received from victims	447	397	361	456	29
Number of applications for financial assistance received from support persons	130	142	129	157	2
Total number of applications	577	539	490	613	31

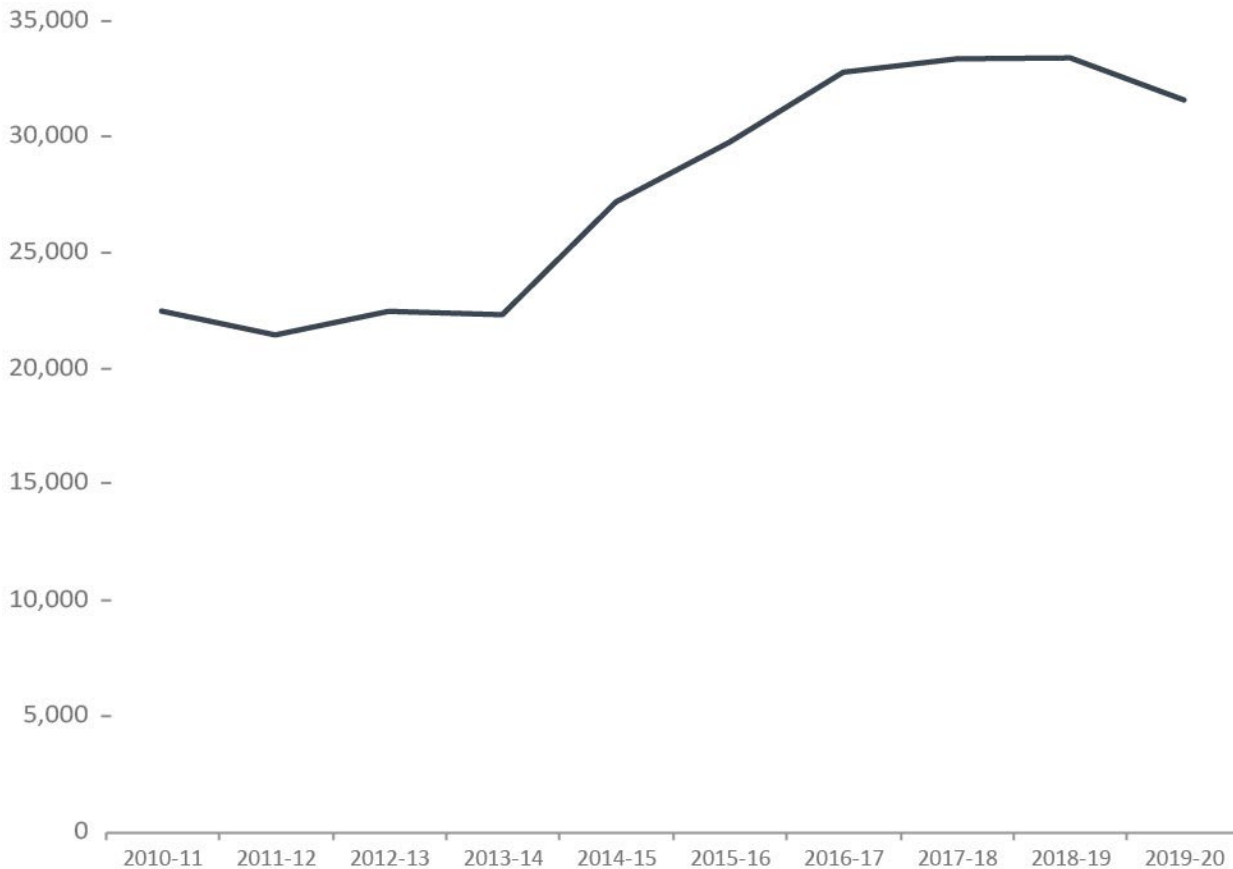
Source: Justice Canada.

Note

Victims can apply for financial assistance for a support person to accompany them to a parole hearing. Table F3 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table F14 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of Parole Board of Canada contacts with victims: 10-year trend

Figure F4 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).

Notes

*Data for 2020-21 was not available at the time of publication. Data presented are the same as in the 2020 CCRSO.

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

Figure F4 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure F15 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of Parole Board of Canada contacts with victims: 10-year trend

Table F4 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.

Notes

*Data for 2020-21 was not available at the time of publication. Data presented are the same as in the 2020 CCRSO.

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

Table F4 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table F15 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Victim presentations at PBC Hearings: 10-year trend

Figure F5 Number of victim presentations and number of hearings with victim presentations



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2020-21, victims made 291 presentations (a decrease of 8.8% or 28 fewer presentations) at 176 hearings (a decrease of 14.1% or 29 fewer hearings) compared to 2019-20.
- In the last 10 years, the number of presentations made by victims at hearings has been fluctuating. In 2020-21, this number increased by 30.5% (68 more presentations) compared to 2011-12.
- In 2020-2021, 94.8% of victim presentations at hearings were made by victims themselves. In 4.1% of these cases, victims presented their statement using other media and in 1.0% of hearings, a presentation was made on the victim's behalf.

Notes

Figure F5 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure F16 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Victim presentations at PBC Hearings: 10-year trend

Table F5 Number of victim presentations and number of hearings with victim presentations

Year	Number of Hearings with Presentations	Number of Presentations
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
2020-21	176	291

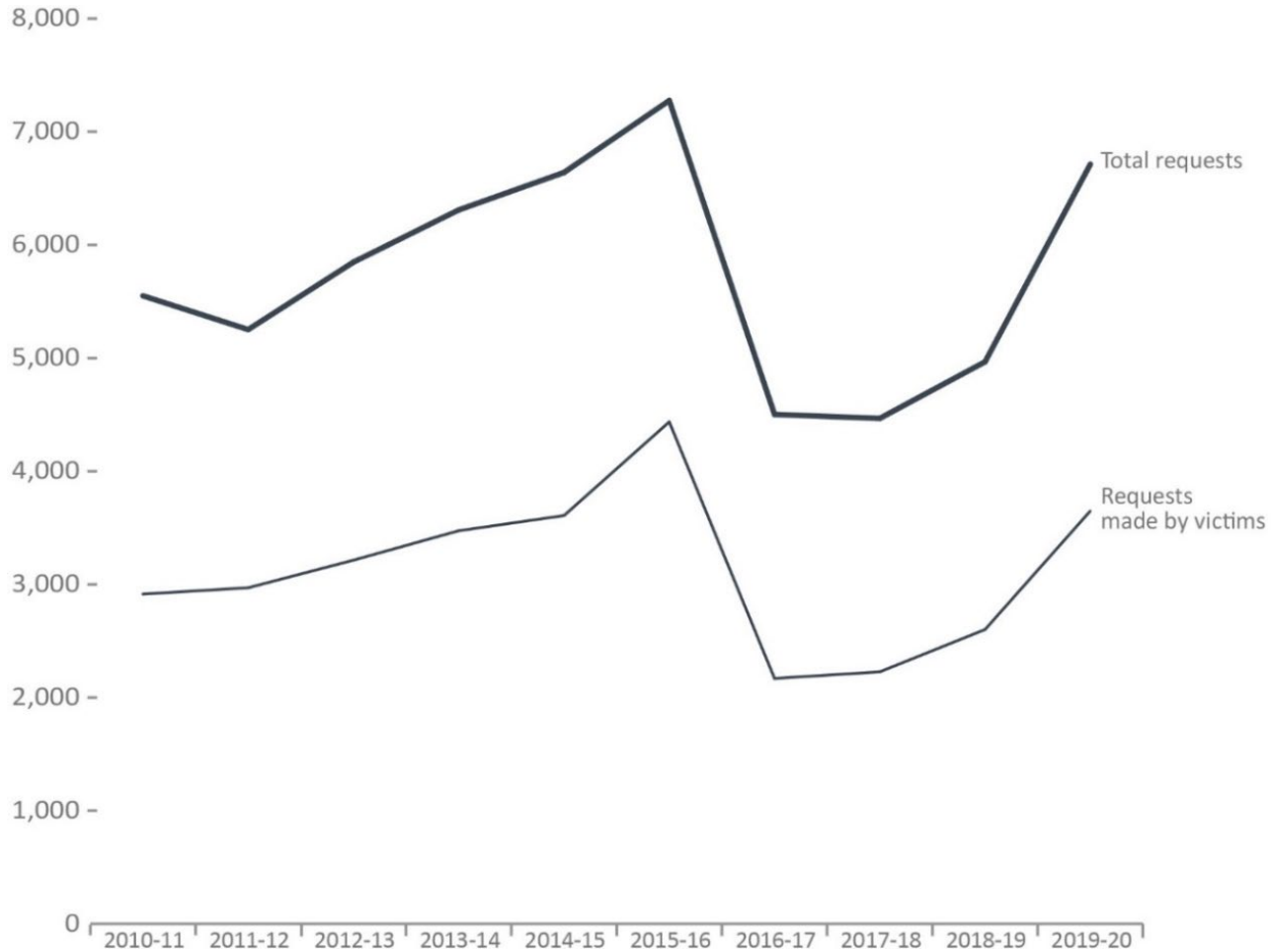
Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes

Table F5 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table F16 in the 2020 CCRSO.

Number of requests made by victims to access the PBC decision registry: 10-year trend

Figure F6 Total number of requests to access the decision registry vs. number of requests made by victims to access the decision registry*



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.

Notes

* Additional information about the decision registry can be found at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/parole-board/services/decision-registry.htm>
 The Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA) requires the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) to maintain a decision registry that includes the decisions made and the reasons for those decisions. The purpose of the decision registry is to contribute to public understanding of conditional release decision making and to promote openness and accountability. Anyone may request a copy of these decisions.

Victims also include victims' agents and victims' organizations.

Figure F6 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Figure F17 in the 2020 CCRSO. However, in the 2020 CCRSO, data on the number of requests are no longer reported and will be replaced by data on the number of decisions sent.

Number of requests made by victims to access the PBC decision registry: 10-year trend

Table F6 Total number of requests to access the decision registry vs. number of requests made by victims to access the decision registry*

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.

Notes

* Additional information about the decision registry can be found at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/parole-board/services/decision-registry.htm>

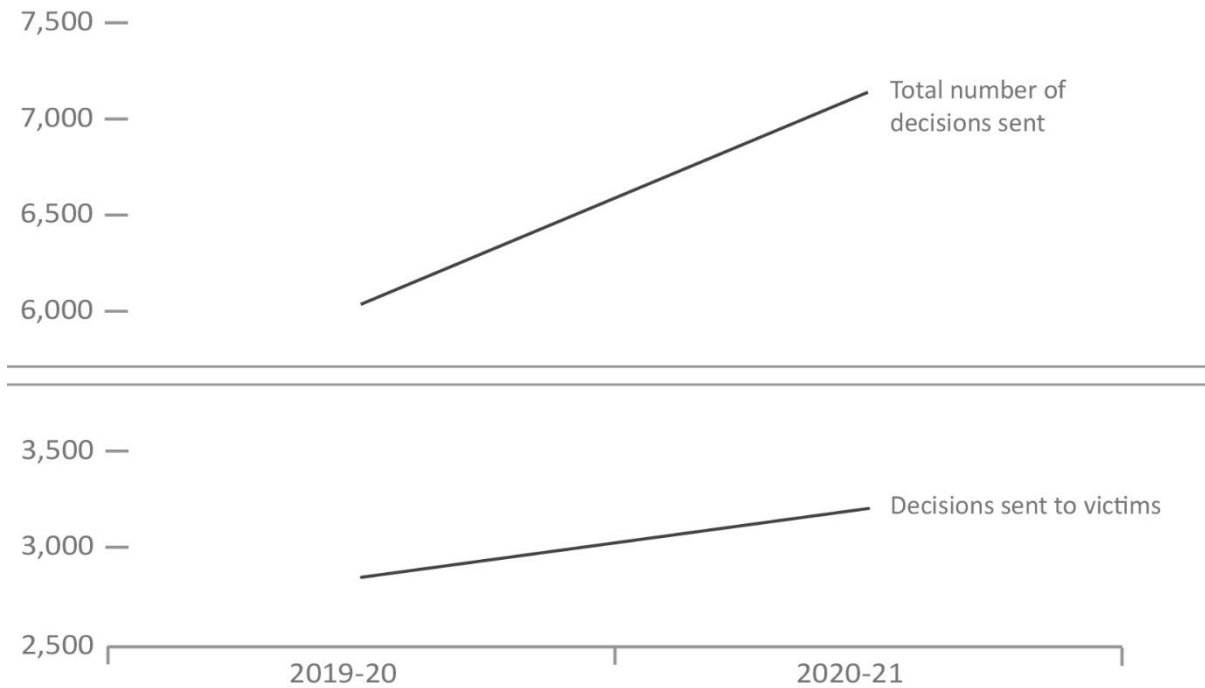
The Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA) requires the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) to maintain a decision registry that includes the decisions made and the reasons for those decisions. The purpose of the decision registry is to contribute to public understanding of conditional release decision making and to promote openness and accountability. Anyone may request a copy of these decisions.

Victims also include victims' agents and victims' organizations.

Table F6 in the 2021 CCRSO corresponds to Table F17 in the 2020 CCRSO. However, in the 2020 CCRSO, data on the number of requests are no longer reported and will be replaced by data on the number of decisions sent.

Number of decisions sent from PBC decision registry

Figure F7 Total number of decisions sent from the registry vs. number of decisions sent to victims from the registry*



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2020-21, the number of decisions sent to victims from the registry increased by 12.4% to 3,242 while the proportion of decisions sent to victims decreased 2.3 percentage points to 45.2% compared to 2019-20.

Notes

* Additional information about the decision registry can be found at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/parole-board/services/decision-registry.htm>

The Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA) requires the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) to maintain a decision registry that includes the decisions made and the reasons for those decisions. The purpose of the decision registry is to contribute to public understanding of conditional release decision making and to promote openness and accountability. Anyone may request a copy of these decisions.

Victims also include victims' agents and victims' organizations.

Number of decisions sent from PBC decision registry

Table F7 Total number of decisions sent from the registry vs. number of decisions sent to victims from the registry*

Year	Decisions sent to victims		Total number of decisions sent
	#	%	
2019-20	2,884	47.5	6,076
2020-21	3,242	45.2	7,179

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

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.