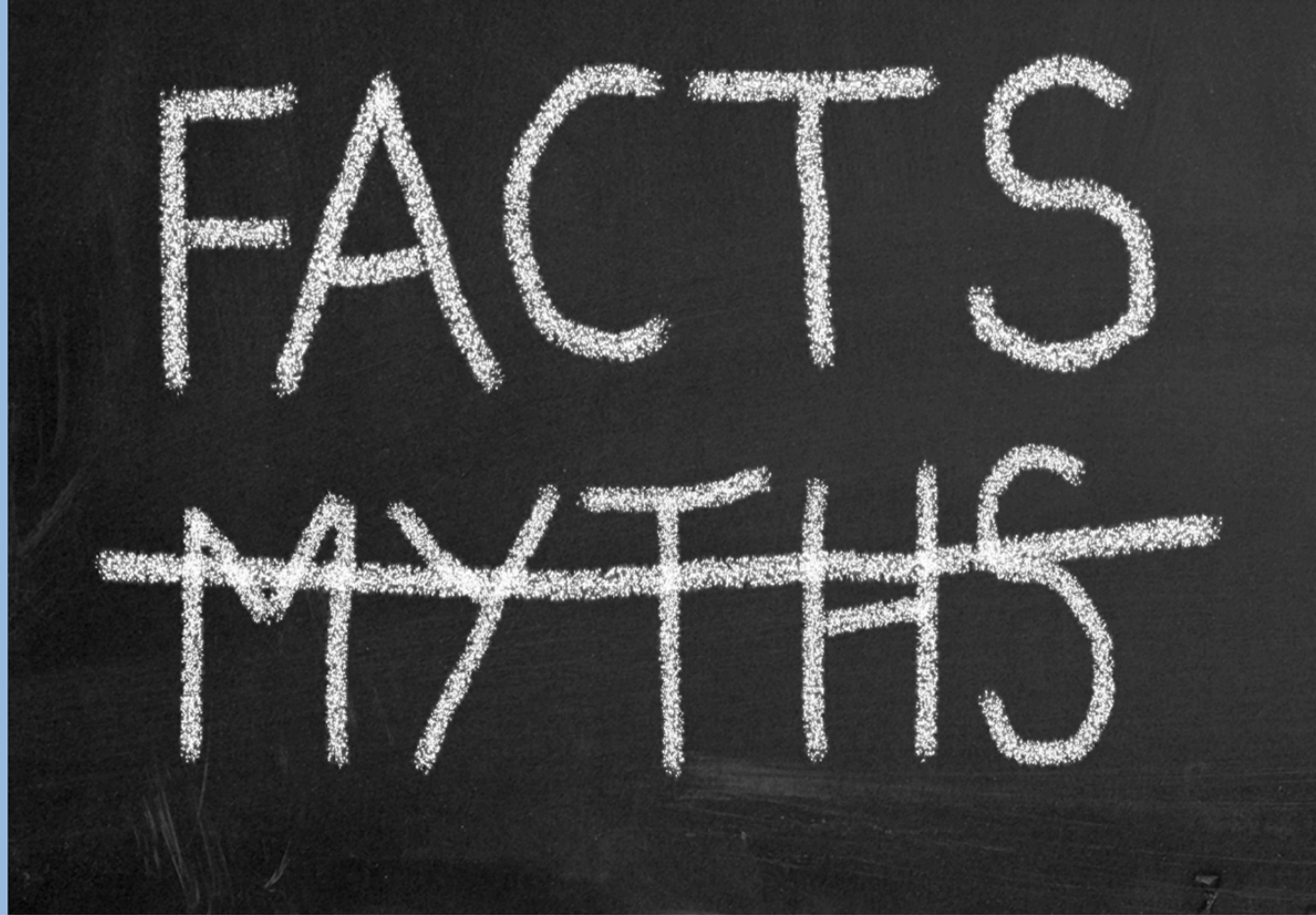


crime

myth or fact?

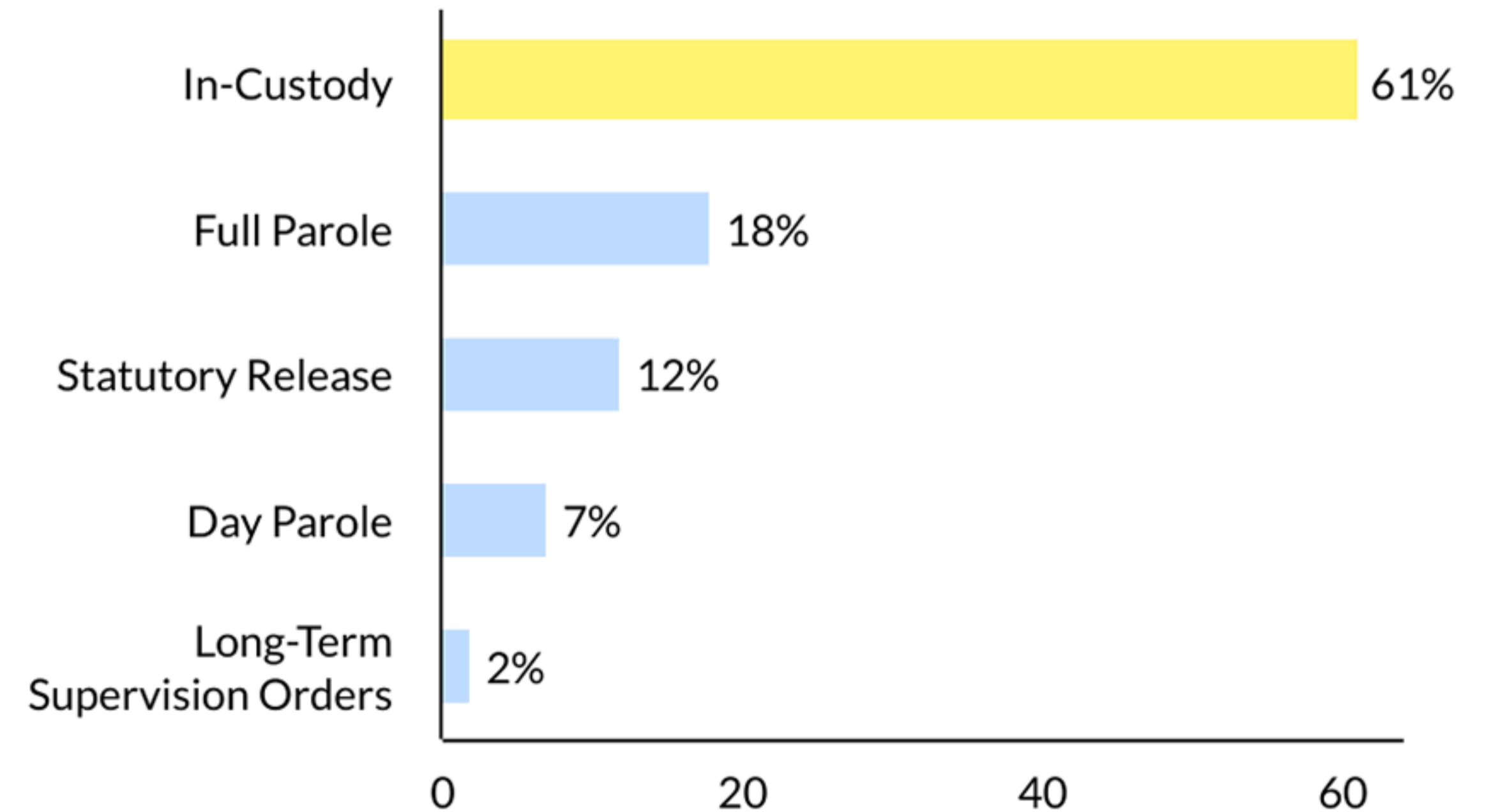
- Homelessness has been criminalized
- Mass surveillance will not prevent violent crime
- Most parolees successfully complete their parole



Most parolees successfully complete their parole: myth or fact?

Over the past five years, the total offender population supervised in the community has increased by **16%**

Offender population under the responsibility of Correctional Service Canada (2018)



What are the different types of conditional release?

Day Parole

Allows convicted persons to participate in daytime community-based activities (returning nightly to the prison or halfway house) preparing them for full parole

Full Parole

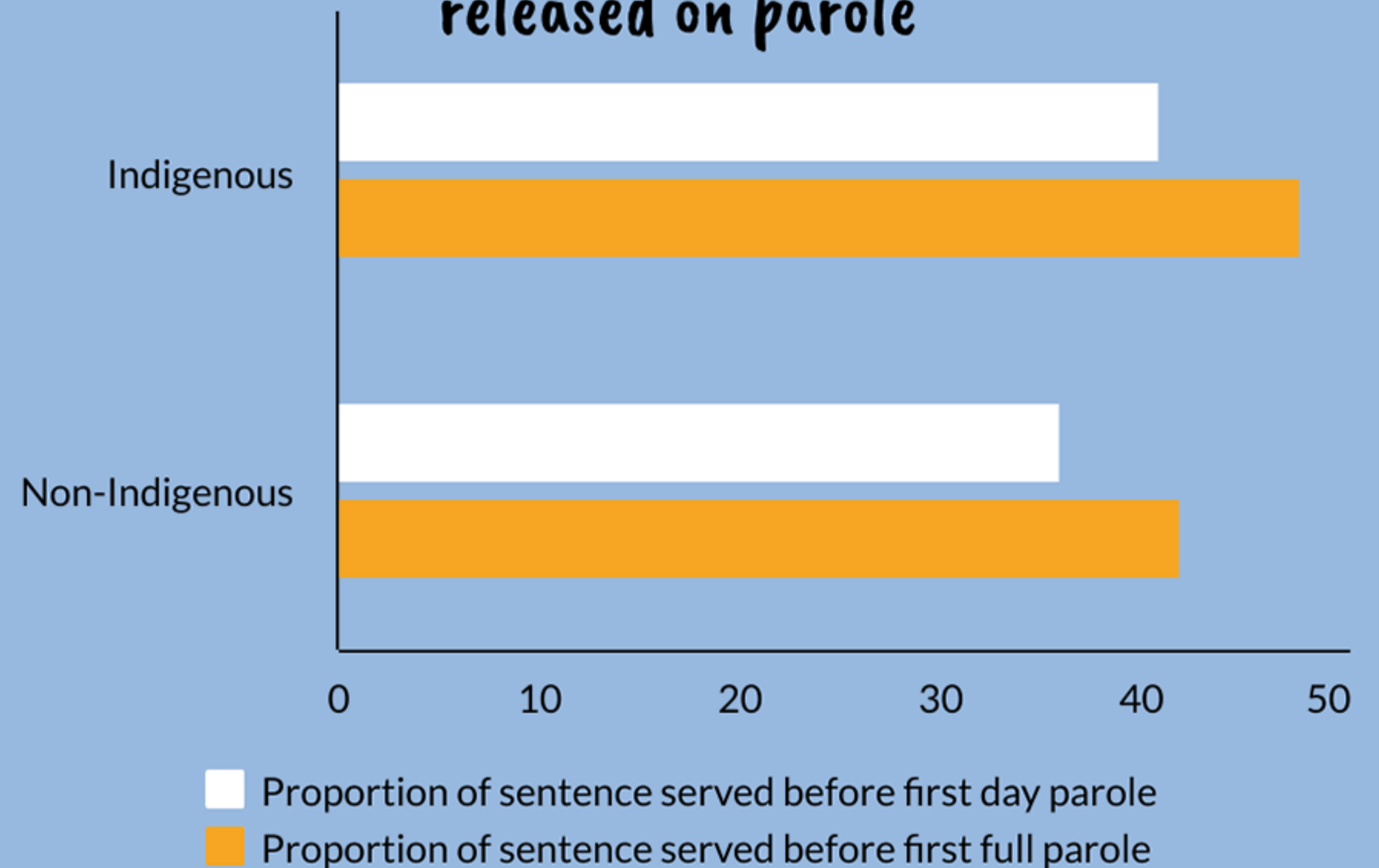
Allows convicted persons to serve part of their sentence under supervision in the community

Statutory Release

Mandatory conditional release of convicted persons to serve the last 1/3 of their sentence under supervision in the community, providing structure and support before their sentence ends

Over the last decade,
Indigenous offenders have
had lower ↓
federal day & full parole
grant rates compared to
non-Indigenous offenders

Indigenous offenders also serve more time than
non-Indigenous offenders prior to being
released on parole



The rate of violent convictions for offenders under supervision has declined ↓ over the past decade

In 2017-18, the successful completion rate for federal day parole was

92%

The successful completion rate on federal full parole for offenders serving fixed term sentences (excludes life sentences) was

91%

IN COMPARISON

In 2017-18, the successful
completion rate of
statutory release was
67%

Less than \downarrow **1%** were
revoked for a violent
offence
25% were revoked due to
breach of conditions such
as failing to report on
time to a parole officer

Research consistently shows that community safety is best achieved through gradual supervised release vs. keeping people locked up for their entire sentence