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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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[March 2024]

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Cat. No.: PSI-3E-PDF

ISSN: 1713-1073

Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview 2022

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 assist the reader in extracting relevant 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 5-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, data are available from the 2022 calendar year or for the April 1, 2021 - March 31, 2022 fiscal year. For some data, there is a lag in reporting and as such, the most recent data available are from 2021 (or April 1, 2020 - March 31, 2021). There are a few figures for which 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 available data being from 2019.

Considering much of the data reported for 2020-21 was collected during the COVID-19 pandemic, the report provides an important snapshot of how the pandemic has impacted the criminal justice system. Therefore, some data trends observed between 2019-20 and 2020-21 should be interpreted with caution. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic may also be reflected in the data reported for 2021-22.

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 consistency across reporting, in the CCRSO, when sex was measured, the terms Male, Female, and Another sex were used; 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 to race in the current CCRSO 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.

Considering the different types of crime statistics and terminology presented in the CCRSO, a certain level of data literacy is essential for accurate interpretation of the data. For example, some figures and tables in the CCRSO display frequencies, while others display rates; frequency and rate data answer different questions and inform responses to crime in different ways. To optimize the public's ability to form an accurate, informed, and critical interpretation of different crime statistics and terminology presented in the CCRSO, a data literacy focused companion product is available on [website].

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 department responsible for administering custodial sentences of a term of 2 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 Correctional Investigator is the ombudsperson for federal offenders. The Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) 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.

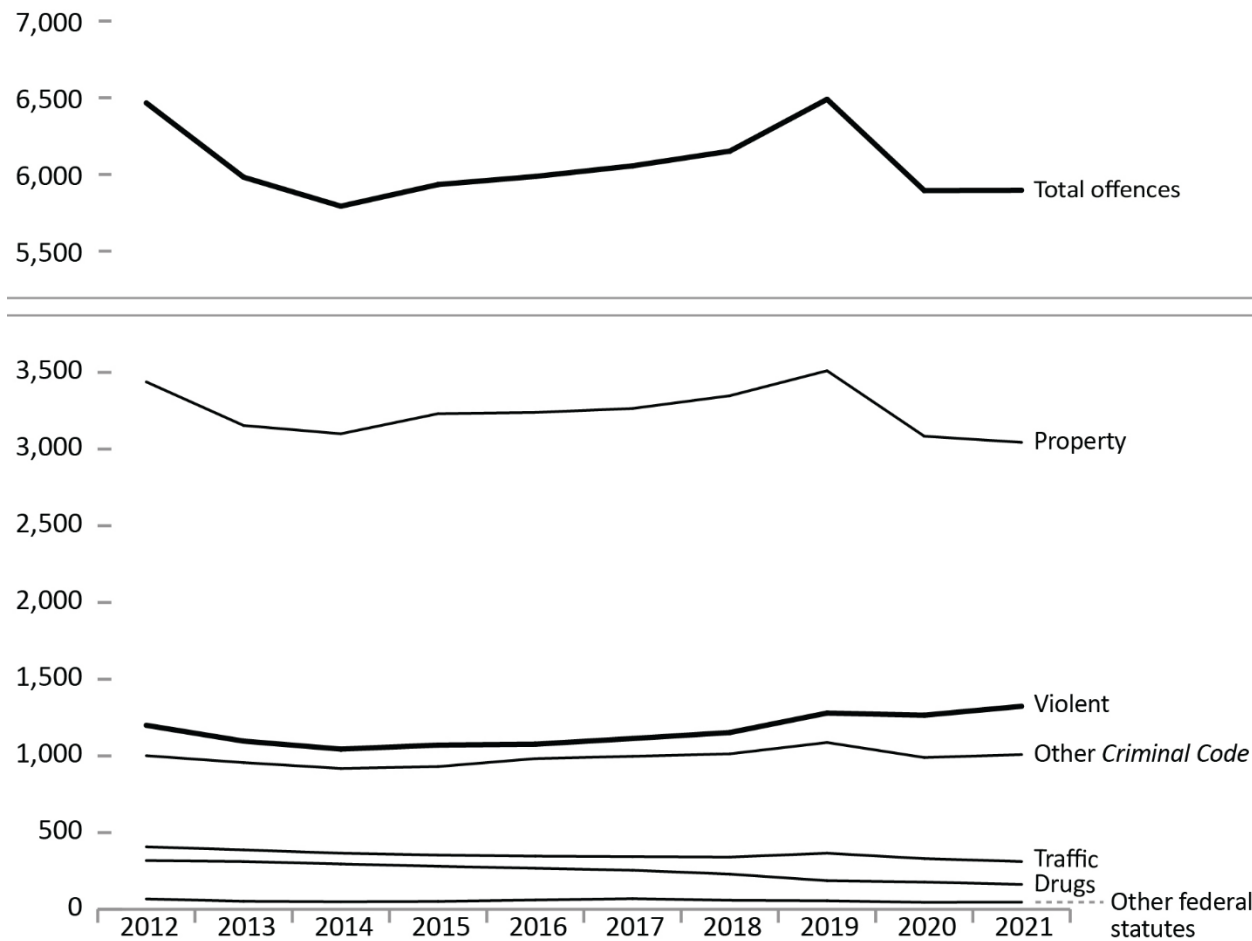
Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics (Statistics Canada)

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 decreased 2.7% from 2017 to 2020 and then remained stable from 2020 to 2021.
- The only type of offence that meaningfully increased from 2017 to 2021 was violent crime (18.9%).
- Most crime types declined from 2020 to 2021, with property crime showing the smallest decrease (1.3%) and drug-related crime showing the largest decrease (8.5%).

Notes

Other *Criminal Code* offences (Other CC) 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 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.

Police-reported crime rate

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

Year	Violent	Property	Traffic	Other CC	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	3,511	365	1,087	186	55	6,490
2020	1,265	3,084	330	989	177	45	5,895
2021	1,323	3,044	311	1,008	162	46	5,897

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 CC) 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.

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.

Police-reported crime rate by province/territory

Figure A2 Police-reported crime rate (2021). Rate per 100,000



Crime rate ranges
 □ 0-10,000
 ■ 10,000-20,000
 ■ 20,000-30,000
 ■ 30,000 +
 Canada: 5,897

Prov.	YT	NT	NU	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL
2021	25,311	58,485	55,574	8,318	8,307	12,673	10,005	4,170	3,750	7,144	6,020	5,247	7,297

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.
- Although the crime rate at a national level decreased then remained stable between 2017 to 2021, the crime rate in most provinces and territories increased over this period. The largest increases were 50.6% and 31.3% in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, respectively. In contrast, Quebec, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Ontario experienced a decrease in crime rate over this period.

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.

Police-reported crime rate by province/territory

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

Province/territory	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Newfoundland & Labrador	6,042	6,042	6,687	6,769	7,297
Prince Edward Island	4,713	5,392	6,273	5,514	5,247
Nova Scotia	5,732	5,686	5,870	5,854	6,020
New Brunswick	5,753	6,056	6,750	6,779	7,144
Quebec	4,330	4,165	4,065	3,596	3,750
Ontario	4,259	4,509	4,544	4,039	4,170
Manitoba	9,758	9,998	10,860	10,144	10,005
Saskatchewan	12,983	12,665	12,896	12,266	12,673
Alberta	9,335	9,392	10,025	8,807	8,307
British Columbia	8,090	8,251	9,567	8,710	8,318
Yukon Territories	22,224	21,689	26,464	25,812	25,311
Northwest Territories	44,537	45,461	55,418	60,209	58,485
Nunavut	36,912	40,094	49,186	53,945	55,574
Canada	6,056	6,152	6,490	5,895	5,897

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.

Police-reported violent victimization: 5-year trend

Figure A3a. Total number of police-reported violent victimizations from 2017 to 2021

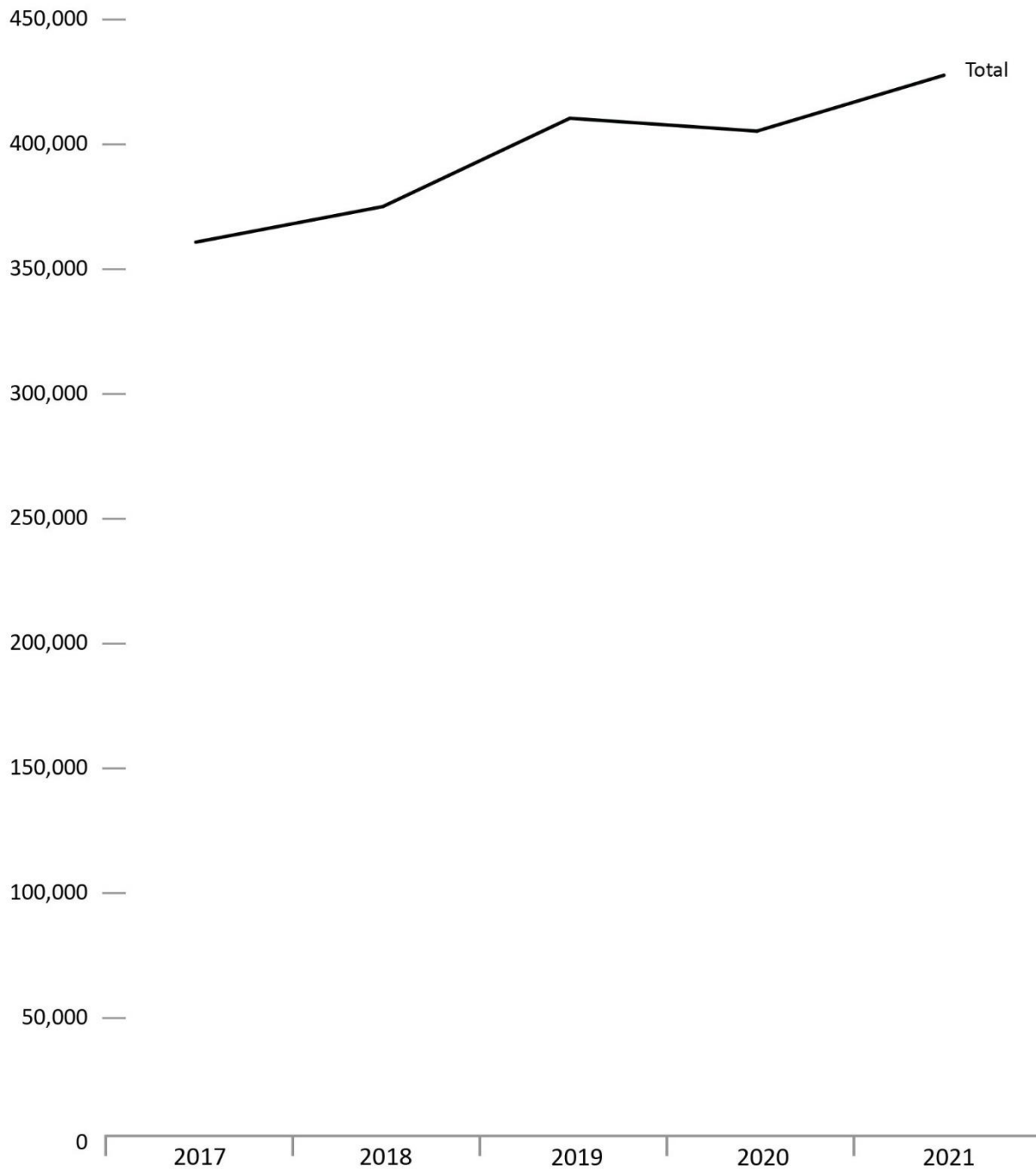
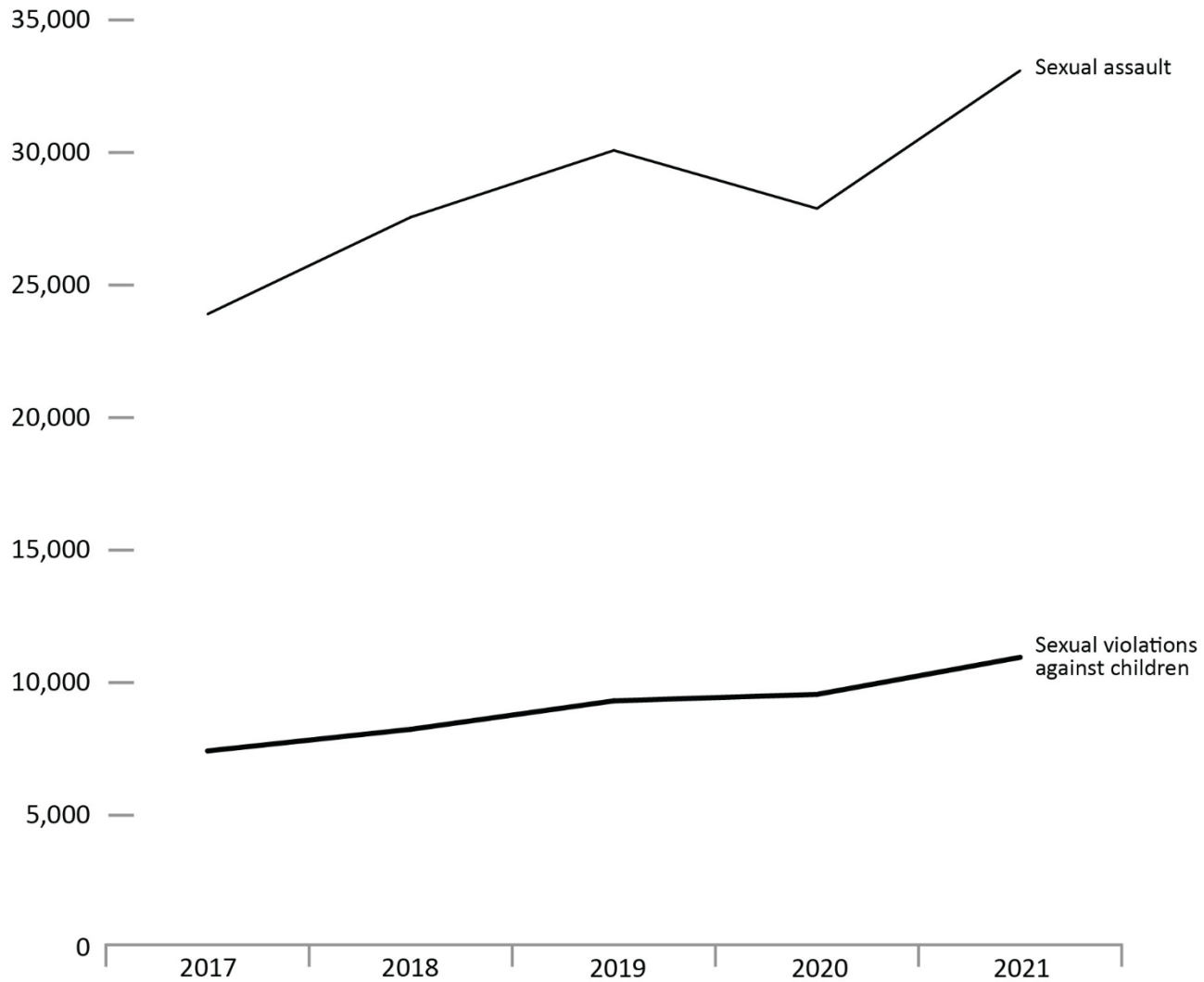


Figure A3b. Number of police-reported violent sexual victimizations from 2017 to 2021



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 12.5% from 2017 to 2020 and then increased 5.6% in the past year (from 2020 to 2021). 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 2017.
- Police-reported sexual violations against children* increased 28.7% from 2017 to 2020 and then increased 14.6% from 2020 to 2021. This was the largest percentage increase across crime type from 2017 to 2020 and the second largest percentage increase across crime type from 2020 to 2021 (after sexual violations against adults).

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. CC traffic violations causing death or bodily harm include 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 over 89 years of age.

Police-reported violent victimization: 5-year trend

Table A3 Number of police-reported violent victimization from 2017 to 2021

Type of crime	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Assaults	225,350	234,398	259,175	255,469	266,020
Other violent violations	95,569	96,302	103,271	103,898	109,228
Sexual assault (levels 1, 2, 3)	23,905	27,561	30,081	27,888	33,091
Sexual violations against children	7,424	8,239	9,313	9,557	10,956
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations causing death or bodily harm	2,883	2,842	2,841	2,654	2,635
Violations causing death and attempted murder	1,538	1,579	1,624	1,685	1,601
Total	356,669	370,921	406,305	401,151	423,531

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. CC traffic violations causing death or bodily harm include 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 over 89 years of age.

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

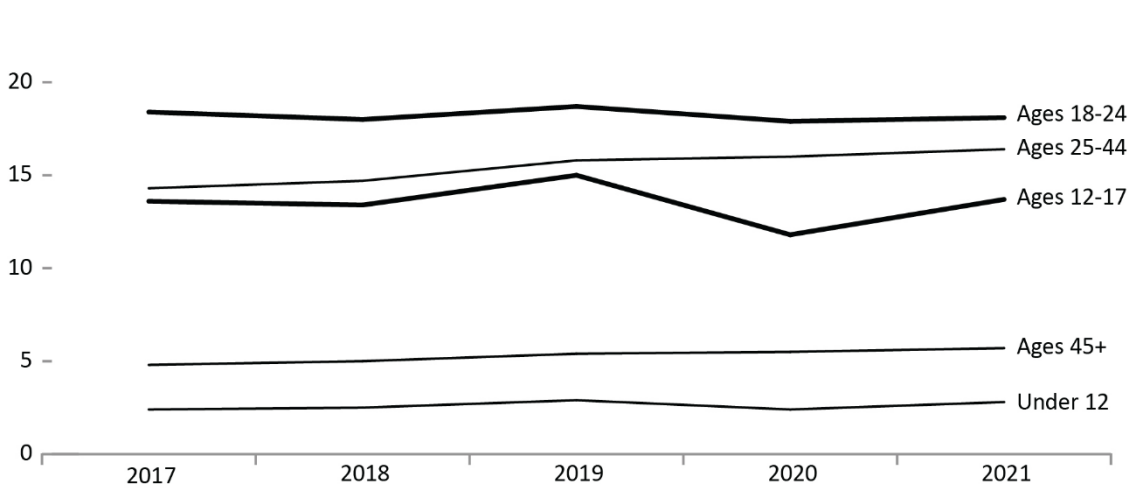
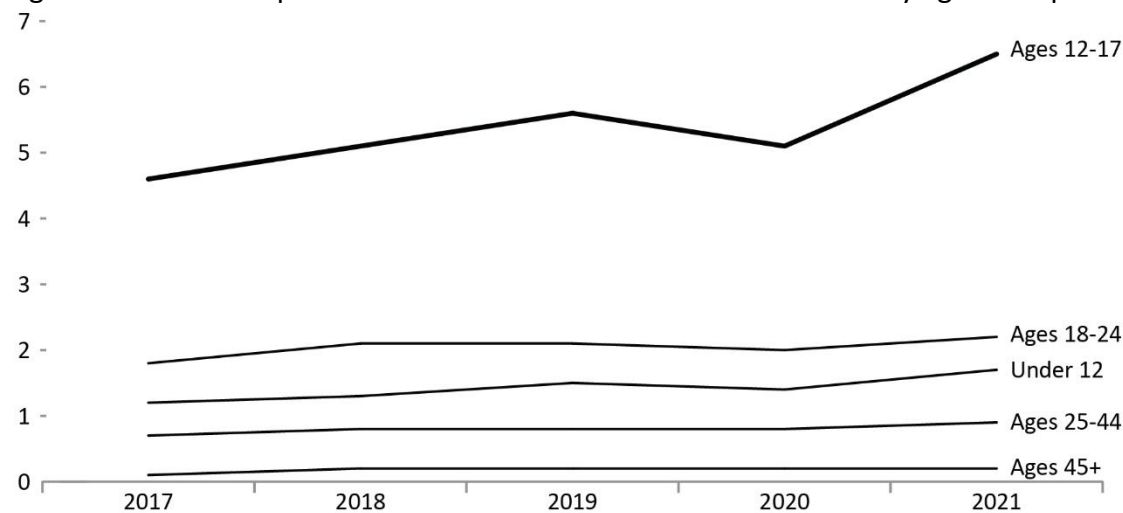


Figure A4b. Police-reported victimization of sexual violent offences by age. Rate per 100,000



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 to 2019 among all age groups. Rates then declined during the COVID-19 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 over 89 years of age.

Figure A4a and A4b in the 2022 CCRSO reflect the same data as the 2021 CCRSO.

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			Ages 12 – 17			Ages 18 - 24			Ages 25 - 44			Ages 45 +		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	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 over 89 years of age.

Table A4 in the 2022 CCRSO reflect the same data as the 2021 CCRSO.

Police-reported violent crime by type and gender of victim

Figure A5a. Number of victims of police-reported violent crime by type (2021)

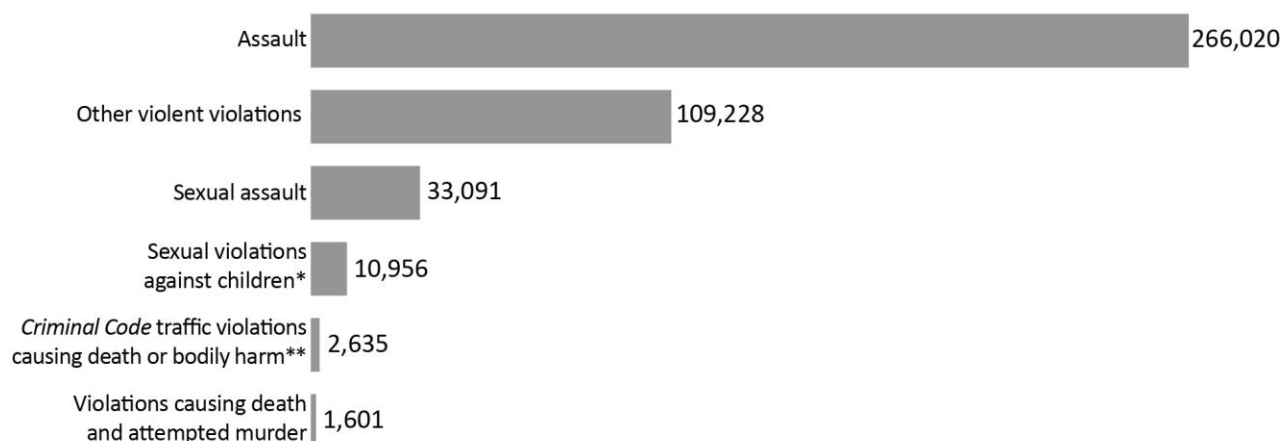
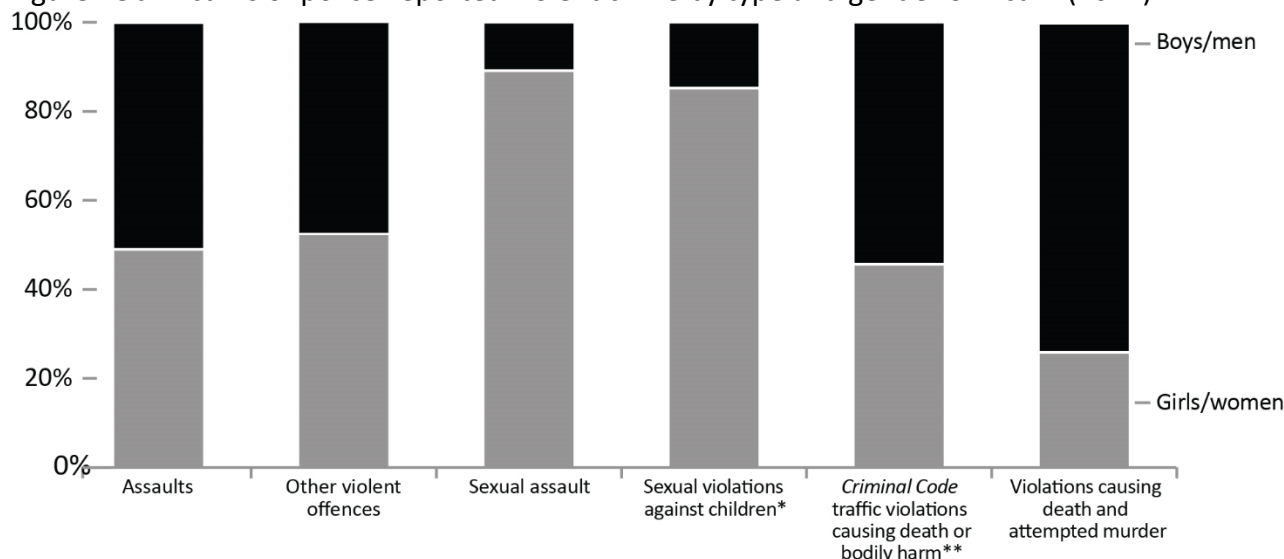


Figure A5b. Victims of police-reported violent crime by type and gender of victim (2021)



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 (62.8%) of all police-reported violent crime.
- Girls/women accounted for slightly more than half (53.7%) of all victims of violent crime. Boys/men were more likely to be victims of violations causing death (73.9%) and girls/women were more likely to be victims of sexual assault (89.4%) and sexual violations against children* (84.9%).

Notes

Victims with gender unreported were omitted from Figure A5b. As such, proportions do not add up to 100.

*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 over 89 years of age.

Police-reported violent crime by type and gender of victim

Table A5 Police-reported violent crime by type and gender of victim (2021)

Type of crime	Gender of victim						Total	
	Girls and women		Boys and men		Not reported			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Assaults	130,267	49.0	134,713	50.6	1,040	0.4	266,020	62.8
Other violent violations	56,813	52.0	52,196	47.8	219	0.2	109,228	25.8
Sexual assault	29,591	89.4	3,398	10.3	102	0.3	33,091	7.8
Sexual violations against children*	9,306	84.9	1,619	14.8	31	0.3	10,956	2.6
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations causing death or bodily harm**	1,198	45.5	1,429	54.2	8	0.3	2,635	0.6
Violations causing death and attempted murder	410	25.6	1,183	73.9	8	0.5	1,601	0.4
Total	227,585		194,583		1,408		423,531	

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

Notes

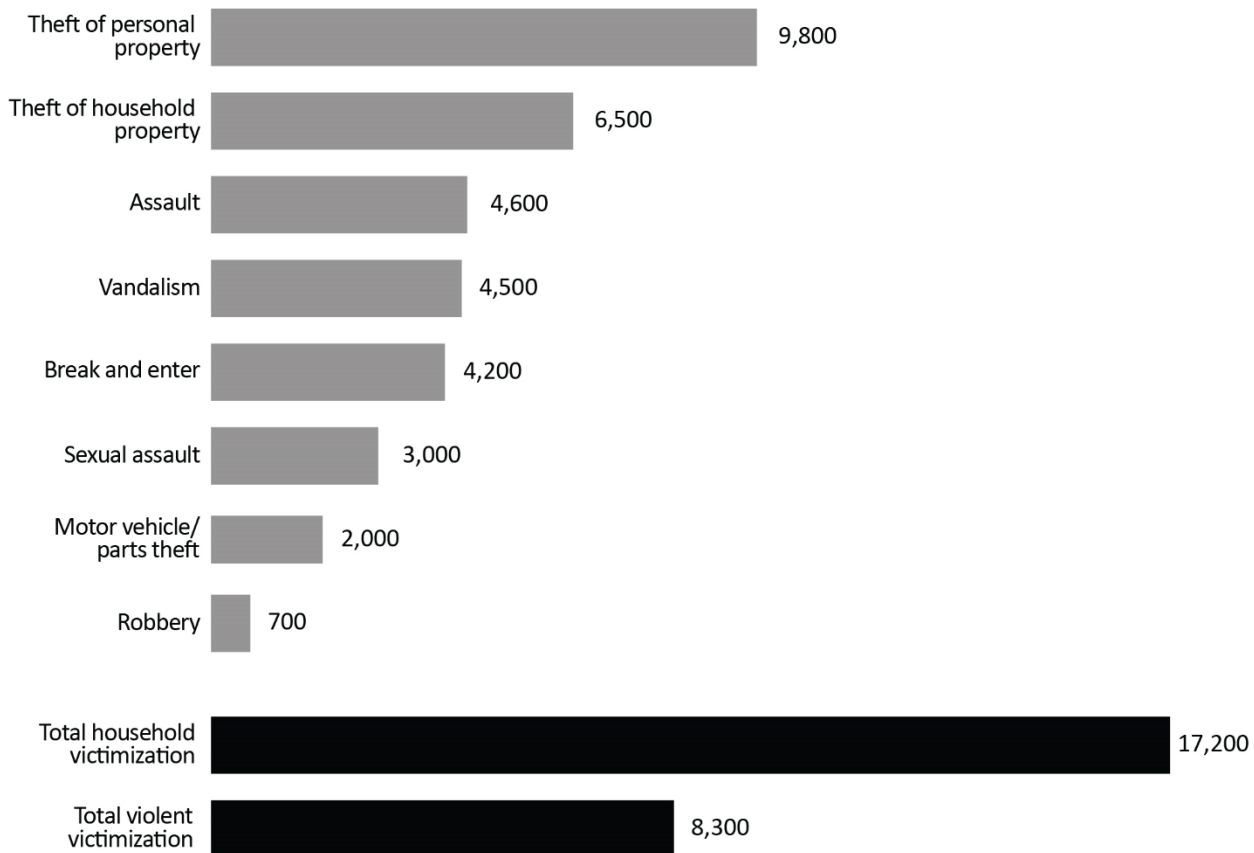
*Sexual violations against children are a set of *Criminal Code* violations that specifically concern violations involving child and youth victims. These include violations such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation, but exclude sexual violations not specific to 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 over 89 years of age.

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 data are reported per 1,000 population; which 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 contained in the General Social Survey: physical assault, sexual assault, and robbery.

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

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 data are reported per 1,000 population; which 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 contained in the General Social Survey: physical assault, sexual assault, and robbery.

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

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

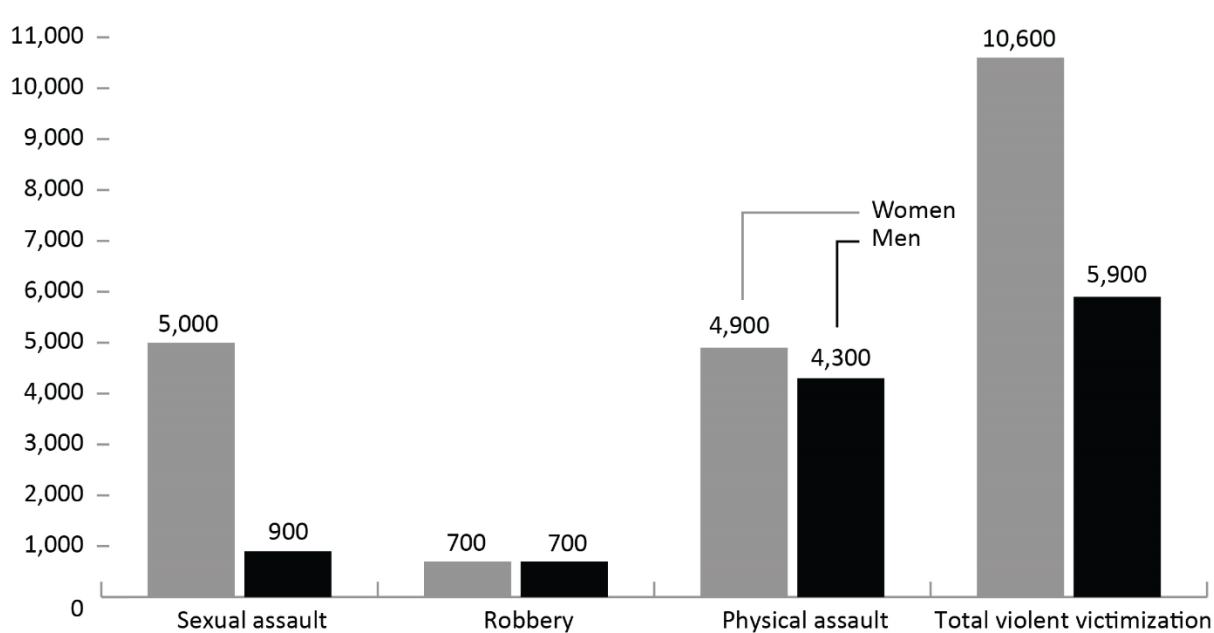
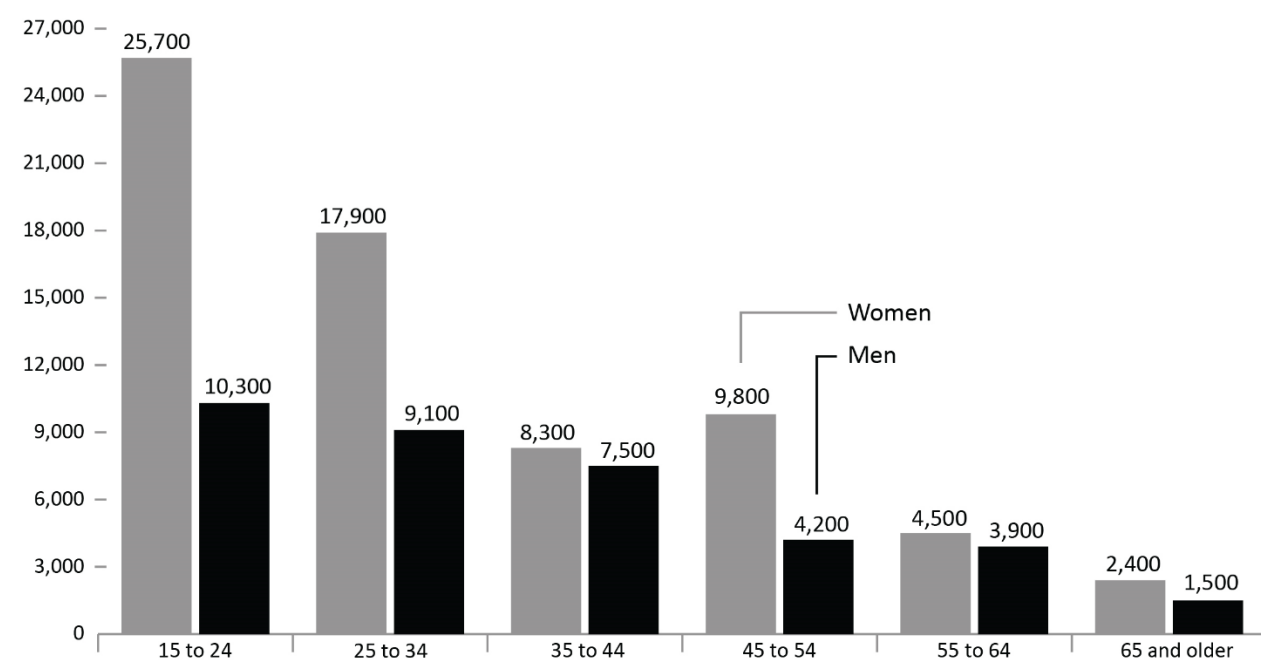


Figure A7b. Self-reported violent victimization rate by age (2019). Rate per 100,000



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

- Women were more likely to experience violent victimization than men. When broken down by 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 data are reported per 1,000 population; which 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 contained in the General Social Survey: physical assault, sexual assault, and robbery.

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

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

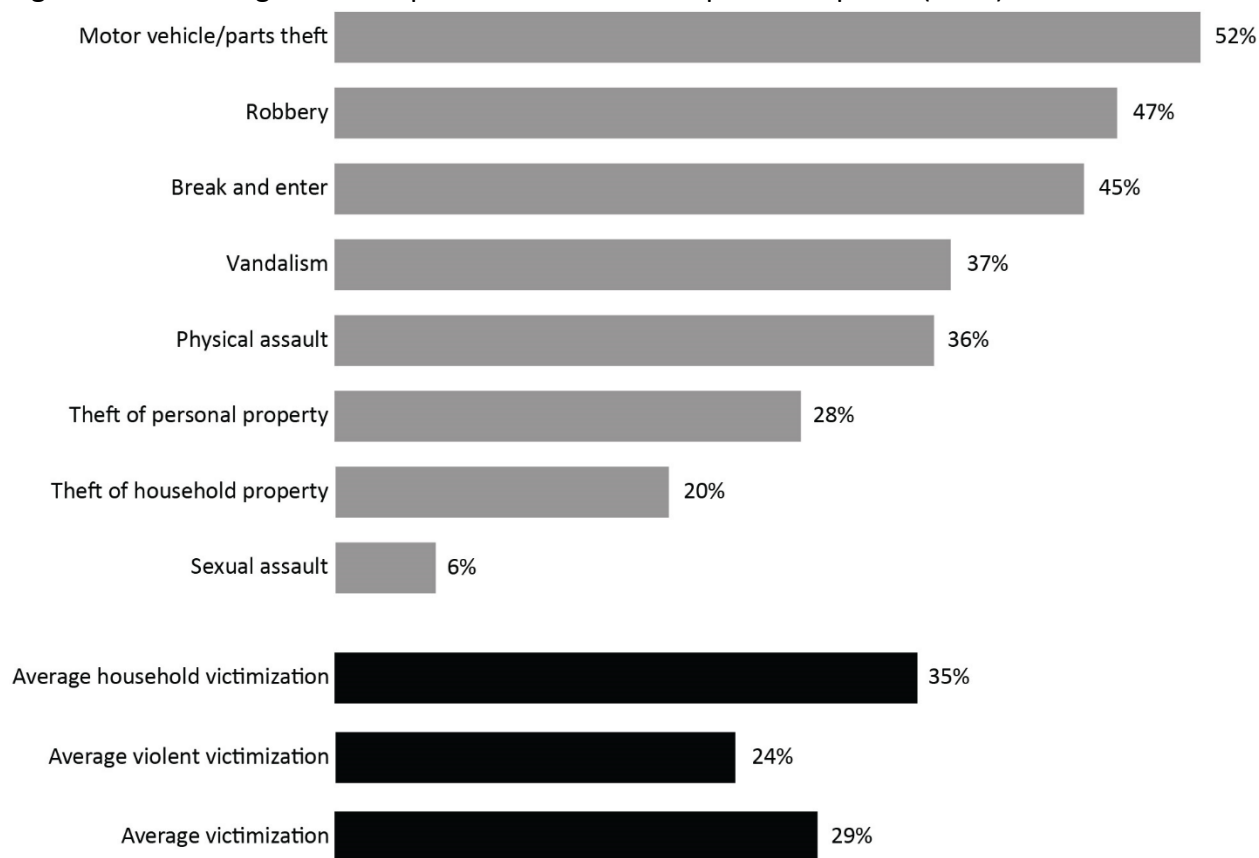
General Social Survey (GSS) Canadians' Safety data are reported per 1,000 population; which are converted to per 100,000 in the CCRSO for ease of comparison with police-reported rates.

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 contained in the General Social Survey: physical assault, sexual assault, and robbery. The GSS Canadians' Safety is conducted every 5 years, and the most recent data available is from 2019. The GSS excludes those under age 15.

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 the crime type 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 data are reported per 1,000 population; which 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 contained in the General Social Survey: physical assault, sexual assault, and robbery.

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

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 data are reported per 1,000 population; which are converted to per 100,000 in the CCRSO for ease of comparison with police-reported rates.

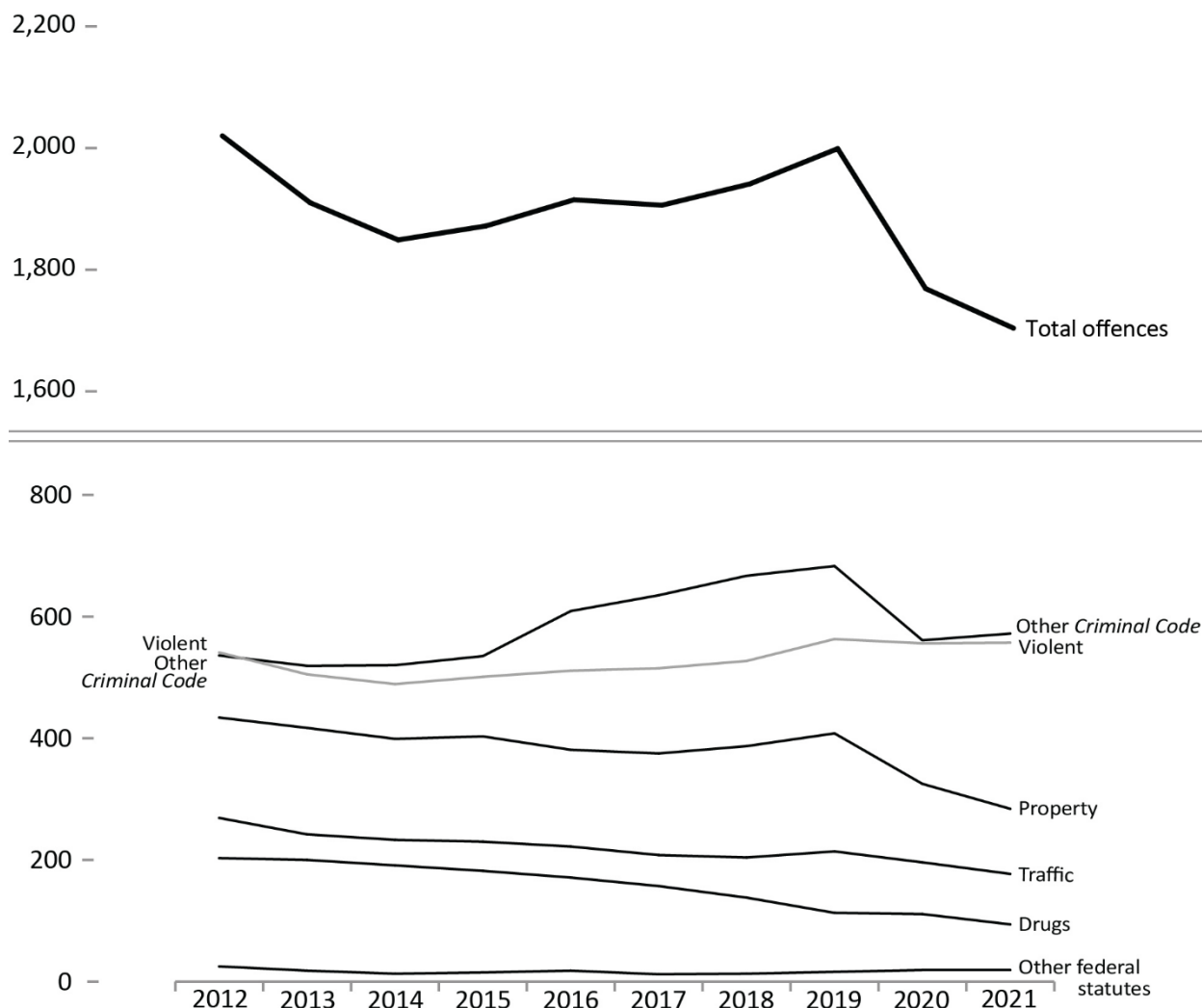
Total household victimization includes the following categories asked in the General Social Survey: motor vehicle/parts theft, break and enter, vandalism, theft of household property.

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

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

The rate of adults charged

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



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

- Overall, the rate of adults charged decreased 7.2% from 2017 to 2020. This was followed by a decline of 3.7% between 2020 to 2021. The 2021 rate was 15.6% lower than 2012 and 10.6% lower than 2017.
- The rate of adults charged with violent crimes increased 8.0% between 2017 to 2020 and then showed a 0.2% increase between 2020 and 2021. The 2021 rate is 2.8% higher than 2012 and 8.2% higher than 2017.
- The rate of adults charged with other *Criminal Code* offences increased by 4.7% between 2012 to 2020 and then increased by 2.0% between 2020 and 2021.
- The rate of adults charged with Other Federal Statutes decreased 25.7% from 2012 to 2020 and then remained stable from 2020 to 2021.

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 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.

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

The rate of adults charged

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

Year	Violent	Property	Traffic	Other CC	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	556	325	196	561	111	19	1,769
2021	557	284	177	572	94	19	1,704

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 CC) includes administration of justice offences, counterfeit, weapons/firearms violations, possession of, accessing, making or distribution of child pornography and prostitution.

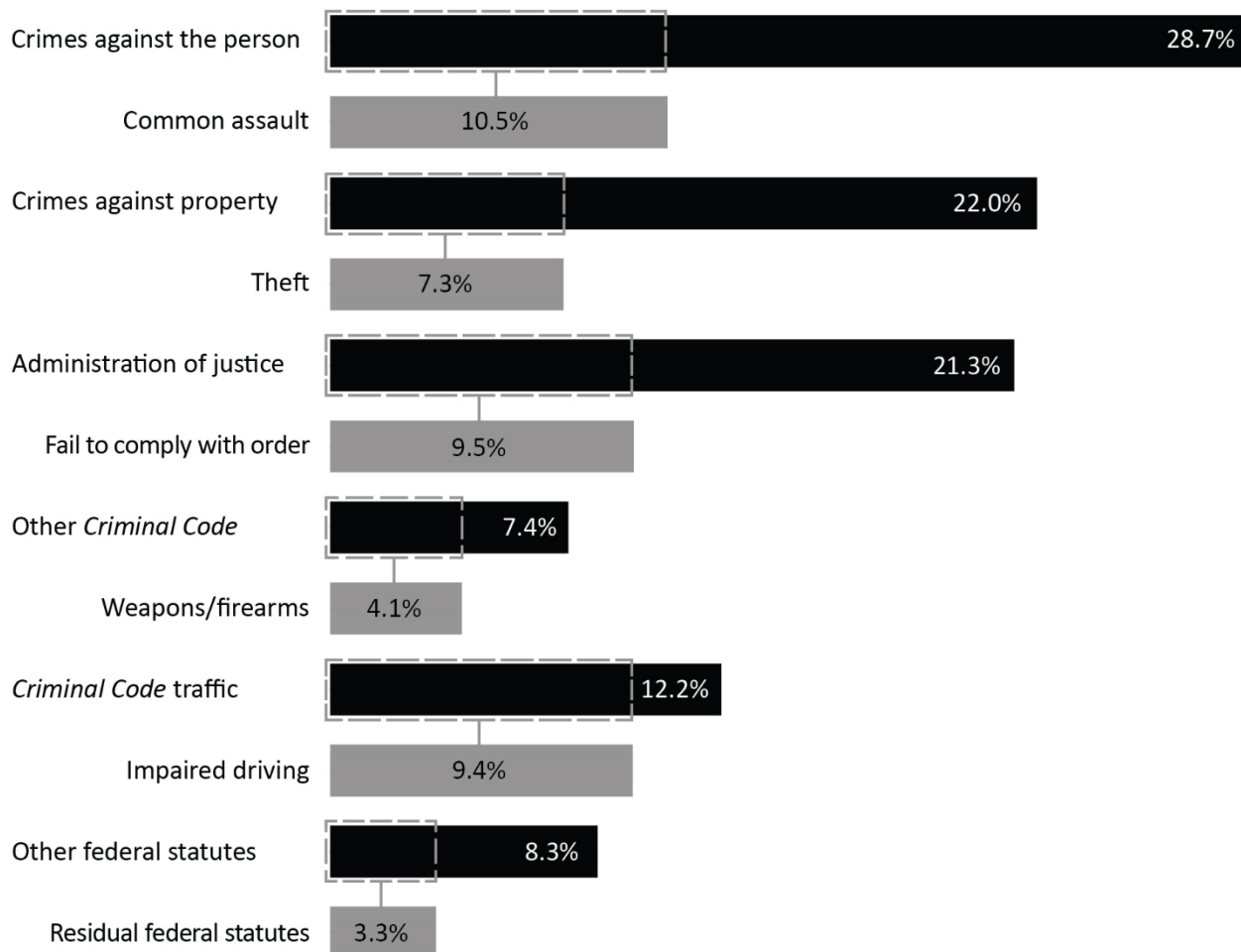
Other federal statute offences refer to offences against Canadian federal statutes, such as *Customs Act*, *Employment Insurance Act*, *Firearms Act*, *Food and Drugs Act (FDA)*, *Income Tax Act*, *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA)* and *Narcotic Control Act (NCA)*. This offence category excludes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

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.

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

Criminal Code and other Federal Statute charges among adults

Figure A10 Type of Charge (2020-21)



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

- Common assault (Level 1) (10.5%), impaired driving (9.4%) and theft (7.3%) were the most frequent cases in adult courts in 2020-21.
- Administration of justice cases (offences related to case proceedings such as failure to appear in court, failure to comply with a court order, breach of probation, and unlawfully at large) accounted for 21.3% 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 (Other CC) 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 1 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 1 charge, it is necessary to select a charge to represent the case. An offence is selected by applying 2 rules. First, the most serious decision rule is applied. In cases where 2 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Criminal Code and other Federal Statute charges among adults

Table A10 Type of charge

Type of charge	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Crimes against the person	85,474	89,169	82,798	85,762	66,920
Homicide and related	364	376	334	330	302
Attempted murder	203	202	214	184	162
Robbery	3,575	3,535	3,091	3,246	2,524
Sexual assault	3,109	3,277	3,325	3,603	2,640
Other sexual offences	3,950	4,345	3,971	4,050	2,800
Major assault (levels 2 & 3)	20,201	20,804	19,604	20,795	17,119
Common assault (level 1)	31,672	35,112	32,247	32,387	24,480
Uttering threats	15,260	13,912	12,966	13,813	10,960
Criminal harassment	3,539	3,749	3,310	3,647	3,009
Other crimes against persons	3,250	3,341	3,164	3,264	2,739
Crimes against property	85,467	82,529	73,682	76,404	51,287
Theft	36,137	32,710	28,292	29,481	16,923
Break and enter	9,966	9,706	9,179	9,788	7,488
Fraud	12,728	12,599	11,005	11,476	7,447
Mischief	12,956	13,165	12,111	12,083	9,536
Possession of stolen property	11,646	11,981	10,593	10,887	7,831
Other property crimes	2,034	2,368	2,502	2,689	2,062
Administration of justice	80,940	73,809	67,925	69,468	49,642
Fail to appear	4,442	4,159	4,461	4,261	3,032
Breach of probation	30,955	29,008	26,047	27,457	18,383
Unlawfully at large	2,693	2,872	2,705	2,743	1,345
Fail to comply with order	34,632	30,080	27,680	28,101	22,038
Other admin. justice	8,218	7,690	7,032	6,906	4,844
Other Criminal Code	20,112	23,448	22,006	22,073	17,292
Weapons/firearms	10,961	11,322	10,704	11,070	9,475
Prostitution	64	42	22	10	25
Disturbing the peace	938	740	632	633	400
Residual <i>Criminal Code</i>	8,149	11,344	10,648	10,360	7,392
Criminal Code traffic	45,832	44,197	39,346	38,802	28,367
Impaired driving	35,994	34,941	30,721	30,333	21,950
Other CC traffic	9,838	9,256	8,625	8,469	6,417
Other federal statutes	38,371	36,302	29,691	24,850	19,392
Drug possession	10,675	8,592	6,531	4,905	5,596
Other drug offences	8,506	8,139	7,429	6,780	5,763
Residual federal statutes	18,179	18,695	14,975	12,495	7,653
Total offences	356,170	349,454	315,448	311,940	232,900

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 (Other CC) includes administration of justice violations, weapons/firearms violations, counterfeit, possession of, accessing, making or distribution of child pornography and prostitution.

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The concept of a case has changed to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the Integrated Criminal Court Survey used in this report should not be compared to editions of the Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview prior to 2007. A case is 1 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 1 charge, it is necessary to select a charge to represent the case. An offence is selected by applying 2 rules. First, the most serious decision rule is applied. In cases where 2 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Decisions in adult criminal court

Figure A11 Cases in adult criminal court and admissions to custody (2020-21)

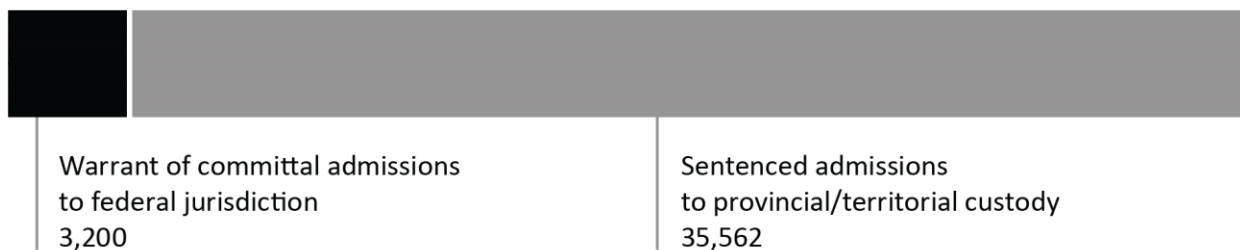
Total cases in adult criminal court

232,900



Total admissions to custody

38,762



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 2020-21, there were 3,200* warrant of committal admissions to a federal institution or Healing Lodge.
- In 2020-21, there were 116,924 cases with guilty findings in adult criminal court.
- In 2020-21, there were 35,562 sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, compared to 3,200 warrant of committal admissions to a federal institution or Healing Lodge.
- Between 2017-18 and 2020-21, the total number of cases in adult criminal court decreased 33.4%. In the same time period, the total number of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody decreased 56.0%.

Notes

*2021-22 data are available for warrant of committal admissions to federal jurisdiction (CSC). In 2021-22, there were 3,887 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 2021-22; therefore, 2020-21 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.

Individuals found guilty in adult criminal court in a given year period are not always admitted to custody in the same year period.

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 1 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 correctional services 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.

Decisions in adult criminal court

Table A11 Cases in adult criminal court and admissions to custody

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Total case decisions* in adult criminal court ¹	349,454	315,448	317,359	232,900	Not available**
Cases with guilty findings in adult criminal court ¹	217,433	193,889	192,926	116,924	Not available**
Total cases without guilty findings in criminal court ¹	132,021	121,559	124,433	115,976	Not available**
Acquitted ¹	12,637	11,340	9,805	7,124	Not available**
Stayed or withdrawn ¹	115,291	106,200	110,894	106,050	Not available**
Other decisions ¹	4,093	4,019	3,734	2,802	Not available**
Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody ²	80,759	72,312	64,948	35,562	Not available**
Warrant of committal-admission to FED (CSC) ³	4,998	5,006	4,641	3,200	3,887

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 1 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 2021-22 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 correctional services data are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).

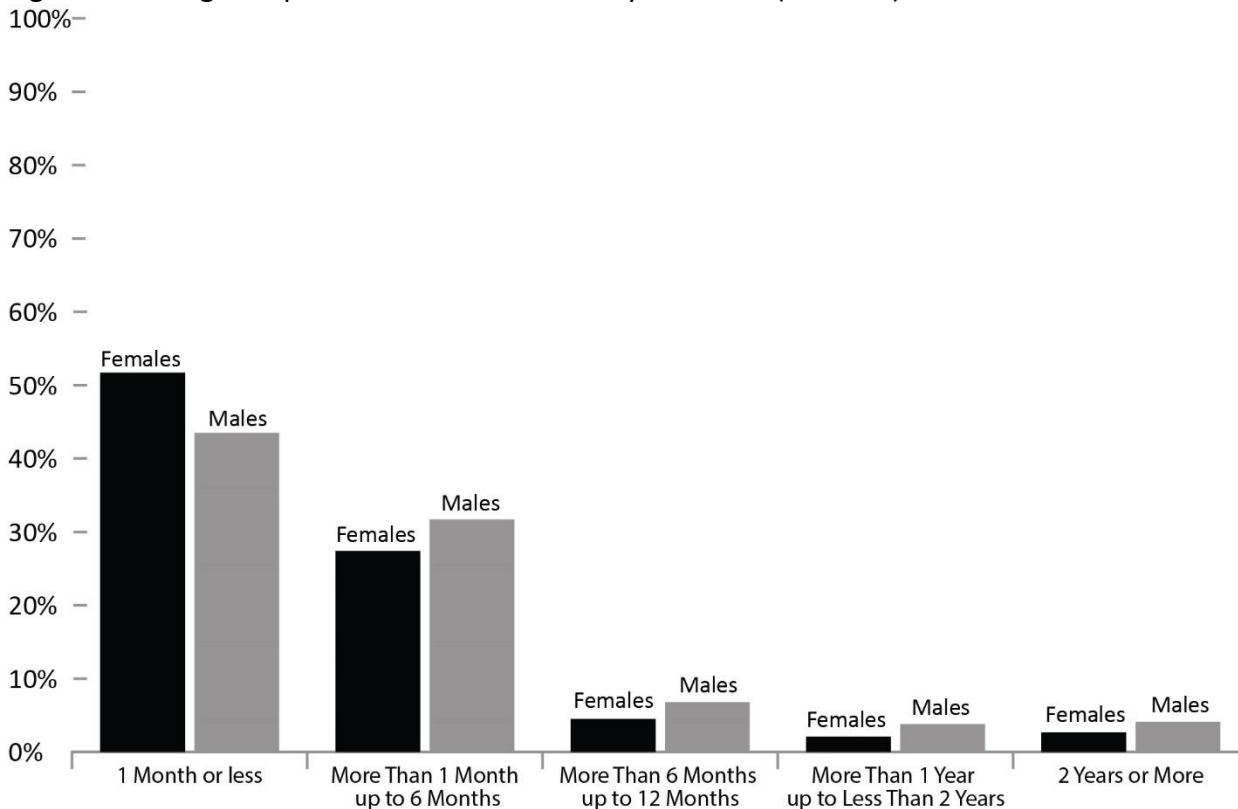
These numbers refer to the total number of admissions to a federal institution or Healing Lodge during each fiscal year and may be greater than the actual number of offenders admitted, since an individual offender may be admitted more than once in a given year.

Individuals found guilty in adult criminal court in a given year period are not always admitted to custody in the same year period.

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.

Length of adult custodial sentences

Figure A12 Length of prison sentence ordered by the court (2020-21)



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

- Just under half (41.3%) of all custodial sentences imposed by adult criminal courts were 1 month or less.
- Prison sentences for males tended to be longer than for females.
- 51.7% of females and 43.5% of males who were incarcerated following a guilty* finding received a sentence of 1 month or less, and 79.1% of females and 75.2% of males received a sentence of 6 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.

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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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Length of adult custodial sentences

Table A12 Length of prison sentence ordered by the court

Length of prison sentence	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
	%	%	%	%	%
1 month or less					
Females	63.7	62.8	59.5	54.9	51.7
Males	52.0	50.3	49.4	46.6	43.5
Total	49.4	47.8	46.9	44.6	41.3
More than 1 month up to 6 months					
Females	22.0	22.2	23.8	26.0	27.4
Males	29.9	30.1	29.9	31.0	31.7
Total	27.2	27.2	27.3	28.4	29.0
More than 6 months up to 12 months					
Females	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.9	4.5
Males	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.8
Total	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.3	6.1
More than 1 year up to less than 2 years					
Females	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1
Males	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.8
Total	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.4
2 years or More					
Females	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.7
Males	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.1
Total	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.7
Length unknown					
Females	7.2	7.8	9.6	11.4	11.7
Males	6.5	7.4	8.3	9.6	10.0
Total	12.9	14.1	14.8	15.5	16.5

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.

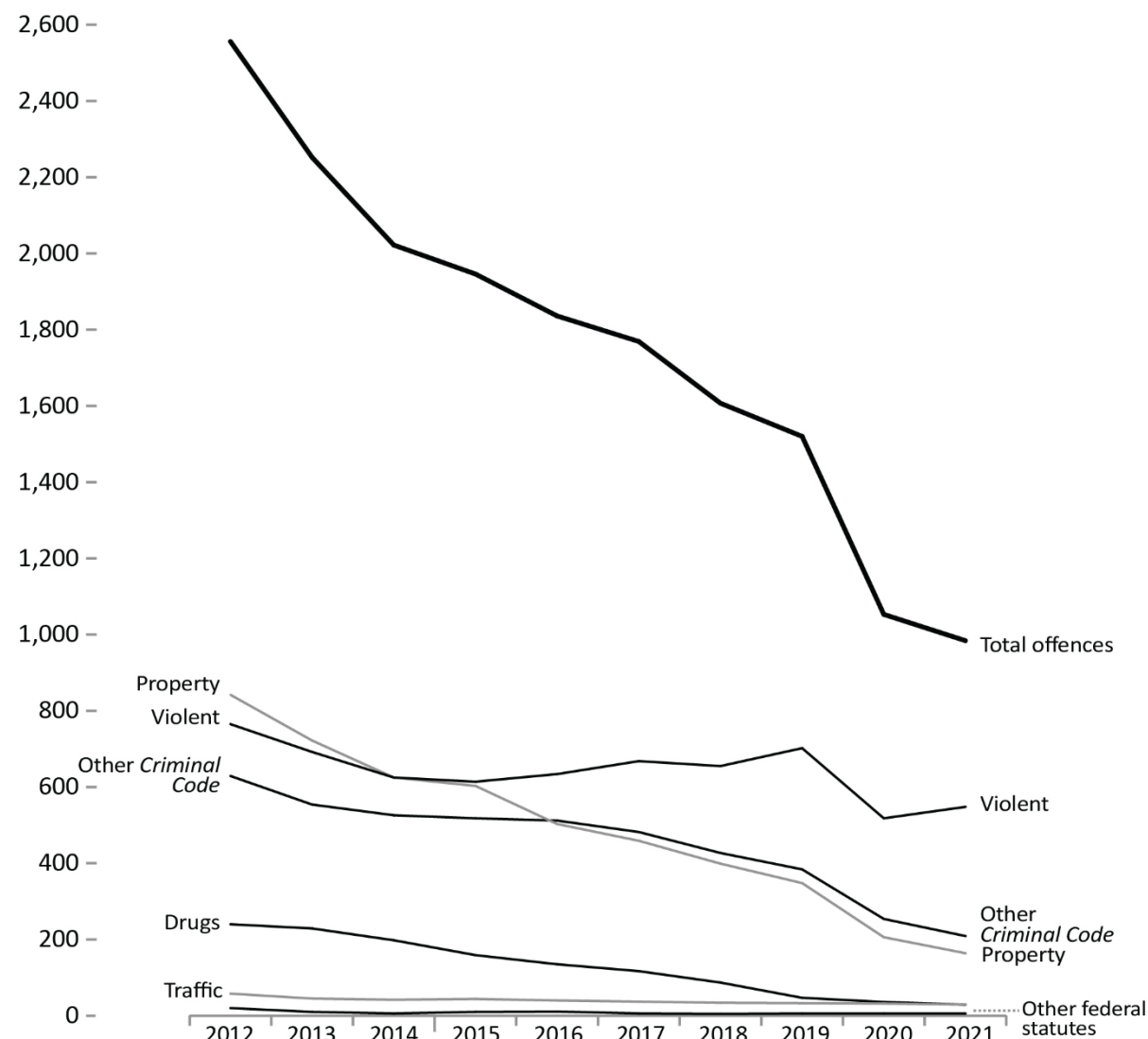
Due to rounding, totals may not add up to 100 percent.

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

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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 2012, the rate of youth charged decreased by 61.5%. There was a decline of 6.5% between 2020 and 2021.
- Between 2017 to 2020 there was a 22.5% decrease in the rate of youth charged with a violent crime followed by a 5.7% increase between 2020 to 2021. The rate of youth charged with a violent crime is 18.0% lower in 2021 than in 2017.
- Between 2017 to 2020, there was a decrease in all crime categories, with the exception of other federal statutes, which remained the same. The largest decline was a 68.7% decline in charges for drug offences. The decline in youth charged across all crime categories continued between 2020 to 2021, with the exception of violent crime, which increased by 5.7%. The largest decline was a 20.5% decline in charges for property crime between 2020 to 2021.

Notes

Other *Criminal Code* offences (Other CC) 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 rate of youth charged

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

Year	Violent	Property	Traffic	Other CC	Drugs	Total other fed. stat.	Total charged
1998	994	2,500	--	870	226	4	4,595
1999	1,060	2,237	--	728	266	2	4,293
2000	1,136	2,177	--	760	317	4	4,393
2001	1,157	2,119	--	840	343	6	4,466
2002	1,102	2,009	--	793	337	6	4,247
2003	953	1,570	--	726	208	5	3,464
2004	918	1,395	--	691	230	5	3,240
2005	924	1,276	--	660	214	10	3,084
2006	917	1,216	--	680	240	16	3,068
2007	943	1,211	75	732	260	17	3,239
2008	909	1,130	74	730	267	19	3,130
2009	888	1,143	68	698	238	30	3,065
2010	860	1,035	62	669	255	31	2,912
2011	806	904	58	636	263	31	2,697
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	1,520
2020	518	206	32	254	36	6	1,053
2021	548	164	29	209	29	6	984

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

Notes

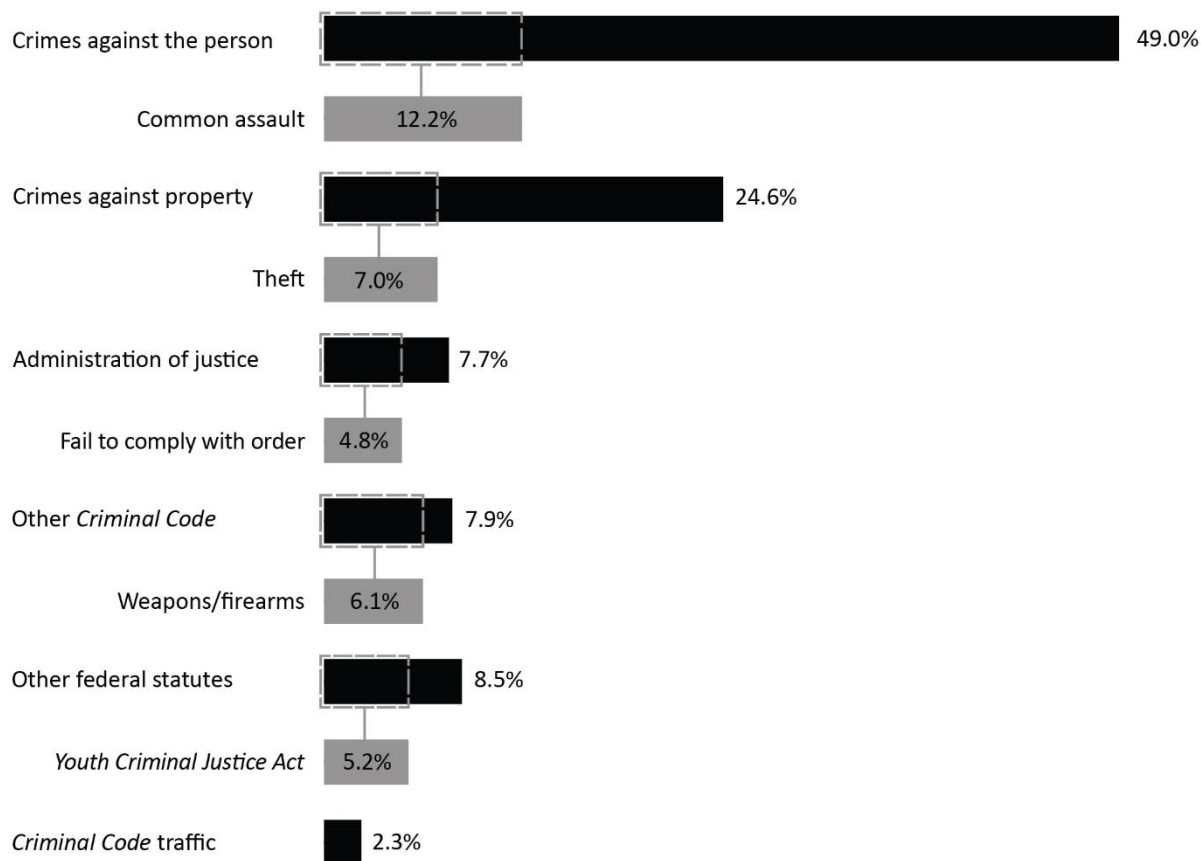
Other *Criminal Code* offences (Other CC) includes administration of justice violations, weapons/firearms violations, counterfeit, possession of, accessing, making or distribution of child pornography and prostitution.

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.

Criminal Code and other Federal Statute charges among youth

Figure A14 Percentage of all Criminal Code and other federal statute charges (2020-21)



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 (12.2%), followed by theft (7.0%).
- 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 7.7% 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 (Other CC) 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 1 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 1 charge, it is necessary to select a charge to represent the case. An offence is selected by applying 2 rules. First, the most serious decision rule is applied. In cases where 2 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Criminal Code and other Federal Statute charges among youth

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

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Crimes against the person	9,930	10,586	10,183	10,380	7,228
Common assault	2,642	2,923	2,651	2,824	1,798
Major assault	2,149	2,154	2,076	2,174	1,546
Sexual assault/other sexual offences	1,536	1,701	1,854	1,780	1,467
Robbery	1,516	1,650	1,524	1,502	1,065
Homicide and attempted murder	54	43	49	42	36
Other crimes against the person	2,021	2,115	2,029	1,993	1,302
Crimes against property	9,627	8,609	7,211	6,126	3,624
Theft	3,280	2,822	2,397	1,966	1,027
Break and enter	2,193	1,854	1,502	1,155	750
Mischief	1,819	1,676	1,460	1,289	890
Possession of stolen property	1,621	1,490	1,183	1,081	526
Fraud	423	405	385	386	258
Other crimes against property	291	362	284	249	173
Administration of justice	3,112	2,528	2,155	1,785	1,135
Failure to comply with order	2,066	1,590	1,370	1,078	715
Other administration of justice	1,046	938	785	707	420
Other <i>Criminal Code</i>	1,876	1,875	1,650	1,717	1,166
Weapons/firearms	1,408	1,433	1,293	1,368	901
Residual <i>Criminal Code</i>	416	406	331	315	240
Disturbing the peace	50	33	26	33	23
Prostitution	2	3	0	1	2
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic	554	490	426	364	346
Other federal statutes	4,609	3,831	3,031	2,077	1,255
Drug possession	1,129	930	703	259	144
Other drug offences	653	540	461	334	236
Youth Criminal Justice Act	2,701	2,317	1,837	1,387	766
Residual federal statutes	126	44	30	97	109
Total	29,708	27,919	24,656	22,449	14,754

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* (Other CC) 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 1 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 1 charge, it is necessary to select a charge to represent the case. An offence is selected by applying 2 rules. First, the most serious decision rule is applied. In cases where 2 or more offences have the same decision, the most serious offence rule is applied. All charges are ranked according to an offence seriousness scale.

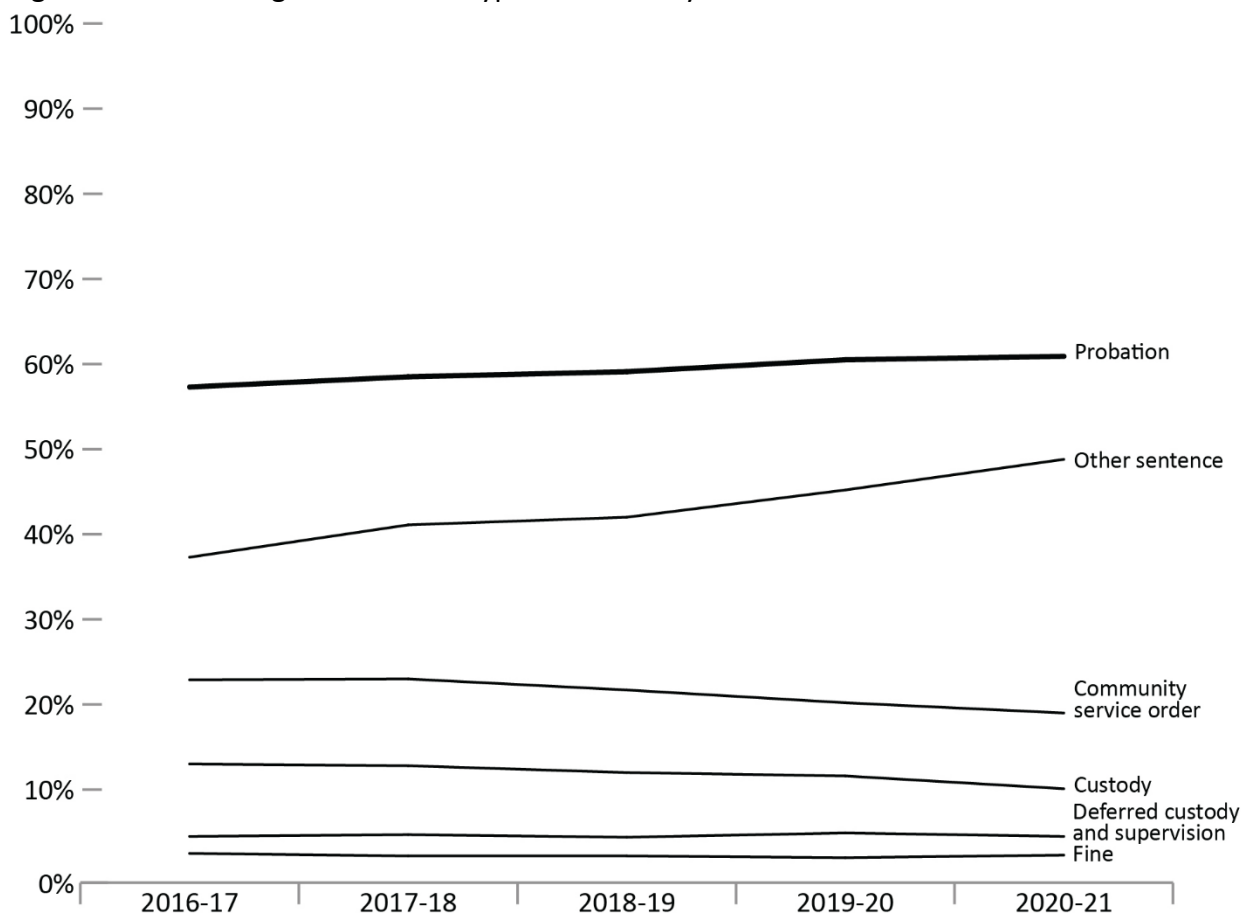
The Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics continues to make updates to the offence library used to classify offence data sent by the provinces and territories. These improvements have resulted in minor changes in the counts of charges and cases as well as the distributions by type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

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Youth criminal court sentences: 5-year trend

Figure A15 Percentage of sentence type 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 2020-21, 60.9% of youth found guilty were sentenced to probation.
- Custody sentences have been declining in the past 5 years (from 2016-17 to 2020-21) with this decline more pronounced among females than males. In 2020-21, 10.1% of all guilty cases resulted in the youth being sentenced to custody. Among females, 4.3% of guilty cases resulted in custody sentences and among males, 10.9% 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 1 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.

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Youth criminal court sentences: 5-year trend

Table A15 Percentage of sentence type received in youth criminal court

Type of sentence	Sex	Fiscal year				
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
		%	%	%	%	%
Probation	Female	54.1	54.7	51.7	53.2	53.7
	Male	58.8	59.9	60.5	60.6	62.1
	Total	56.3	57.3	58.5	59.1	60.5
Custody	Female	11.9	7.5	8.9	6.3	4.7
	Male	16.5	13.7	13.5	13.4	12.8
	Total	15.5	13.0	12.8	12.0	11.6
Community service order	Female	20.9	21.9	21.6	21.4	19.0
	Male	24.4	24.9	24.2	22.7	21.7
	Total	22.4	22.9	23.0	21.7	20.2
Fine	Female	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.6
	Male	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9
	Total	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.0
Deferred custody and supervision	Female	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.7
	Male	4.7	4.8	5.3	4.9	5.3
	Total	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.9
Other sentence	Female	37.7	38.5	41.7	41.6	43.8
	Male	39.8	40.6	42.4	43.0	46.5
	Total	36.7	37.3	41.1	42.0	45.2

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 1 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.

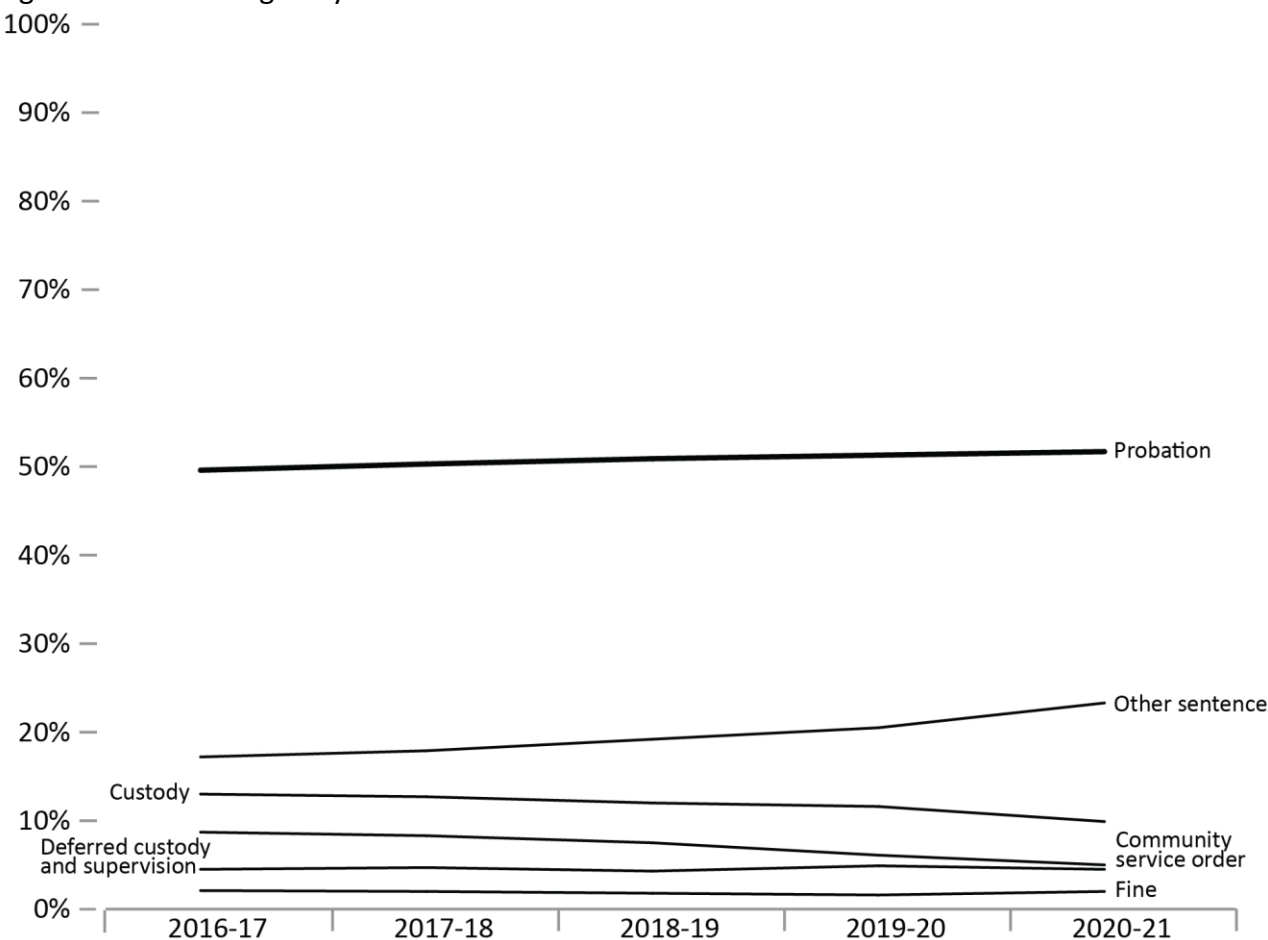
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Youth criminal court sentences for most serious sentence: 5-year trend

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 2020-21, 51.7% 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 (4.5%).

Notes

*It is possible to receive more than 1 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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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	Fiscal year				
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
		%	%	%	%	%
Probation	Female	50.1	47.8	49.2	49.0	47.2
	Male	50.4	50.9	51.1	51.6	53.2
	Total	49.6	50.3	50.9	51.3	51.7
Custody	Female	7.5	8.9	6.3	4.7	4.3
	Male	13.6	13.5	13.3	12.7	10.7
	Total	13.0	12.7	12.0	11.6	9.9
Community service order	Female	9.2	9.2	8.4	7.6	7.0
	Male	8.1	7.3	6.4	5.3	4.7
	Total	8.7	8.3	7.5	6.1	5.0
Deferred custody and supervision	Female	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.4
	Male	4.8	5.2	4.8	5.3	4.7
	Total	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.9	4.5
Fine	Female	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.3	2.0
	Male	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9
	Total	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.0
Other sentence	Female	20.8	22.8	24.4	27.4	31.2
	Male	16.1	17.3	18.7	19.7	21.5
	Total	17.2	17.9	19.2	20.5	23.3

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 1 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.

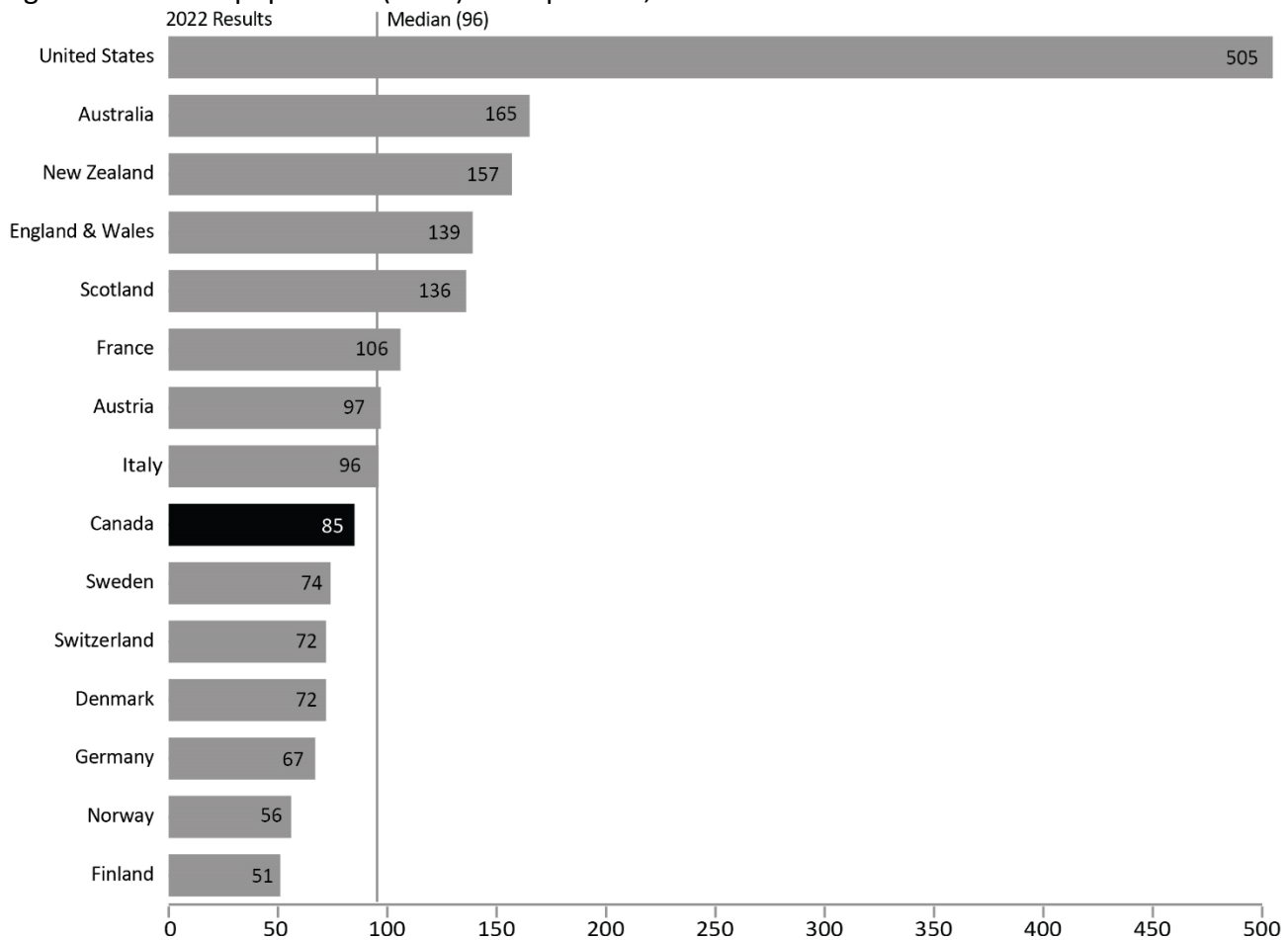
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International incarceration rates

Figure A17 Prison population (2022). 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 2022, Canada's incarceration rate was 85 per 100,000. When ranked from highest to lowest, Canada's prison population rate was ranked 164 of 223 countries. Canada's incarceration rate is lower than the median of Western and European countries, and much lower than the United States where the most recent incarceration rate was 505 per 100,000.
- Finland's incarceration rate was 51 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 March 17th, 2023 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.

International incarceration rates

Table A17 Prison population. Rate per 100,000

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	716	707	698	693	666	655	655	639	629	505
Australia	130	143	151	152	168	172	170	160	165	165
New Zealand	192	190	190	203	214	214	201	188	150	157
England & Wales	148	149	148	147	146	140	140	131	132	139
Scotland	147	144	144	142	138	143	149	136	138	136
France	101	102	100	103	103	100	105	90	103	106
Austria	98	99	95	93	94	98	98	95	90	97
Italy	106	88	86	90	95	98	101	89	92	96
Canada	118	118	106	114	114	114	107	104	104	85
Sweden	67	57	60	53	57	59	61	68	73	74
Switzerland	82	87	84	83	82	81	81	80	73	72
Denmark	73	67	61	58	59	63	63	68	72	72
Germany	79	81	78	78	77	75	77	69	71	67
Norway	72	75	71	74	74	63	60	49	57	56
Finland	58	55	57	55	57	51	53	53	50	51

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

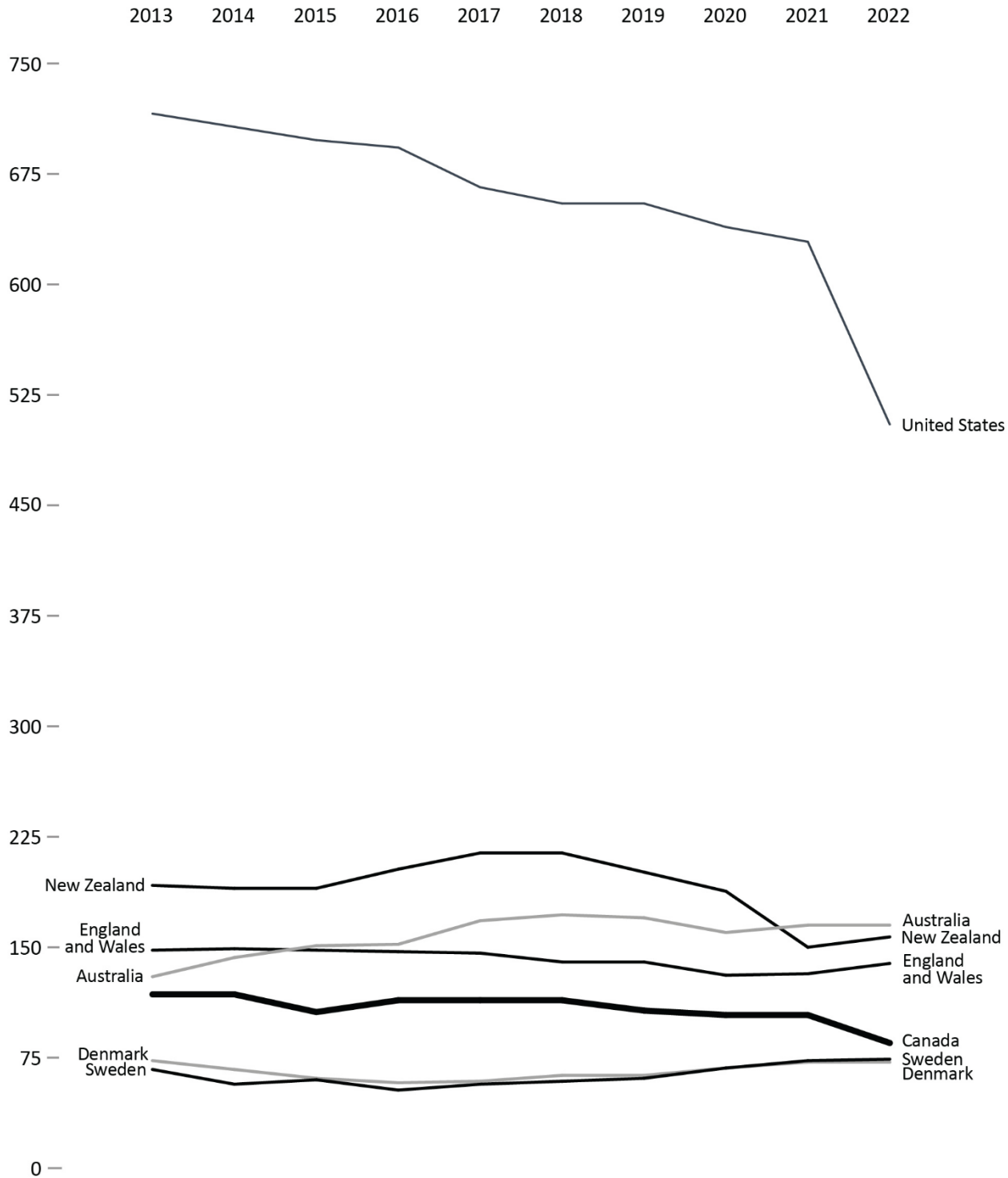
Notes

Table A17 and A18 display the same data.

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International incarceration rates: 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 2013 to 2020, incarceration rates declined in most Western and European countries. A notable exception is Australia, where there was a 23.1% increase in the incarceration rate.

- From 2020 to 2022, incarceration rates increased in most Western and European countries. Notable exceptions include the United States and Canada, which showed a 21.0% and 18.3% respective decrease in incarceration rates.
- In the past 10 years (from 2013 to 2022), Canada's incarceration rate declined 28.0%.

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 March 17th, 2023, 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.

International incarceration rates: 10-year trend

Table A18 Prison population. Rate per 100,000

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	716	707	698	693	666	655	655	639	629	505
Australia	130	143	151	152	168	172	170	160	165	165
New Zealand	192	190	190	203	214	214	201	188	150	157
England & Wales	148	149	148	147	146	140	140	131	132	139
Scotland	147	144	144	142	138	143	149	136	138	136
France	101	102	100	103	103	100	105	90	103	106
Austria	98	99	95	93	94	98	98	95	90	97
Italy	106	88	86	90	95	98	101	89	92	96
Canada	118	118	106	114	114	114	107	104	104	85
Sweden	67	57	60	53	57	59	61	68	73	74
Switzerland	82	87	84	83	82	81	81	80	73	72
Denmark	73	67	61	58	59	63	63	68	72	72
Germany	79	81	78	78	77	75	77	69	71	67
Norway	72	75	71	74	74	63	60	49	57	56
Finland	58	55	57	55	57	51	53	53	50	51

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 2022, the data was retrieved online on March 17th, 2023 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.

Section B: Corrections Administration

Corrections costs federally and provincially/territorially

Figure B1a. Costs of federal corrections

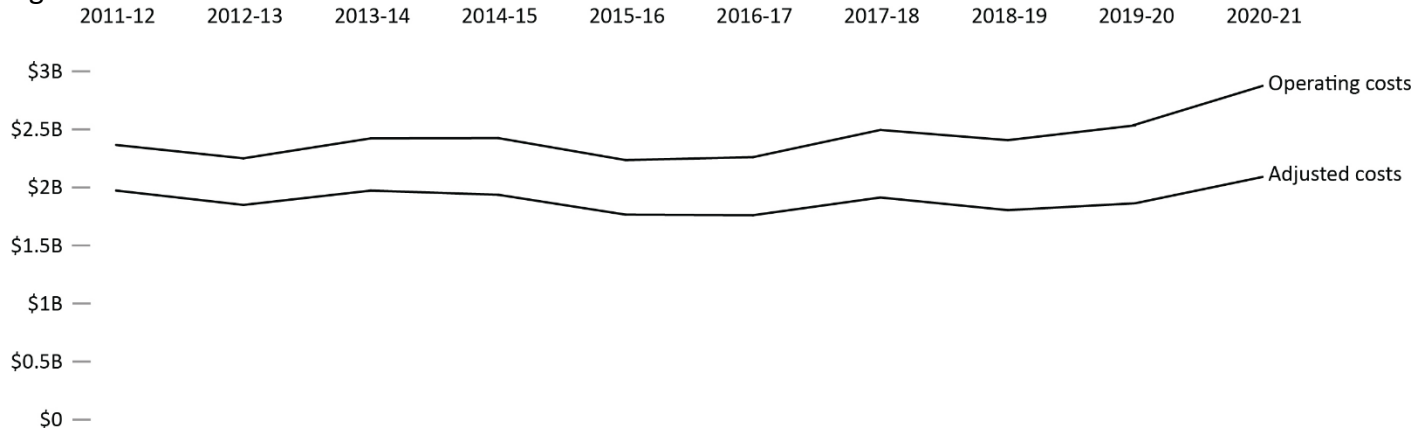
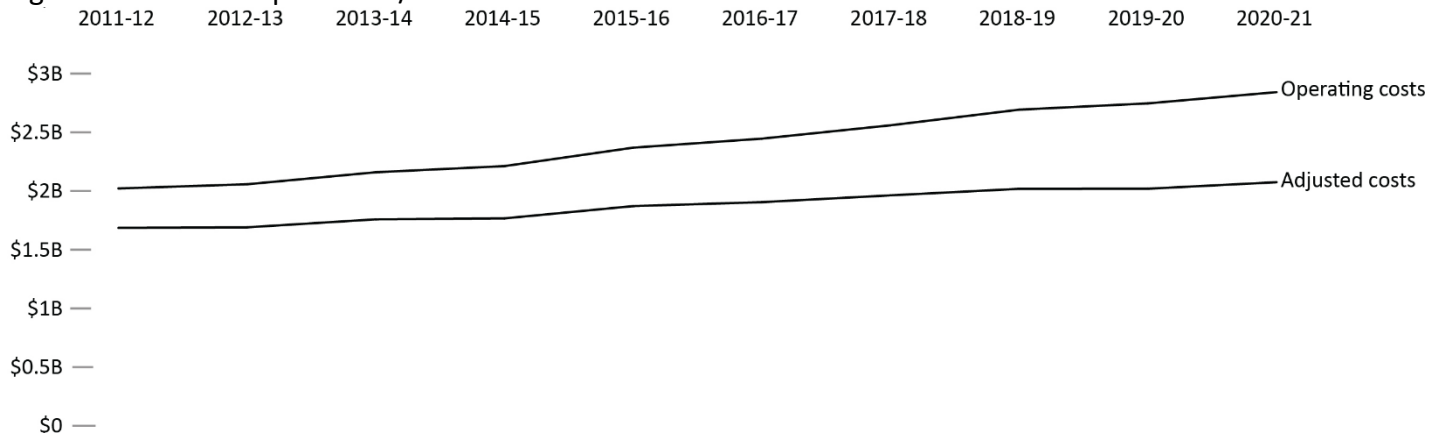


Figure B1b. Costs of provincial/territorial corrections



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 \$2.86 billion in 2020-21. This was a 13.2% increase compared to the prior year and is 21.2% higher than 2012-13. When considering adjusted costs there was a 6.1% increase in spending between 2011-12 to 2020-21.
- Costs of provincial/territorial corrections were about \$2.8 billion in 2020-21. This represented a 3.5% increase from 2019-20 and a 40.6% increase since 2011-12. When considering adjusted costs there was a 23.0% increase in spending between 2011-12 to 2020-21.

Notes

Total expenditures represent gross expenditures and exclude revenues (i.e., Foreign Exchange Gains). Operating costs include Employee Benefit Plan expenditures. CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries). Adjusted costs adjust for the impact of inflation by reporting in constant dollars. Constant dollars (2002) represent dollar amounts calculated on a 1-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).

The table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication. Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Corrections costs federally and provincially/territorially

Table B1 Federal corrections costs

Fiscal year	Current dollars				Constant 2002 dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita*	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita*
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
2016-17 CSC	2,209,048	153,757	2,362,805	65.43	1,720,442	119,748	1,840,190	50.96
PBC	46,825	NA	46,825	1.30	36,468	NA	36,468	1.01
OCI	4,693	NA	4,693	0.13	3,655	NA	3,655	0.10
Total	2,260,566	153,757	2,414,322	66.86	1,760,565	119,748	1,880,313	52.07
2017-18 CSC	2,442,488	185,624	2,628,112	71.91	1,873,074	142,350	2,015,423	55.15
PBC	47,730	NA	47,730	1.31	36,603	NA	36,603	1.00
OCI	4,616	NA	4,616	0.13	3,551	NA	3,551	0.10
Total	2,494,849	185,624	2,680,473	73.35	1,913,228	142,350	2,055,577	56.25
2018-19 CSC	2,352,556	227,793	2,580,349	69.62	1,763,535	170,759	1,934,295	52.19
PBC	49,754	NA	49,754	1.34	37,297	NA	37,297	1.01
OCI	4,631	NA	4,631	0.12	3,472	NA	3,472	0.09
Total	2,406,941	227,793	2,634,734	71.08	1,804,304	170,759	1,975,063	53.29
2019-20 CSC	2,477,237	164,643	2,641,879	70.28	1,821,498	121,061	1,942,558	51.67
PBC	51,489	NA	51,489	1.37	37,860	NA	37,860	1.01
OCI	5,441	NA	5,441	0.14	4,001	NA	4,001	0.11
Total	2,534,167	164,643	2,698,809	71.79	1,863,358	121,061	1,984,418	52.79
2020-21 CSC	2,811,113	121,987	2,933,100	77.17	2,044,446	88,718	2,133,164	56.13
PBC	57,745	NA	57,745	1.52	41,996	NA	41,996	1.10
OCI	5,304	NA	5,304	0.14	3,857	NA	3,857	0.10
Total	2,874,162	121,987	2,996,149	78.83	2,090,300	88,718	2,179,017	57.33

Sources: Federal costs are from Correctional Service Canada; Office of the Correctional Investigator; Parole Board of Canada.

Notes

Total expenditures represent gross expenditures and exclude revenues (i.e., Foreign Exchange Gains). Operating costs include Employee Benefit Plan expenditures. CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries).

*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 2022 CCRSO used population estimates from July within the fiscal year. For example, the 2020-21 fiscal year used July 2020. 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 1-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. Beginning in the 2020 CCRSO, the CPI rate is 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).

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

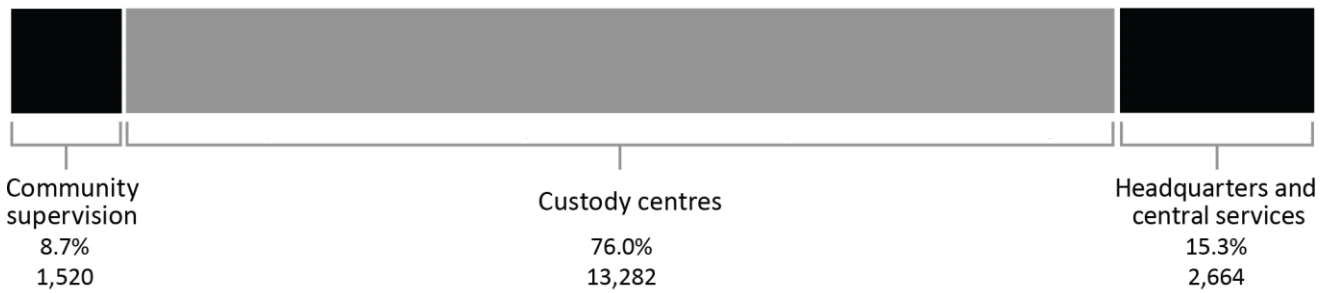
NA is the short form for not applicable.

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

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of CSC employees by location

Figure B2 CSC employees at the end of fiscal year (2021-22)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) has a total staff of 17,466.
- 76% of CSC staff work in institutions.
- Staff employed in community supervision account for 8.7% of the total number of CSC employees.

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, 2022.

Due to rounding, percentage may not add to 100.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of CSC employees by location

Table B2 CSC employees at the end of fiscal year

Service area	March 31, 2012		March 31, 2022	
	#	%	#	%
Headquarters and central services	2,955	15.9	2,664	15.3
Administration	2,592	13.9	2,017	11.5
Health care	99	0.5	73	0.4
Program staff	79	0.4	65	0.4
Correctional officers	19	0.1	42	0.2
Instructors/supervisors	12	0.1	11	0.1
Parole officers/parole supervisors*	2	0.0	1	0.0
Other**	152	0.8	455	2.6
Custody centres	14,126	75.9	13,282	76.0
Correctional officers	7,629	41.0	7,037	40.3
Administration	2,140	11.5	1,764	10.1
Health care	1,040	5.6	1,034	5.9
Program staff	1,024	5.5	990	5.7
Parole officers/parole supervisors*	678	3.6	556	3.2
Instructors/supervisors	410	2.2	416	2.4
Other**	1,205	6.5	1,485	8.5
Community supervision	1,532	8.2	1,520	8.7
Parole officers/parole supervisors*	701	3.8	789	4.5
Administration	396	2.1	365	2.1
Program staff	339	1.8	257	1.5
Health care	83	0.4	82	0.5
Correctional officers	12	0.1	0	0.0
Other**	1	0.0	27	0.2
Total	18,613	100	17,466	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.

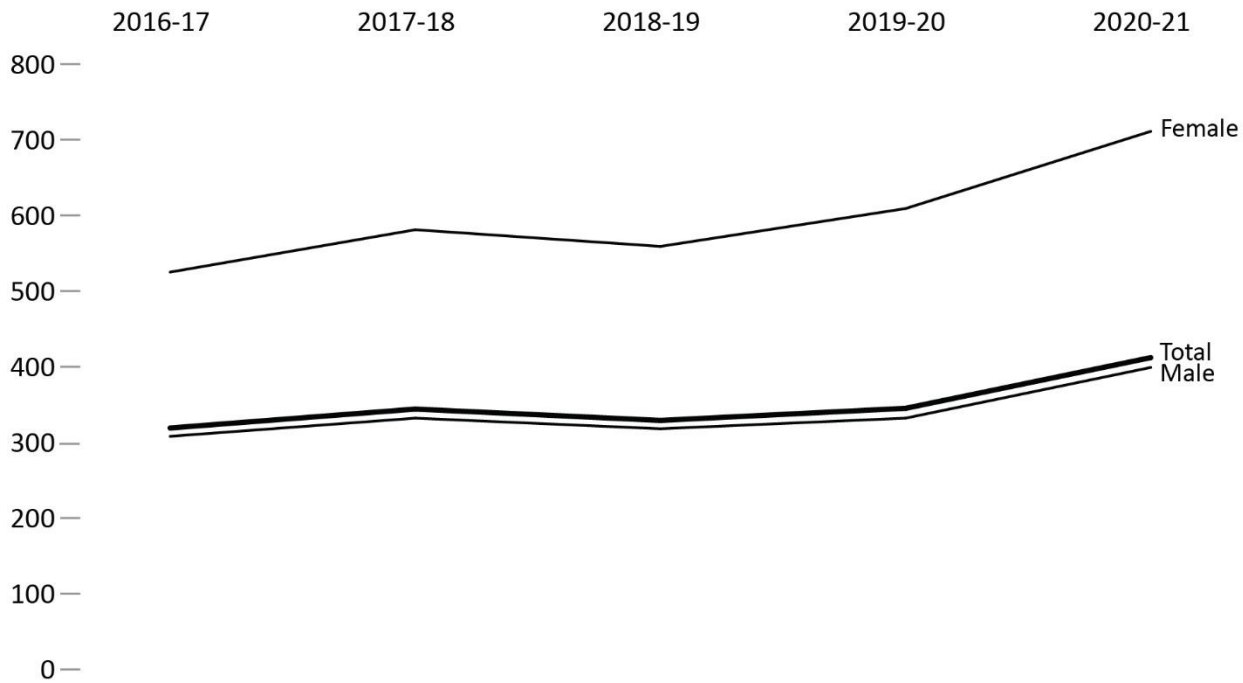
CSC has changed its definition of employee. Previously, the total number of employees included casual employees, employees on leave without pay and suspended employees. These categories have been removed from the total as of 2005-06. These numbers represent indeterminate and term equal to, or more than 3 months substantive employment; and employee status of active and paid leave current up to March 31, 2022.

Due to rounding, percentage may not add to 100.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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 2016-17 to \$412 in 2020-21. In 2020-21, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate incarcerated was \$150,505 per year, an increase from \$116,473 per year in 2016-17. In 2020-21, the annual average cost of keeping a male incarcerated was \$145,542 per year, whereas the annual average cost for incarcerating a female was \$259,654.
- The cost associated with maintaining an offender in the community is 74.5% less than what it costs to maintain an offender in custody (\$38,418 per year versus \$150,505 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). Figures may not add due to rounding.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

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

Categories	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Maximum security (men's facilities)	158,113	169,367	163,642	174,939	204,048
Medium security (men's facilities)	105,349	115,263	109,660	111,243	131,533
Minimum security (men's facilities)	83,450	86,603	83,900	92,877	121,898
Women's facilities	191,843	212,005	204,474	222,942	259,654
Exchange of services agreements* (males and females)	122,998	114,188	122,269	131,322	130,729
Incarcerated average	116,473	125,466	120,589	126,253	150,505
Offenders in the community	30,639	32,327	32,037	34,214	38,418
Total incarcerated and in community	95,654	100,425	99,185	104,963	119,735

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

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.

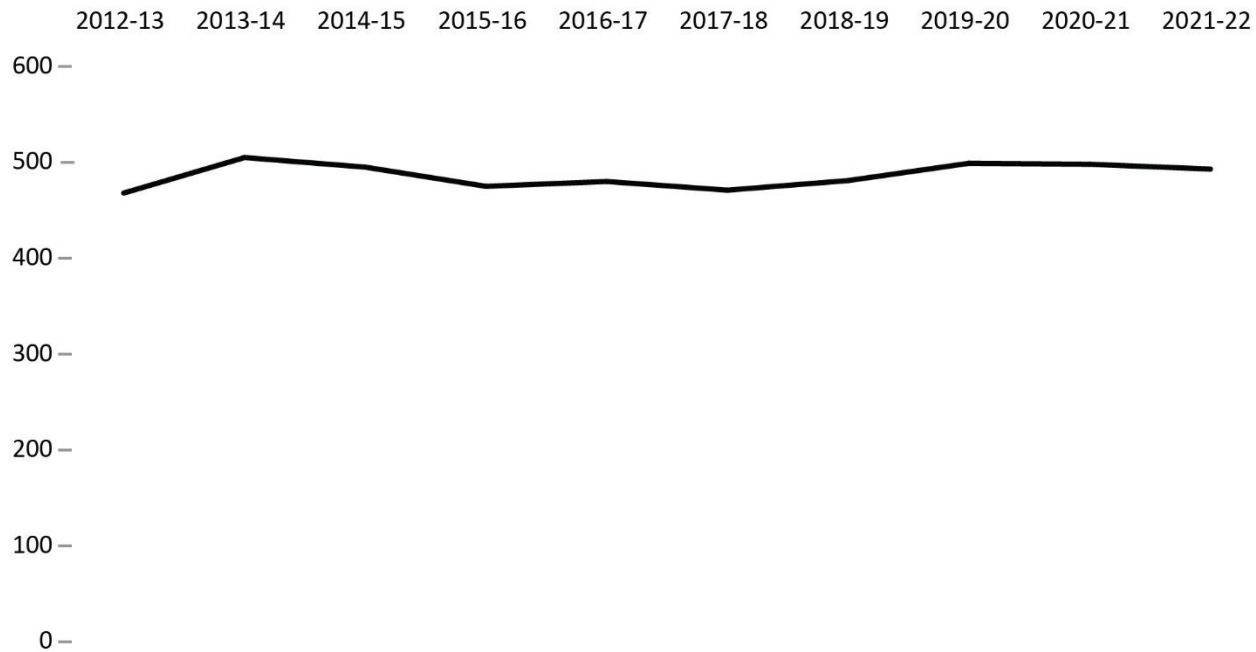
Offenders in the Community includes: Offenders on conditional release, statutory release or with Long-Term Supervision Order, under CSC supervision.

Figures may not add due to rounding.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

The number of Parole Board of Canada employees

Figure B4 Full-time equivalents – 10-year trend



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2021-22, the full-time equivalents employed by the Parole Board of Canada was 493 (5 fewer) compared to 2020-21.
- In the past 10 years (from 2012-13 to 2021-22), there was a 5.3% increase (from 468 to 493) in the number of full-time equivalents employed by the 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

The number of Parole Board of Canada employees

Table B4 Full time equivalents

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Program activity					
Conditional release decisions	317	317	320	323	320
Conditional release openness and accountability	42	43	45	45	49
Record suspension and clemency recommendations	48	58	72	62	57
Internal services	64	63	62	68	67
Total	471	481	499	498	493
Types of employees					
Full-time board members	38	41	40	36	40
Part-time board members	20	19	20	20	19
Staff	413	421	439	442	434
Total	471	481	499	498	493

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

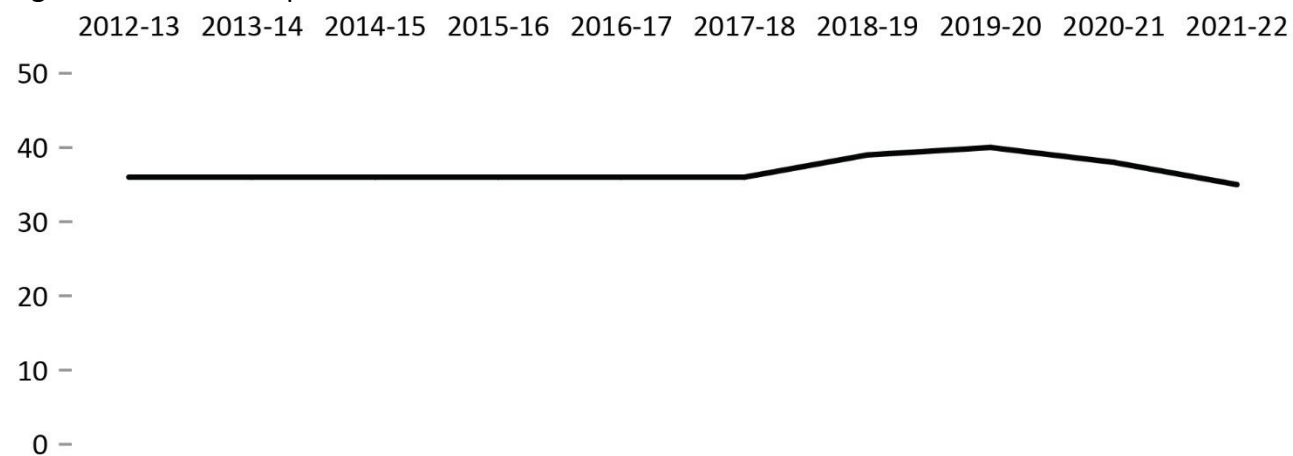
Notes

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Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

The number of employees in the Office of the Correctional Investigator

Figure B5 Full-time equivalents



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- In 2021-22, the total number of full-time equivalents at the Office of the Correctional Investigator decreased from 38 employees total in 2020-21 to 35 employees total.
- In the past 10 years (from 2012-13 to 2021-22), the total number of full-time equivalents at the Office of the Correctional Investigator has remained relatively stable.

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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

The number of employees in the Office of the Correctional Investigator

Table B5 Full time equivalents

Types of employees	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Correctional investigator	1	1	1	1	1
Senior management and investigative services	26	27	28	26	24
Internal services	4	6	5	5	5
Legal counsel, policy and research	5	5	6	6	5
Total	36	39	40	38	35

Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

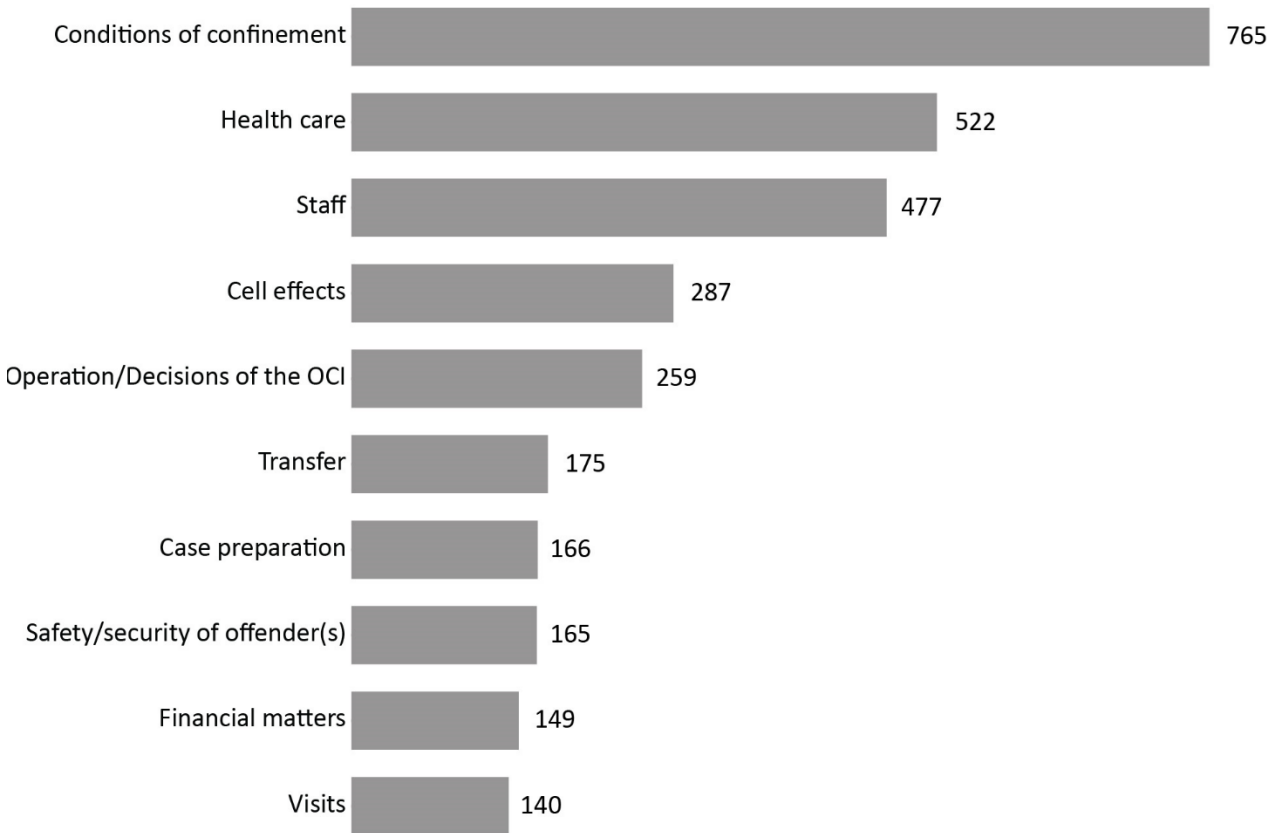
Notes

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Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Most common offender complaints to the Office of the Correctional Investigator

Figure B6 Top 10 offender complaints at the end of fiscal year 2021-22



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- There were 4,755 complaints/enquiries received at the Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) in 2021-22, an increase of 5.5% since 2020-21.
- Conditions of confinement (16.1%), health care (11.0%), staff (10.0%), and cell effects (6.0%), accounted for 43.1% of all complaints.
- Conditions of confinement remain the most common offender complaint in 2021-22. From 2017-18 to 2019-20, the most common complain 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.

Due to restrictions on institutional visits and the operational changes required to meet our service standards as an organization during the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a sudden and large increase in the number of cases categorized as "Operation/Decisions of the OCI." Most of these were not related to complaints, but were general inquiries regarding visit arrangements, requests for information, etc.

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

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Most common offender complaints to the Office of the Correctional Investigator

Table B6 Top 20 offender complaint categories* across the past 5 fiscal years

Category of complaint*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Conditions of confinement	783	608	502	863	765
Health care	858	693	688	516	522
Staff	530	501	560	515	477
Cell effects	412	407	388	244	287
Transfer	353	334	368	201	175
Safety/Security of offender(s)	127	177	230	183	165
Visits	214	192	209	123	140
Request for information	126	159	245	204	139
Telephone	169	183	185	133	127
Grievance	177	127	129	106	92
Financial matters	107	111	119	112	149
Outside OCI jurisdiction	193	128	133	65	71
Correspondence	149	84	130	103	84
Case preparation	55	73	96	149	166
Security classification	129	102	136	61	81
Programs	138	112	112	71	73
Administrative segregation	223	187	89	4	2
Operation/Decisions of the OCI**	36	39	57	80	259
Mental health	76	59	100	49	66
Release procedures	83	55	83	59	65
Total of all categories ***	5,865	5,113	5,566	4,507	4,755

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.

*These top 20 categories of complaints are based on the sum totals for the 5 reported fiscal years between 2017-18 and 2021-21. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

**Due to restrictions on institutional visits and the operational changes required to meet our service standards as an organization during the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a sudden and large increase in the number of cases categorized as "Operation/Decisions of the OCI." Most of these were not related to complaints, but were general inquiries regarding visit arrangements, requests for information, etc.

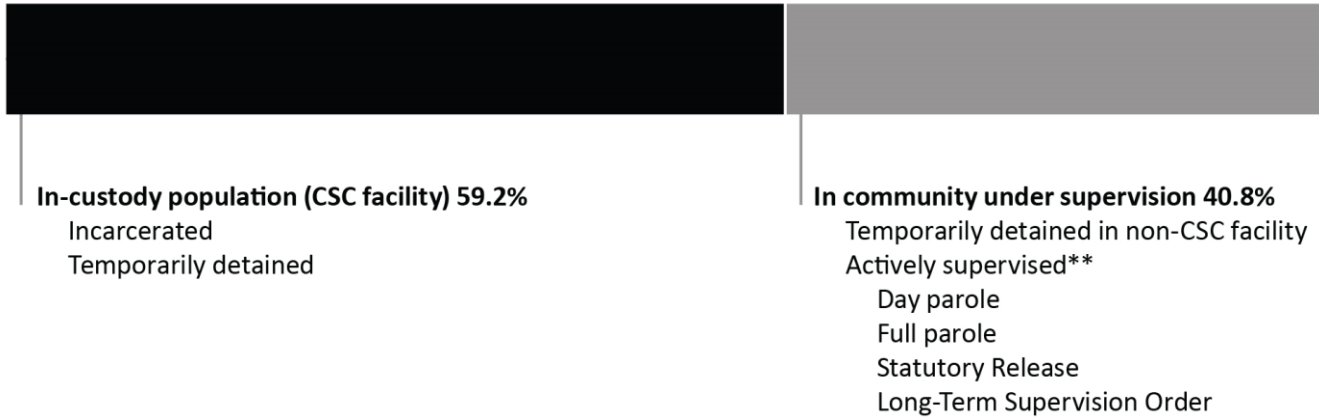
***These totals represent all complaint categories.

Due to ongoing efforts at the OCI (Office of the Correctional Investigator) to streamline the 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 were extracted, as cases can later be categorized or re-categorized.

Section C: Federal Offender and Registered Victims Populations

Offenders under the responsibility of CSC

Figure C1 Total offender population (2021-22) *



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- From 2012-13 to 2013-14, the in-custody population at a CSC facility increased but started to decline in 2014-15. There was a 0.6% decrease in 2021-22 in comparison with 2020-21.

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, 289 offenders were on bail, 118 offenders were escapees, 464 offenders serving a federal sentence were in custody in a non-CSC facility, 344 offenders were unlawfully at large for 90 days or more, and 394 offenders were deported.

As a result of a data quality issue, supervision information on 1 offender was not available at the time of the data extraction; therefore, the results presented by supervision type will not add up to the total number of offenders actively supervised.

The definition of "Offender Population" changed from previous editions of the Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview (CCRSO). Previously, CSC counted the number of federal offenders; the definition has now changed to counting the number of offenders in federal facilities. As such, comparisons to editions of the CCRSO prior to 2016 should be done with caution.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Offenders under the responsibility of CSC

Table C1 Total offender population (2021-22)*

Status	Offenders under the responsibility of CSC	
	#	%
In-custody population (CSC facility)	12,328	59.2
Incarcerated in CSC facility	11,673	56.1
Temporarily detained in CSC facility	655	3.1
In community under supervision	8,479	40.8
Temporarily detained in non-CSC facility	205	1.0
Actively supervised**	8,274	39.8
Day parole	1,357	6.5
Full parole	4,096	19.7
Statutory release	2,343	11.3
Long-term supervision order	477	2.3
Total	20,807	100.0

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

*In addition to this total offender population, 289 offenders were on bail, 118 offenders were escapees, 464 offenders serving a federal sentence were in custody in a non-CSC facility, 344 offenders were unlawfully at large for 90 days or more, and 394 offenders were deported.

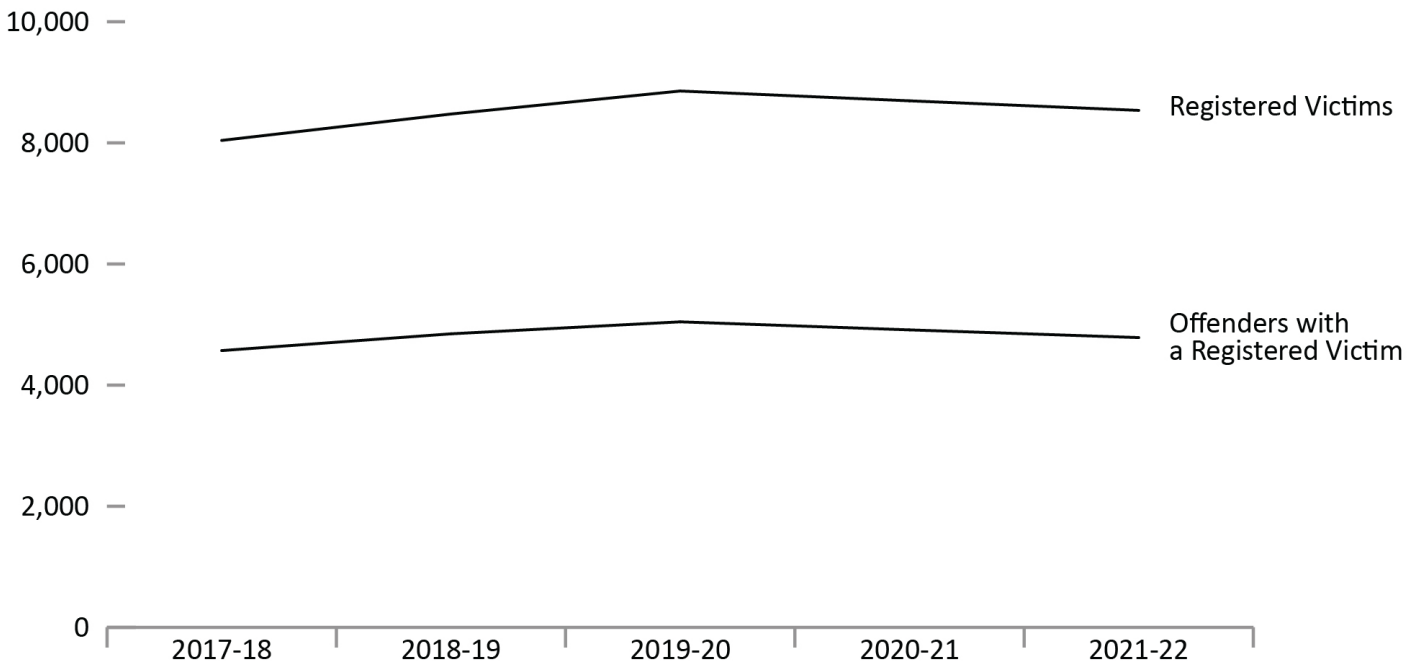
**As a result of a data quality issue, supervision information on 1 offender was not available at the time of the data extraction; therefore, the results presented by supervision type will not add up to the total number of offenders actively supervised.

The definition of "Offender Population" changed from previous editions of the Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview (CCRSO). Previously, CSC counted the number of federal offenders; the definition has now changed to counting the number of offenders in federal facilities. As such, comparisons to editions of the CCRSO prior to 2016 should be done with caution.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of registered victims and number of offenders with a registered victim: 5-year trend

Figure C2 Number of registered victims and number of offenders with a registered victim



Source: 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.
- Although the number of victims registered with the federal correctional system has fluctuated over the past 5 years, it has increased by 6.2%, from 8,041 in 2017-18 to 8,537 in 2021-22.
- Although the number of offenders with registered victims has fluctuated over the past 5 years, it has increased by 4.7% from 4,570 in 2017-18 to 4,785 in 2021-22.

Notes

The *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* defines a victim as any individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as the result of the commission of an offence. The law also allows a spouse, a relative or dependent, an individual who is responsible for the care or support of the victim or the care or support of a dependent of the victim, to act on behalf of a victim, if the victim cannot act on their own behalf. Victims include persons harmed by the offender regardless of whether the offender has been prosecuted or not, as long as an official complaint has been made to the police or to the Crown.

Victims do not automatically receive information about the offender who harmed them. If they have been harmed by an offender serving a sentence of 2 years or more, victims must register with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) or the Parole Board of Canada to receive information or access services. Registration allows CSC to verify that the individual meets the definition of victim, which is required by law before sharing protected offender information. <https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/victims/003006-7001-en.shtml>

Reported data is current up to the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of registered victims and number of offenders with a registered victim: 5-year trend

Table C2 Number of registered victims and number of offenders with a registered victim

Fiscal 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	8,695	4,912
2021-22	8,537	4,785

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

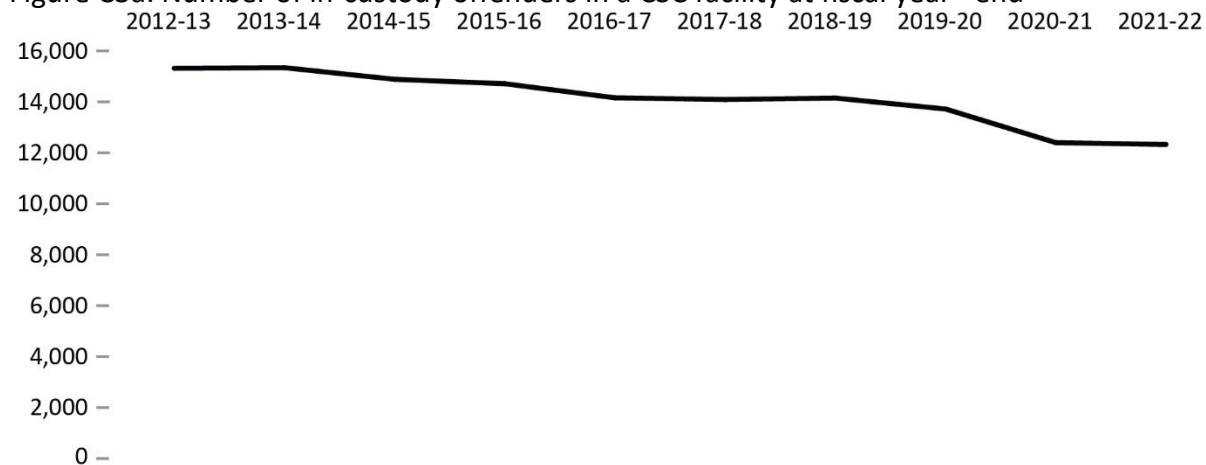
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Victims do not automatically receive information about the offender who harmed them. If they have been harmed by an offender serving a sentence of 2 years or more, victims must register with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) or the Parole Board of Canada to receive information or access services. Registration allows CSC to verify that the individual meets the definition of victim, which is required by law before sharing protected offender information. <https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/victims/003006-7001-en.shtml>

Reported data is current up to the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

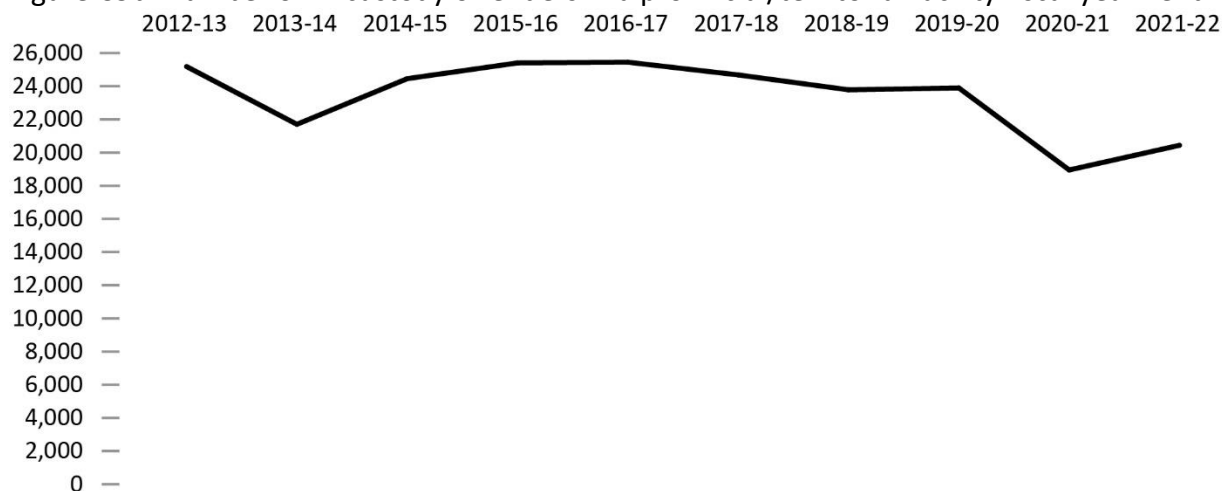
The number of in-custody offenders: 10-year trend

Figure C3a. Number of in-custody offenders in a CSC facility at fiscal year* end



Source: Correctional Service of Canada

Figure C3b. Number of in-custody offenders in a provincial/territorial facility fiscal year* end



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 2012-13 to 2013-14, the in-custody population at a CSC facility remained stable but started to decline in 2014-15. There was a 0.6% decrease in 2021-22 in comparison with 2020-21.
- From 2016-17 to 2020-21, the in-custody population in a provincial/territorial facility decreased by 25.5%, followed by a 7.9% increase from 2020-21 to 2021-22.

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.

Provincial/territorial data points in Figure C3b reflect the average daily count of adult offenders in custody over the 12-month fiscal year period.

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 number of in-custody offenders: 10-year trend

Table C3 In-custody offenders

Fiscal Year	In custody in a CSC ¹ facility*	Provincial/territorial ²				Total
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/ temporary detention	Total	
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	5,881	12,753	317	18,950	31,349
2021-22	12,328	5,798	14,415	226	20,439	32,767

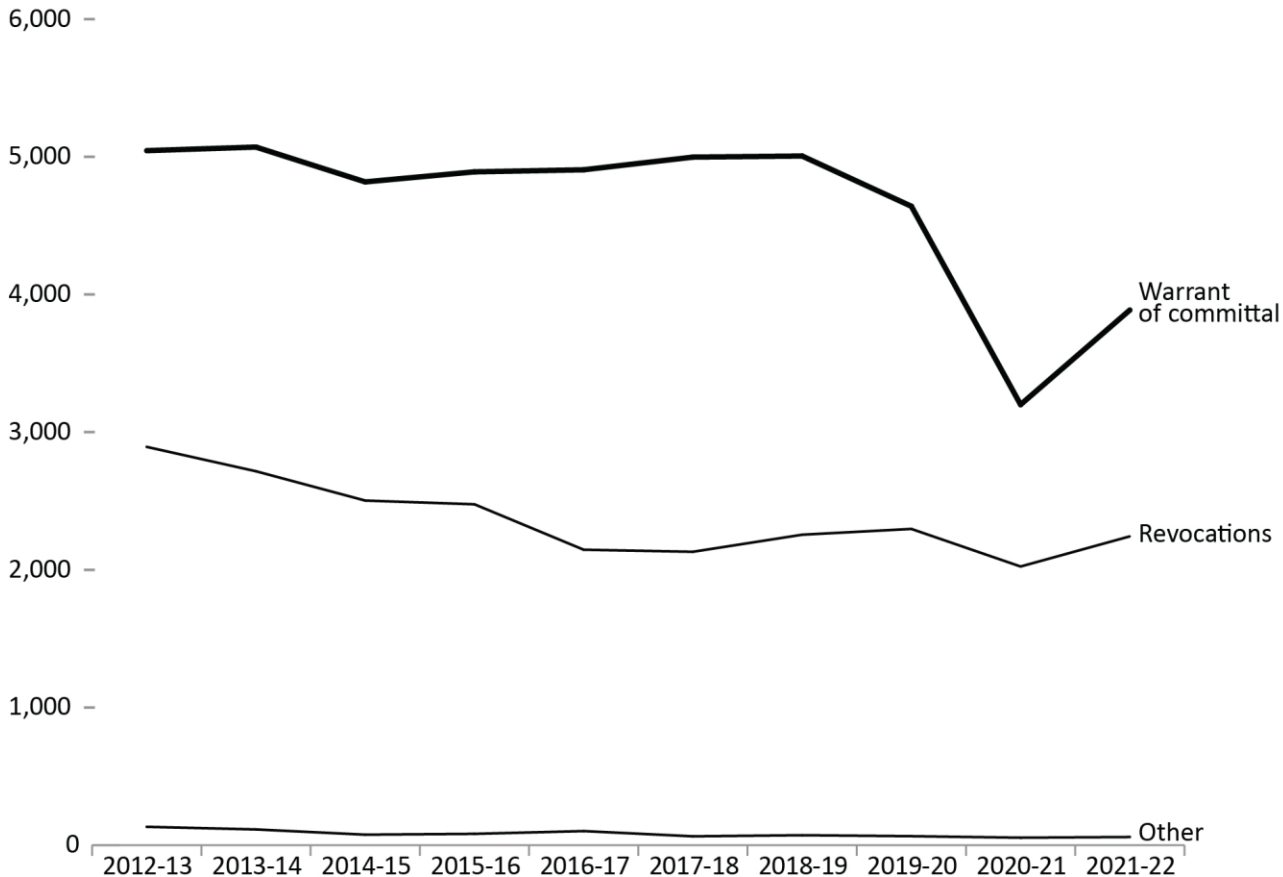
Sources: ¹Correctional Service of Canada. ²Table 35-10-0154-01, Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Statistics Canada.

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. Provincial/territorial data points reflect the average daily count of adult offenders in custody over the 12-month fiscal year period. 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.

Number of admissions to CSC facilities

Figure C4 Number of admissions to CSC facilities



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- After peaking at 8,071 in 2012-13, the number of admissions to CSC facilities has decreased by 23.3% to 6,189 in 2021-22. There was a sharp decrease of 24.6% between 2019-20 to 2020-21, followed by an increase of 17.3% in 2021-22.
- The number of warrant of committal admissions has fluctuated over the past decade but has declined by 23.3% when comparing 2021-22 data (3,887 admissions) to the highest point, which occurred in fiscal year 2013-14 (5,071 admissions).

Notes

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.

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

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

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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of admissions to CSC facilities

Table C4 Number of admissions to CSC facilities

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Warrant of committal										
1st federal sentence	335	3,361	347	3,448	323	3,172	244	2,136	240	2,692
Subsequent federal sentence	45	1,242	36	1,164	30	1,102	23	781	38	907
Provincial sentence	2	13	0	11	1	13	0	16	0	10
Subtotal	382	4,616	383	4,623	354	4,287	267	2,933	278	3,609
Total	4,998		5,006		4,641		3,200		3,887	
Revocations										
	149	1,982	145	2,110	177	2,120	144	1,880	141	2,102
Total	2,131		2,255		2,297		2,024		2,243	
Other										
	9	55	5	67	4	61	8	46	1	58
Total	64		72		65		54		59	
Total admissions										
	540	6,653	533	6,800	535	6,468	419	4,859	420	5,769
	7,193		7,333		7,003		5,278		6,189	

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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.

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

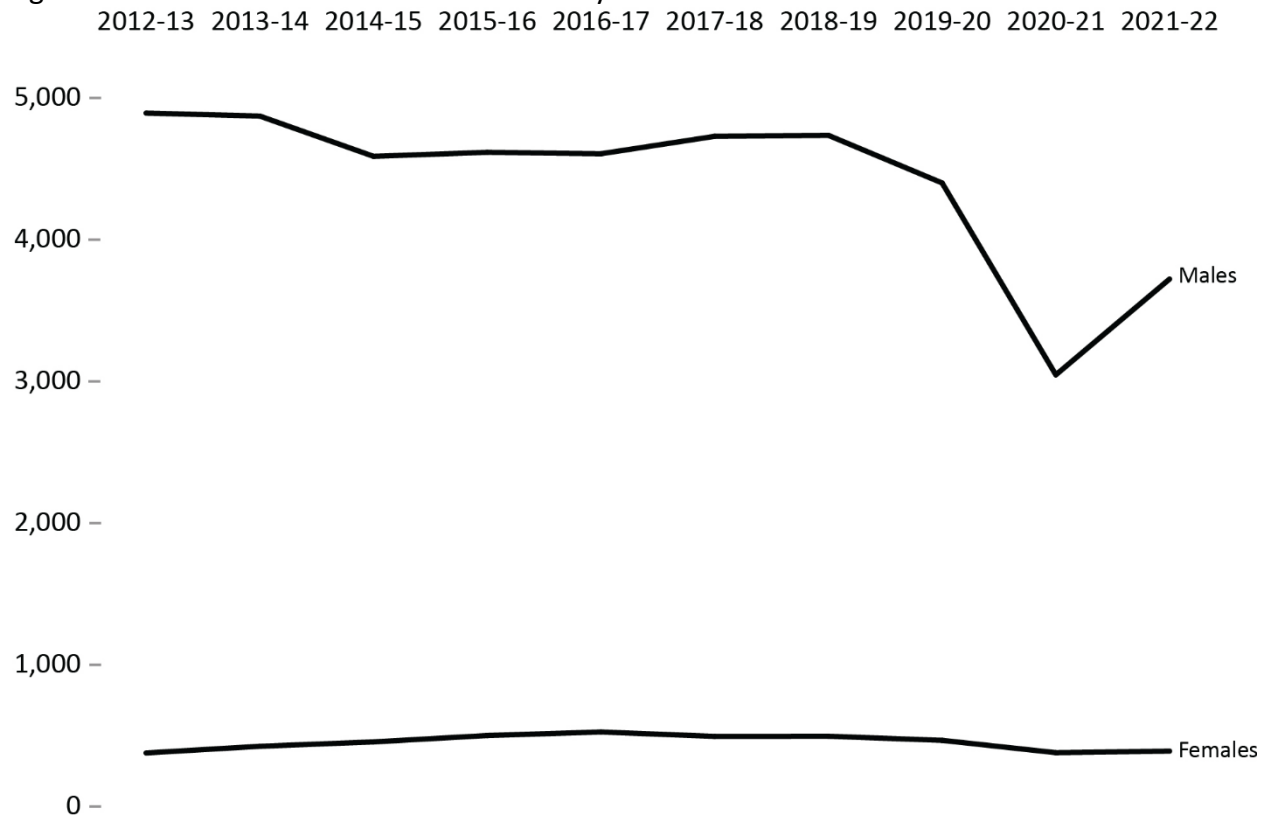
These numbers refer to the total number of admissions to a federal institution or Healing Lodge during each fiscal year and may be greater than the actual number of offenders admitted, since an individual offender may be admitted more than once in a given year.

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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Figure C5 Warrant of committal admissions by sex



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- In the past 5 years, the number of females admitted to CSC facilities on a warrant of committal decreased 27.2% from 382 in 2017-18 to 278 in 2021-22. During the same time period, there was a 21.8% decrease in the number of males admitted to CSC facilities on a warrant of committal from 4,616 in 2017-18 to 3,609 in 2021-22.
- Overall, females continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of warrant of committal admissions (i.e., 7.2% in 2021-22).
- At the end of fiscal year 2021-22, there were 588 females and 11,740 males 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Table C5 Warrant of committal admissions for females and males

Fiscal year	Females		Males		Total
	#	%	#	%	#
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	4,475	92.9	4,818
2015-16	388	7.9	4,503	92.1	4,891
2016-17	413	8.4	4,493	91.6	4,906
2017-18	382	7.6	4,616	92.4	4,998
2018-19	383	7.7	4,623	92.3	5,006
2019-20	354	7.6	4,287	92.4	4,641
2020-21	267	8.3	2,933	91.7	3,200
2021-22	278	7.2	3,609	92.8	3,887

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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

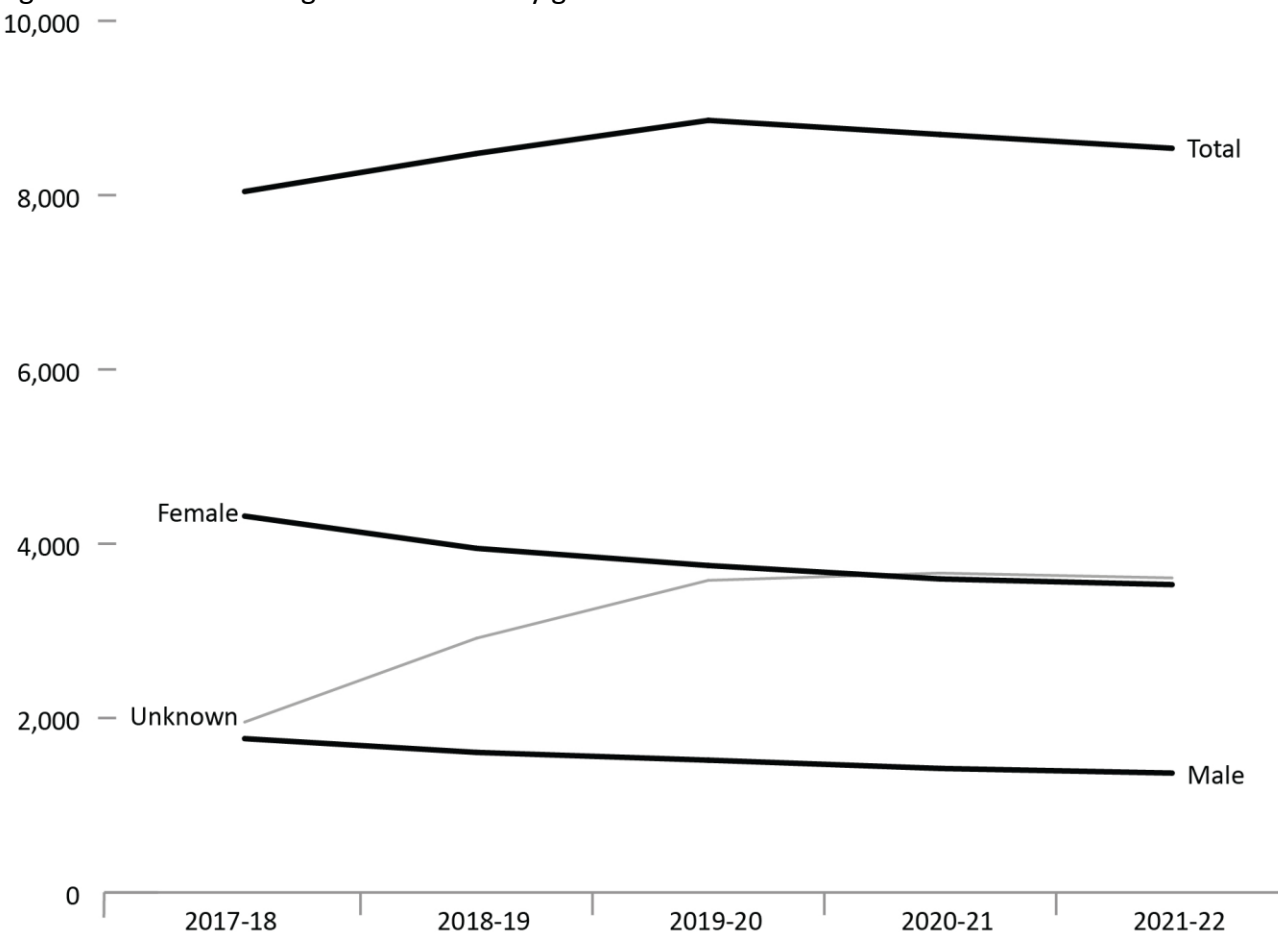
These numbers refer to the total number of admissions to a federal institution or Healing Lodge during each fiscal year and may be greater than the actual number of offenders admitted, since an individual offender may be admitted more than once in a given year.

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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of registered victims by gender: 5-year trend

Figure C6 Number of registered victims by gender*



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- Most registered victims were of unknown gender (42.3%), or identified as female (41.4%).
- Although not displayed, 2 registered victims identified as another gender** and 27 registered victims did not want to provide a gender at the end of fiscal year 2021-22.

Notes

The *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* defines a victim as any individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as the result of the commission of an offence. The law also allows a spouse, a relative or dependant, an individual who is responsible for the care or support of the victim or the care or support of a dependant of the victim, to act on behalf of a victim, if the victim cannot act on their own behalf. Victims include persons harmed by the offender regardless of whether the offender has been prosecuted or not, as long as an official complaint has been made to the police or to the Crown.

Victims do not automatically receive information about the offender who harmed them. If they have been harmed by an offender serving a sentence of 2 years or more, victims must register with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) or the Parole Board of Canada to receive information or access services. Registration allows CSC to verify that the individual meets the definition of victim, which is required by law before sharing protected offender information. <https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/victims/003006-7001-en.shtml>

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

The difference between the total number of registered victims and the number of victims who voluntarily self-reported their gender is the result of victims choosing not to report their gender, or their gender is unknown to CSC. Some victims choose to not provide this information to CSC, and the number of victims choosing to provide information varies from year to year. The response rate for victim gender has remained stable for the past 3 fiscal years.

*Note that information provided by victims is based on gender, as opposed to information collected from offenders, which is based on biological sex.

**This option became available in VAM in November 2019.

Reported data is current up to the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of registered victims by gender: 5-year trend

Table C6 Number of registered victims by gender*

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Male	1,764	1,606	1,517	1,422	1,369
Female	4,317	3,947	3,750	3,596	3,531
Another gender**	NR	NR	0	0	2
Does not want to provide	6	8	10	14	27
Unknown	1,954	2,916	3,580	3,663	3,608
Total	8,041	8,477	8,857	8,695	8,537

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

The *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* defines a victim as any individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as the result of the commission of an offence. The law also allows a spouse, a relative or dependant, an individual who is responsible for the care or support of the victim or the care or support of a dependant of the victim, to act on behalf of a victim, if the victim cannot act on their own behalf. Victims include persons harmed by the offender regardless of whether the offender has been prosecuted or not, as long as an official complaint has been made to the police or to the Crown.

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

The difference between the total number of registered victims and the number of victims who voluntarily self-reported their gender is the result of victims choosing not to report their gender, or their gender is unknown to CSC. Some victims choose to not provide this information to CSC, and the number of victims choosing to provide information varies from year to year. The response rate for victim gender has remained stable for the past three fiscal years.

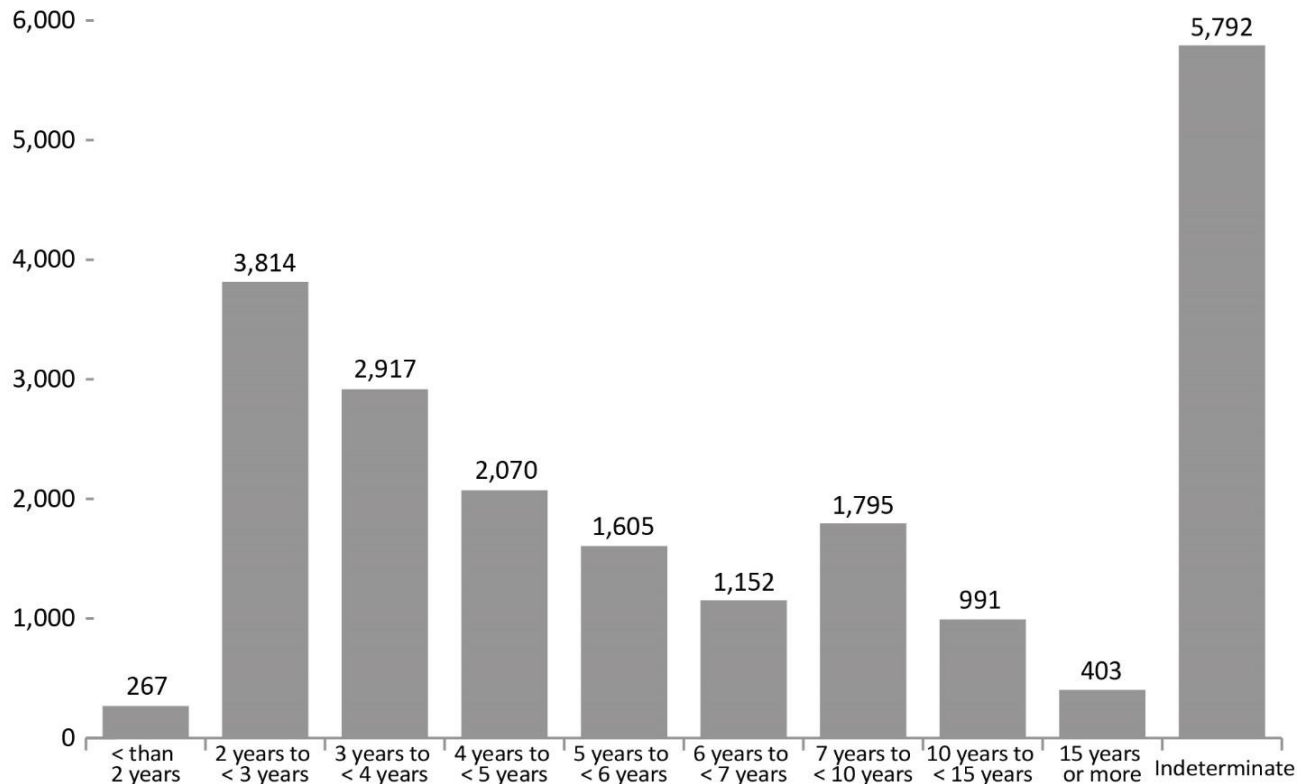
*Note that information provided by victims is based on gender, as opposed to information collected from offenders, which is based on biological sex.

**This option became available in VAM in November 2019.

Reported data is current up to the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

CSC total offender population by sentence length

Figure C7 Sentence length of total offender population (2021-22)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- In 2021-22, almost half (43.6%) of the total offender population was serving a sentence of less than 5 years, with 18.3% serving a sentence between 2 years and less than 3 years.
- 5,792 offenders were serving an indeterminate sentence, representing 27.8% of the total offender population. The total number of offenders with indeterminate sentences has increased 3.1% since 2017-18 from 5,619 to 5,792 in 2021-22.

Notes

As a result of a data quality issue, sentence length information on 1 offender was not available at the time of the data extraction; therefore, the total of the sentence length grouping will not add up to the offender population results for 2021-22.

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 7 years and every 2 years after that.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

CSC total offender population by sentence length

Table C7 Sentence length of total offender population

Sentence length	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< than 2 years	348	1.5	307	1.3	307	1.3	293	1.4	267	1.3
2 years to < 3 years	5,412	23.3	5,457	23.3	5,149	22.3	4,321	20.1	3,814	18.3
3 years to < 4 years	3,378	14.5	3,436	14.6	3,389	14.7	3,060	14.2	2,917	14.0
4 years to < 5 years	2,342	10.1	2,368	10.1	2,371	10.3	2,157	10.0	2,070	9.9
5 years to < 6 years	1,674	7.2	1,711	7.3	1,692	7.3	1,598	7.4	1,605	7.7
6 years to < 7 years	1,186	5.1	1,172	5.0	1,153	5.0	1,130	5.3	1,152	5.5
7 years to < 10 years	1,811	7.8	1,857	7.9	1,841	8.0	1,795	8.3	1,795	8.6
10 years to < 15 years	979	4.2	998	4.3	1,010	4.4	999	4.6	991	4.8
15 years or more	474	2.0	445	1.9	426	1.8	404	1.9	403	1.9
Life and/or indeterminate Sentence	5,619	24.2	5,713	24.3	5,764	25.0	5,755	26.8	5,792	27.8
Total	23,223	100.0	23,464	100.0	23,102	100.0	21,512	100.0	20,807	100.0

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

As a result of a data quality issue, sentence length information on 1 offender was not available at the time of the data extraction; therefore, the total of the sentence length grouping will not add up to the offender population results for 2021-22.

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.

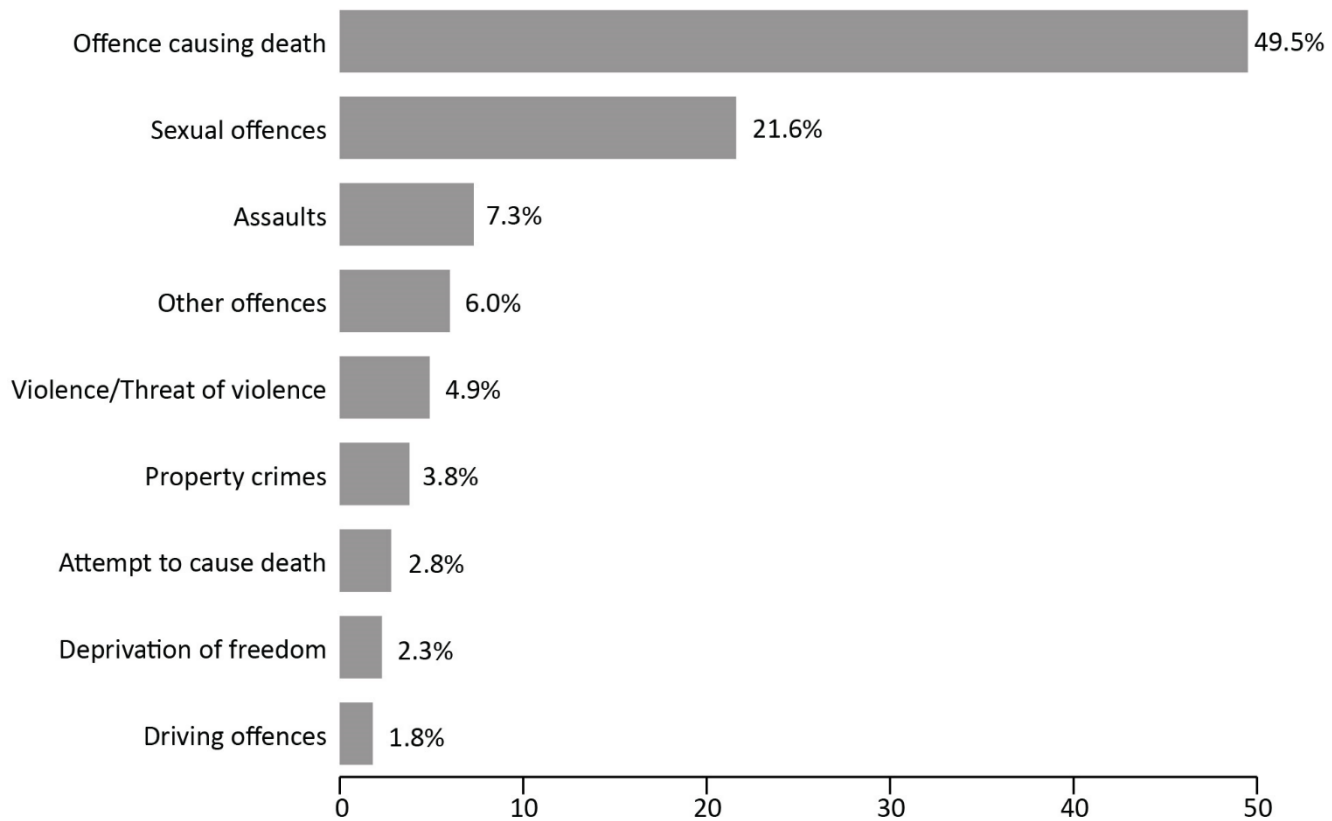
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Indeterminate means that the offender's term of imprisonment does not have an end date. The parole Board of Canada reviews the case after 7 years and every 2 years after that.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Offences of victimization among registered victims

Figure C8 Offences of victimization (2021-22)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- Offences causing death accounted for almost half of offences of victimization (49.5%).
- Sexual offences were the second most common offence of victimization (21.6%).

Notes

The *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* defines a victim as any individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as the result of the commission of an offence. The law also allows a spouse, a relative or dependant, an individual who is responsible for the care or support of the victim or the care or support of a dependant of the victim, to act on behalf of a victim, if the victim cannot act on their own behalf. Victims include persons harmed by the offender regardless of whether the offender has been prosecuted or not, as long as an official complaint has been made to the police or to the Crown.

Victims do not automatically receive information about the offender who harmed them. If they have been harmed by an offender serving a sentence of 2 years or more, victims must register with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) or the Parole Board of Canada to receive information or access services. Registration allows CSC to verify that the individual meets the definition of victim, which is required by law before sharing protected offender information.

<https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/victims/003006-7001-en.shtml>

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 limited to victims registered with CSC.

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

"Deprivation of freedom" offences are offences such as kidnapping, forcible confinement, hostage taking, or abduction.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Offences of victimization among registered victims

Table C8 Offences of victimization

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Offence causing death	5,128	49.8	5,398	48.5	5,629	47.8	5,597	48.5	5,653	49.5
Sexual offences	2,130	20.7	2,366	21.3	2,517	21.4	2,483	21.5	2,464	21.6
Assaults	784	7.6	876	7.9	932	7.9	903	7.8	828	7.3
Other offences	600	5.8	683	6.1	762	6.5	696	6.0	689	6.0
Violence/threat of violence	482	4.7	502	4.5	540	4.6	555	4.8	555	4.9
Property crimes	458	4.5	508	4.6	540	4.6	501	4.3	438	3.8
Attempt to cause death	296	2.9	317	2.8	338	2.9	341	3.0	325	2.8
Deprivation of freedom	249	2.4	263	2.4	279	2.4	260	2.3	260	2.3
Driving offences	160	1.6	210	1.9	229	1.9	198	1.7	204	1.8
Unknown	5	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0
Total number of offences	10,292	100.0	11,127	100.0	11,770	100.0	11,537	100.0	11,418	100.0

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

The *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* defines a victim as any individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as the result of the commission of an offence. The law also allows a spouse, a relative or dependant, an individual who is responsible for the care or support of the victim or the care or support of a dependant of the victim, to act on behalf of a victim, if the victim cannot act on their own behalf. Victims include persons harmed by the offender regardless of whether the offender has been prosecuted or not, as long as an official complaint has been made to the police or to the Crown.

Victims do not automatically receive information about the offender who harmed them. If they have been harmed by an offender serving a sentence of 2 years or more, victims must register with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) or the Parole Board of Canada to receive information or access services. Registration allows CSC to verify that the individual meets the definition of victim, which is required by law before sharing protected offender information.

<https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/victims/003006-7001-en.shtml>

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 limited to victims registered with CSC.

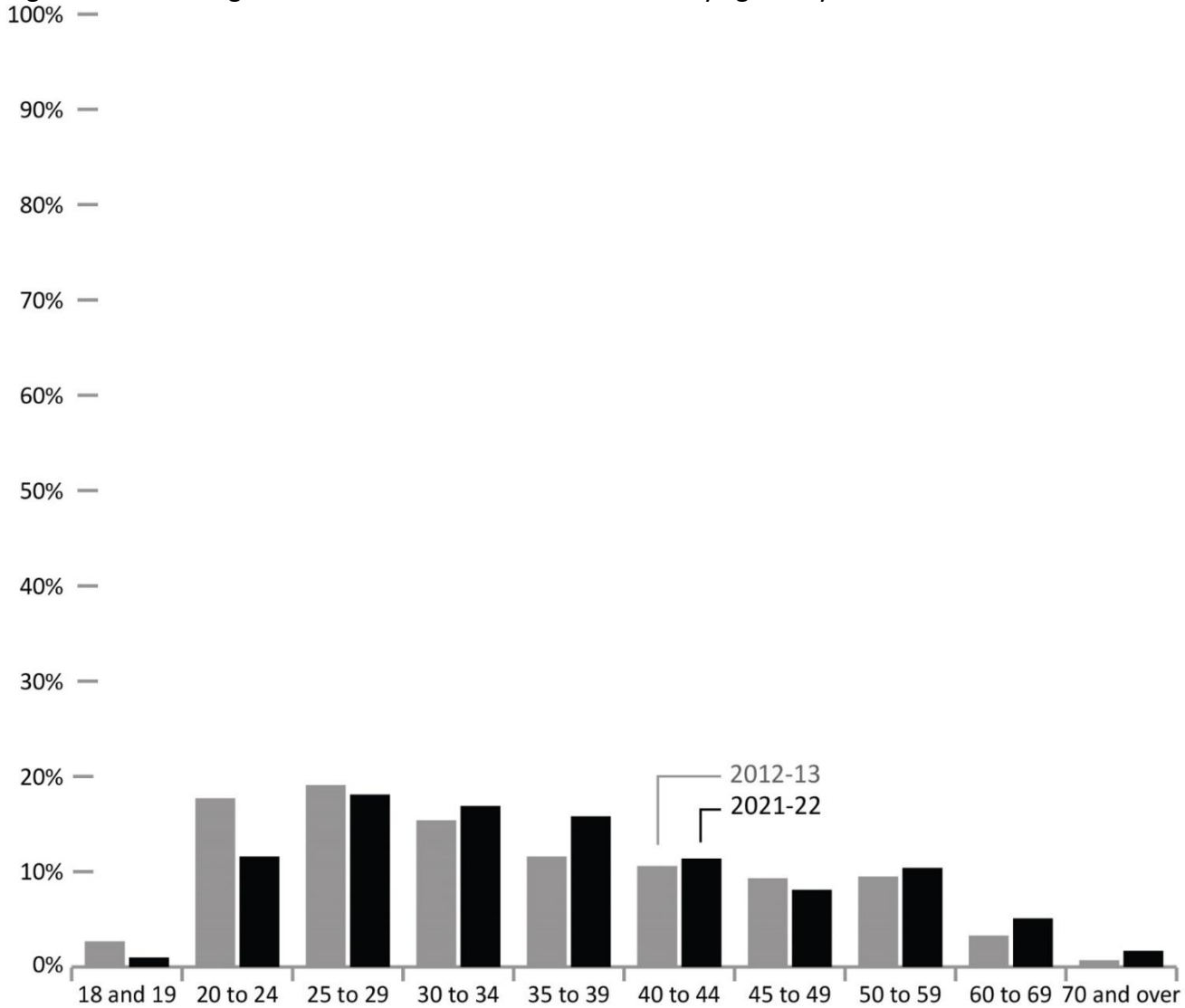
More than one offence of victimization may be recorded for each victim.

"Deprivation of freedom" offences are offences such as kidnapping, forcible confinement, hostage taking, or abduction.

Reported data is current up to the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Warrant of committal admissions to a CSC facility by age

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



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- In 2021-22, 29.6% of offenders admitted on a warrant of committal to CSC facilities were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 32.7% were between 30 and 39 years of age.
- In both 2021-22 and 2012-13, most warrant of committal admissions were among those ages 25 to 29.
- The median age of the population upon admission in 2021-22 was 35, compared to a median age of 33 in 2012-13.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 40 and 49 at admission decreased from 1,008 in 2012-13 to 756 in 2021-22, representing a 25.0% decrease.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 50 and 59 at admission decreased from 478 in 2012-13 to 404 in 2021-22, representing a 15.5% decrease.

Notes

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

Although not illustrated in the figure, the distribution of age upon admission is similar for both males and females.

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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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	2012-13						2021-22					
	Females		Males		Total		Females		Males		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
18 and 19	4	1.5	130	2.7	134	2.7	4	1.4	35	1.0	39	1.0
20 to 24	57	21.5	836	17.5	893	17.7	34	12.2	415	11.5	449	11.6
25 to 29	51	19.2	912	19.1	963	19.1	55	19.8	647	17.9	702	18.1
30 to 34	40	15.1	738	15.4	778	15.4	43	15.5	615	17.0	658	16.9
35 to 39	29	10.9	557	11.7	586	11.6	41	14.7	572	15.8	613	15.8
40 to 44	33	12.5	504	10.5	537	10.6	31	11.2	411	11.4	442	11.4
45 to 49	26	9.8	445	9.3	471	9.3	33	11.9	281	7.8	314	8.1
50 to 59	19	7.2	459	9.6	478	9.5	28	10.1	376	10.4	404	10.4
60 to 69	5	1.9	163	3.4	168	3.3	7	2.5	192	5.3	199	5.1
70 and over	1	0.4	36	0.8	37	0.7	2	0.7	65	1.8	67	1.7
Total	265		4,780		5,045		278		3,609		3,887	

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.

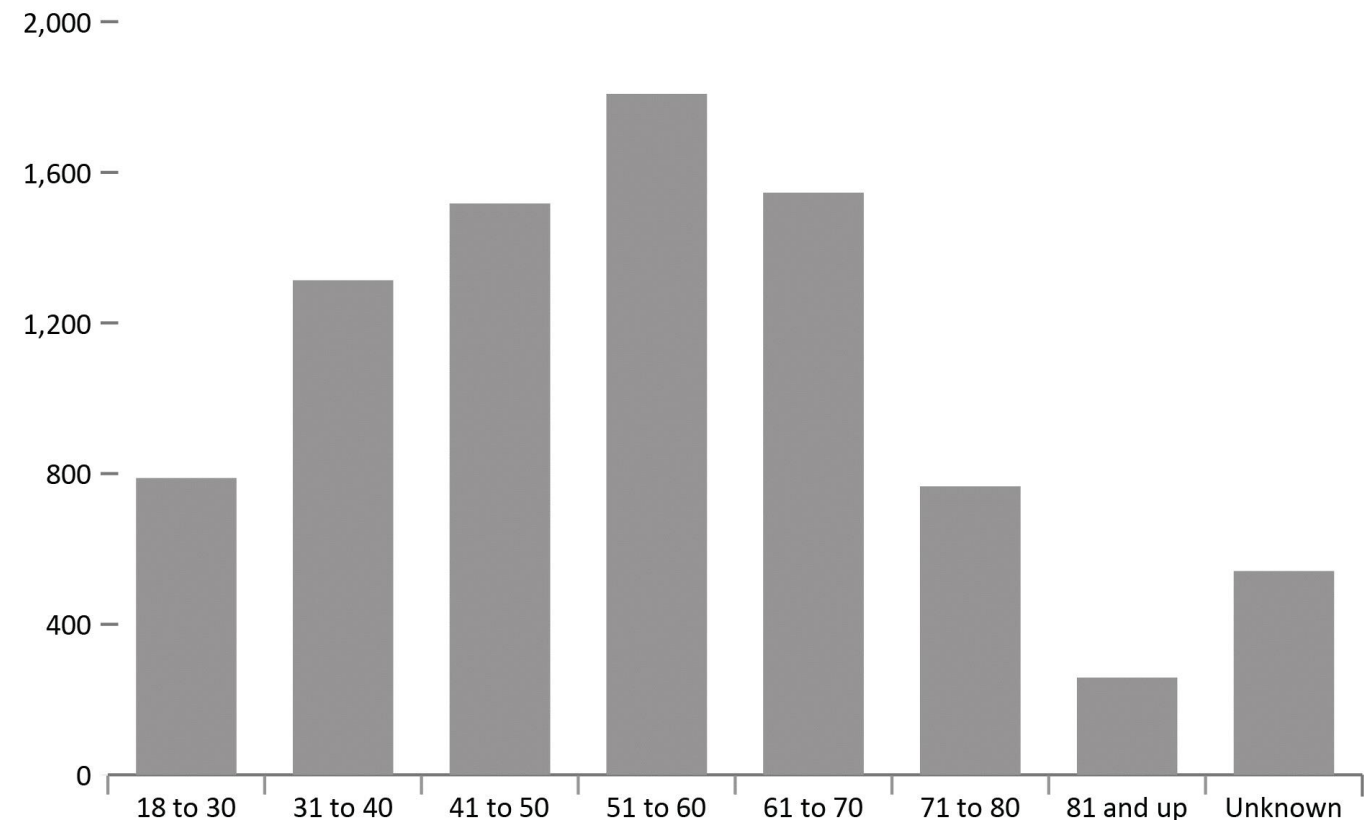
There is a lag in the data entry of admissions into CSC's Offender Management System. The admission figures for the most recent year are under-reported by 200-400 admissions at the time of year end data extraction. More accurate figures will be available in the next year's publication. Please use caution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

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

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of registered victims by age

Figure C10 Number of registered victims by age (2021-22)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- In 2021-22, 57.1% of registered victims were aged 41 to 70. The greatest proportion of victims was in the 51-60 age group (21.2%). This pattern has remained consistent over the past 5 years (from 2017-18 to 2021-22).

Notes

The *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* defines a victim as any individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as the result of the commission of an offence. The law also allows a spouse, a relative or dependant, an individual who is responsible for the care or support of the victim or the care or support of a dependant of the victim, to act on behalf of a victim, if the victim cannot act on their own behalf. Victims include persons harmed by the offender regardless of whether the offender has been prosecuted or not, as long as an official complaint has been made to the police or to the Crown.

Victims do not automatically receive information about the offender who harmed them. If they have been harmed by an offender serving a sentence of 2 years or more, victims must register with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) or the Parole Board of Canada to receive information or access services. Registration allows CSC to verify that the individual meets the definition of victim, which is required by law before sharing protected offender information. <https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/victims/003006-7001-en.shtml>

Reporting rates ranged from 90.1% in 2017-18 to 93.7% in 2021-22. The difference between the total number of registered victims and the number of victims who reported their age is the result of victims choosing not to report their age during registration, or their age is unknown to CSC. The information does not represent victims who have not been in contact with CSC or those who choose not to register.

Note that all registered victims are 18 years of age or older except for exceptional circumstances (i.e. emancipations).

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of registered victims by age

Table C10 Number of registered victims by age

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
30 and under	818	10.2	890	10.5	957	10.8	881	10.1	788	9.2
31 to 40	1,158	14.4	1,225	14.5	1,274	14.4	1,288	14.8	1,313	15.4
41 to 50	1,430	17.8	1,521	17.9	1,598	18.0	1,585	18.2	1,517	17.8
51 to 60	1,844	22.9	1,882	22.2	1,928	21.8	1,852	21.3	1,808	21.2
61 to 70	1,213	15.1	1,373	16.2	1,455	16.4	1,504	17.3	1,546	18.1
71 to 80	595	7.4	651	7.7	715	8.1	748	8.6	766	9.0
81 and older	188	2.3	214	2.5	246	2.8	252	2.9	258	3.0
Unknown	795	9.9	721	8.5	684	7.7	585	6.7	541	6.3
Total	8,041	100.0	8,477	100.00	8,857	100.0	8,695	100.0	8,537	100.0

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

The *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* defines a victim as any individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as the result of the commission of an offence. The law also allows a spouse, a relative or dependant, an individual who is responsible for the care or support of the victim or the care or support of a dependant of the victim, to act on behalf of a victim, if the victim cannot act on their own behalf. Victims include persons harmed by the offender regardless of whether the offender has been prosecuted or not, as long as an official complaint has been made to the police or to the Crown.

Victims do not automatically receive information about the offender who harmed them. If they have been harmed by an offender serving a sentence of 2 years or more, victims must register with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) or the Parole Board of Canada to receive information or access services. Registration allows CSC to verify that the individual meets the definition of victim, which is required by law before sharing protected offender information. <https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/victims/003006-7001-en.shtml>

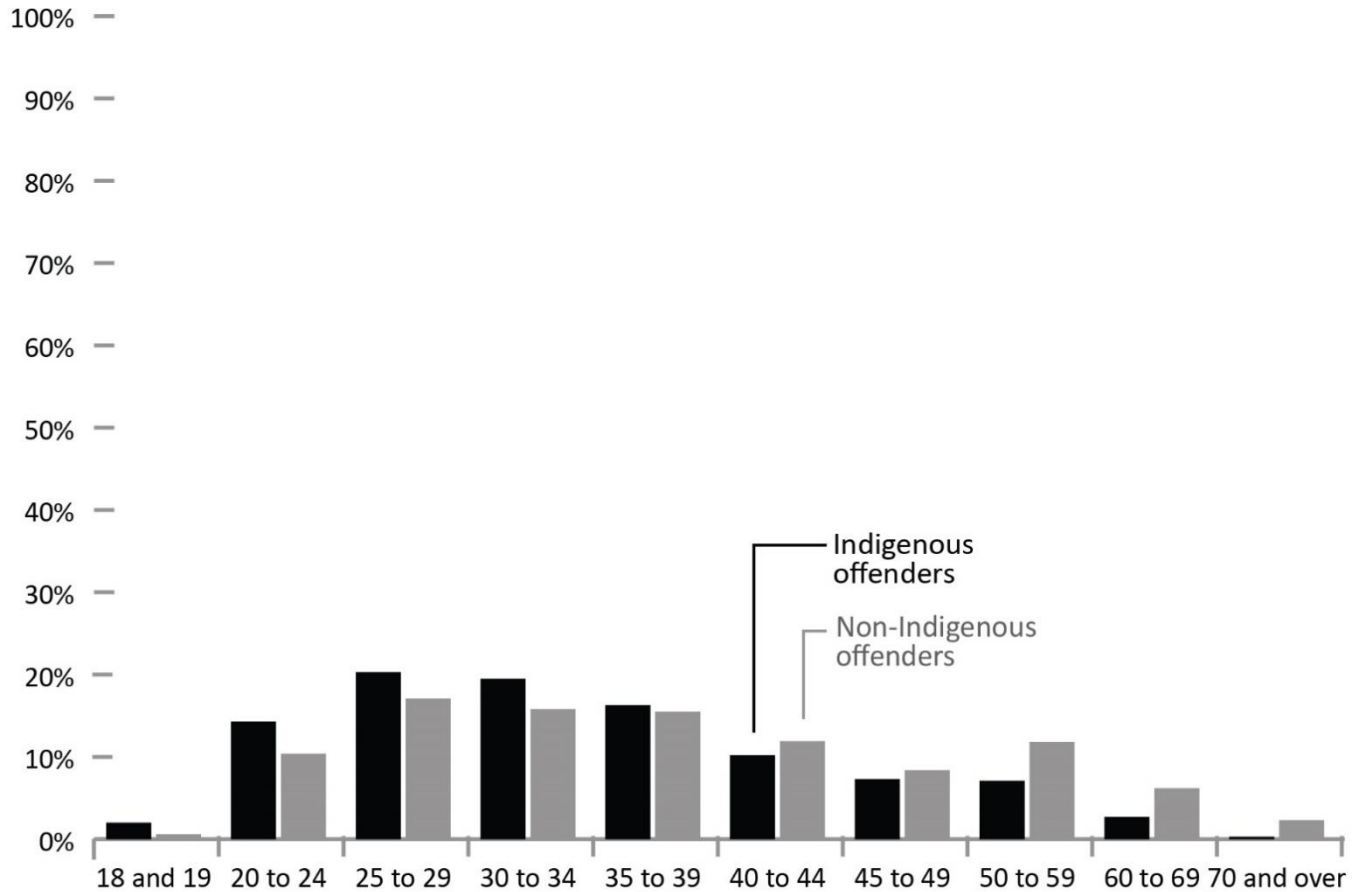
Reporting rates ranged from 90.1% in 2017-18 to 93.7% in 2021-22. The difference between the total number of registered victims and the number of victims who reported their age is the result of victims choosing not to report their age during registration, or their age is unknown to CSC. The information does not represent victims who have not been in contact with CSC or those who choose not to register.

Note that all registered victims are 18 years of age or older except for exceptional circumstances (i.e. emancipations).

Reported data is current up to the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Figure C11 Percentage of warrant of committal admissions for Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders by age (2021-22)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- Of those offenders admitted on a warrant of committal to CSC facilities in 2021-22, 36.6% of Indigenous offenders were under the age of 30, compared to 28.1% of non-Indigenous offenders.
- The median age of Indigenous offenders at admission was 33, compared to a median age of 36 for non-Indigenous offenders.
- The median age of Indigenous female offenders at admission was 33, compared to a median age of 38 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Table C11 Warrant of committal admissions for Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders by age

Age at admission	2012-13						2021-22					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
18 and 19	46	3.8	88	2.3	134	2.7	23	2.0	16	0.6	39	1.0
20 to 24	244	20.4	649	16.9	893	17.7	167	14.3	282	10.4	449	11.6
25 to 29	265	22.2	698	18.1	963	19.1	236	20.3	466	17.1	702	18.1
30 to 34	189	15.8	589	15.3	778	15.4	227	19.5	431	15.8	658	16.9
35 to 39	141	11.8	445	11.6	586	11.6	190	16.3	423	15.5	613	15.8
40 to 44	123	10.3	414	10.8	537	10.6	119	10.2	323	11.9	442	11.4
45 to 49	102	8.5	369	9.6	471	9.3	85	7.3	229	8.4	314	8.1
50 to 59	63	5.3	415	10.8	478	9.5	83	7.1	321	11.8	404	10.4
60 to 69	22	1.8	146	3.8	168	3.3	31	2.7	168	6.2	199	5.1
70 and over	0	0.0	37	1.0	37	0.7	4	0.3	63	2.3	67	1.7
Total	1,195		3,850		5,045		1,165		2,722		3,887	

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.

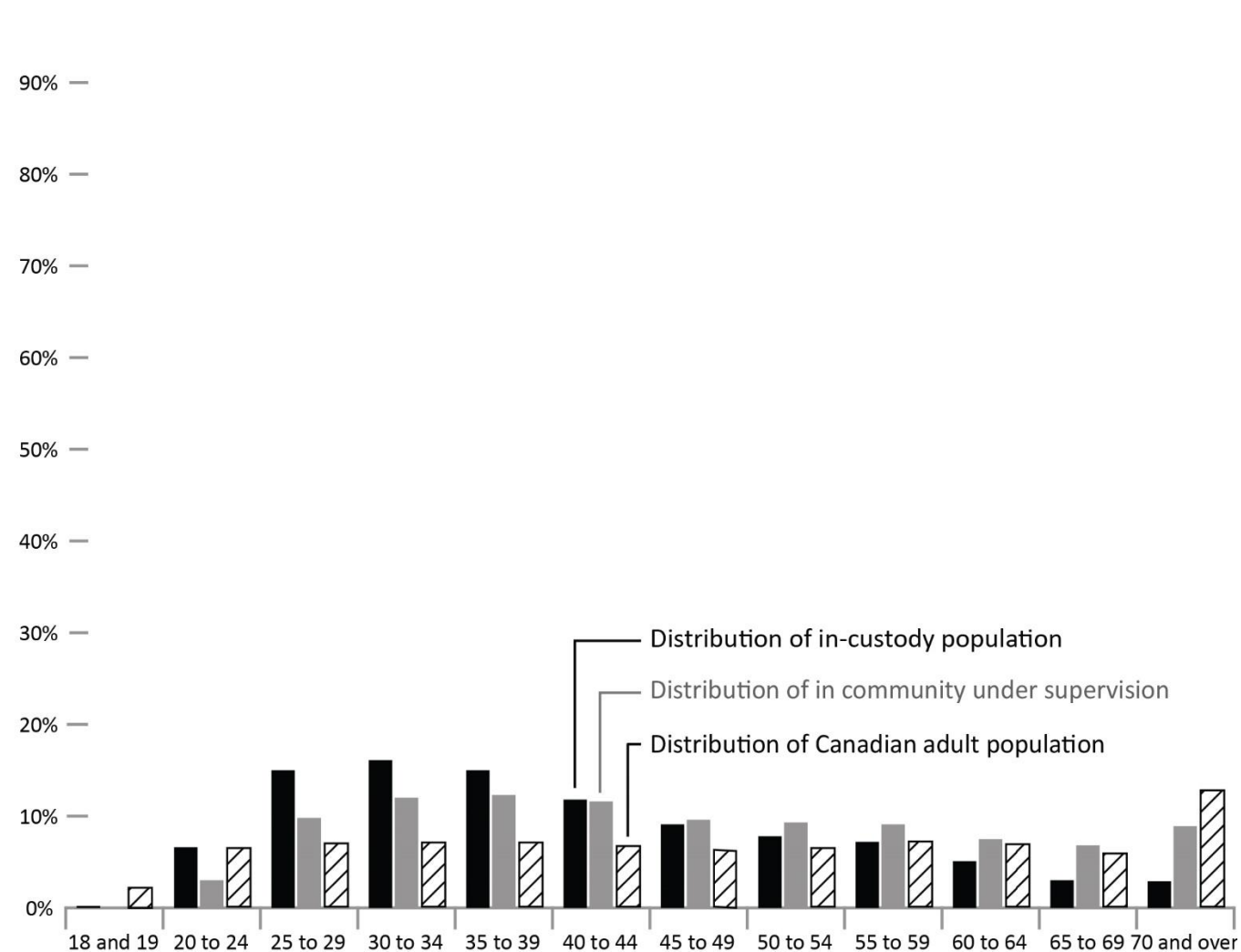
There is a lag in the data entry of admissions into CSC's Offender Management System. The admission figures for the most recent year are under-reported by 200-400 admissions at the time of year end data extraction. More accurate figures will be available in the next year's publication. Please use caution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

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

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Age distribution of the CSC offender population compared to the age distribution of the overall Canadian adult population

Figure C12 Percentage of in-custody offender population (2021-22) vs. in community under supervision (2021-22) vs. overall distribution of the Canadian adult population (2021)



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

- In 2021-22, 53.0% of in-custody offenders were under the age of 40, compared with 48.5% of the Canadian adult population in the same age range.
- In 2021-22, 26.1% of the in-custody offender population was aged 50 and over, compared with 38.8% of the Canadian adult population in the same age range.
- The community offender population was older than the in-custody population; 41.6% of offenders in the community were aged 50 and over, compared to 26.1% of the in-custody offenders in this age group.

- As of 2021-22, 0.04% of the Canadian adult population are in-custody offenders, and 0.03% of the Canadian adult population are offenders in the community under supervision. Taken together, the total offender population represents 0.07% of the Canadian adult population.

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.

For offender population data, the reported year period (2021-22) reflects a fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Age distribution of the CSC offender population compared to the age distribution of the overall Canadian adult population

Table C12 Percentage of in-custody offender population (2021-22) vs. in community under supervision (2021-22) vs. overall distribution of the Canadian adult population (2021)

Age	In custody		In community under supervision		Total		% of Canadian adult population
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
18 and 19	26	0.2	0	0.0	26	0.1	2.2
20 to 24	819	6.6	258	3.0	1,077	5.2	6.4
25 to 29	1,847	15.0	833	9.8	2,680	12.9	6.9
30 to 34	1,985	16.1	1,018	12.0	3,003	14.4	7.0
35 to 39	1,855	15.0	1,047	12.3	2,902	13.9	7.0
40 to 44	1,451	11.8	980	11.6	2,431	11.7	6.6
45 to 49	1,128	9.1	818	9.6	1,946	9.4	6.2
50 to 54	964	7.8	790	9.3	1,754	8.4	6.4
55 to 59	892	7.2	769	9.1	1,661	8.0	7.1
60 to 64	625	5.1	639	7.5	1,264	6.1	6.8
65 to 69	376	3.0	574	6.8	950	4.6	5.8
70 and over	360	2.9	753	8.9	1,113	5.3	12.7
Total	12,328	100.0	8,479	100.0	20,807	100.0	100.0

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

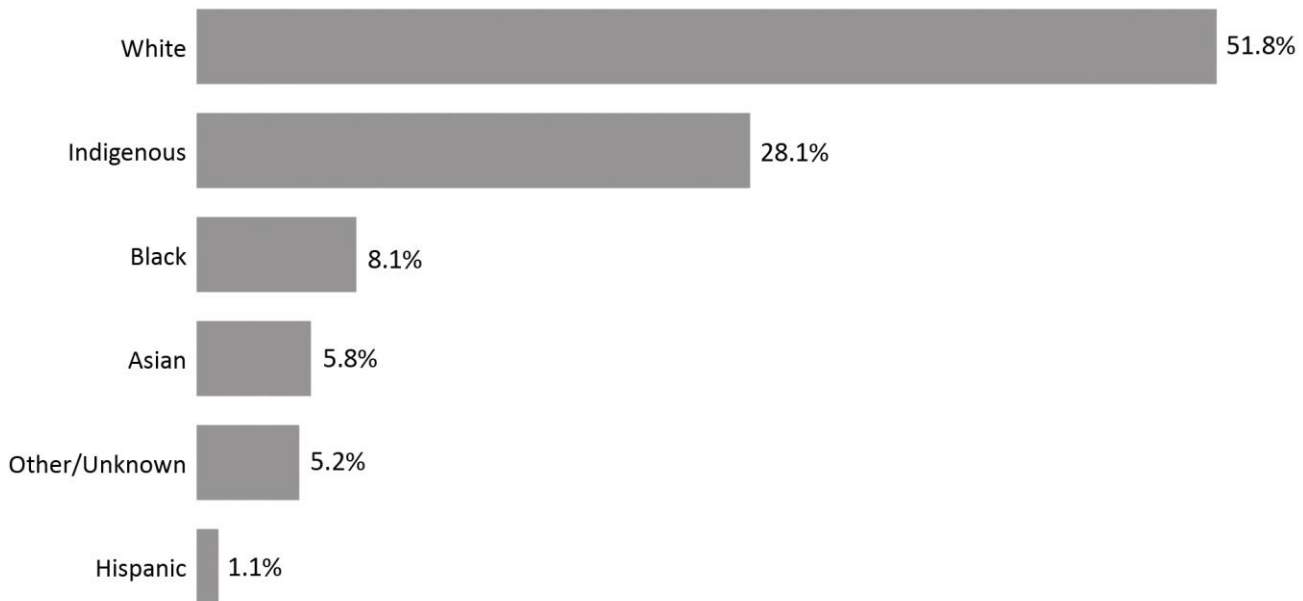
In community under supervision includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long-term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, offenders 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.

For offender population data, the reported year period (2021-22) reflects a fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

CSC offender population by self-reported race

Figure C13 Percentage of total offender population by self-reported race* (2021-22)



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 56.3% in 2017-18 to 51.8% in 2021-22). Between 2017-18 and 2021-22, the Indigenous population increased by 4.8% (from 5,572 to 5,840).
- Indigenous offenders represented 28.1% of the 2021-22 total CSC offender population and 30.0% of 2021-22 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.

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

"Asian" includes offenders who are 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.

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

"Black" includes offenders who are black.

"White" includes offenders who are white.

"Other/Unknown" includes offenders who are European French, European-Eastern, European-Northern, European-Southern, European-Western, Multiracial/Ethnic, Oceania, British Isles, Caribbean, Sub-Sahara African, offenders unable to identify to 1 race, other and unknown.

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.

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

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.

CSC offender population by self-reported race

Table C13 Total offender population by self-reported race*

	2017-18		2021-22	
	#	%	#	%
White	13,072	56.3	10,772	51.8
Indigenous	5,572	24.0	5,840	28.1
First Nations	3,750	16.1	4,002	19.2
Métis	1,619	7.0	1,661	8.0
Inuit	203	0.9	177	0.9
Black	1,700	7.3	1,679	8.1
Asian	1,268	5.5	1,210	5.8
Asiatic	377	1.6	371	1.8
Arab	189	0.8	188	0.9
Arab/West Asian	171	0.7	151	0.7
Southeast Asian	196	0.8	166	0.8
South Asian	126	0.5	144	0.7
Chinese	97	0.4	91	0.4
Filipino	75	0.3	72	0.3
East Indian	13	0.1	13	0.1
Korean	16	0.1	9	0.0
Japanese	8	0.0	5	0.0
Hispanic	245	1.1	220	1.1
Latin American	238	1.0	216	1.0
Hispanic	7	0.0	4	0.0
Other/Unknown	1,366	5.9	1,086	5.2
Total	23,223	100.0	20,807	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.

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

"Asian" includes offenders who are 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.

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

"Black" includes offenders who are black.

"White" includes offenders who are white.

"Other/Unknown" includes offenders who are European French, European-Eastern, European-Northern, European-Southern, European-Western, Multiracial/Ethnic, Oceania, British Isles, Caribbean, Sub-Sahara African, offenders unable to identify to 1 race, other and unknown.

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

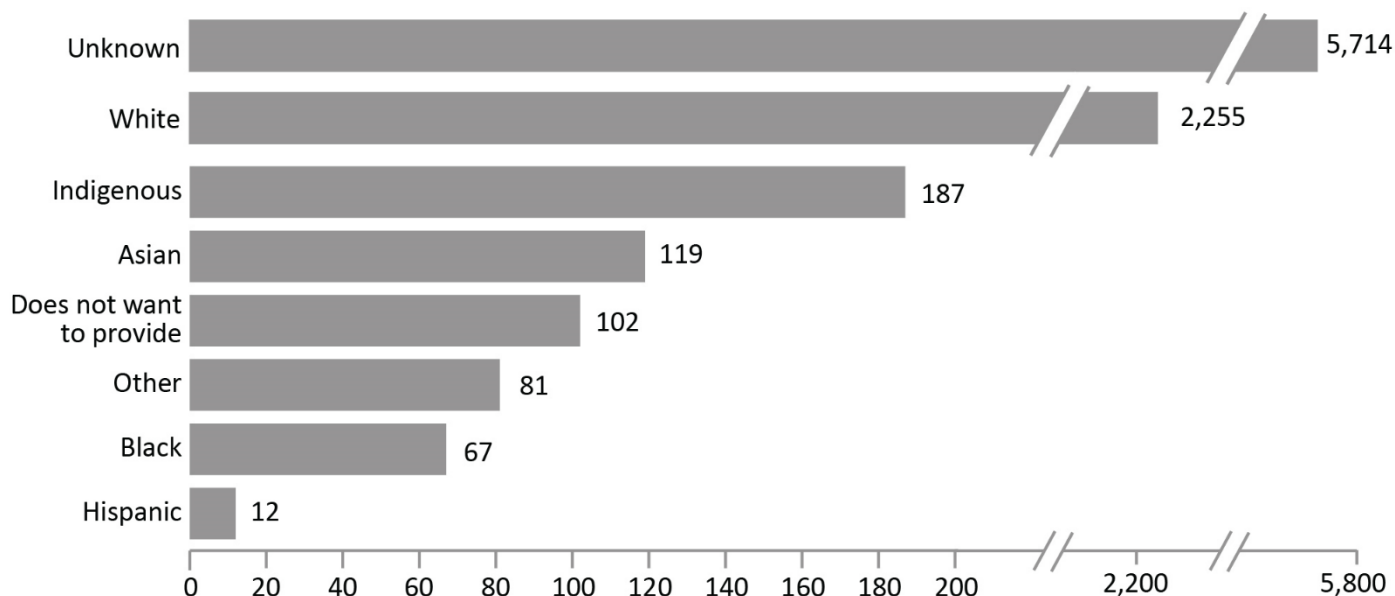
The data reflect all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

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

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.

Number of registered victims by race

Figure C14 Number of registered victims by race (2021-22)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- Most registered victims (66.9%) were of unknown race. More than a quarter of registered victims (26.4%) identified as White.

Notes

The *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* defines a victim as any individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as the result of the commission of an offence. The law also allows a spouse, a relative or dependant, an individual who is responsible for the care or support of the victim or the care or support of a dependant of the victim, to act on behalf of a victim, if the victim cannot act on their own behalf. Victims include persons harmed by the offender regardless of whether the offender has been prosecuted or not, as long as an official complaint has been made to the police or to the Crown.

Victims do not automatically receive information about the offender who harmed them. If they have been harmed by an offender serving a sentence of 2 years or more, victims must register with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) or the Parole Board of Canada to receive information or access services. Registration allows CSC to verify that the individual meets the definition of victim, which is required by law before sharing protected offender information. <https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/victims/003006-7001-en.shtml>

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

The difference between the total number of registered victims and the number of victims who voluntarily self-reported their race is the result of victims choosing not to report their race or their race is unknown to CSC. The response rate for victim race has remained stable for the past three fiscal years.

The total number of victims for whom CSC has reported race data for 2021-22 is 2,823 whereby it is 5,714 for unknown, which means CSC has self-reported race data for less than a third of registered victims. Therefore, these statistics do not represent the entirety of registered victims.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of registered victims by race

Table C14 Number of registered victims by race

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	2,721	33.8	2,487	29.3	2,382	26.9	2,241	25.8	2,255	26.4
Indigenous	191	2.4	182	2.1	181	2.0	180	2.1	187	2.2
First Nations	134	1.7	128	1.5	122	1.4	115	1.3	118	1.4
Métis	31	0.4	30	0.4	34	0.4	38	0.4	43	0.5
Inuit	26	0.3	24	0.3	25	0.3	27	0.3	26	0.3
Black	77	1.0	75	0.9	77	0.9	72	0.8	67	0.8
Asian	129	1.6	109	1.3	107	1.2	110	1.3	119	1.4
Arab/West Asian	16	0.2	16	0.2	14	0.2	13	0.1	14	0.2
East/Southeast Asian	30	0.4	26	0.3	30	0.3	33	0.4	35	0.4
South Asian	39	0.5	24	0.3	22	0.2	21	0.2	25	0.3
Chinese	33	0.4	34	0.4	34	0.4	35	0.4	36	0.4
Filipino	8	0.1	7	0.1	5	0.1	4	0.0	4	0.0
Japanese	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0
Korean	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Hispanic	15	0.2	16	0.2	14	0.2	14	0.2	12	0.1
Latin American	15	0.2	16	0.2	14	0.2	14	0.2	12	0.1
Other	66	0.8	65	0.8	68	0.8	71	0.8	81	0.9
Does not want to provide	39	0.5	42	0.5	45	0.5	51	0.6	102	1.2
Unknown	4,803	59.7	5,501	64.9	5,983	67.6	5,956	68.5	5,714	66.9
Total	8,041	100.0	8,477	100.0	8,857	100.0	8,695	100.0	8,537	100.0

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

The *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* defines a victim as any individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as the result of the commission of an offence. The law also allows a spouse, a relative or dependant, an individual who is responsible for the care or support of the victim or the care or support of a dependant of the victim, to act on behalf of a victim, if the victim cannot act on their own behalf. Victims include persons harmed by the offender regardless of whether the offender has been prosecuted or not, as long as an official complaint has been made to the police or to the Crown.

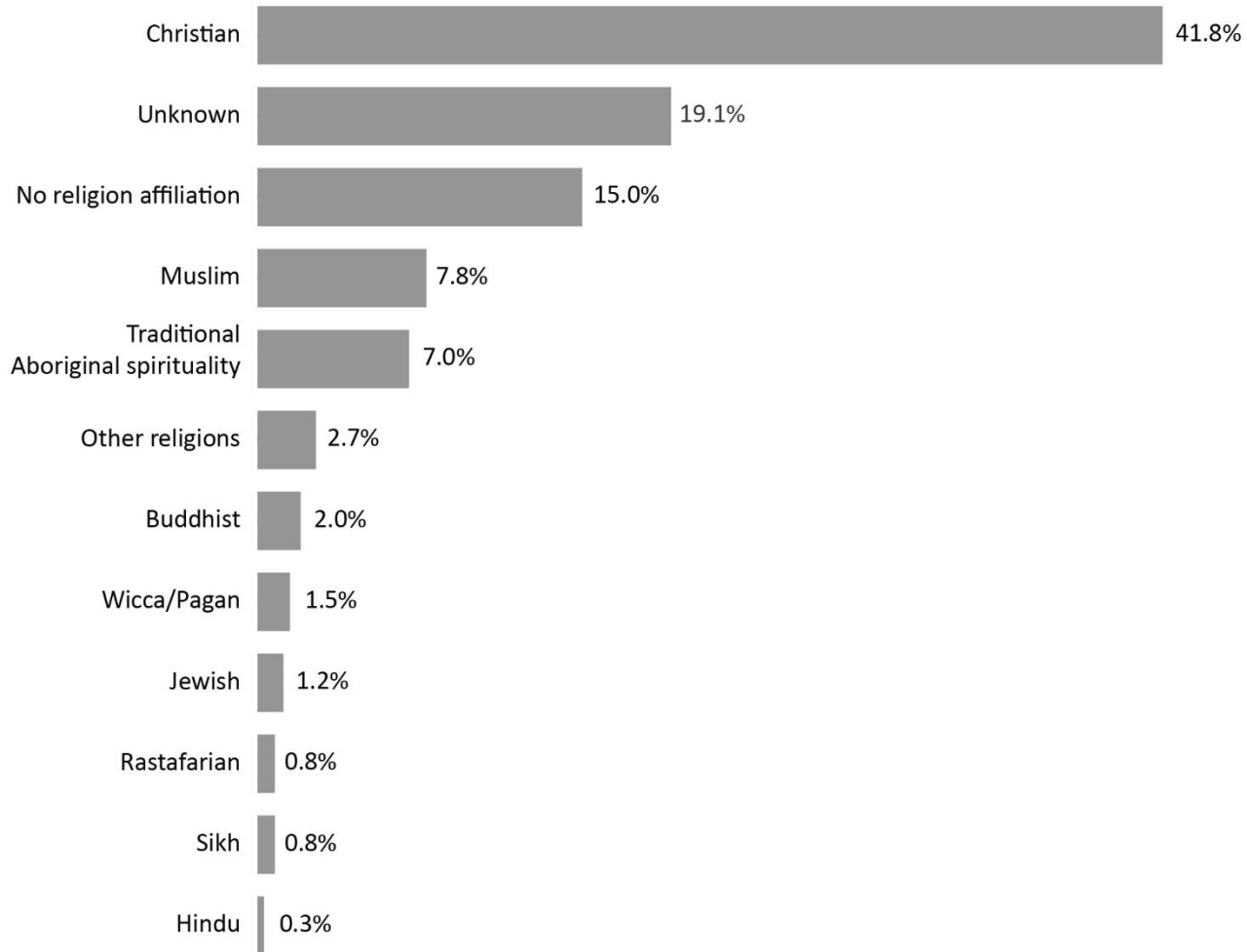
Victims do not automatically receive information about the offender who harmed them. If they have been harmed by an offender serving a sentence of 2 years or more, victims must register with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) or the Parole Board of Canada to receive information or access services. Registration allows CSC to verify that the individual meets the definition of victim, which is required by law before sharing protected offender information. <https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/victims/003006-7001-en.shtml>

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

The difference between the total number of registered victims and the number of victims who voluntarily self-reported their race is the result of victims choosing not to report their race or their race is unknown to CSC. The response rate for victim race has remained stable for the past three fiscal years. The total number of victims for whom CSC has reported race data for 2021-22 is 2,823 whereby it is 5,714 for unknown, which means CSC has self-reported race data for less than a third of registered victims. Therefore, these statistics do not represent the entirety of registered victims. Reported data is current up to the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

CSC offender population by religion

Figure C15 Percentage of total offender population by religious identification (2021-22)



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 49.5% in 2017-18 to 41.8% in 2021-22.
- Religious identification was unknown for 19.1% of offenders, whereas 15.0% stated they had no religion.
- Note that the religion groupings were changed starting 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,

Traditional Indigenous Catholic, 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, Shintoiste, 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.

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

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.

CSC offender population by religion

Table C15 Total offender population by religious identification

	2017-18		2021-22	
	#	%	#	%
Buddhist	508	2.2	425	2.0
Christian	11,503	49.5	8,688	41.8
Hindu	63	0.3	59	0.3
Jewish	220	0.9	252	1.2
Muslim	1,539	6.6	1,627	7.8
Rastafarian	178	0.8	158	0.8
Sikh	188	0.8	170	0.8
Traditional Aboriginal spirituality	1,338	5.8	1,465	7.0
Wicca/Pagan	318	1.4	306	1.5
Other religions	442	1.9	561	2.7
No religion affiliation	3,480	15.0	3,117	15.0
Unknown	3,446	14.8	3,979	19.1
Total	23,223	100.0	20,807	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, Doukhorbor, Dutch Reformed Church, Ethiopian Orthodox, Evangelical, Evangelical Free Church , Evangelical Missionary Church, Free Methodist, Free Reformed Church, Grace Communion International, Greek Orthodox, Hutterite, Iglesia Ni Cristo, Jehovah's Witnesses, Lutheran, Macedonian Orthodox, Maronite, Melkite, Mennonite, 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.

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

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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.

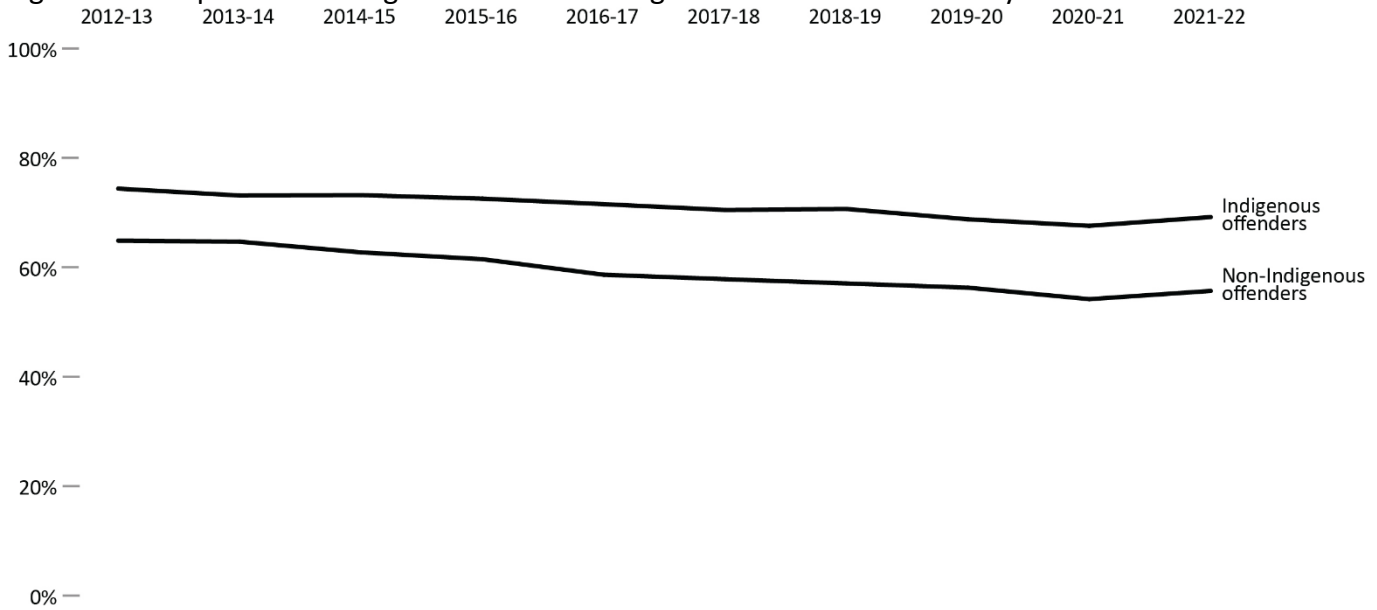
The data reflect all active offenders, who are incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained, offenders who are actively supervised, and offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.

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

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.

CSC offenders by Indigenous and non-Indigenous self-identification

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



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2021-22, the proportion of offenders in custody was 13.5% greater for Indigenous offenders (69.0%) than for non-Indigenous offenders (55.5%).
- Indigenous females in custody represent 49.5% of all in-custody females while Indigenous males who were in custody represented 31.8% of all males in custody.
- In 2021-22, Indigenous offenders represented 28.1% of the total offender population.
- Per Table C16, Indigenous offenders accounted for 32.7% of the in-custody population and 21.4% of the community population in 2021-22.

Notes

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

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

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

Indigenous identity is self-reported. Non-indigenous offenders includes offenders who do not identify as Indigenous. See Table C9 for the ethnic diversity 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.

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	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
	2021-22	Indigenous	3,737	69.9	1,613	30.1	5,350
		Non-Indigenous	8,003	56.3	6,223	43.7	14,226
		Total	11,740	60.0	7,836	40.0	19,576
Females	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
	2021-22	Indigenous	291	59.4	199	40.6	490
		Non-Indigenous	297	40.1	444	59.9	741
		Total	588	47.8	643	52.2	1,231
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

2021-22 Indigenous	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Indigenous	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

Results for "Another sex" were unavailable prior to 2019-20.

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.

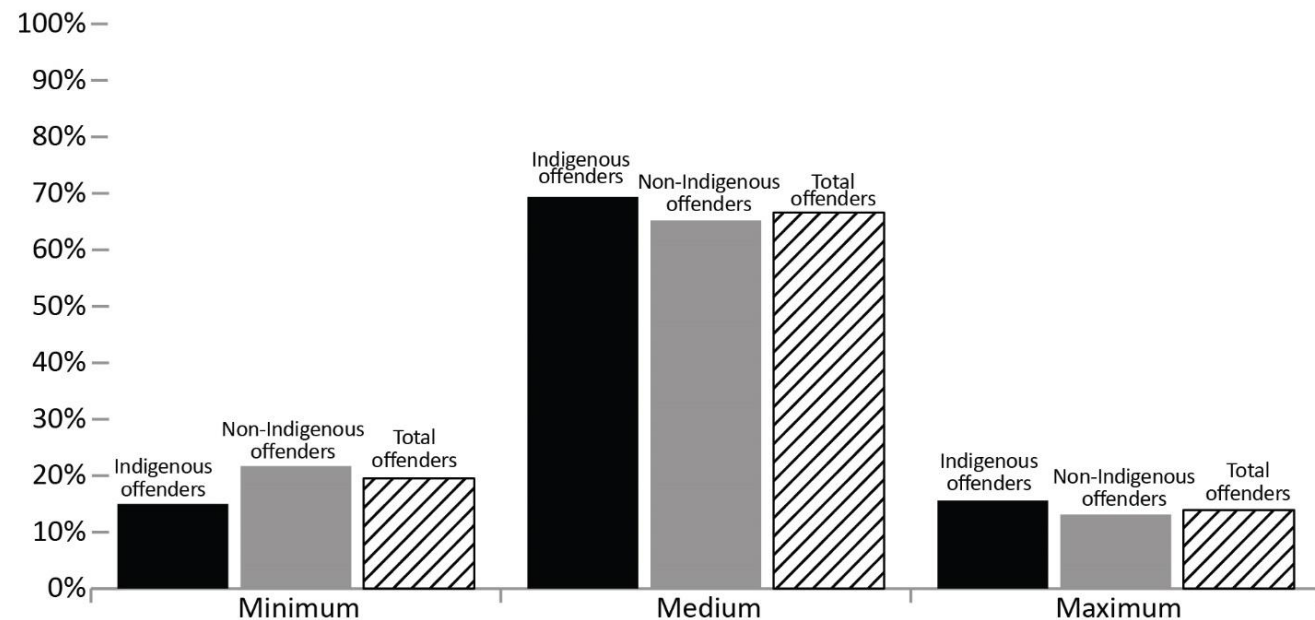
In Community Under Supervision includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, in the community supervised on a long-term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, offenders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

Indigenous identity is self-reported. Non-indigenous offenders includes offenders who do not identify as Indigenous. See Table C9 for the ethnic diversity 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.

Offenders in custody at a CSC facility by security risk classification

Figure C17 Percentage of classified in-custody offenders (2021-22)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- In 2021-22, two-thirds (66.6%) 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 offenders.
- Compared to non-Indigenous offenders, a lower percentage of Indigenous offenders were classified as minimum security risk (15.0% vs. 21.7%) and a higher percentage were classified as medium (69.4% vs. 65.2%) and maximum (15.6% vs. 13.1%) security risk.

Notes

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

The data represent the offender security level decision as of end of fiscal year 2021-22. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Offenders in custody at a CSC facility by security risk classification

Table C17 Total of classified in-custody offenders (2021-22)

Security risk level	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	564	15.0	1,622	21.7	2,186	19.5
Medium	2,601	69.4	4,867	65.2	7,468	66.6
Maximum	585	15.6	974	13.1	1,559	13.9
Total	3,750	100.0	7,463	100.0	11,213	100.0
Not yet determined	278	100.0	837	100.0	1,115	100.0
Total	4,028		8,300		12,328	

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

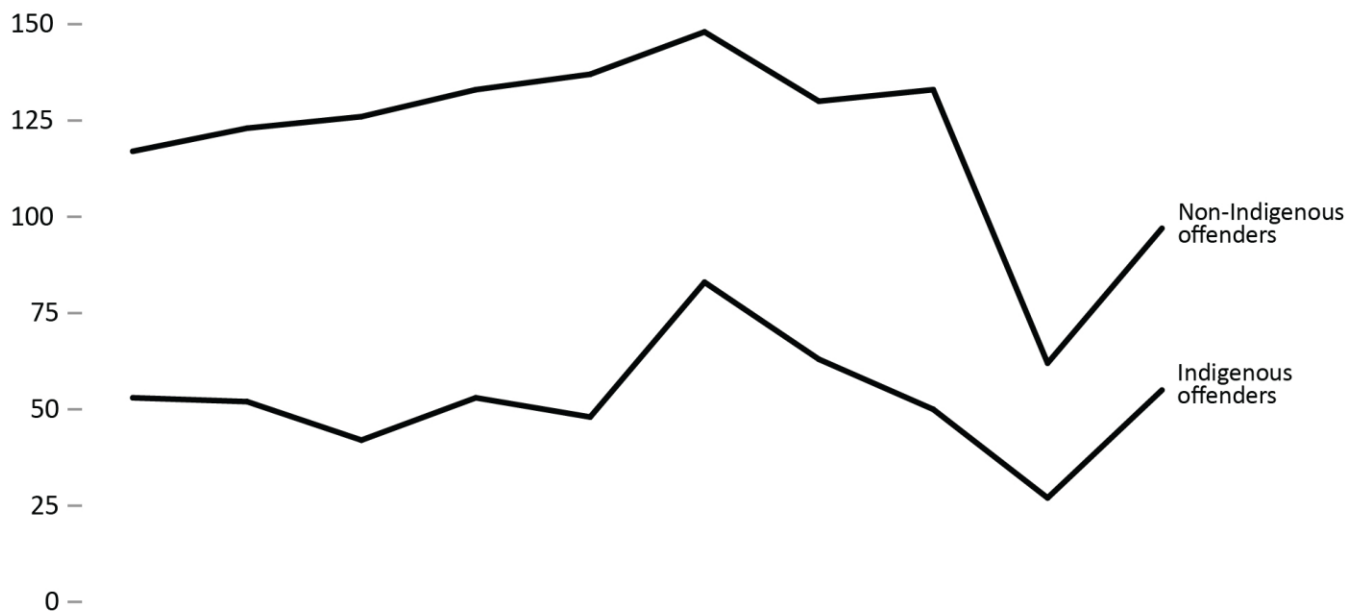
The "Not yet determined" category includes offenders who have not yet been classified.

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.

The data represent the offender security level decision as of end of fiscal year 2021-22. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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*
2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- From 2012-13 to 2021-22, there was a decrease of 10.6% in the number of warrant of committal admissions to CSC facilities with a life and/or indeterminate sentence* from 170 to 152. Much of this decrease occurred between 2019-20 and 2020-21.
- In 2021-22, the number of warrant of committal admissions to CSC facilities with a life and/or indeterminate sentence* increased by 70.8% (from 89 to 152) compared to 2020-21.
- At the end of fiscal year 2021-22, there were a total of 3,574 offenders in custody with a life and/or indeterminate sentence*. Of these, 3,452 (96.6%) were male, 122 (3.4%) were female; 1,031 (28.8%) were Indigenous and 2,543 (71.2%) were non-Indigenous.
- At the end of fiscal year 2021-22, 27.8% of the total population was serving a life and/or indeterminate sentence*. Of these offenders, 61.7% were in custody and 38.3% 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 sentencing. 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.

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.

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

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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*

Fiscal year	Indigenous offenders			Non-Indigenous offenders			Total		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
2012-13	6	47	53	2	115	117	8	162	170
2013-14	7	45	52	7	116	123	14	161	175
2014-15	1	41	42	8	118	126	9	159	168
2015-16	5	48	53	6	127	133	11	175	186
2016-17	2	46	48	11	126	137	13	172	185
2017-18	6	77	83	12	136	148	18	213	231
2018-19	7	56	63	3	127	130	10	183	193
2019-20	1	49	50	8	125	133	9	174	183
2020-21	2	25	27	0	62	62	2	87	89
2021-22	4	51	55	4	93	97	8	144	152

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 sentencing. 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.

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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.

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

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Proportion of offenders with life and/or indeterminate sentences

Figure C19 Sentence imposed for the total offender population (2021-22)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2021-22, there were 5,792 offenders serving a life sentence and/or an indeterminate sentence. This represents 27.8% of the total offender population. The majority (61.7%) of these offenders were in custody. Of the 2,218 offenders who were serving a life sentence and/or an indeterminate sentence in the community under supervision, the majority (79.4%) were serving a life sentence for 2nd Degree Murder.
- There were 20 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 5,106 offenders did not receive a special designation, but were serving a life sentence.
- 93.0% of the 656 Dangerous Offenders with indeterminate sentences were in custody and 7.0% were in the community under supervision.
- In contrast, 44.4% of the 9 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 1 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 sentencing. 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Proportion of offenders with life and/or indeterminate sentences

Table C19 Total offender population (2021-22)

	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	1,303	6.3	986	78	239	0
2nd degree murder	3,613	17.4	1,853	239	1,521	0
Other offences*	190	0.9	104	11	75	0
Total	5,106	24.5	2,943	328	1,835	0
Offenders with indeterminate sentences* resulting from the special designation of:						
Dangerous Offender	656	3.2	610	22	24	0
Dangerous Sexual Offender	9	0.0	4	1	4	0
Habitual Offender	1	0.0	0	0	1	0
Total	666	3.2	614	23	29	0
Offenders serving an indeterminate sentence (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence)	20	0.1	17	1	2	0
Total offenders with life and/or indeterminate sentence	5,792	27.8	3,574	352	1,866	0
Offenders serving determinate sentences**	15,014	72.2	8,754	1,039	2,258	2,963
Total****	20,806	100.0	12,328	1,391	4,124	2,963

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

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

** This includes 218 offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders who were serving determinate sentences.

*** Other in the community under supervision population includes federal offenders on statutory release and on a long-term supervision order.

****As a result of a data quality issue, sentence information on one offender was not available at the time of the data extraction; therefore, the results presented in this table will not match the total population numbers presented in other tables in this report.

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.

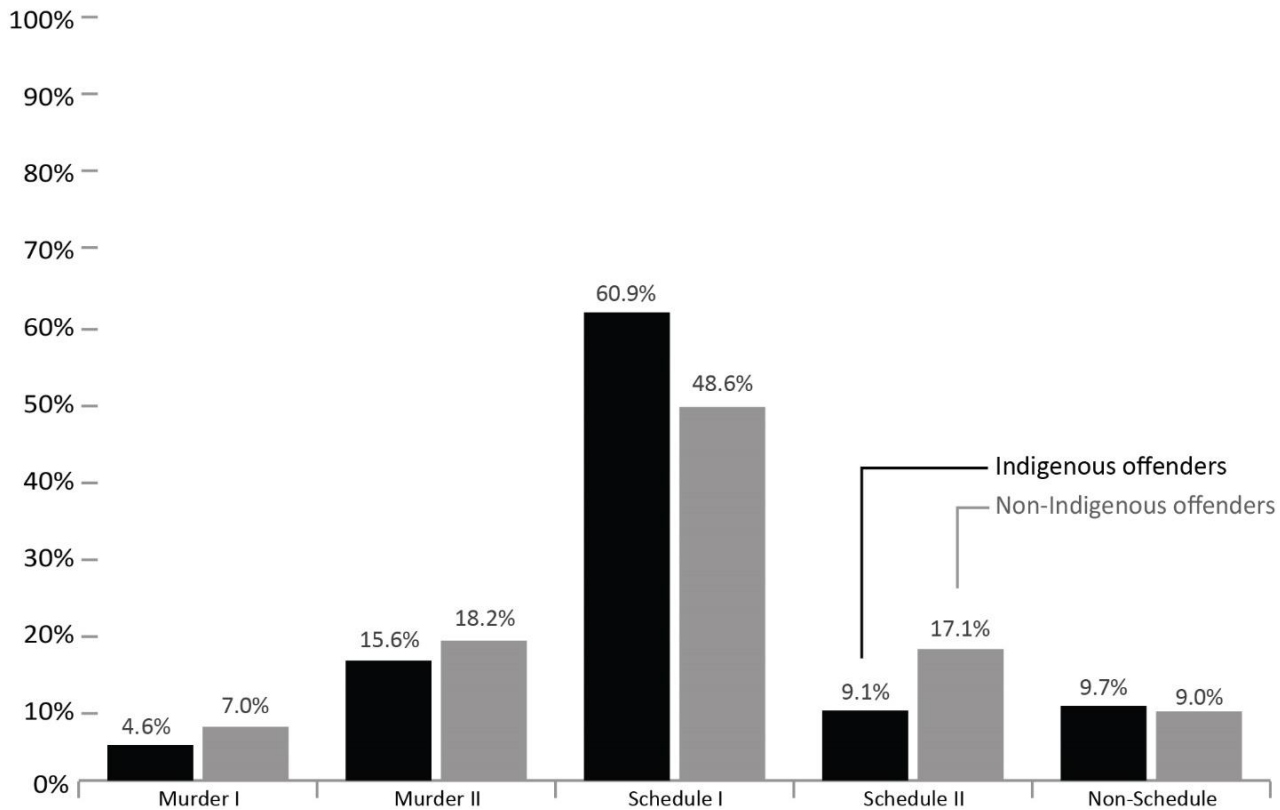
In Custody includes all active offenders incarcerated in a CSC facility, offenders on temporary absence from a CSC facility, offenders who are temporarily detained in a CSC facility and offenders on remand in a CSC facility.

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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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 (2021-22)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2021-22, Indigenous offenders were more likely to be serving a sentence for a violent offence (81.1% for Indigenous versus 73.8% for non-Indigenous).
- 67.3% of Indigenous female offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 52.5% of non-Indigenous female offenders.
- Of the total number of offenders serving a sentence for Murder, 4.8% were female and 23.8% were Indigenous.
- A greater proportion of Indigenous offenders than non-Indigenous offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence (60.9% versus 48.6%, respectively).
- 9.1% of Indigenous offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 17.1% of non-Indigenous offenders.
- 28.0% of females were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 14.1% for male.

Notes

Violent offences include first degree murder, second degree murder, and Schedule I offences.

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

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

In cases where the offender is serving a sentence for more than 1 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Table C20 Total offender population serving a sentence for a violent offence (2021-22)

Offence category	Indigenous				Non-Indigenous				Total			
	Female	Male	Another sex	Total	Female	Male	Another sex	Total	Female	Male	Another sex	Total
Murder I	11	256	0	267	43	1,008	0	1,051	54	1,264	0	1,318
%	2.2	4.8	0	4.6	5.8	7.1	0	7.0	4.4	6.5	0	6.3
Murder II	72	840	0	912	114	2,612	0	2,726	186	3,452	0	3,638
%	14.7	15.7	0	15.6	15.4	18.4	0	18.2	15.1	17.6	0	17.5
Schedule I	247	3,311	0	3,558	232	7,044	0	7,276	479	10,355	0	10,834
%	50.4	61.9	0	60.9	31.3	49.5	0	48.6	38.9	52.9	0	52.1
Schedule II	105	429	0	534	240	2,325	0	2,565	345	2,754	0	3,099
%	21.4	8.0	0	9.1	32.4	16.3	0	17.1	28.0	14.1	0	14.9
Non-schedule	55	514	0	569	112	1,237	0	1,349	167	1,751	0	1,918
%	11.2	9.6	0	9.7	15.1	8.7	0	9.0	13.6	8.9	0	9.2
Total	490	5,350	0	5,840	741	14,226	0	14,967	1,231	19,576	0	20,807

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

Violent offences include first degree murder, second degree murder, and Schedule I offences.

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

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

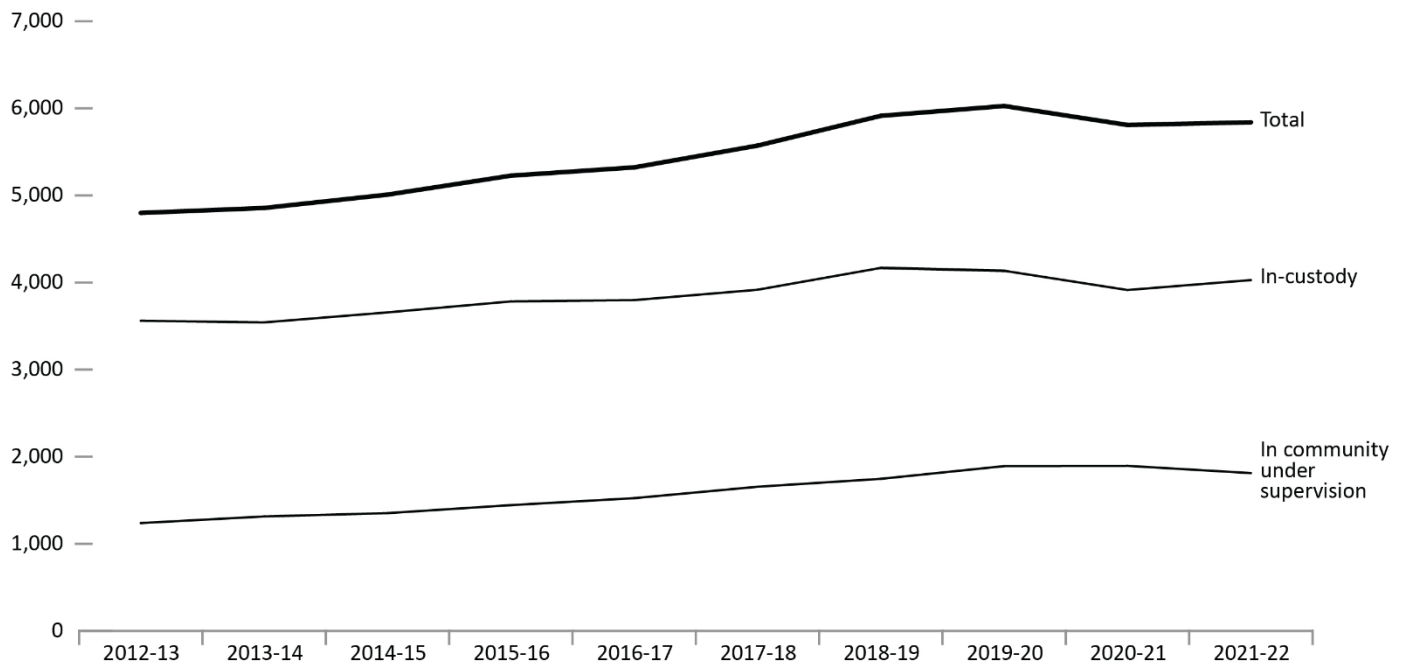
In cases where the offender is serving a sentence for more than 1 offence, the data reflect the most serious offence.

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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Indigenous offenders under the responsibility of CSC

Figure C21 Indigenous offender population



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- From 2012-13 to 2021-22, the in-custody Indigenous offender population increased by 13.1%, while the total Indigenous offender population increased 21.7% over the same period of time.
- The number of in-custody Indigenous female offenders increased steadily from 203 in 2012-13 to 291 in 2021-22, representing an increase of 43.3%. The increase for in-custody Indigenous male offenders was 11.3% for the same period, increasing from 3,358 to 3,737.
- From 2012-13 to 2021-22 the number of Indigenous offenders on community supervision increased 46.4%, from 1,238 to 1,812. The Indigenous community population accounted for 21.4% of the total community population in 2021-22.

Notes

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

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

In Community Under Supervision includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Indigenous offenders under the responsibility of CSC

Table C21 Indigenous offender population

Indigenous offenders	Fiscal year					
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
In custody						
Atlantic Region	Male	184	224	234	211	208
	Female	14	19	18	25	19
	Another sex	NR	NR	0	0	0
Quebec Region	Male	392	449	370	352	389
	Female	11	16	13	14	19
	Another sex	NR	NR	0	0	0
Ontario Region	Male	534	558	612	528	606
	Female	43	50	49	53	60
	Another sex	NR	NR	0	0	0
Prairie Region	Male	1,879	1,955	1,968	1,925	1,943
	Female	163	158	152	127	156
	Another sex	NR	NR	0	0	0
Pacific Region	Male	658	691	671	630	591
	Female	39	48	47	48	37
	Another sex	NR	NR	1	1	0
National total	Male	3,647	3,877	3,855	3,646	3,737
	Female	270	291	279	267	291
	Another sex	NR	NR	1	1	0
	Total	3,917	4,168	4,135	3,914	4,028
In community under supervision						
Atlantic Region	Male	88	83	106	97	99
	Female	9	10	13	13	10
	Another sex	NR	NR	0	0	0
Quebec Region	Male	181	162	182	182	150
	Female	6	9	8	9	6
	Another sex	NR	NR	0	0	0
Ontario Region	Male	231	239	277	291	304
	Female	29	31	28	34	39
	Another sex	NR	NR	0	0	0
Prairie Region	Male	645	720	750	756	687
	Female	111	113	119	123	103
	Another sex	NR	NR	0	0	0
Pacific Region	Male	319	344	369	352	373
	Female	36	35	40	38	41
	Another sex	NR	NR	0	0	0
National total	Male	1,464	1,548	1,684	1,678	1,613
	Female	191	198	208	217	199
	Another sex	NR	NR	0	0	0
	Total	1,655	1,746	1,892	1,895	1,812
Total offender population		5,572	5,914	6,027	5,809	5,840

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

Results for "Another sex" were unavailable prior to 2019-20. "Not reported" is abbreviated to "NR" in this table due to formatting.

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.

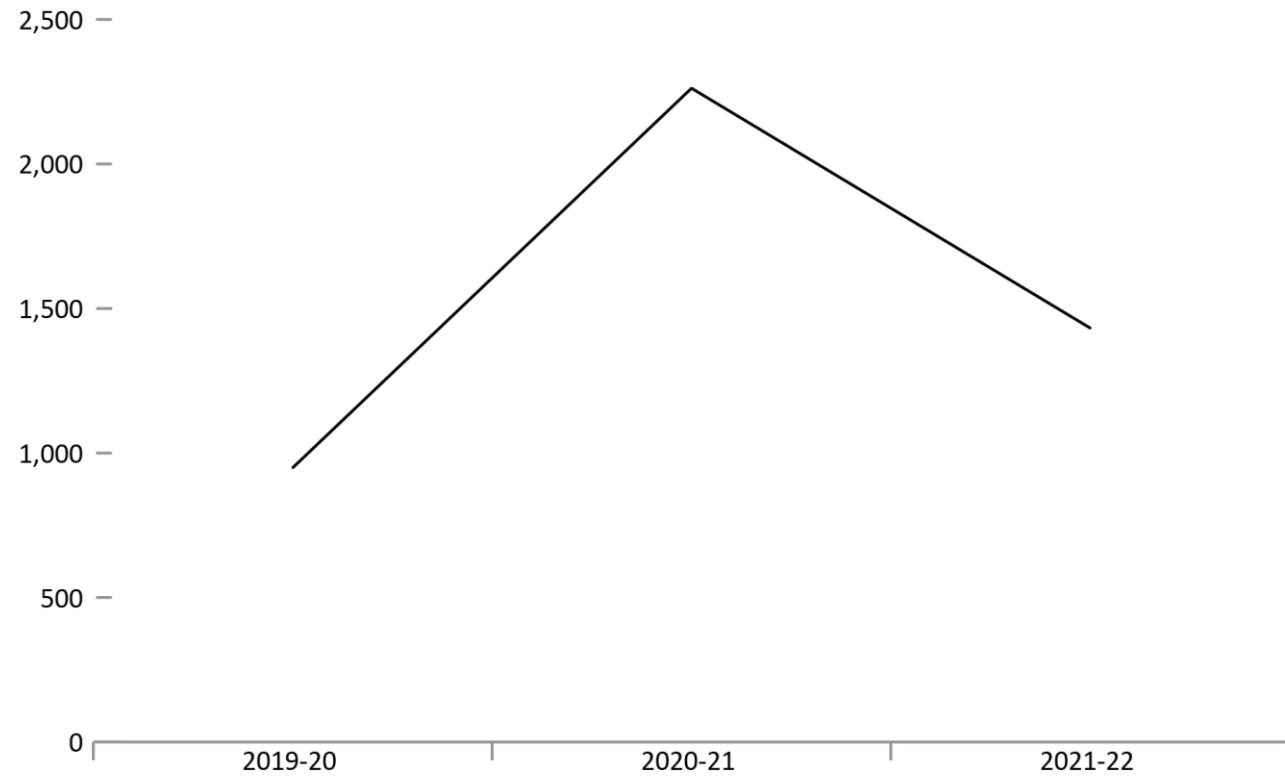
Community Under Supervision includes all active offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long-term supervision order, offenders who are temporarily detained in a non-CSC facility, offenders who are unlawfully at large for less than 90 days, offenders 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of authorizations for transfer to Structured Intervention Units in federal institutions

Figure C22 Number of authorizations for transfer to Structured Intervention Units in federal institutions



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- The number of authorizations for transfer to Structured Intervention Units in federal institutions has fluctuated over the past 3 years. In fiscal year 2021-22, there were 1,432 authorizations for transfer to a Structured Intervention Unit, which is a 36.7% decrease (from 2,262 to 1,432) compared to the previous fiscal year.

Notes

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Figure C22 in the 2021 CCRSO includes data on administrative segregation. Changes to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* abolished administrative segregation as of November 30, 2019.

Number of authorizations for transfer to Structured Intervention Units in federal institutions

Table C22 Number of authorizations for transfer to Structured Intervention Units in federal institutions

Fiscal year	Total
2019-20	949
2020-21	2,262
2021-22	1,432

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

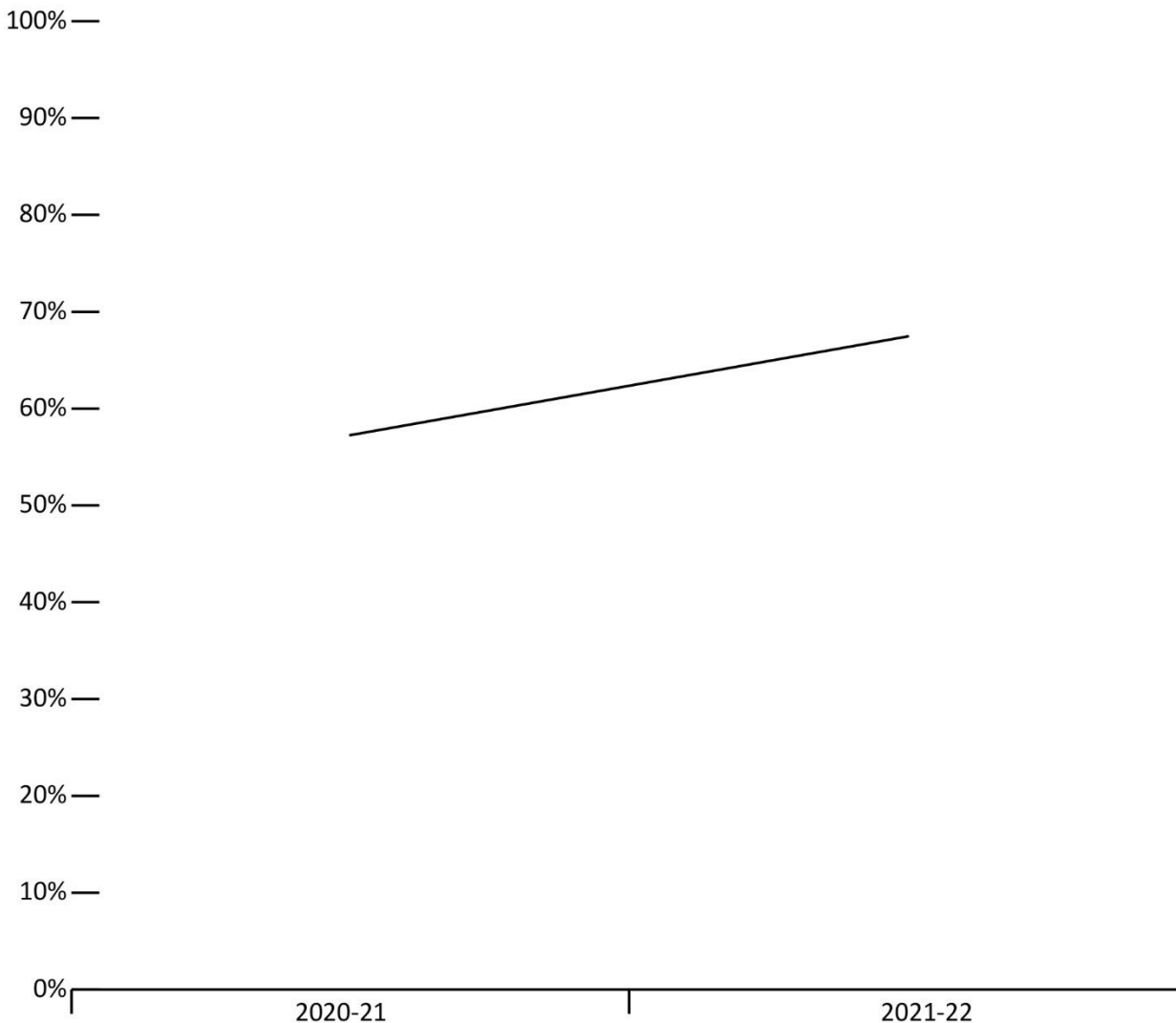
Notes

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Table C22 in the 2021 CCRSO includes data on administrative segregation. Changes to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* abolished administrative segregation as of November 30, 2019.

Percentage of successful transfers out of Structured Intervention Units in federal institutions

Figure C23 Percentage of successful transfers out of Structured Intervention Units



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- Of the 1,732 transfers out of a Structured Intervention Unit in 2021-22, 66.4% were successful.

Notes

A transfer out of Structured Intervention Units is successful if the inmate remains in mainstream population for a period of 120 days.

Reported year periods reflect a fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Figure C23 in the 2022 CCRSO includes data on administrative segregation. Changes to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* abolished administrative segregation as of November 30, 2019.

Percentage of successful transfers out of Structured Intervention Units in federal institutions

Table C23 Percentage of successful transfers out of Structured Intervention Units

Fiscal year	Successful transfer count		Unsuccessful transfer count		Total transfer count	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2020-21	1,286	56.2	1,004	43.8	2,290	100.0
2021-22	1,150	66.4	582	33.6	1,732	100.0

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

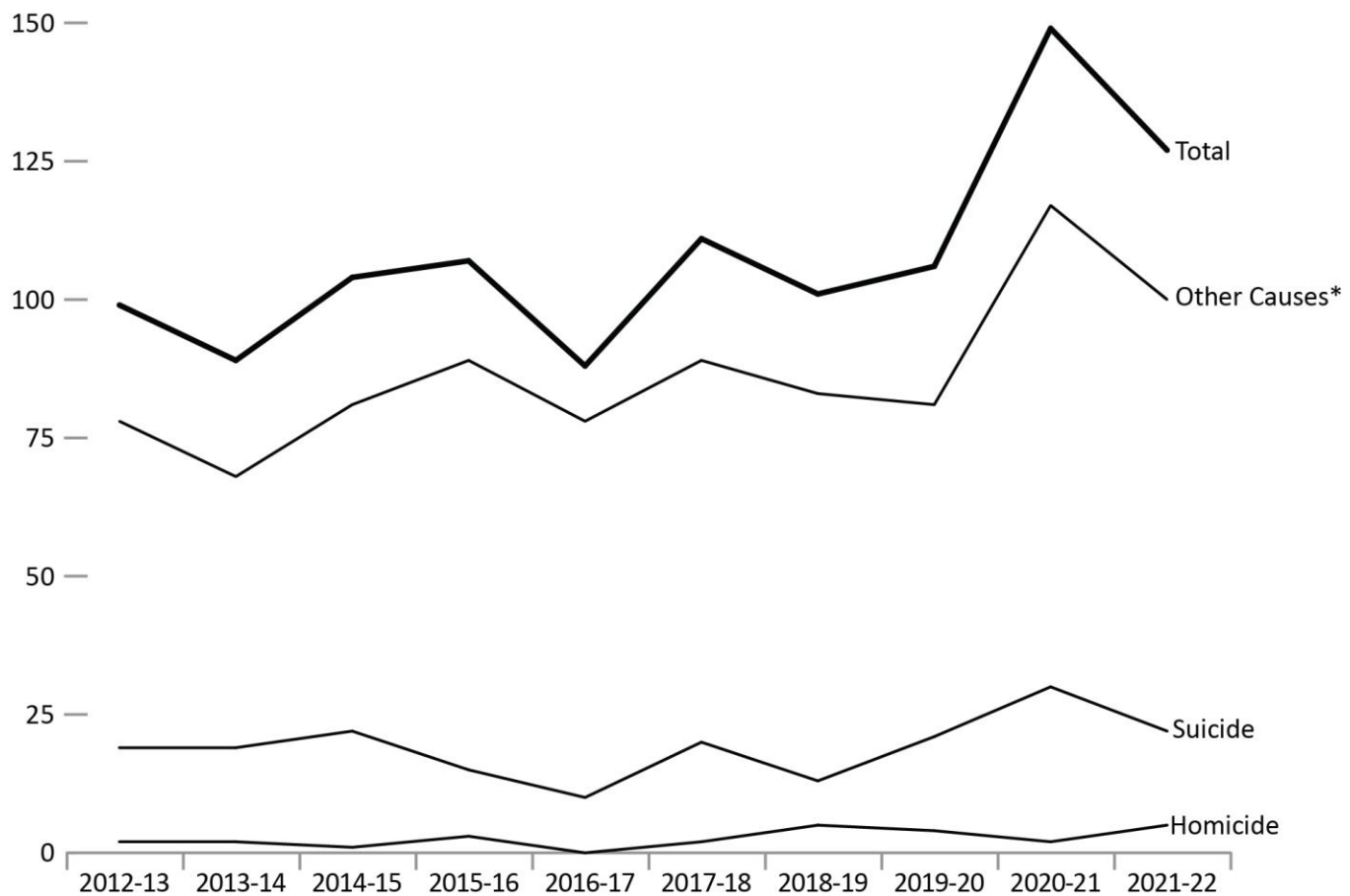
A transfer out of Structured Intervention Units is successful if the inmate remains in mainstream population for a period of 120 days.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Table C23 in the 2022 CCRSO includes data on administrative segregation. Changes to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* abolished administrative segregation as of November 30, 2019.

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

- In the 10-year period from 2012-13 to 2021-22, a total of 578 federal offenders and 503 provincial/territorial offenders died while in custody. During this time period, suicides accounted for 14.2% of federal offender deaths and 21.7% of provincial offender deaths. The suicide rate* was approximately 58 per 100,000 for incarcerated federal offenders, and approximately 47 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders.
- Between 2012-13 and 2021-22, 3.8% of federal offender deaths and 2.4% of provincial offender deaths were due to homicide. The homicide rate for incarcerated federal offenders was approximately 16 per 100,000 and 2 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders.

Notes

*For the calculation of rates, the total actual in-count numbers between 2012-13 and 2021-22 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 on cause of death.

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

Reported year periods reflect a fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

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

Fiscal year	Homicide		Suicide		Other causes*		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Federal							
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
2021-22	4	6.8	8	13.6	47	79.7	59
Total	22	3.8	82	14.2	474	82.0	578
Provincial and territorial							
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
2021-22	1	1.5	14	20.6	53	77.9	68
Total	4	0.8	109	21.7	390	77.5	503
Total federal and provincial/territorial offender deaths	26	2.4	191	17.7	864	79.9	1,081

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

Notes

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

Data on deaths in custody for Newfoundland and Labrador are unavailable for 2018-19 to 2021-22.

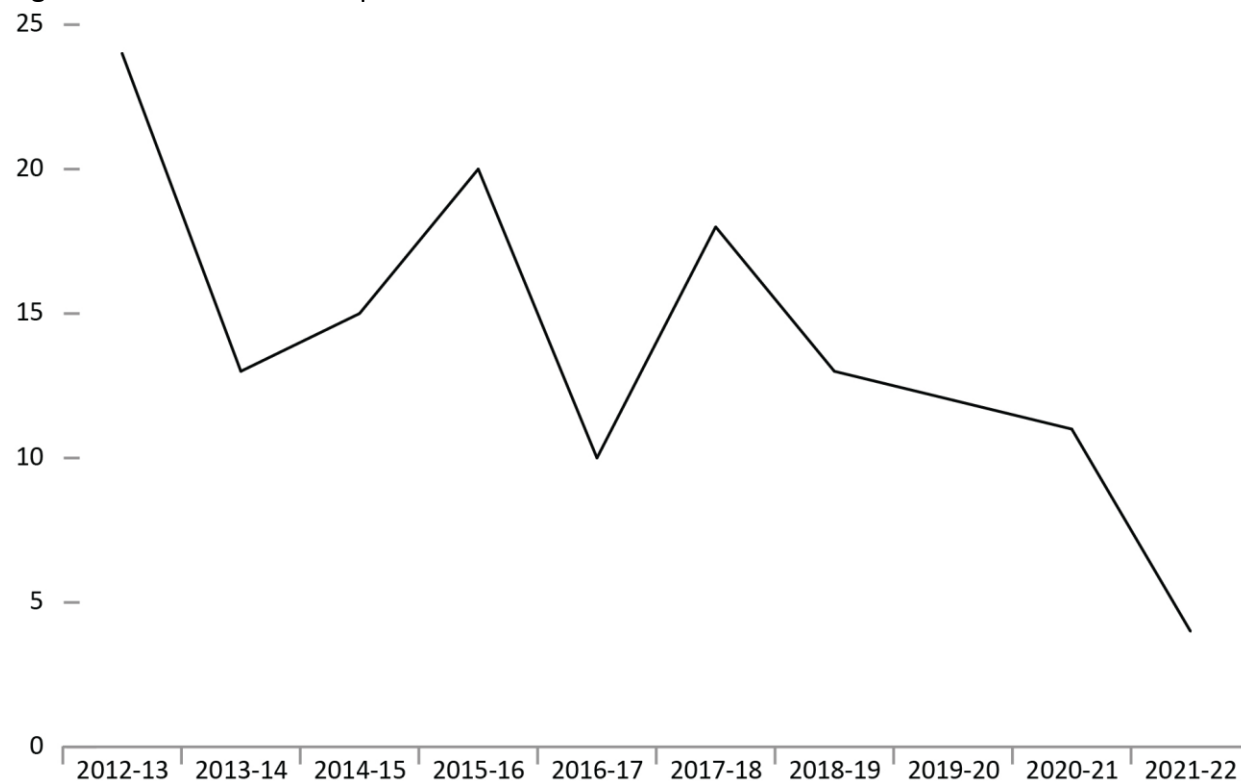
The data on cause of death are subject to change following an official review or investigation, and should be used/interpreted with caution. The data presented were provided by the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics at Statistics Canada, and may not reflect the outcome of recent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

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

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

The number of escapees from federal institutions: 10-year trend

Figure C25 Number of escapees from federal institutions



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- In 2021-22, there were 4 escape incidents involving a total of 4 offenders. 3 of the 4 offenders were recaptured at the time of data extraction.
- Offenders who escaped from federal institutions or Healing Lodges in 2021-22 represented 0.03% of the in-custody population.
- Over the past 10 years, the number of escapees from federal institutions decreased 83.3% from 24 in 2012-13 to 4 in 2021-22.

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 1 offender. These numbers are subject to change further to new information becoming available. Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

The number of escapees from federal institutions: 10-year trend

Table C25 Number of escapees from federal institutions

Fiscal year	Total number of escape incidents	Total number of escapees
2012-13	18	24
2013-14	11	13
2014-15	14	15
2015-16	17	20
2016-17	10	10
2017-18	14	18
2018-19	13	13
2019-20	10	12
2020-21	11	11
2021-22	4	4
Total number of escape incidents and escapees	122	140

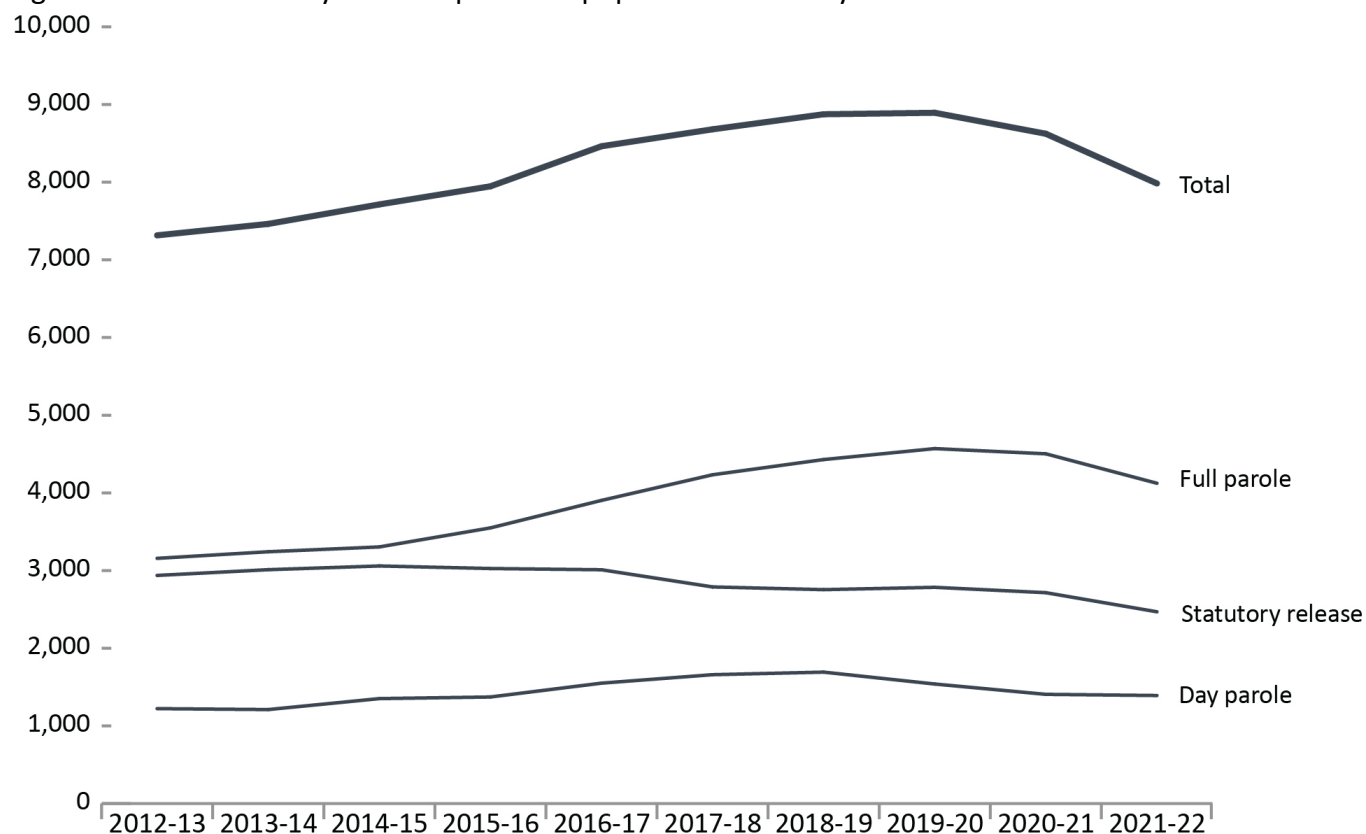
Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

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 1 offender. These numbers are subject to change further to new information becoming available. Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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 5 years (from 2017-18 to 2021-22), the total offender population supervised in the community decreased by 8.0%. For the same period, the total number of offenders on full parole decreased by 2.6% while the proportion of offenders on statutory release decreased by 11.5%. At the end of fiscal year 2021-22, there were 7,350 males and 635 females on active community supervision.
- Over the past 10 years (from 2012-13 to 2021-22), the total offender population supervised in the community increased by 9.1%. For the same period, the total number of offenders on full parole increased by 30.6% and the proportion of offenders on statutory release decreased by 15.9%.

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).

As a result of a data quality issue, supervision information on 1 offender was not available at the time of the data extraction.

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.

CSC offenders in community under supervision: 10-year trend

Table C26 In community under supervision population at fiscal year end

Fiscal 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		
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
2021-22	162	1,229	0	351	3,773	0	122	2,347	0	635	7,349	0	7,984	-7.4

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

Results for "Another sex" were unavailable prior to 2019-20. "Not reported" is abbreviated to "NR" in this table due to formatting.

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).

As a result of a data quality issue, supervision information on 1 offender was not available at the time of the data extraction.

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.

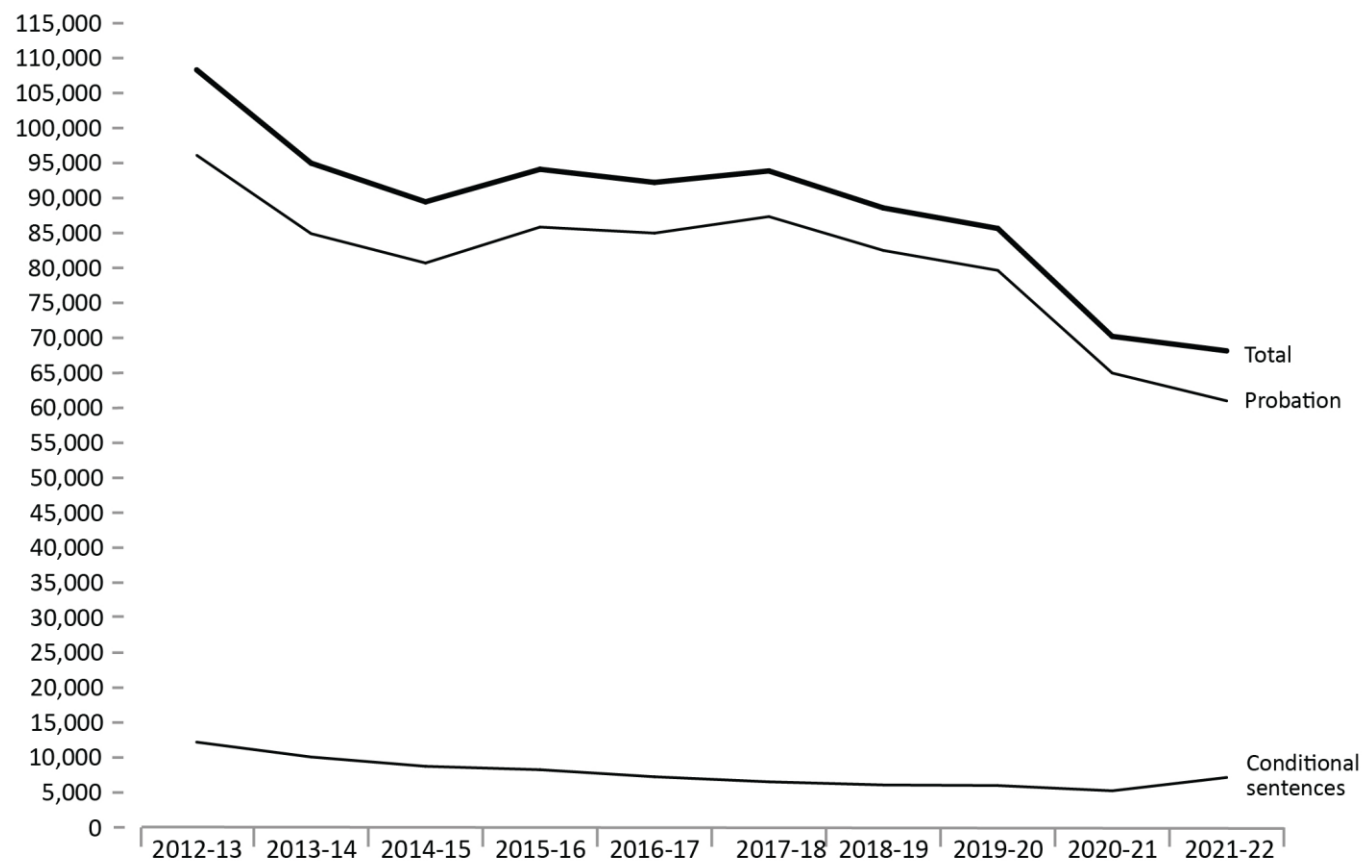
Statutory release refers to a conditional release that is subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the sentence.

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.

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

Figure C27 Average 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 2012-13 to 2021-22, there was a 37.1% decrease in the provincial/territorial community corrections population. The 2021-22 rate was 3.0% lower than in 2020-21 and 27.4% lower than the rate in 2017-18.
- The number of offenders on conditional sentence orders decreased 41.4% from 12,202 in 2012-13 to 7,150 in 2021-22. The 2021-22 rate was 36.3% higher than 2020-21 and 9.5% higher than the rate 5 years prior in 2017-18.
- The number of offenders on probation decreased 36.5% from 2012-13 to 2021-22. The 2021-22 rate was 6.1% lower than in 2020-21 and 30.2% lower than the rate in 2017-18.

Notes

Data points reflect the average daily count of adult offenders on probation/conditional sentence over the 12-month fiscal year period.

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 2 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.

Reported year periods reflect a fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Table C27 Average offender counts

Fiscal year	Average offender counts on probation	Average offender counts on conditional sentence	Total
2012-13	96,116	12,202	108,318
2013-14	84,905	10,077	94,981
2014-15	80,705	8,746	89,451
2015-16	85,845	8,259	94,104
2016-17	84,978	7,249	92,228
2017-18	87,342	6,529	93,871
2018-19	82,500	6,082	88,582
2019-20	79,652	5,996	85,648
2020-21	64,971	5,246	70,216
2021-22	60,994	7,150	68,144

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

Data points reflect the average daily count of adult offenders on probation/conditional sentence over the 12-month fiscal year period.

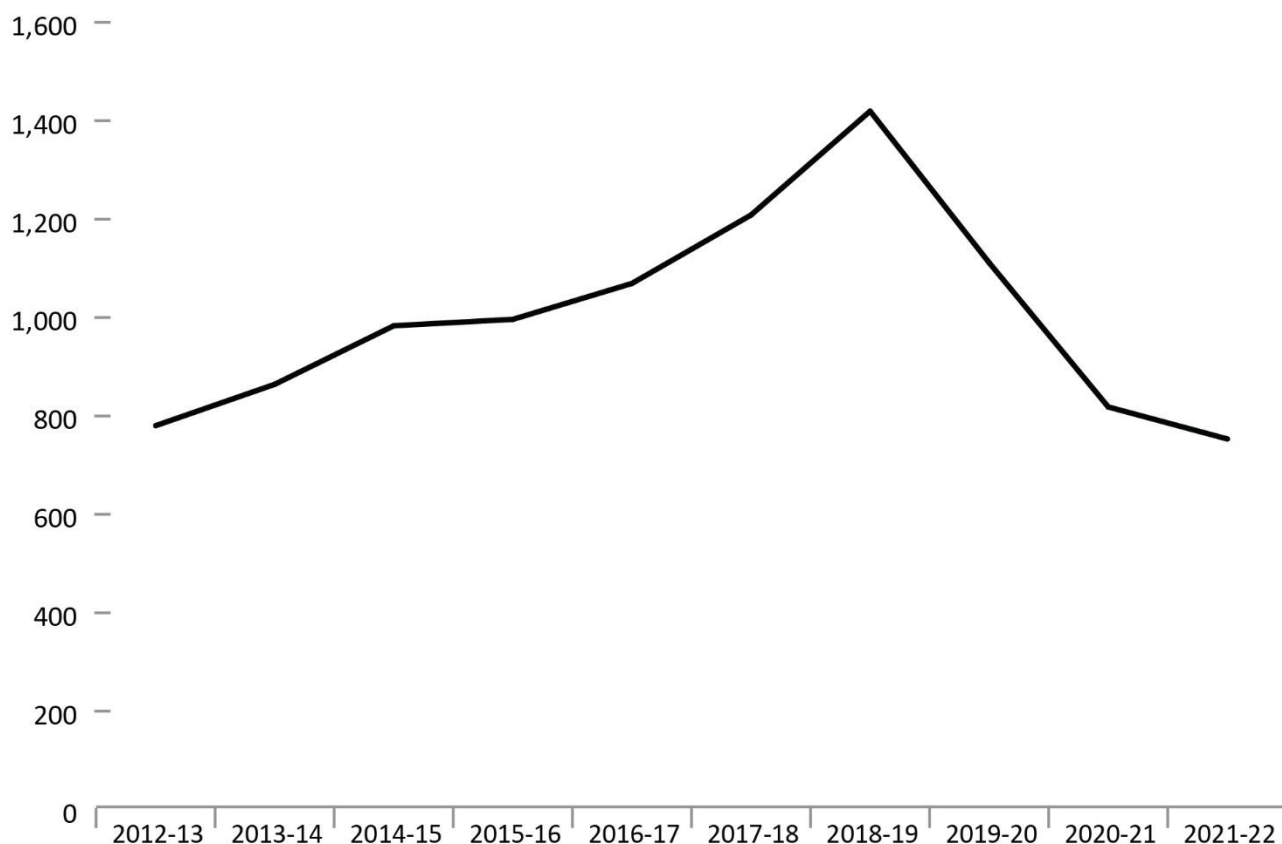
A conditional sentence is a disposition of the court where the offender serves a term of imprisonment in the community under specified conditions. This type of sentence can only be imposed in cases where the term of imprisonment would be less than 2 years. Conditional sentences have been a provincial and territorial sentencing option since September 1996.

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

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Population of offenders on provincial parole: 10-year trend

Figure C28 Average counts of offenders on provincial day or full parole



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

- The number of offenders on provincial parole decreased by 8.1% from 2020-21 to 2021-22 (807 offenders to 742).
- In the 5 years between 2017-18 to 2021-22, there was a 38.0% decrease in the number of offenders on provincial parole, down from 1,197 in 2017-18 to 742 in 2021-22.

Notes

Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. 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.

Reported year periods reflect a fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Population of offenders on provincial parole: 10-year trend

Table C28 Average counts of offenders on provincial day or full parole

Fiscal year	Provincial boards				Parole Board of Canada*	Total	% change
	Quebec	Ontario	Alberta	Total			
2012-13	462	164	NR	626	143	769	100.0
2013-14	527	172	NR	699	154	853	9.8
2014-15	612	207	NR	821	151	972	12.3
2015-16	639	207	NR	846	139	985	1.3
2016-17	701	205	NR	907	151	1,058	6.9
2017-18	792	242	NR	1,034	163	1,197	11.6
2018-19	858	398	NR	1,256	152	1,408	15.0
2019-20	682	289	NR	973	127	1,100	-28.1
2020-21	490	197	2	690	117	807	-36.3
2021-22	489	140	20	649	93	742	-8.8

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

Notes

* Includes provincial offenders on full parole and day parole.

"Not reported" is abbreviated to "NR" in this table due to formatting.

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 is only available beginning in 2020-21. 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.

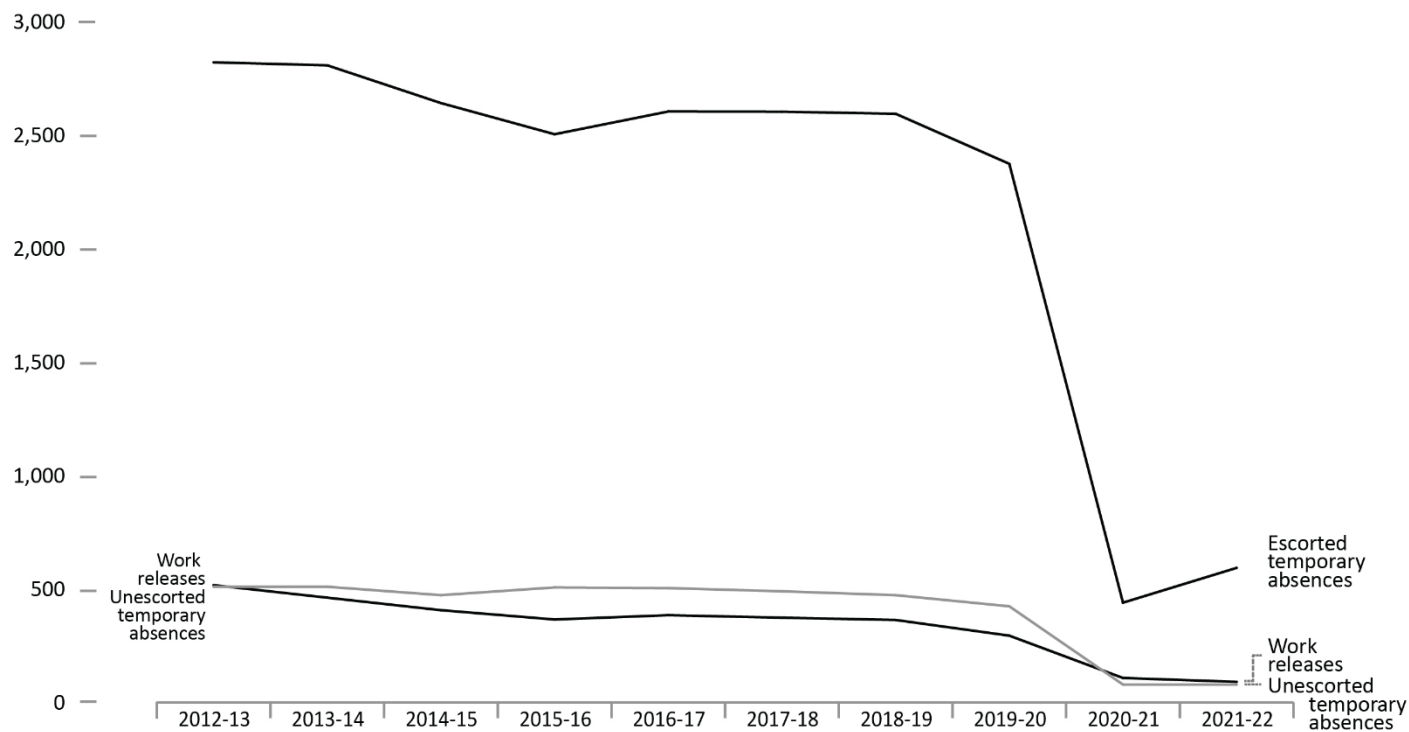
The table includes data from the most recent year available at the time of publication.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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



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 531 in 2021-22. There was a decrease in the number of offenders receiving unescorted temporary absences, from 362 in 2019-20 to 18 in 2021-22.
- The number of offenders receiving work releases has decreased by 87.1%, from 233 in 2019-20 to 30 in 2021-22.
- For the past 10 years (from 2012-13 to 2021-22), the average successful completion rates for escorted temporary absences was 99.6%, 98.6% 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 structured program of release of specified duration for work or community service outside the penitentiary, under the supervision of a staff member or other authorized person or organization.

These numbers depict the number of offenders who received at least 1 temporary absence permit (excluding those for medical purposes) or at least 1 work release. An offender may be granted more than 1 temporary absence permit or work release over a period of time.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Table D1 Number of offenders granted temporary absences and work releases

Fiscal year	Temporary absences				Work releases	
	Escorted		Unescorted		# of offenders	# of permits
	# of offenders	# of permits	# of offenders	# of permits		
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	49,631	411	3,563	345	489
2015-16	2,437	47,072	445	4,080	304	418
2016-17	2,537	48,577	442	3,782	323	481
2017-18	2,536	50,474	428	3,165	312	443
2018-19	2,527	55,927	411	2,819	302	434
2019-20	2,307	51,007	362	2,890	233	314
2020-21	378	2,609	18	59	47	54
2021-22	531	3,863	18	44	30	36

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.

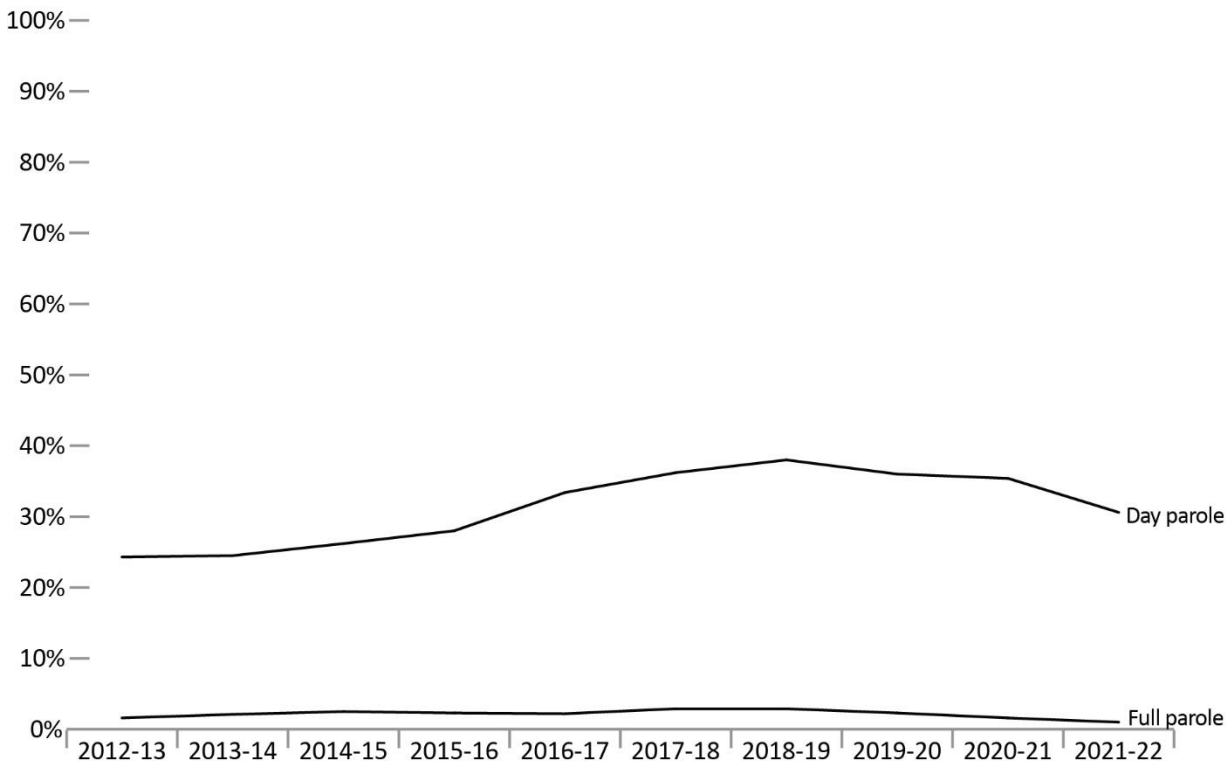
A work release is a structured program of release of specified duration for work or community service outside the penitentiary, under the supervision of a staff member or other authorized person or organization.

These numbers depict the number of offenders who received at least 1 temporary absence permit (excluding those for medical purposes) or at least 1 work release. An offender may be granted more than 1 temporary absence permit or work release over a period of time.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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 2021-22, 30.6% of all releases from federal institutions were on day parole and 1.0% were on full parole.
- In fiscal year 2021-22, 19.8% of releases for Indigenous offenders were on day parole and 0.2% were on full parole compared to 36.3% and 1.4%, respectively, for non-Indigenous offenders.
- Over the past 10 years (from 2012-13 to 2021-22), the percentage of releases on day parole increased from 24.3% to 30.6% and the percentage of releases on full parole decreased from 1.6% to 1.0%.

Notes

The data includes all releases from a federal institution or Healing Lodge in a given fiscal year excluding offenders with quashed sentences, offenders who died in custody, LTSO releases, offenders released at warrant expiry and offenders transferred to foreign countries. An offender may be released more than once during the reporting timeframe in cases where a previous release was subject to revocation, suspension, temporary detention, interruption or in cases where an offender served more than 1 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.

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

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Table D2 Offenders released from a federal institution or Healing Lodge

Fiscal 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
2012-13	# 320	7	1,969	1,508	110	5,564	1,828	117	7,533
	% 16.3	0.4		27.1	2.0		24.3	1.6	
2013-14	# 289	19	2,045	1,593	144	5,636	1,882	163	7,681
	% 14.1	0.9		28.3	2.6		24.5	2.1	
2014-15	# 311	10	2,077	1,664	175	5,455	1,975	185	7,532
	% 15.0	0.5		30.5	3.2		26.2	2.5	
2015-16	# 343	14	2,047	1,787	164	5,569	2,130	178	7,616
	% 16.8	0.7		32.1	2.9		28.0	2.3	
2016-17	# 436	14	2,048	2,091	153	5,529	2,527	167	7,577
	% 21.3	0.7		37.8	2.8		33.4	2.2	
2017-18	# 504	25	2,076	2,118	183	5,174	2,622	208	7,250
	% 24.3	1.2		40.9	3.5		36.2	2.9	
2018-19	# 554	33	2,020	2,129	175	5,044	2,683	208	7,064
	% 27.4	1.6		42.2	3.5		38.0	2.9	
2019-20	# 516	24	2,169	2,025	140	4,892	2,541	164	7,061
	% 23.8	1.1		41.4	2.9		36.0	2.3	
2020-21	# 489	16	2,087	1,824	86	4,451	2,313	102	6,538
	% 23.4	0.8		41.0	1.9		35.4	1.6	
2021-22	# 436	5	2,204	1,528	57	4,205	1,964	62	6,409
	% 19.8	0.2		36.3	1.4		30.6	1.0	

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

The data includes all releases from a federal institution or Healing Lodge in a given fiscal year excluding offenders with quashed sentences, offenders who died in custody, LTSO releases, offenders released at warrant expiry and offenders transferred to foreign countries. An offender may be released more than once during the reporting timeframe in cases where a previous release was subject to revocation, suspension, temporary detention, interruption or in cases where an offender served more than 1 sentence.

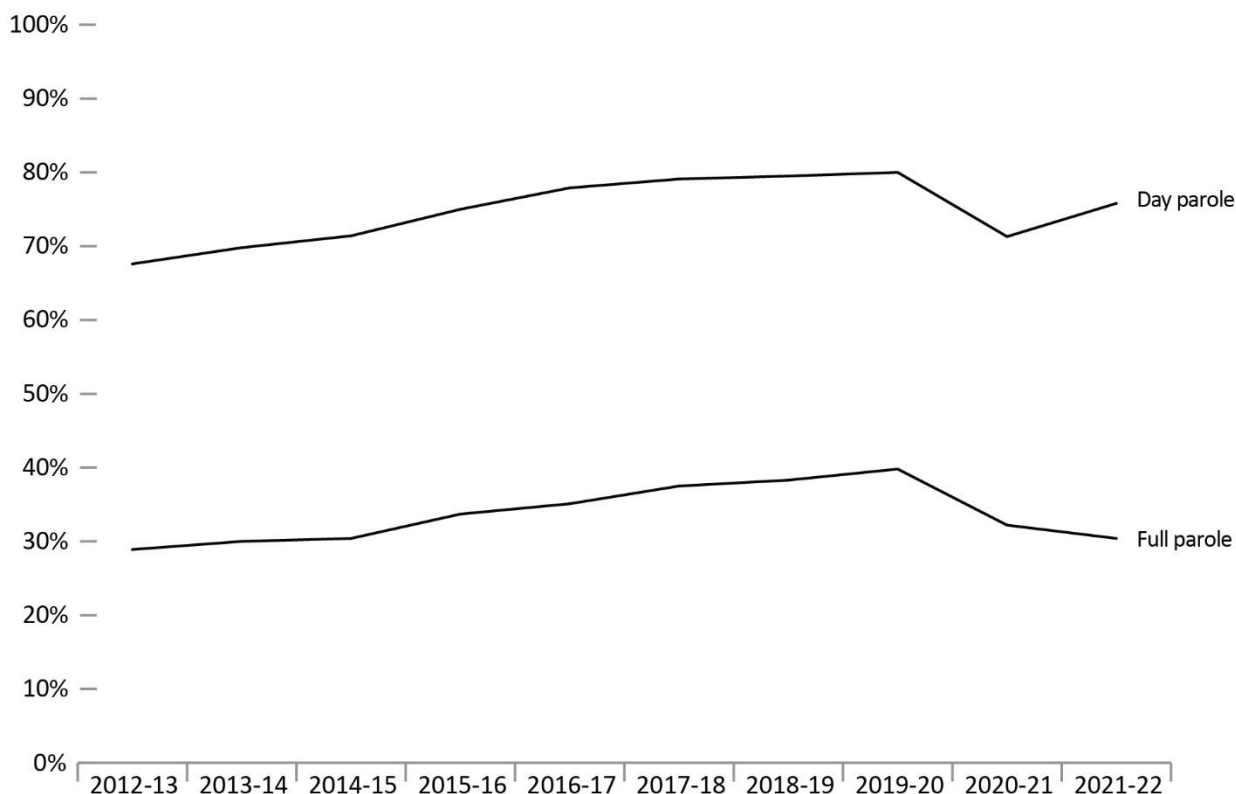
Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada whereby offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless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

Percentage is calculated based on the number of day and full paroles compared to the total releases for each offender group. Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. 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 2021-22, the federal day parole grant rate* increased to 75.8%, which is a 4.4% increase compared to the previous year.
- In 2021-22, the federal full parole grant rate* decreased to 30.4%, which is a 1.8% decrease compared to the previous year.
- Over the past 10 years (from 2012-13 to 2021-22), female offenders had a much higher grant rate* of federal day parole and full parole (89.1% and 46.4%) than male offenders (73.6% and 32.9%).

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 they do not wish to be considered for full parole.

Not included were offenders in the category 'Another gender'.

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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Table D3 Federal parole grant rates*

Type of release	Fiscal year	Granted		Denied		Grant rate* (%)			APR	
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Total	Directed	Total
Day parole	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	298	3,023	51	1,282	85.4	70.2	71.4	38	45
	2015-16	291	3,093	52	1,078	84.8	74.2	75.0	86	90
	2016-17	399	3,445	47	1,042	89.5	76.8	77.9	80	83
	2017-18	437	3,612	30	1,039	93.6	77.7	79.1	100	106
	2018-19	469	3,737	27	1,055	94.6	78.0	79.5	56	58
	2019-20	435	3,590	35	972	92.6	78.7	80.0	48	48
	2020-21	352	3,409	49	1,462	87.8	70.0	71.3	25	25
	2021-22	383	2,919	24	1,031	94.1	73.9	75.8	20	22
Full parole	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	2,383	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	138	1,282	140	2,844	49.6	31.1	32.2	37	38
	2021-22	111	961	143	2,307	43.7	29.4	30.4	23	23

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 they do not wish to be considered for full parole.

Not included were offenders in the category 'Another gender'.

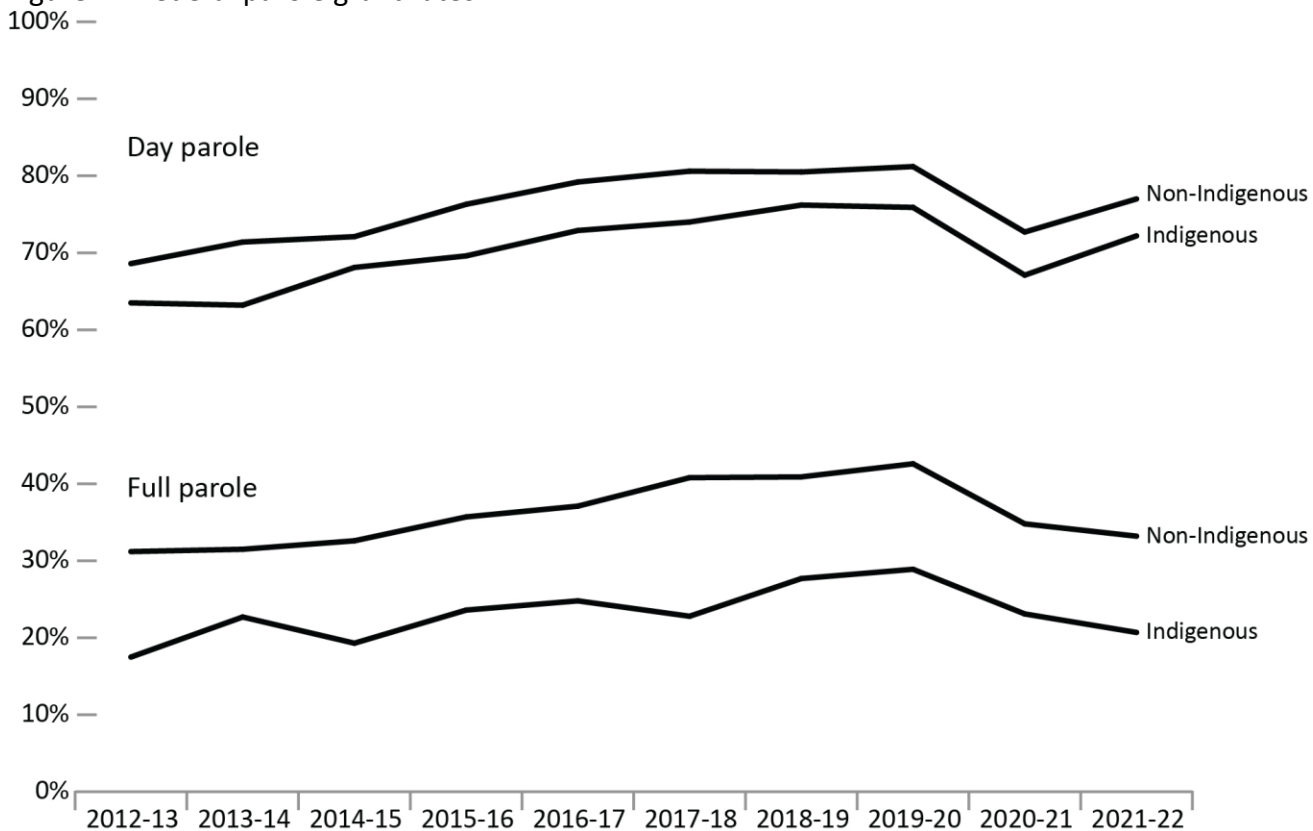
On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (*Abolition of Early Parole Act*) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for Schedule II and non-Schedule offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review. These offenders are 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Figure D4 Federal parole grant rates*



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2021-22, the federal day parole grant rate increased for both Indigenous offenders (72.2%; +5.1%) and non-Indigenous offenders (77.0%; +4.2%) compared to 2020-21.
- In 2021-22, the federal full parole grant rate decreased for both Indigenous offenders (20.7%; -2.4%) and non-Indigenous offenders (33.2%; -1.6%) compared to 2020-21.
- Over the past 10 years (from 2012-13 to 2021-22), lower federal day and full parole grant rates were reported for Indigenous offenders (70.7%; 23.4%) than for non-Indigenous offenders (76.1%; 36.3%).

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 they do 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Table D4 Federal parole grant rates*

Type of release	Fiscal year	Granted		Denied		Grant rate (%)			APR	
		Ind.	Non-Ind.	Ind.	Non-Ind.	Ind.	Non-Ind.	Total	Directed	Total
Day parole	2012-13	568	2,542	327	1,161	63.5	68.6	67.6	14	21
	2013-14	532	2,540	310	1,016	63.2	71.4	69.8	39	47
	2014-15	574	2,747	269	1,064	68.1	72.1	71.4	38	45
	2015-16	617	2,767	270	860	69.6	76.3	75.0	86	90
	2016-17	715	3,129	266	823	72.9	79.2	77.9	80	83
	2017-18	829	3,220	292	777	74.0	80.6	79.1	100	106
	2018-19	940	3,266	293	789	76.2	80.5	79.5	56	58
	2019-20	906	3,119	287	720	75.9	81.2	80.0	48	48
	2020-21	868	2,893	425	1,086	67.1	72.7	71.3	25	25
	2021-22	774	2,528	298	757	72.2	77.0	75.8	20	22
Full parole	2012-13	101	903	477	1,993	17.5	31.2	28.9	26	26
	2013-14	126	862	429	1,876	22.7	31.5	30.0	126	142
	2014-15	109	947	456	1,957	19.3	32.6	30.4	119	137
	2015-16	137	1,022	443	1,838	23.6	35.7	33.7	166	185
	2016-17	156	1,219	473	2,068	24.8	37.1	35.1	122	126
	2017-18	171	1,345	580	1,952	22.8	40.8	37.5	161	165
	2018-19	235	1,373	613	1,982	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	1,195	748	2,236	23.1	34.8	32.2	37	38
	2021-22	162	910	620	1,830	20.7	33.2	30.4	23	23

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes

Indigenous (Ind.) and non-Indigenous (Non-Ind.) are abbreviated in this table due to formatting.

*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.

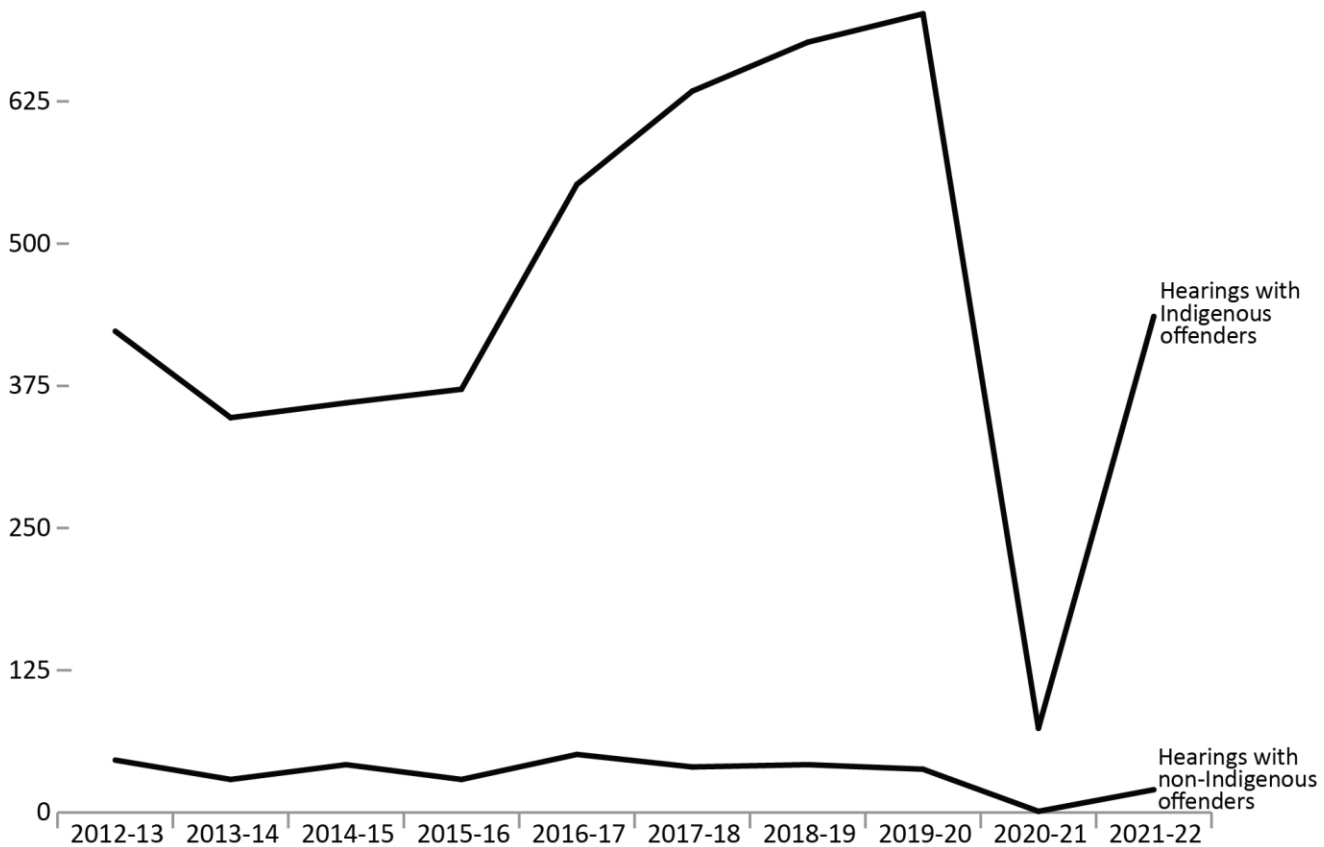
Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. The Parole Board of Canada must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender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

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Figure D5 Federal Elder-Assisted parole hearings
750 –



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- After reporting a decrease of 89.9% in 2020-21 due to health and safety measures put in place to address the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of federal Elder-Assisted parole hearings increased significantly in 2021-22 (to 456 from 75).
- In 2021-22, 28.3% (436) of all federal parole hearings involving Indigenous offenders were Elder-Assisted Hearings.
- In 2021-22, 0.5% (20) 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Table D5 Federal Elder-Assisted parole hearings

Fiscal year	Indigenous offenders			Non-Indigenous offenders			All offenders		
	Total			Total			Total		
	hearings	With an Elder		hearings	With an Elder		hearings	With an Elder	
	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%
2012-13	1,329	423	31.8	4,615	46	1.0	5,944	469	7.9
2013-14	947	347	36.6	3,641	29	0.8	4,588	376	8.2
2014-15	896	360	40.2	3,805	42	1.1	4,701	402	8.6
2015-16	973	372	38.2	3,937	29	0.7	4,910	401	8.2
2016-17	1,312	552	42.1	4,468	51	1.1	5,780	603	10.4
2017-18	1,559	634	40.7	4,826	40	0.8	6,385	674	10.6
2018-19	1,637	677	41.4	4,923	42	0.9	6,560	719	11.0
2019-20	1,602	702	43.8	4,530	38	0.8	6,132	740	12.1
2020-21	1,735	74	4.3	4,389	1	<0.1	6,124	75	1.2
2021-22	1,541	436	28.3	3,806	20	0.5	5,347	456	8.5

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes

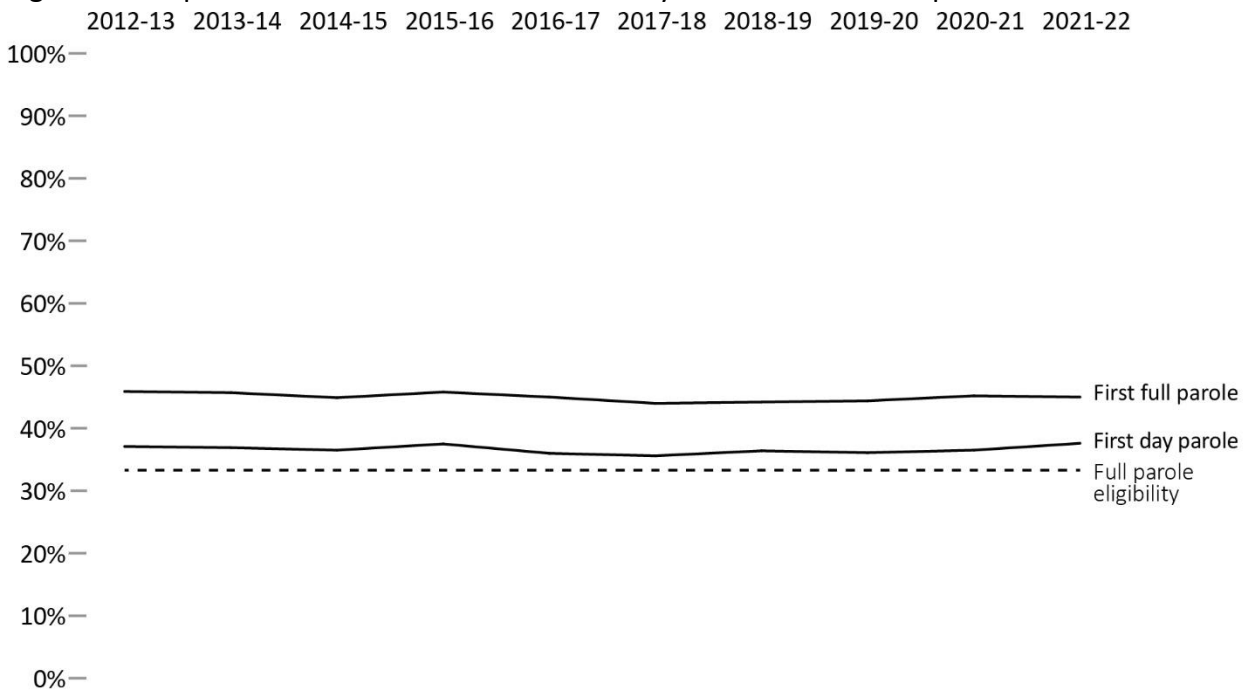
The term Elder also refers to a Cultural Advisor as defined in section 11.1.1.5 of the Decision-Making Policy Manual.

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. Due to self-identification, past "Indigenous" and "Non-Indigenous" offender figures may fluctuate from one report to another.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2021-22, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences increased 1.1% to 37.6% from the previous year.
- The proportion of sentence served prior to the first federal full parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences remained stable (45.0%; -0.2%) in 2021-22 when compared to the previous year.
- In 2021-22, male offenders served a higher proportion of their sentences before being released on their first federal day parole and full parole (38.1%; 45.4%) than female offenders (34.5%; 42.0%).
- In 2021-22, female offenders served an average of 3.3% less of their sentence prior to their first federal day parole release while male offenders served an average of 1.1% more of their sentence prior to their first federal day parole release compared to 2012-13.
- In 2021-22, female offenders served an average of 2.9% less of their sentence before their first federal full parole release while the average proportion of sentence served by male offenders before their first federal full parole release remained relatively stable (-0.6%) compared to 2012-13.

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 they do 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 7 years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Fiscal year	First federal day parole			First federal full parole		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
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	31.6	37.0	36.4	41.1	44.6	44.2
2019-20	30.0	36.9	36.1	41.2	44.8	44.4
2020-21	33.0	36.9	36.5	42.2	45.6	45.2
2021-22	34.5	38.1	37.6	42.0	45.4	45.0

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 they do 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 7 years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Proportion of sentence served prior to being released on parole by Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders: 10-year trend

Figure D7a. Proportion of sentence served in custody before first federal day parole
2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22

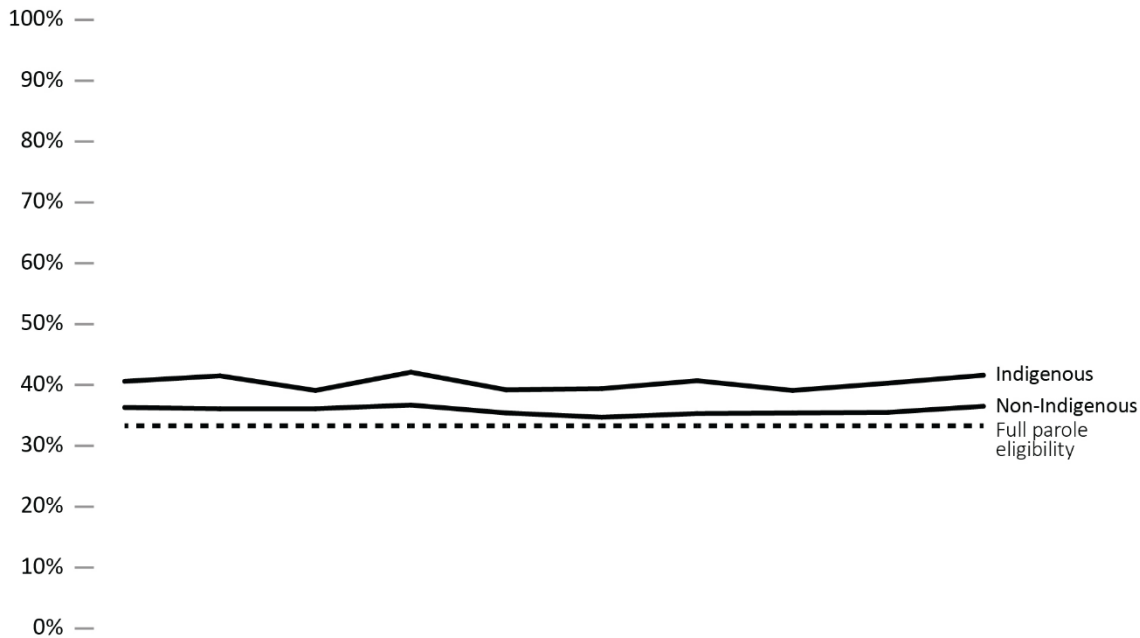
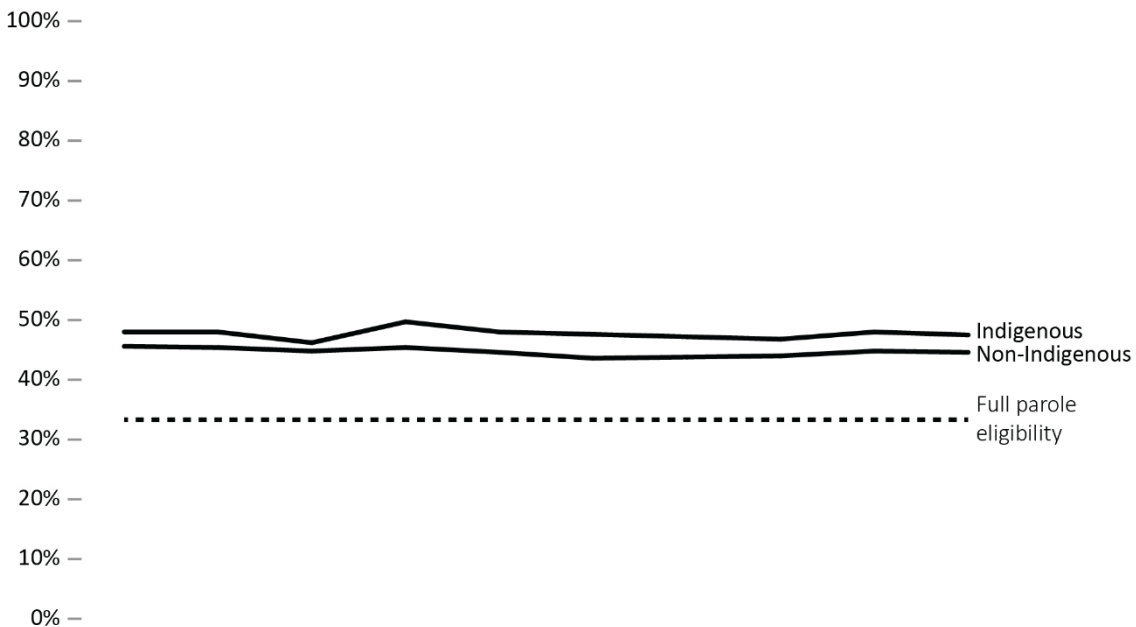


Figure D7b. Proportion of sentence served in custody before first federal full parole
2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2021-22, Indigenous offenders served higher proportions of their sentences before being released on their first federal day parole and full parole (41.6%; 47.5%) than non-Indigenous offenders (36.5%; 44.6%).

- In 2021-22, Indigenous offenders served an average of 1.0% more of their sentence before their first federal day parole release while the average proportion of sentence served by non-Indigenous offenders before their first federal day parole release remained stable (+0.2%) compared to 2012-13.
- In 2021-22, the average proportion of sentence served by Indigenous offenders before their first federal full parole release remained stable (-0.5%) while non-Indigenous offenders served an average of 1.0% less of their sentences before their first federal full parole release compared to 2012-13.

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 they do 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 7 years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Proportion of sentence served prior to being released on parole by Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders: 10-year trend

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

Fiscal year	First federal day parole			First federal full parole		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
2012-13	40.6	36.3	37.1	48.0	45.6	45.9
2013-14	41.5	36.1	36.9	48.0	45.4	45.7
2014-15	39.1	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	48.0	44.6	45.0
2017-18	39.4	34.7	35.6	47.6	43.6	44.0
2018-19	40.7	35.3	36.4	47.2	43.8	44.2
2019-20	39.1	35.4	36.1	46.8	44.0	44.4
2020-21	40.3	35.5	36.5	48.0	44.8	45.2
2021-22	41.6	36.5	37.6	47.5	44.6	45.0

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 they do not wish to be considered for full parole.

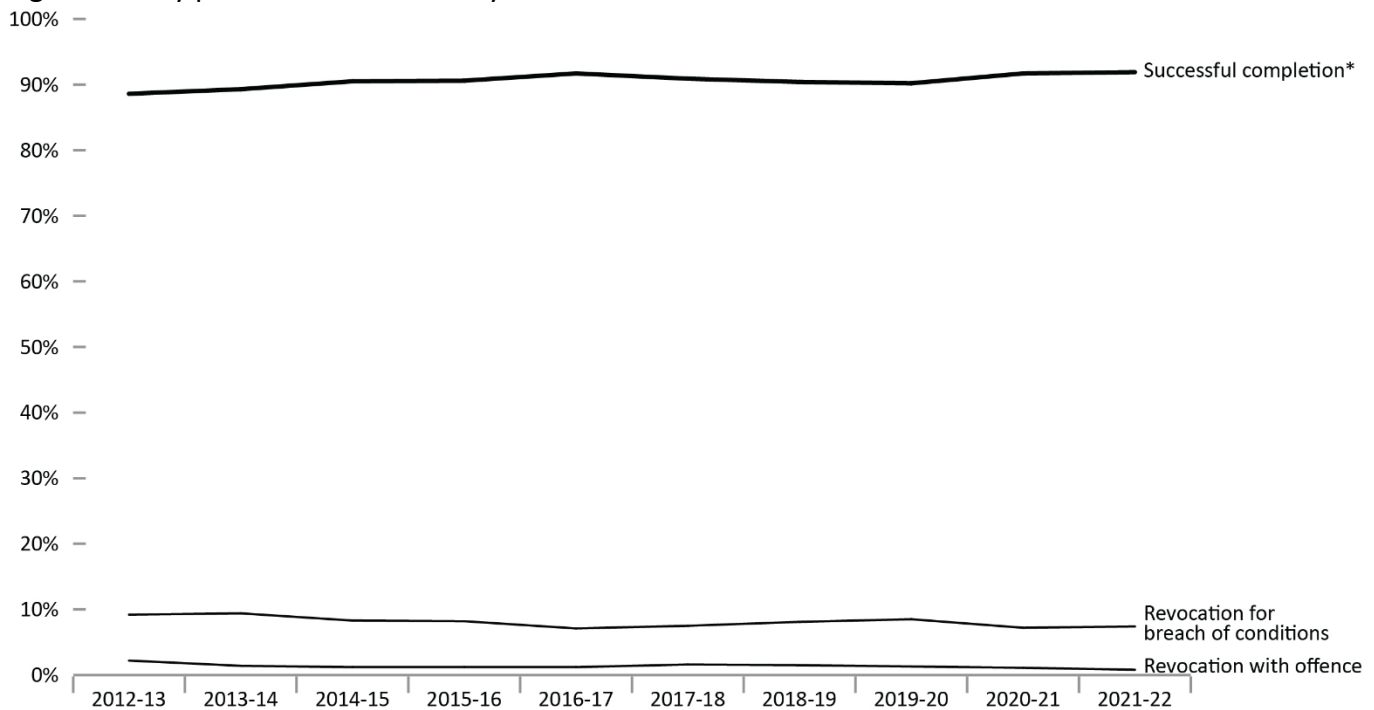
Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the Parole Board of Canada in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution, half-way house, or 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 7 years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Outcome of federal day parole supervision periods

Figure D8 Day parole outcomes – 10-year trend



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In the past 10 years (from 2012-13 to 2021-22), the successful completion* rate of federal day parole supervision periods was on average 90.6%.
- In 2021-22, the successful completion* rate of federal day parole supervision periods remained stable (91.9%; +0.2%) compared to 2020-21.
- During the 5-year period between 2017-18 and 2021-22, the successful completion* rate of federal regular day parole supervision periods was on average 4.7% lower than the rate of federal accelerated parole review (APR) day parole supervision periods (90.9% and 95.6%, respectively).
- The rate of violent reoffending of federal day parole supervision periods has been very low in the past 5 years, averaging 0.2%.

Notes

*Federal parole outcomes reflect the performance of offenders who were on conditional release during the supervision period in question. Supervision periods end in one of the following ways: (1) Successful completion: supervision periods that are completed without a breach of condition or a new offence; (2) Revocation for breach of condition: a positive intervention, which reduces the risk of reoffending; (3) Revocation with non-violent / violent offence: a negative end to the supervision period, which results in a new conviction.

Accelerated Parole Review (APR): A parole review mechanism – eliminated on March 28, 2011, under the *Abolition of Early Parole Act (AEPA)* – that was available to non-violent offenders serving a first-time sentence in a federal institution. These offenders became eligible for APR after serving the greater of six months or one-sixth of their sentence. The AEPA’s transitional provisions have been a matter of federal and provincial litigation, which has resulted in variations in their application across Canada.

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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Outcome of federal day parole supervision periods

Table D8 Day parole outcomes

Federal day parole Outcomes	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completion*										
Regular	3,469	90.9	3,628	90.2	3,714	90.1	3,523	91.6	2,991	91.8
Accelerated	84	93.3	75	98.7	57	91.9	42	97.7	24	100
Total	3,553	90.9	3,703	90.4	3,771	90.2	3,565	91.7	3,015	91.9
Revocation for breach of conditions										
Regular	287	7.5	329	8.2	353	8.6	280	7.3	242	7.4
Accelerated	6	6.7	1	1.3	4	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	293	7.5	330	8.1	357	8.5	280	7.2	242	7.4
Revocation with non-violent offence										
Regular	55	1.4	55	1.4	45	1.1	33	0.9	25	0.8
Accelerated	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	2.3	0	0.0
Total	55	1.4	55	1.3	46	1.1	34	0.9	25	0.8
Revocation with violent offence										
Regular	7	0.2	8	0.2	9	0.2	9	0.2	0.0	0.0
Accelerated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	7	0.2	8	0.2	9	0.2	9	0.2	0.0	0.0
Total regular	3,818	97.7	4,020	98.1	4,121	98.5	3,845	98.9	3,258	99.3
Total accelerated	90	2.3	76	1.9	62	1.5	43	1.1	24	0.7
Total (regular and accelerated)	3,908	100	4,096	100	4,183	100	3,888	100	3,282	100

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes

*Federal parole outcomes reflect the performance of offenders who were on conditional release during the supervision period in question. Supervision periods end in one of the following ways: (1) Successful completion: supervision periods that are completed without a breach of condition or a new offence; (2) Revocation for breach of condition: a positive intervention, which reduces the risk of reoffending; (3) Revocation with non-violent / violent offence: a negative end to the supervision period, which results in a new conviction.

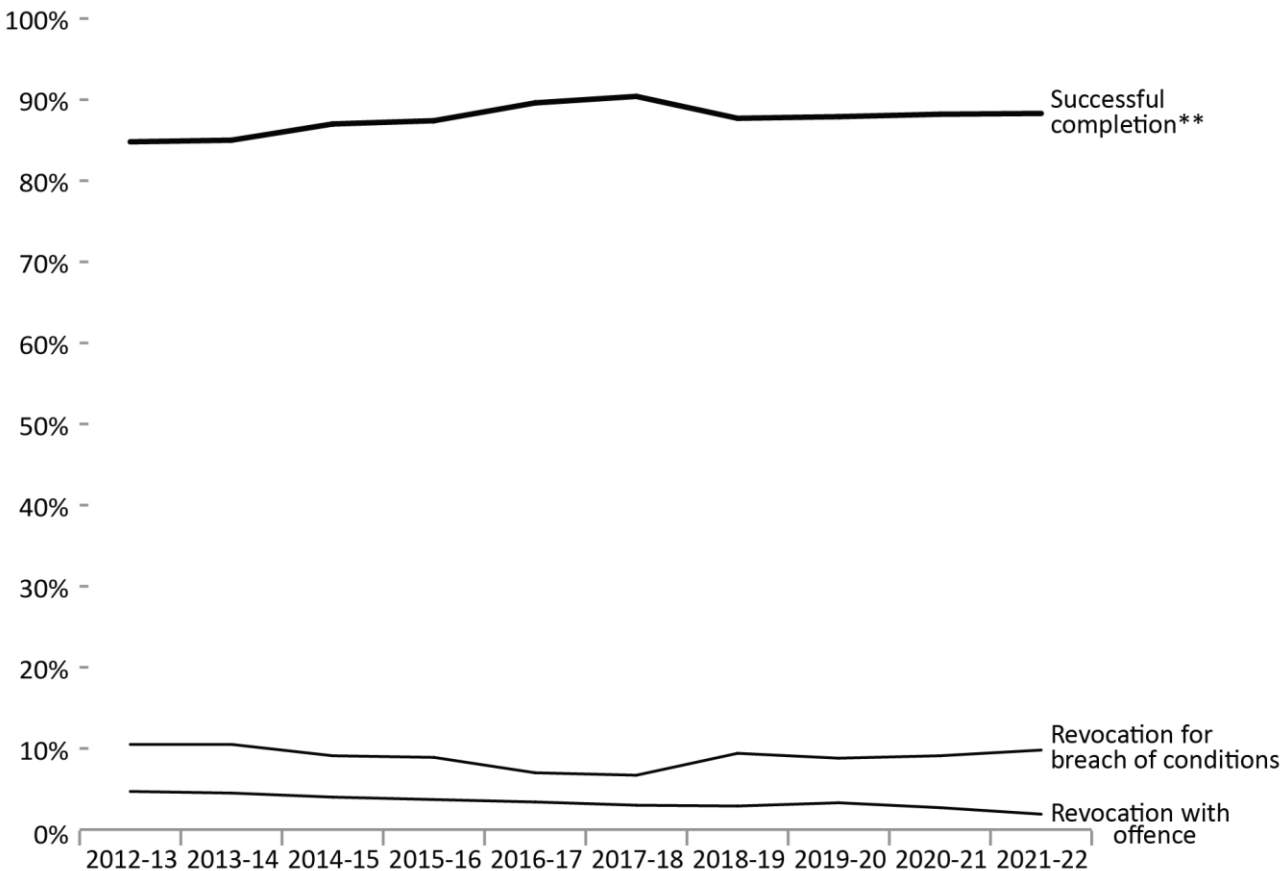
Accelerated Parole Review (APR): A parole review mechanism – eliminated on March 28, 2011, under the *Abolition of Early Parole Act (AEPA)* – that was available to non-violent offenders serving a first-time sentence in a federal institution. These offenders became eligible for APR after serving the greater of six months or one-sixth of their sentence. The AEPA's transitional provisions have been a matter of federal and provincial litigation, which has resulted in variations in their application across Canada.

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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Outcome of federal full parole supervision periods

Figure D9 Full parole outcomes* – 10-year trend



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In the past 10 years (from 2012-13 to 2021-22), the successful completion** rate of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving determinate sentences was on average 87.7%.
- During the 5-year period between 2017-18 and 2021-22, the successful completion** rate of federal regular full parole supervision periods was on average 4.9% lower than the rate of federal accelerated parole review (APR) full parole supervision periods (88.0% and 92.9%, respectively).
- The rate of violent reoffending of federal full parole supervision periods has been relatively low in the past 5 years, averaging 0.6% (and ranging from 0.3% to 0.8%).

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.

**Federal parole outcomes reflect the performance of offenders who were on conditional release during the supervision period in question. Supervision periods end in one of the following ways: (1) Successful completion: supervision periods that are completed without a breach of condition or a new offence; (2) Revocation for breach of condition: a positive intervention, which reduces the risk of reoffending; (3) Revocation with non-violent / violent offence: a negative end to the supervision period, which results in a new conviction.

Accelerated Parole Review (APR): A parole review mechanism – eliminated on March 28, 2011, under the *Abolition of Early Parole Act (AEPA)* – that was available to non-violent offenders serving a first-time sentence in a federal institution. These offenders became eligible for APR after serving the greater of six months or one-sixth of their sentence. The AEPA’s transitional provisions have been a matter of federal and provincial litigation, which has resulted in variations in their application across Canada.

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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Outcome of federal full parole supervision periods

Table D9 Full parole outcomes*

Federal full parole Outcomes	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completion **										
Regular	968	90.6	1,063	86.9	1,171	87.6	1,177	87.7	1,169	87.8
Accelerated	102	88.7	114	95.8	104	91.2	97	94.2	83	95.4
Total	1,070	90.4	1,177	87.7	1,275	87.9	1,274	88.2	1,252	88.3
Revocation for breach of conditions										
Regular	71	6.6	122	10.0	120	9.0	127	9.5	135	10.1
Accelerated	8	7.0	4	3.4	7	6.1	5	4.9	4	4.6
Total	79	6.7	126	9.4	127	8.8	132	9.1	139	9.8
Revocation with non-violent offence										
Regular	24	2.2	28	2.3	36	2.7	35	2.6	18	1.4
Accelerated	5	4.3	1	0.8	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	29	2.4	29	2.2	37	2.6	35	2.4	18	1.3
Revocation with violent offence										
Regular	6	0.6	10	0.8	9	0.7	3	0.2	9	0.7
Accelerated	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8	1	1.0	0	0.0
Total	6	0.5	10	0.7	11	0.8	4	0.3	9	0.6
Total regular	1,069	90.3	1,223	91.1	1,336	92.1	1,342	92.9	1,331	93.9
Total accelerated	115	9.7	119	8.9	114	7.9	103	7.1	87	6.1
Total (regular and accelerated)	1,184	100	1,342	100	1,450	100	1,445	100	1,418	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.

**Federal parole outcomes reflect the performance of offenders who were on conditional release during the supervision period in question. Supervision periods end in one of the following ways: (1) Successful completion: supervision periods that are completed without a breach of condition or a new offence; (2) Revocation for breach of condition: a positive intervention, which reduces the risk of reoffending; (3) Revocation with non-violent / violent offence: a negative end to the supervision period, which results in a new conviction.

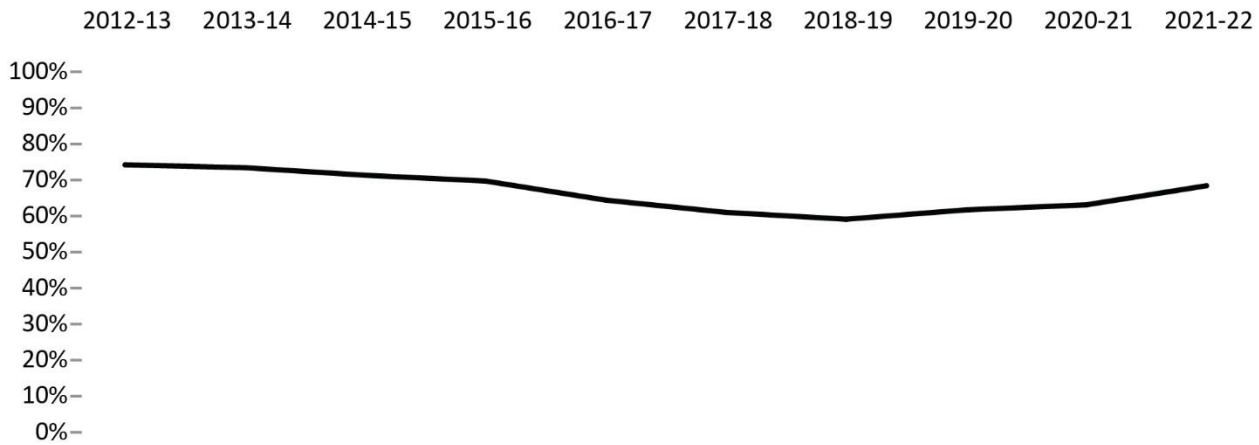
Accelerated Parole Review (APR): A parole review mechanism – eliminated on March 28, 2011, under the *Abolition of Early Parole Act (AEPA)* – that was available to non-violent offenders serving a first-time sentence in a federal institution. These offenders became eligible for APR after serving the greater of six months or one-sixth of their sentence. The AEPA's transitional provisions have been a matter of federal and provincial litigation, which has resulted in variations in their application across Canada.

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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Figure D10 Percentage* of offenders released on statutory release



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- In fiscal year 2021-22, 68.4% of all releases from federal institutions were at statutory release.
- In fiscal year 2021-22, 80.0% of releases for Indigenous offenders were at statutory release compared to 62.3% of releases for non-Indigenous offenders.
- Over the past 10 years (from 2012-13 to 2021-22), the percentage of releases at statutory release decreased from 74.2% to 68.1%.

Notes

The data includes all releases from a federal institution or Healing Lodge in a given fiscal year excluding offenders with quashed sentences, offenders who died in custody, LTSO releases, offenders released at warrant expiry and offenders transferred to foreign countries. An offender may be released more than once during the reporting timeframe in cases where a previous release was subject to revocation, suspension, temporary detention, interruption or in cases where an offender served more than 1 sentence.

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

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

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Table D10 Offenders released on statutory release

Fiscal year	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Total offender population		
	Statutory release	Total releases	%*	Statutory release	Total releases	%*	Statutory release	Total releases	%*
2012-13	1,642	1,969	83.4	3,946	5,564	70.9	5,588	7,533	74.2
2013-14	1,737	2,045	84.9	3,899	5,636	69.2	5,636	7,681	73.4
2014-15	1,756	2,077	84.5	3,616	5,455	66.3	5,372	7,532	71.3
2015-16	1,690	2,047	82.6	3,618	5,569	65.0	5,308	7,616	69.7
2016-17	1,598	2,048	78.0	3,285	5,529	59.4	4,883	7,577	64.4
2017-18	1,547	2,076	74.5	2,873	5,174	55.5	4,420	7,250	61.0
2018-19	1,433	2,020	70.9	2,740	5,044	54.3	4,173	7,064	59.1
2019-20	1,629	2,169	75.1	2,727	4,892	55.7	4,356	7,061	61.7
2020-21	1,582	2,087	75.8	2,541	4,451	57.1	4,123	6,538	63.1
2021-22	1,763	2,204	80.0	2,620	4,205	62.3	4,383	6,409	68.4

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

The data includes all releases from a federal institution or Healing Lodge in a given fiscal year excluding offenders with quashed sentences, offenders who died in custody, LTSO releases, offenders released at warrant expiry and offenders transferred to foreign countries. An offender may be released more than once during the reporting timeframe in cases where a previous release was subject to revocation, suspension, temporary detention, interruption or in cases where an offender served more than 1 sentence.

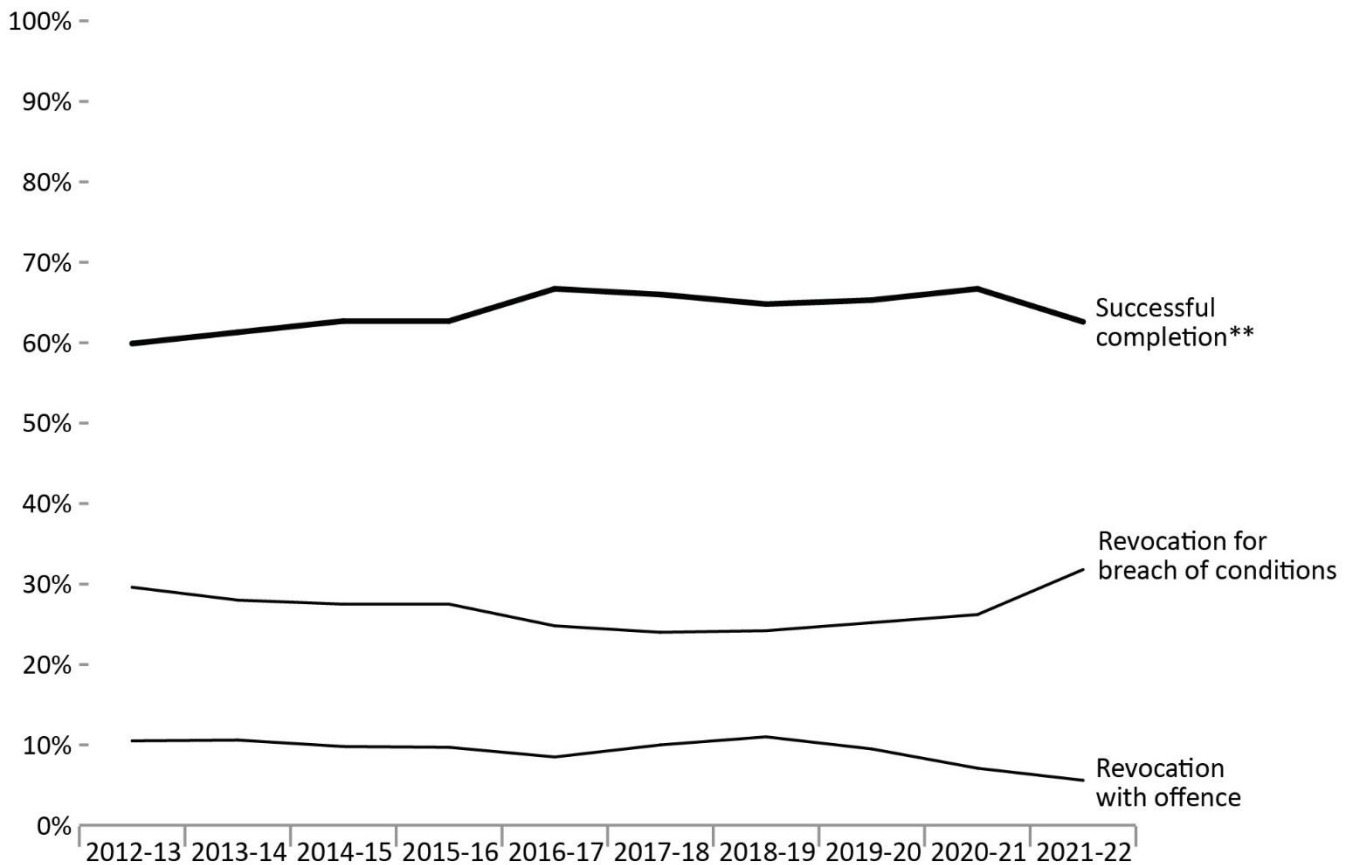
Statutory release refers to a conditional release that is subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the sentence.

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

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Outcome of federal statutory release supervision periods

Figure D11 Statutory release* outcomes – 10-year trend



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2021-22, the successful completion** rate of statutory release* supervision periods decreased 4.1% to 62.6% compared to 2020-21.
- Over the past 5 years (from 2017-18 to 2021-22), the revocation with violent offence rates were, on average, 8.4 times higher for offenders on statutory release* than for offenders on federal day parole and 2.4 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 past 5 years (from 2017-18 to 2021-22).

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 not detained, will be subject to statutory release after serving two-thirds of their sentence if they are not on full parole at that time. On statutory release, an offender is subject to supervision until the end of their sentence.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Outcome of federal statutory release supervision periods

Table D11 Statutory release* outcomes

Statutory release* outcomes	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completion**	3,558	66.0	3,289	64.8	3,392	65.3	3,336	66.7	3,218	62.6
Revocation for breach of conditions	1,291	24.0	1,230	24.2	1,308	25.2	1,311	26.2	1,634	31.8
Revocation with non-violent offence	463	8.6	462	9.1	401	7.7	289	5.8	251	4.9
Revocation with violent offence	76	1.4	94	1.9	93	1.8	67	1.3	39	0.8
Total	5,388	100	5,075	100	5,194	100	5,003	100	5,142	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.

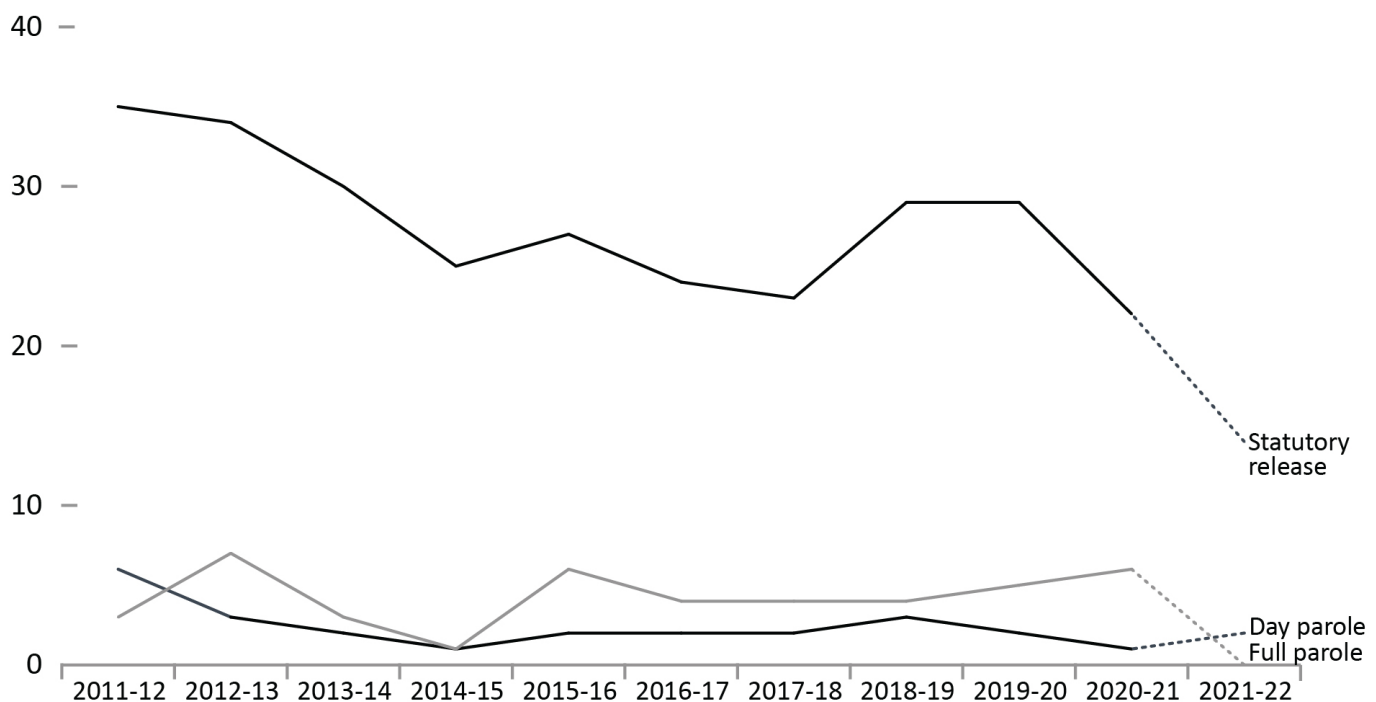
Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

An offender serving a determinate sentence, if not detained, will be subject to statutory release after serving two-thirds of their sentence if they are not on full parole at that time. On statutory release, an offender is subject to supervision until the end of their sentence.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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 10-year period between 2011-12 and 2020-21*, the number of convictions for a violent offence for offenders on federal conditional release decreased 40.9% (from 137 in 2011-12 to 81 in 2020-21). Of offenders on day parole, there was an average of 7.0 convictions for violent offences annually and for offenders on full parole, 8.7 convictions compared to an annual average of 94.0 by offenders on statutory release.
- During the 10-year period between 2011-12 and 2020-21*, convictions for violent offences on statutory release accounted for 85.7% of all convictions by offenders on federal conditional release.
- When comparing the rates of conviction for violent offences per 1,000 supervised offenders (between 2011-12 and 2020-21*), offenders on statutory release were 12.9 times more likely to commit a violent offence during their supervision periods than offenders on full parole, and 5.8 times more likely to commit a violent offence than offenders on day parole.

Notes

*The dotted line between 2020-21 and 2021-22 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.

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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Fiscal 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
2011-12	7	10	120	137	6	3	35
2012-13	9	11	119	139	7	3	34
2013-14	4	8	106	118	3	2	30
2014-15	1	4	87	92	1	1	25
2015-16	9	7	95	111	6	2	27
2016-17	7	8	83	98	4	2	24
2017-18	7	8	76	91	4	2	23
2018-19	8	15	94	117	4	3	29
2019-20	9	11	93	113	5	2	29
2020-21	9	5	67	81	6	1	22
2021-22	0	10	39	49	0	2	14

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.

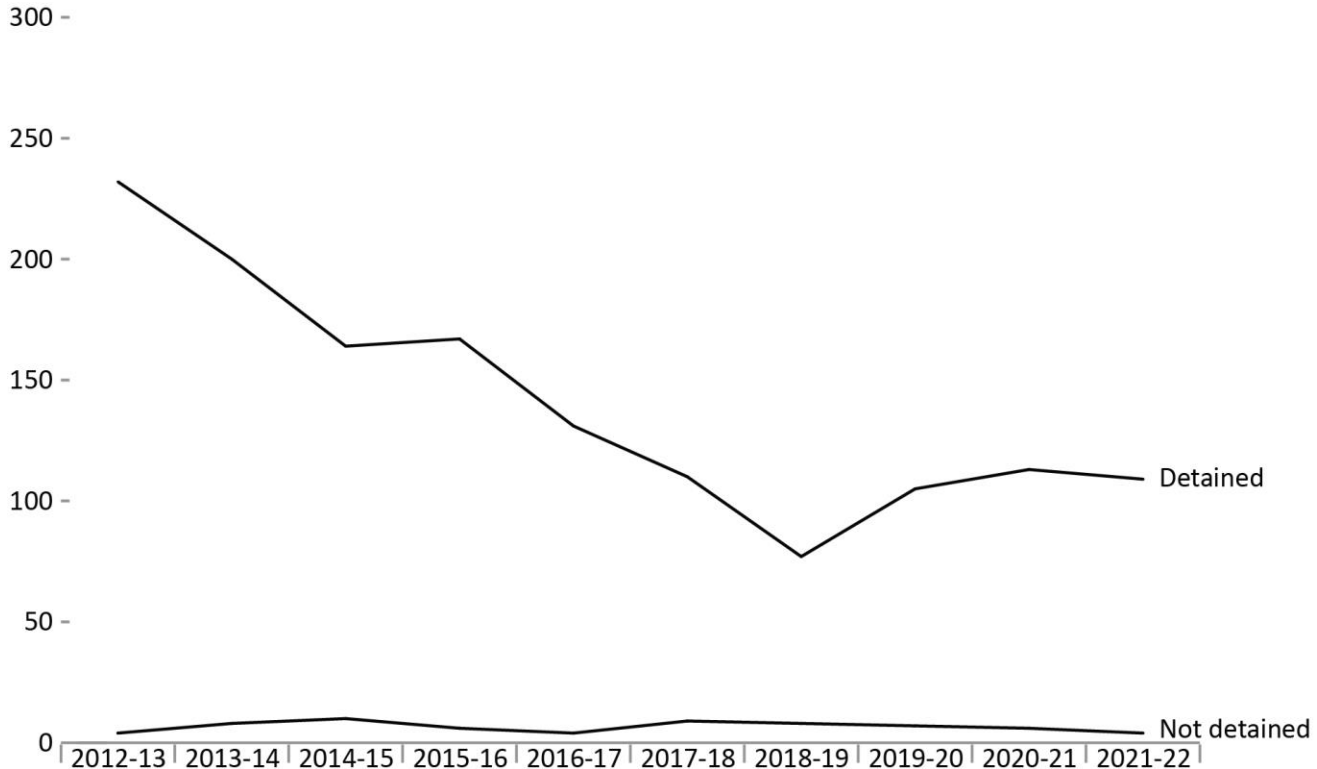
Day and full parole include those offenders serving determinate and indeterminate sentences.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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 2021-22, the number of referrals for detention decreased from 119 to 113 when compared to 2020-21.
- The proportion of Indigenous offenders detained as a result of an initial detention review increased 1.4% to 98.0% while the proportion of non-Indigenous offenders detained as a result of an initial detention review increased 1.9% to 95.2% compared to the previous year (2020-21).
- In 2021-22, Indigenous offenders accounted for 32.6% of federal incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences while they accounted for 44.2% of offenders referred for detention.

Notes
 Initial Detention Review: In accordance with subsection 130(1) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, a review conducted upon referral by the Correctional Service of Canada. On completion of its review, the Board may order that an individual not be released from imprisonment before the expiration of their sentence according to law – except on a escorted temporary absence for medical or administrative reasons – if it is satisfied that the individual is likely, if released, to commit an offence causing the death of or serious harm to another person, a sexual offence involving a child, or a serious drug offence before the end of their sentence. Detention orders are subject to review within one or two years, depending on the type of offence. Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of initial detention reviews: 10-year trend

Table E1 Number of initial detention reviews

Fiscal year	Detained				Statutory release				Total		
	Ind.	Non-Ind.	Total	%	Ind.	Non-Ind.	Total	%	Ind.	Non-Ind.	Total
2012-13	94	138	232	98.3	4	0	4	1.7	98	138	236
2013-14	91	109	200	96.2	4	4	8	3.8	95	113	208
2014-15	71	93	164	94.3	5	5	10	5.7	76	98	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	6	2	8	9.4	44	41	85
2019-20	50	55	105	93.8	4	3	7	6.3	54	58	112
2020-21	57	56	113	95.0	2	4	6	5.0	59	60	119
2021-22	49	60	109	96.5	1	3	4	3.5	50	63	113
Total	631	777	1,408	95.5	35	31	66	4.5	666	808	1,474

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes

Indigenous (Ind.) and non-Indigenous (Non-Ind.) are abbreviated in this table due to formatting.

Initial Detention Review: In accordance with subsection 130(1) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, a review conducted upon referral by the Correctional Service of Canada. On completion of its review, the Board may order that an individual not be released from imprisonment before the expiration of their sentence according to law – except on a escorted temporary absence for medical or administrative reasons – if it is satisfied that the individual is likely, if released, to commit an offence causing the death of or serious harm to another person, a sexual offence involving a child, or a serious drug offence before the end of their sentence. Detention orders are subject to review within one or two years, depending on the type of offence.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year

Annual judicial review hearings

Figure E2 Judicial review hearings between fiscal year 1987-88 and fiscal year 2021-22

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 254 court decisions (i.e., between fiscal year 1987-88 and the end of fiscal year 2021-22).
- Of these cases, 74.0% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period that must be served before parole eligibility.
- Of the 529 offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review, 281 have already served 15 years of their sentence, whereas 248 have not.
- Of the 188 offenders who had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 185 had reached their revised Day Parole eligibility date. Of these offenders, 176 were released on parole, and 117 were being actively supervised in the community*.
- A higher percentage of second degree (81.5%) than first degree (73.1%) murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

Notes

* Of the 59 offenders who were no longer under active supervision, 3 were in custody, 46 were deceased, 6 were deported, 4 were temporarily detained.

Judicial review is an application to the court for a reduction in the time required to be served before being eligible for parole. Judicial review procedures apply to offenders who have been sentenced to imprisonment for life without eligibility for parole until more than 15 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Annual judicial review hearings

Table E2 Judicial review hearings between fiscal year 1987-88 and fiscal year 2021-22

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	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	78	16	7	2	85	18
Ontario	24	0	31	1	55	1
Manitoba	8	4	1	0	9	4
Saskatchewan	7	0	3	0	10	0
Alberta	20	0	9	1	29	1
British Columbia	27	1	9	1	36	2
Subtotal	166	22	61	5	227	27
Total	188		66		254	

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 15 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. Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of Dangerous Offender designations

Figure E3 Number of Dangerous Offenders designated



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2021-22, 1,084 offenders had been designated as Dangerous Offenders (DOs) since 1978.
- At the end of fiscal year 2021-22 there were 893 DOs under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada, and of those, 75.5% had indeterminate sentences.
- Of these 893 DOs, 736 were in custody (representing 6.0% of the total in-custody population) and 157 were in the community under supervision. There were 9 female offenders with a Dangerous Offender designation. Indigenous offenders accounted for 36.3% of DOs and 28.1% of the total offender population.

Notes

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

Offenders who have died since receiving designations are no longer classified as “active”; however, they are still represented in the above graph, which depicts the total number of offenders “designated”.

The percentage of DOs who had at least 1 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 Dangerous Offender (DO) is an individual given an indeterminate or a determinate* sentence on the basis of a particularly violent crime or pattern of serious violent offences where it is judged that the offender’s behaviour is unlikely to be inhibited by normal standards of behavioural restraint (see section 753 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*).

In addition to the DOs, there were 9 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and 2 offenders with an Habitual Offender designation under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada at the end of fiscal year 2021-22.

Determinate sentence for Dangerous Offenders must be a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of 2 years — and have an order that the offender be subject to long-term supervision for a period that does not exceed 10 years.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of Dangerous Offender designations

Table E3 Number of Dangerous Offenders designated (2021-22)

Province/territory of designation	All designations (designated since 1978)	Active Dangerous Offenders		Total
		# of indeterminate offenders	# of determinate offenders	
Newfoundland & Labrador	15	7	2	9
Nova Scotia	28	18	3	21
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	8	4	0	4
Quebec	148	94	34	128
Ontario	471	287	105	392
Manitoba	34	26	4	30
Saskatchewan	110	60	36	96
Alberta	78	55	10	65
British Columbia	171	111	20	131
Yukon Territories	7	2	3	5
Northwest Territories	11	10	1	11
Nunavut	3	0	1	1
Total	1,084	674	219	893

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

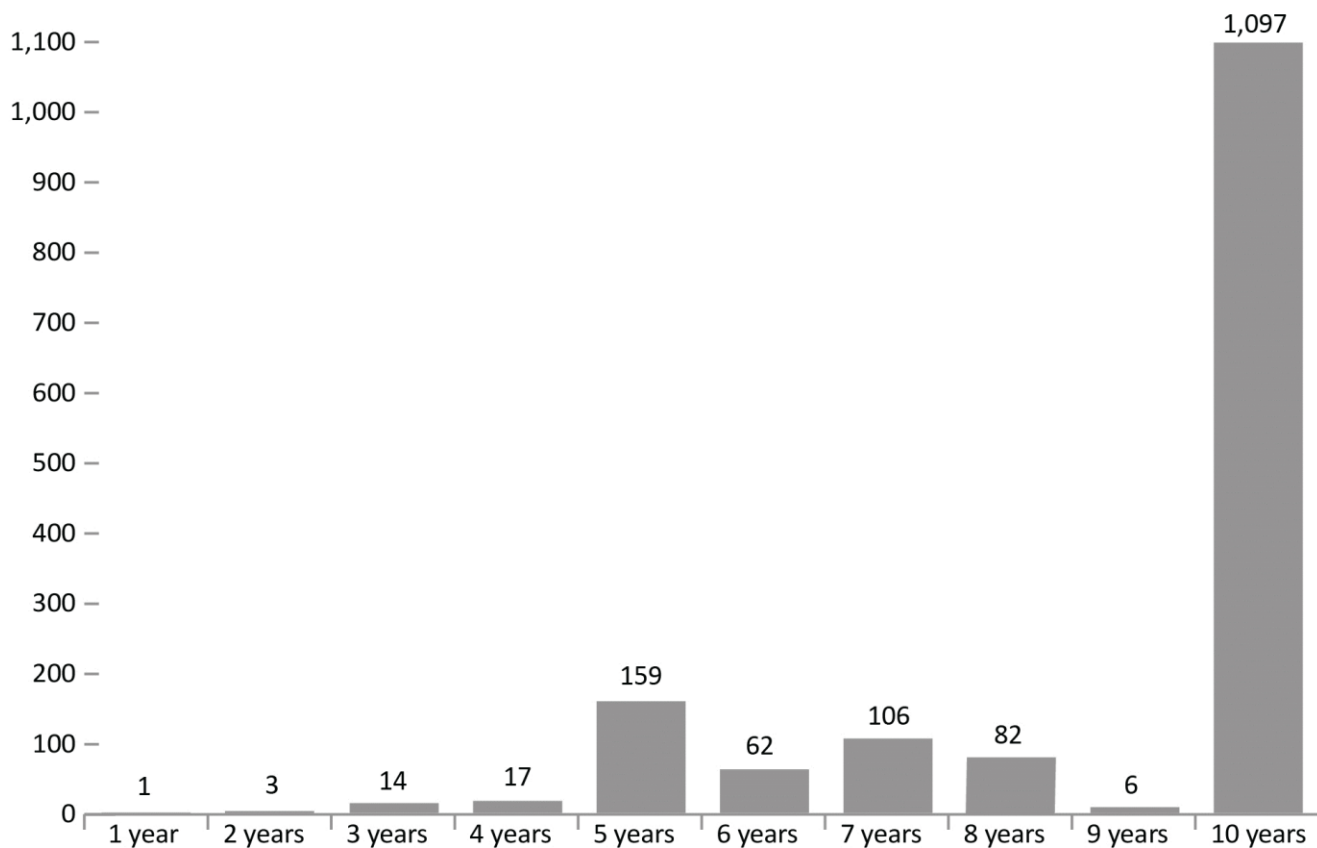
The number of Dangerous Offenders declared per year does not include overturned decisions.

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

Numbers presented are current up to the end of fiscal year 2021-22. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of long-term supervision orders imposed

Figure E4 Number of long-term supervision orders imposed (2021-22)



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- At the end of fiscal year 2021-22, the courts had imposed 1,547 Long-Term Supervision Orders since the legislation came into effect. Of these, 70.9% were for a period of 10 years.
- At the end of fiscal year 2021-22, there were 967 offenders with Long-Term Supervision Orders under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada. There were 15 females with Long-Term Supervision Orders under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada.
- There were 493 offenders being supervised in the community on their Long-Term Supervision Order at the end of the fiscal year 2021-22. Of these, 429 offenders were supervised in the community, 17 offenders were temporarily detained, 43 offenders were on remand and 4 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 2 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.

119 offenders under these provisions have died, and 383 offenders have completed their long-term supervision period.

The percentage of long-term supervision orders who had at least 1 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of long-term supervision orders imposed

Table E4 Number of long-term supervision orders imposed (2021-22)

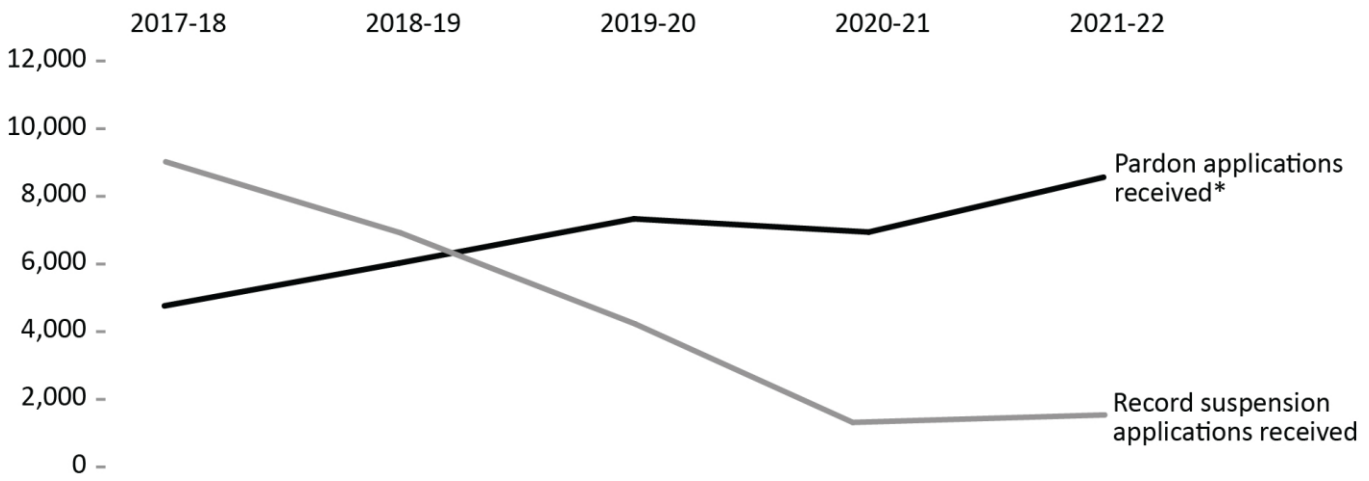
Province or territory of order	Length of supervision order (years)											Current status 2021-22				Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	Incarcerated	DP, FP or SR*	LTSO period interrupted**	Total	
Sentencing province																
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	14	2	1	5	1	9
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	3	0	16	24	3	0	6	1	10
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	1	0	4	2	7
Quebec	1	2	9	5	91	26	53	24	2	344	557	143	25	153	41	362
Ontario	0	0	1	8	20	16	25	31	0	347	448	72	15	172	29	288
Manitoba	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	39	47	5	0	8	7	20
Saskatchewan	0	1	1	1	11	10	13	11	3	88	139	29	4	41	25	99
Alberta	0	0	1	0	9	1	1	1	0	79	92	15	1	25	7	48
British Columbia	0	0	0	2	14	4	7	7	0	134	168	15	8	61	8	92
Yukon Territories	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	18	24	3	1	12	0	16
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	5	8	4	0	1	1	6
Nunavut	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	5	12	4	0	5	0	9
Total	1	3	14	17	159	62	106	82	6	1,097	1,547	296	55	493	122	966***

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 2 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. 119 offenders under these provisions have died, and 383 offenders have completed their long-term supervision period. The percentage of long-term supervision orders who had at least 1 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 122, 101 offenders were in custody, 18 were supervised in the community (17 on statutory release and 1 on a long-term supervision order) and 3 offenders were unlawfully at large for less than 90 days.
 ***As a result of a data quality issue, information on 1 offender was not available at the time of the data extraction; therefore, the results presented by the current status will not add up to the total number of offenders with long-term supervision orders.
 Remand is the temporary detention of a person while awaiting trial, sentencing or the commencement of a custodial disposition.
 Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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 2021-22, the Parole Board of Canada received 1,978 record suspension applications and accepted 1,249 applications for processing. The Board also received 9,003 pardon applications* and accepted 6,020 applications for processing. The acceptance rate was 66.2%.
- In 2021-22, the Parole Board of Canada rendered 6,970 pardon decisions, granting/issuing a pardon in 96.5% of cases and denying a pardon in 3.5% of cases.
- In 2021-22, the Parole Board of Canada made 1,615 record suspension decisions; 96.5% of record suspensions were ordered and 3.5% were refused.
- In the past 5 years (from 2017-18 to 2021-22), the number of pardons applications received by the Parole Board of Canada increased by 73.1%. In the same time frame, the number of record suspension applications received decreased by 79.1%.
- Since 1970, when the pardon/record suspension process began, 562,609 pardons/record suspensions have been granted/issued and ordered.

Notes

*On March 13, 2012, Bill C-10 amended the *Criminal Records Act (CRA)* by replacing the term pardon with the term record suspension. In 2017-18, following British Columbia Supreme Court and Ontario Superior Court decisions, the application of the CRA amendments for applicants who had committed an offence prior to the implementation of these amendments were struck down and the Board resumed processing pardon cases for residents of Ontario and British Columbia based on the criteria that were in force on the day on which the offence was committed. In response to the March 2020 Federal Court of Canada decision in *P.H. v. Canada (Attorney General) (P.H.)*, applications are processed according to the CRA decision-making criteria that was in force at the time the first offence was committed and not the date the application was received by the PBC. Where applications span multiple legislative schemes, policy was amended to specify that the applicable version of the CRA is to be determined based on the first offence on the criminal record.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Table E5 Number of record suspension and pardon applications received*

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Record suspension applications processed					
Received	9,460	7,360	4,667	1,757	1,978
Accepted	6,502	5,341	2,964	1,344	1,249
% accepted	68.7	72.6	63.5	76.5	63.1
Record suspensions					
Ordered	7,037	6,028	5,287	1,403	1,559
Refused	142	225	209	103	56
Total ordered/refused	7,179	6,253	5,496	1,506	1,615
% ordered	98.0	96.4	96.2	93.2	96.5
Pardon applications processed					
Received	5,202	6,466	7,774	7,383	9,003
Accepted	4,366	5,186	6,749	6,207	6,020
% accepted	83.9	80.2	86.8	84.1	66.9
Pardons					
Granted	227	2,631	3,155	4,846	4,669
Issued	1,730	1,772	1,552	2,467	2,054
Denied	133	42	209	219	247
Total granted/issued/denied	2,090	4,445	4,916	7,532	6,970
% granted/issued	93.6	99.1	95.7	97.1	96.5
Pardon/record suspension revocations/cessations					
Revocations**	85	59	410	314	251
Cessations	690	527	440	271	307
Total revocations/cessations	775	586	850	585	558
Cumulative # granted/issued and ordered***	525,186	535,617	545,611	554,327	562,609
Cumulative # revocations/cessations***	26,683	27,269	28,119	28,704	29,262

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes

*On March 13, 2012, Bill C-10 amended the *Criminal Records Act (CRA)* by replacing the term pardon with the term record suspension. In 2017-18, following British Columbia Supreme Court and Ontario Superior Court decisions, the application of the CRA amendments for applicants who had committed an offence prior to the implementation of these amendments were struck down and the Board resumed processing pardon cases for residents of Ontario and British Columbia based on the criteria that were in force on the day on which the offence was committed. In response to the March 2020 Federal Court of Canada decision in *P.H. v. Canada (Attorney General) (P.H.)*, applications are processed according to the *CRA* decision-making criteria that was in force at the time the first offence was committed and not the date the application was received by the PBC. Where applications span multiple legislative schemes, policy was amended to specify that the applicable version of the *CRA* is to be determined based on the first offence on the criminal record.

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

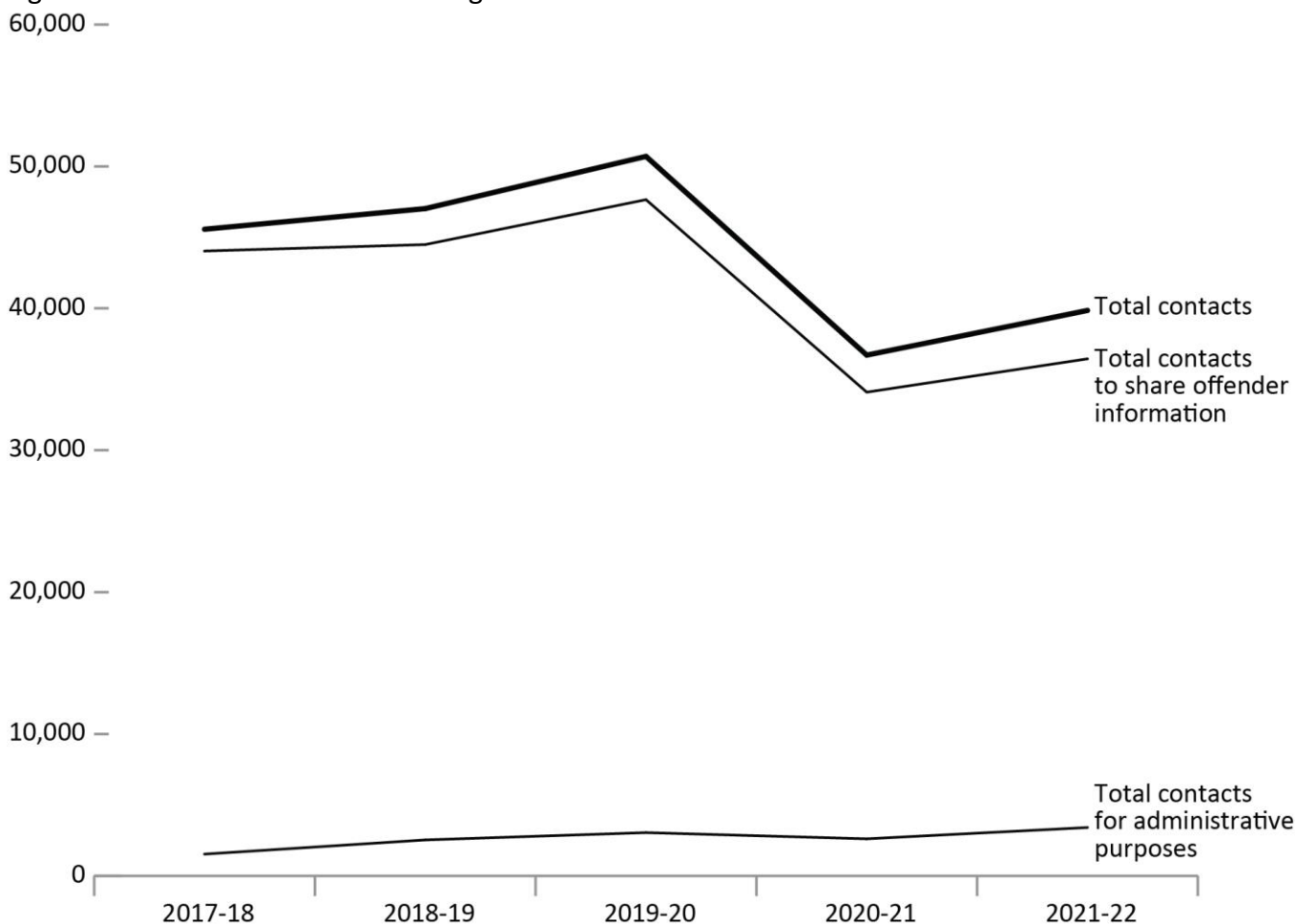
***Cumulative data reflects activity since 1970, when the pardon process was established under the *Criminal Records Act*.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Section F: Federal Services to Registered Victims

Number of contacts with registered victims: 5-year trend

Figure F1 Number of contacts with registered victims



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- The majority of contacts with registered victims (91.4%) were to share offender information. This pattern has remained consistent over the past 5 years (from 2017-18 to 2021-22).
- The total number of contacts with registered victims decreased by 19.5% from 2017-18 to 2020-21 (45,574 to 36,703) and then increased by 8.6% from 2020-21 to 2021-22 (36,703 to 39,851).

Notes

The *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* defines a victim as any individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as the result of the commission of an offence. The law also allows a spouse, a relative or dependant, an individual who is responsible for the care or support of the victim or the care or support of a dependant of the victim, to act on behalf of a victim, if the victim cannot act on their own behalf. Victims include persons harmed by the offender regardless of whether the offender has been prosecuted or not, as long as an official complaint has been made to the police or to the Crown.

Victims do not automatically receive information about the offender who harmed them. If they have been harmed by an offender serving a sentence of 2 years or more, victims must register with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) or the Parole Board of Canada to receive information or access services. Registration allows CSC to verify that the individual meets the definition of victim, which is required by law before sharing protected offender information. <https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/victims/003006-7001-en.shtml>

Contacts to share offender information include those where the CSC Victim Services Unit communicates offender information to victims. This might include information such as temporary absences, transfers, travel permits, conditional release, and sentencing information. Contacts for administrative reasons include tasks such as updating contact information, discussing the Restorative Opportunities program, and referrals to provincial or community stakeholders.

Activity types that are used to document either a contact with a victim or an internal administrative task are excluded from the numbers above.

Note that due to an oversight, some contacts were incorrectly reported in the previous CCRSO. The error has been corrected in this version, and the new figures are more representative of the true number of contacts.

Reported data is current up to the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of contacts with registered victims: 5-year trend

Table F1 Number of contacts with registered victims

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Total contacts to share offender information	44,039	44,494	47,659	34,091	36,442
Total contacts for administrative purposes	1,535	2,535	3,049	2,612	3,409
Total contacts	45,574	47,029	50,708	36,703	39,851

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

The *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* defines a victim as any individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as the result of the commission of an offence. The law also allows a spouse, a relative or dependant, an individual who is responsible for the care or support of the victim or the care or support of a dependant of the victim, to act on behalf of a victim, if the victim cannot act on their own behalf. Victims include persons harmed by the offender regardless of whether the offender has been prosecuted or not, as long as an official complaint has been made to the police or to the Crown.

Victims do not automatically receive information about the offender who harmed them. If they have been harmed by an offender serving a sentence of 2 years or more, victims must register with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) or the Parole Board of Canada to receive information or access services. Registration allows CSC to verify that the individual meets the definition of victim, which is required by law before sharing protected offender information. <https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/victims/003006-7001-en.shtml>

Contacts to share offender information include those where the CSC Victim Services Unit communicates offender information to victims. This might include information such as temporary absences, transfers, travel permits, conditional release, and sentencing information. Contacts for administrative reasons include tasks such as updating contact information, discussing the Restorative Opportunities program, and referrals to provincial or community stakeholders.

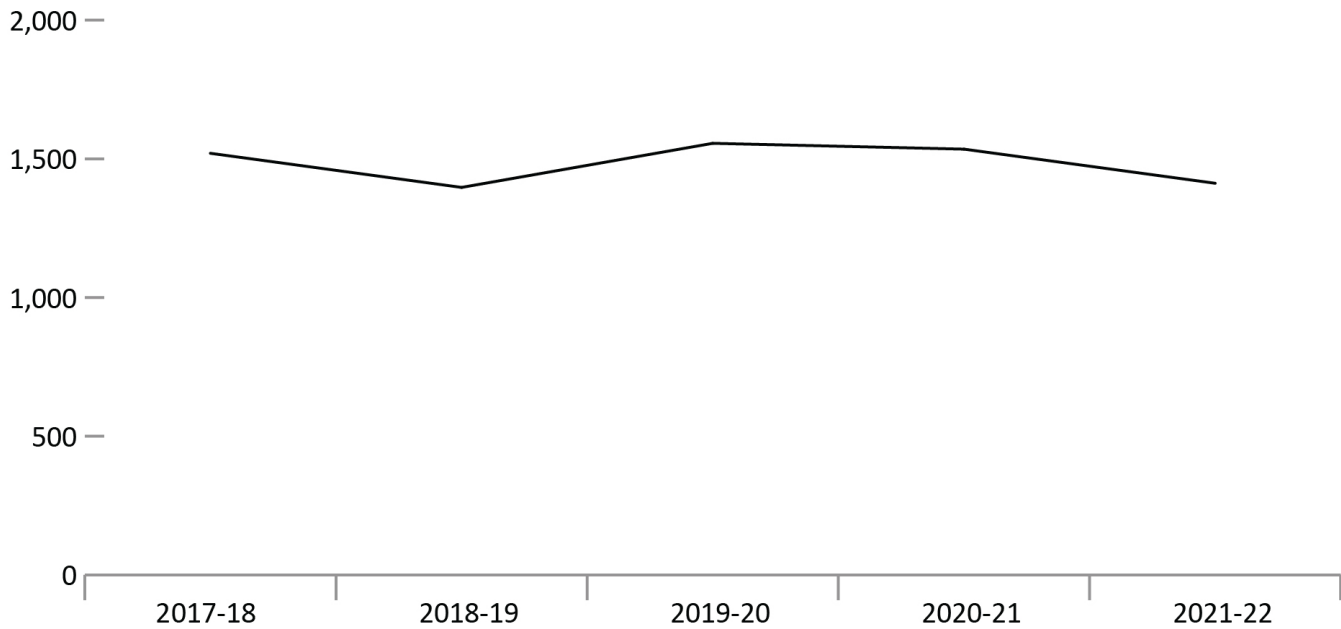
Activity types that are used to document either a contact with a victim or an internal administrative task are excluded from the numbers above.

Note that due to an oversight, some contacts were incorrectly reported in the previous CCRSO. The error has been corrected in this version, and the new figures are more representative of the true number of contacts.

Reported data is current up to the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of victim statements received for consideration in release decisions: 5-year trend

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



Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

- The number of victim statements received for consideration decreased by 7.1% from 1,520 in 2017-18 to 1,412 in 2021-22.

Notes

The *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* defines a victim as any individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as the result of the commission of an offence. The law also allows a spouse, a relative or dependant, an individual who is responsible for the care or support of the victim or the care or support of a dependant of the victim, to act on behalf of a victim, if the victim cannot act on their own behalf. Victims include persons harmed by the offender regardless of whether the offender has been prosecuted or not, as long as an official complaint has been made to the police or to the Crown.

CSC will consider statements from victims who choose not to register.

Not all statements received will be considered when release decisions are made; victims may choose to withdraw their statement before it is considered. In previous years, these withdrawn statements were included in the reported totals, but they have been excluded from the totals above given they are withdrawn before being considered.

Reported data is current up to the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of victim statements received for consideration in release decisions: 5-year trend

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

Fiscal year	#
2017-18	1,520
2018-19	1,397
2019-20	1,556
2020-21	1,535
2021-22	1,412

Source: Correctional Service of Canada.

Notes

The *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* defines a victim as any individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as the result of the commission of an offence. The law also allows a spouse, a relative or dependant, an individual who is responsible for the care or support of the victim or the care or support of a dependant of the victim, to act on behalf of a victim, if the victim cannot act on their own behalf. Victims include persons harmed by the offender regardless of whether the offender has been prosecuted or not, as long as an official complaint has been made to the police or to the Crown.

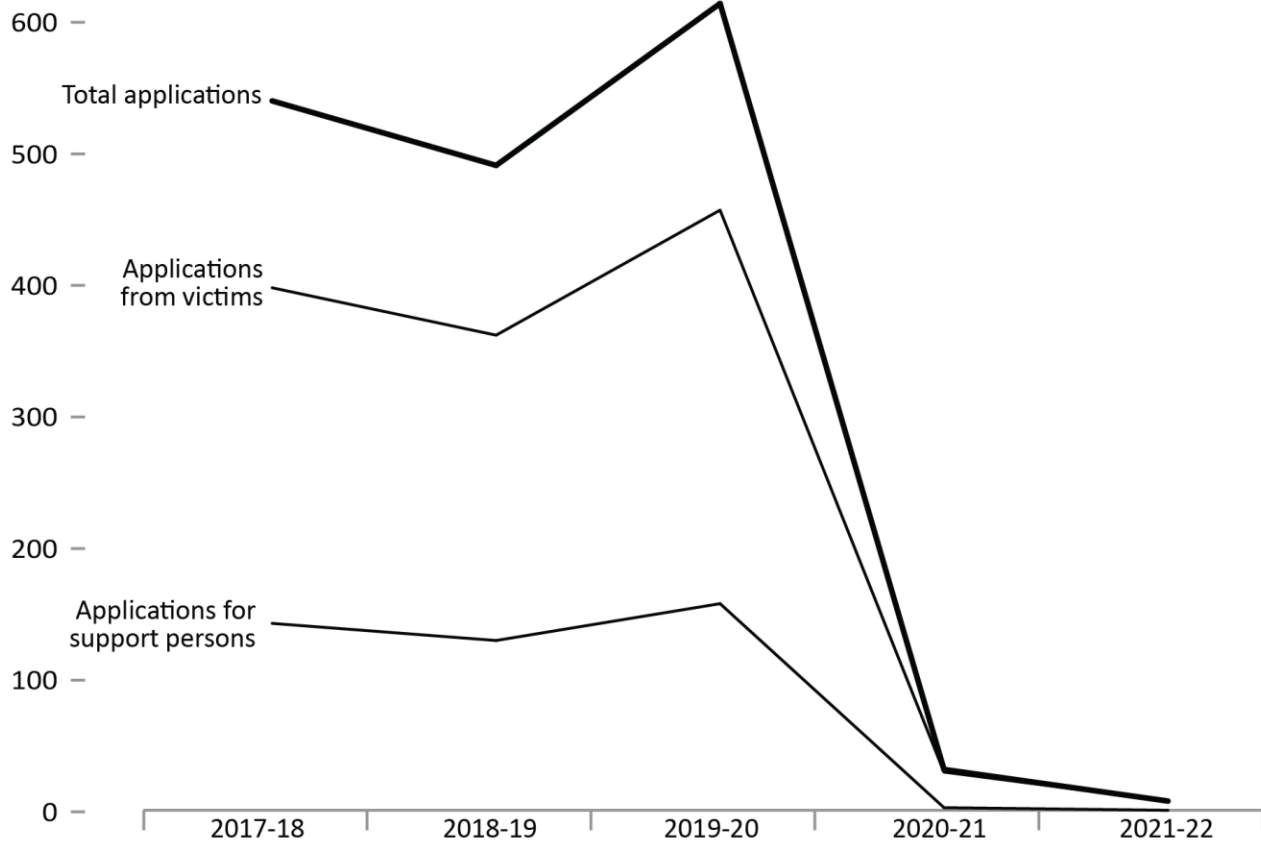
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Reported data is current up to the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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 2017-18 and 2019-20 and then had a sharp decline between 2019-20 and 2021-22. This decline was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic related restrictions and limited access to CSC institutions, which began in mid-March 2020. To adapt to COVID-19, Parole Board of Canada hearings were conducted primarily by teleconference and/or video conference in 2020-21 and 2021-22.

Notes

Victims can apply for financial assistance for a support person to accompany them to a parole hearing. Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

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

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Number of applications for financial assistance received from victims	397	361	456	29	7
Number of applications for financial assistance received from support persons	142	129	157	2	0
Total number of applications	539	490	613	31	7

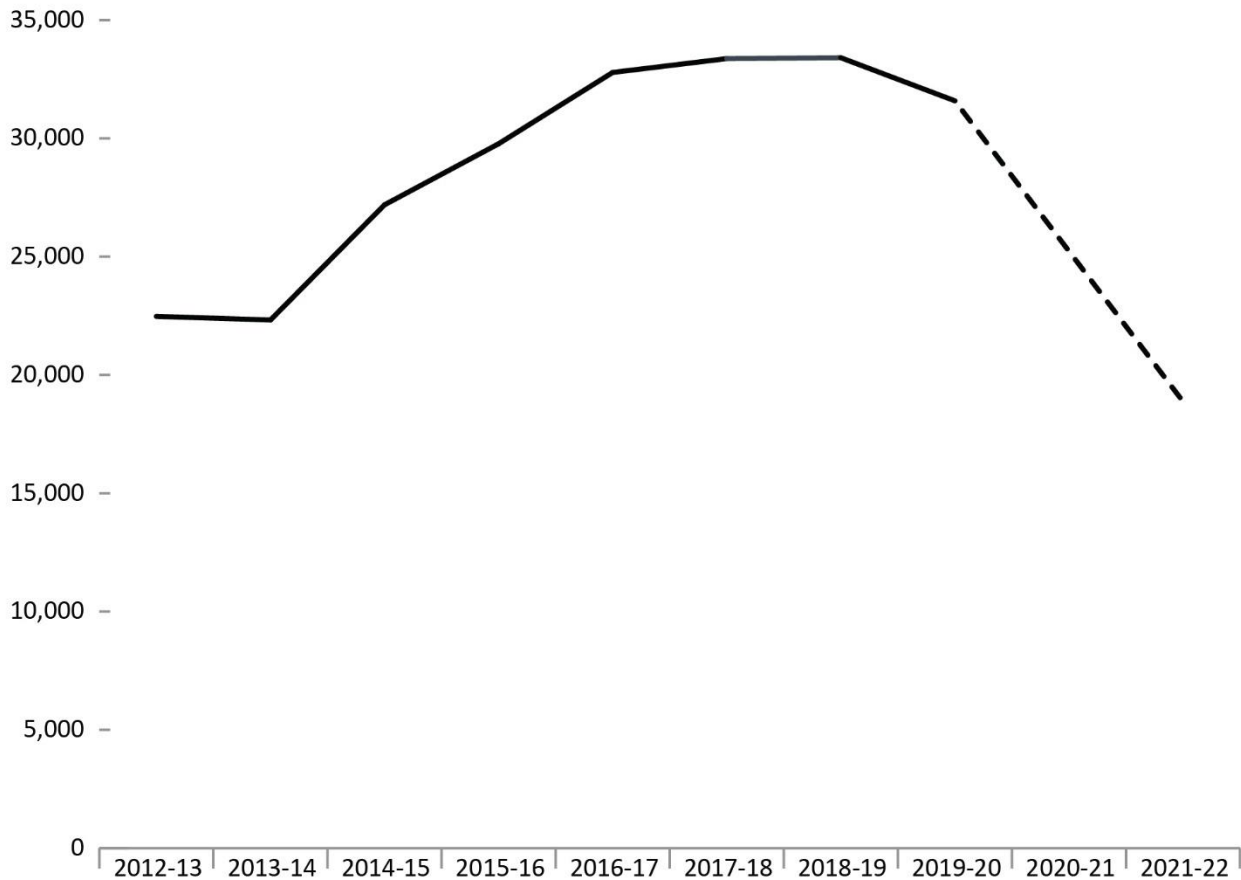
Source: Justice Canada.

Notes

Victims can apply for financial assistance for a support person to accompany them to a parole hearing. Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Figure F4 Number of PBC contacts with victims



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- In 2021-22, the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) reported 18,859 contacts with victims, a decrease of 40.3% compared to 2019-20.
- In the past 10 years (from 2012-13 to 2021-22), the number of PBC contacts with victims decreased by 16.1% (3,616 fewer contacts).

Notes

The dotted line between 2019-20 and 2021-22 is intended to signify that the data for 2020-21 are not available as the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) transitioned from manual data collection to using an automated system, Victims Application Module, during this timeframe. The reduction in PBC contacts with victims between 2019-20 and 2021-22 is also the result of this transition to an automated system. A victim contact refers to each time the PBC has contact with a victim by mail, fax, telephone, in person, or through the Victims Portal.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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

Table F4 Number of PBC contacts with victims

Fiscal year*	Number of contacts
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
2020-21	NA
2021-22	18,859

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

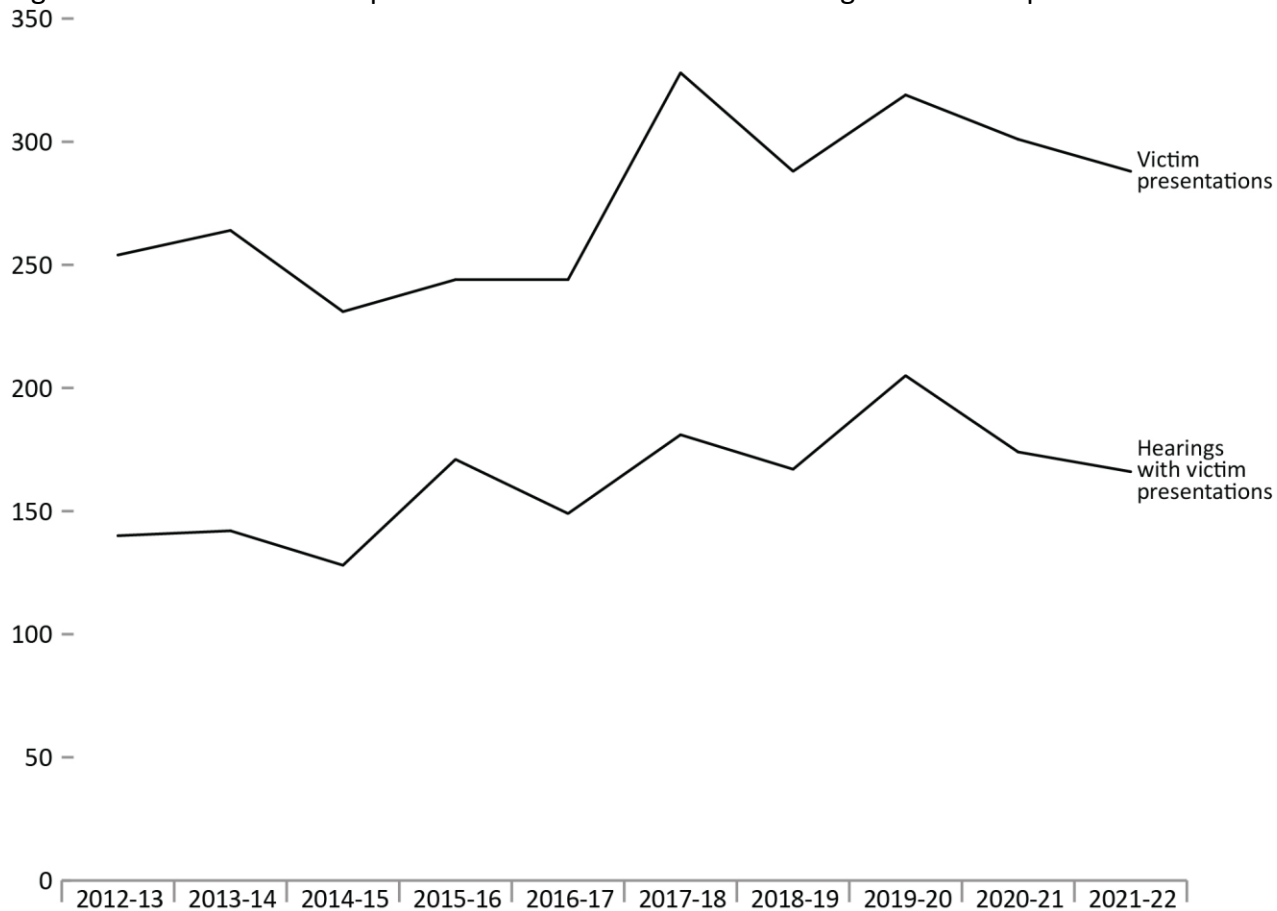
Notes

*Data for 2020-21 are not available as the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) transitioned from manual data collection to using an automated system, the Victims Application Module, during this timeframe. The reduction in contacts with victims between 2019-20 and 2021-22 is also the result of this transition to an automated system. A victim contact refers to each time the Parole Board of Canada has contact with a victim by mail, fax, telephone, in person, or through the Victims Portal.

Reported year periods reflect a fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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 2021-22, victims made 288 presentations (a decrease of 4.3% or 13 fewer presentations) at 166 hearings (a decrease of 4.6% or 8 fewer hearings) compared to 2020-21.
- The total number of Parole Board of Canada hearings have decreased. Between 2020-21 and 2021-22, there was a 12.9% decrease (794 fewer hearings) in the number of hearings (with or without victim presentations).
- In the past 10 years (from 2012-13 to 2021-22), the number of presentations made by victims at hearings has been fluctuating. This number increased by 13.4% (34 more presentations) between 2012-13 and 2021-22.
- In 2021-22, 95.1% of victim presentations at hearings were made by victims themselves. In 3.8% 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.

Note

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Victim presentations at PBC Hearings: 10-year trend

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

Fiscal year	Number of hearings with presentations	Number of presentations
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	174	301
2021-22	166	288

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Note

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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 2.0% 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.

As of 2020, data on the number of requests are no longer reported and will be replaced by data on the number of decisions sent. In 2020-21, the PBC transitioned from manual data collection to using an automated system.

Figure F6 in the 2022 CCRSO reflect the same data as the 2021 CCRSO.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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*

Fiscal 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>

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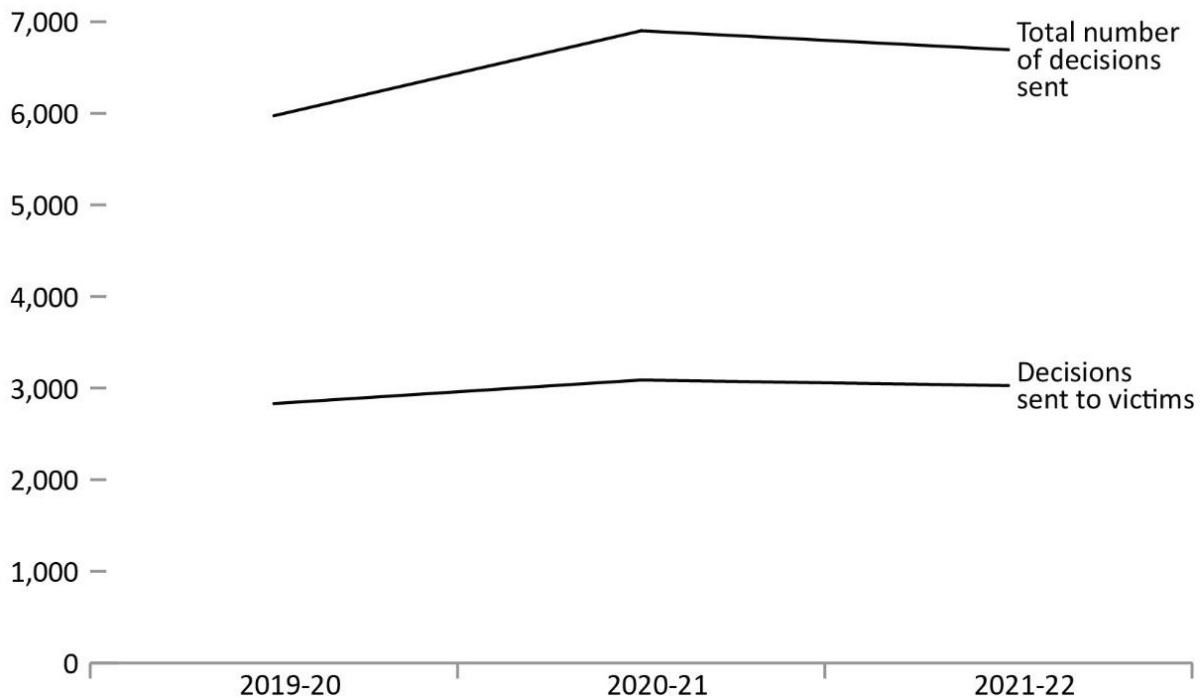
As of 2020, data on the number of requests are no longer reported and will be replaced by data on the number of decisions sent. In 2020-21, the PBC transitioned from manual data collection to using an automated system.

Table F6 in the 2022 CCRSO reflect the same data as the 2021 CCRSO.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of decisions sent from PBC decision registry

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



Source: Parole Board of Canada.

- Compared to 2020-21, the number of decisions sent to victims from the decision registry in 2021-22 decreased by 2.0% to 3,027, while the proportion of decisions sent to victims remained stable (45.2%; +0.5%).

Notes

In 2020-21, the PBC transitioned from manual data collection to using an automated system, the Victims Application Module.

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

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Victims also include victims' agents and victims' organizations.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Number of decisions sent from PBC decision registry

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

Fiscal year	Decisions sent to victims		Total number of decisions sent
	#	%	
2019-20	2,831	47.4	5,973
2020-21	3,088	44.7	6,901
2021-22	3,027	45.2	6,694

Source: Parole Board of Canada.

Notes

In 2020-21, the PBC transitioned from manual data collection to using an automated system, the Victims Application Module.

* 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.

Reported year periods reflect fiscal years. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.