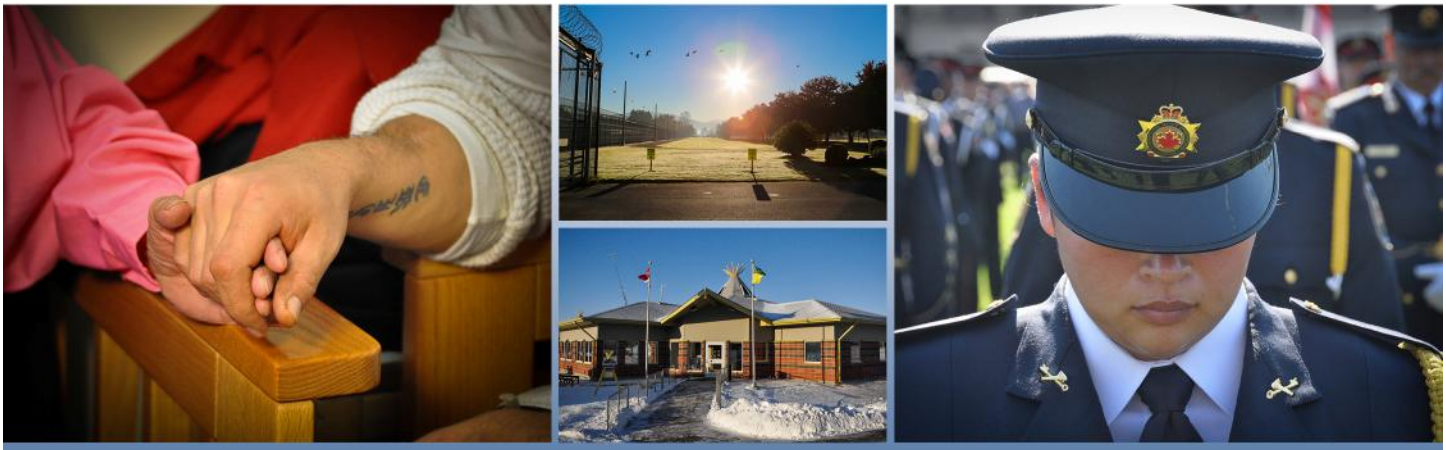
CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

CHANGING LIVES. PROTECTING CANADIANS.



RESEARCH REPORT

A Comprehensive Study of Recidivism Rates among Canadian Federal Offenders

2019 Nº R-426

Ce rapport est également disponible en français. Pour en obtenir un exemplaire, veuillez vous adresser à la Direction de la recherche, Service correctionnel du Canada, 340, avenue Laurier Ouest, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0P9.

This report is also available in French. Should additional copies be required, they can be obtained from the Research Branch, Correctional Service of Canada, 340 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0P9.

Correctional Service Canada | Service correctionnel Canada

Canada

A Comprehensive Study of Recidivism Rates among Canadian Federal Offenders

Lynn A Stewart

Geoff Wilton

Sebastian Baglole

&

Ryan Miller

Correctional Service of Canada

August 2019

Acknowledgements

A large scale project like this cannot be completed without benefiting from the assistance of many individuals. We which to acknowledge the timely and conscientious work of Chelsea Sheahan, Kaitlyn Wardrop, Angie-Lee Costeira, and Kate Pardoel in coding and additional data analysis. Chelsea de Moor assisted by developing an annotated bibliography. Tanya Rugge, Guy Bourgon, and Larry Motiuk provided valued advice on the initial methodology. Our thanks to Larry Motiuk, Bruno Jean, Mark Olver, Leslie Anne Keown, Shanna Farrell MacDonald, Kelly Babchishin, and staff at Correctional Operations and Programs and Aboriginal Initiatives who provided feedback on the draft.

Executive Summary

Key words: recidivism rates, federal offenders, women offender recidivism, Indigenous offenders recidivism by age bands, recidivism by reoffence type

This study provides a comprehensive estimate of recidivism rates of federally sentenced offenders based on reconvictions that resulted in returns to federal custody or in provincial or territorial sanctions. Using official records from the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) database combined with data from the Offender Management System (OMS), we examined the rates of reoffending of any kind and violent reoffending over various follow-up periods for the following groups: all men, all women, Indigenous men and women offenders, Black offenders, and South East Asian offenders. A five year annual release cohort from the 2007/2008 through 2011/2012 was identified (*N* = 22,685). Coding of the CPIC records was based on offenders' release on their first term for two cohorts: one released in 2007/2008, and the second released in 2011/2012 (total *N* = 8441). Additional analyses examined the rates of recidivism by region, index offence, reoffence type, age, and citizenship.

The most commonly reported outcome reported internationally is based on reconviction rates within two years of release. Using this measure, the overall two year recidivism rate for the 2011-2012 cohort was 23%; the rate was 24% for men and 12% for women. Recidivism of Indigenous offenders was higher, 38% for Indigenous men and 20% for Indigenous women. The violent reoffending rate two year post-release in the total 2011-2012 cohort was 12%. These rates were lower than for offenders released in 2007-2008 and both cohorts had lower rates than those quoted in the previous report on recidivism of federal offenders released in 1996-1997 (Bonta et al., 2003) which found a two year reconviction rate of 41% for all offenders, and 16% for women. In the current study, results based on OMS data indicated that reconviction rates declined each year from 2007-2008 to 2011-2012. These outcomes provide an encouraging indication that reoffending of federal offenders has decreased steadily over time. Analysis of the crime severity on the admitting offence compared to the reoffence while offenders were under federal warrant demonstrated that 61% of recidivists reoffended with an offence of lesser severity.

Longer follow-up periods produced higher recidivism rates. Nearly 38% of all federal offenders released in 2011-2012 reoffended within 5 years and about 60% of Indigenous men reoffended in this time period. The most frequent reoffence category for men and women was 'other non-violent' and property offences. Offenders with a property or robbery index offence had the highest rates of reoffending and those with an index offence of robbery had the highest rates of violent reoffending. Younger adult offenders (under 25) had the highest rates of recidivism and violent recidivism, rates of violent recidivism were over six times than that of offenders over age 55.

There was regional variation in recidivism rates. While offenders were under warrant, the Prairies and Pacific regions had the highest rates of returns to federal custody with an offence, and the Ontario and Quebec regions, the lowest. Pacific had the highest rates of new warrants of committal across all follow-up periods.

A standardized measure of recidivism provides a benchmark by which to evaluate an agency's effectiveness in facilitating crime reduction over time. Common agreement on key measures of recidivism would facilitate the examination of factors that contribute to differences in recidivism some of which could be related to policies and interventions that could be adopted more broadly.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements i

Executive Summary iii

List of Tables vii

List of Figures ix

List of Appendices xi

Introduction 1

- Measures of recidivism internationally and in Canada 3

Method 6

- Participants 6
- Procedure/Analytic Approach 7
- Measures/Material 9

Results 11

- Reoffending and violent reoffending rates (combined OMS returns with an offence and CPIC reconviction records) 11
- Rates of return to federal custody 15
- Rates of return to federal custody pre warrant expiry (revocation rates) 15
- Rates of return to federal custody post-warrant expiry (new warrants of committal) 17
- Rates of reoffending post-WED based on CPIC records 18
- Recidivism Rates by Index Offence Type 22
- Results by Crime Severity Index 28
- Recidivism by Region of Release 28
  - Revocation Rates Pre-Warrant Expiry 33
  - Return to federal custody post warrant expiry (new warrants of committal) by region of release 35
- Recidivism Results by Age of Release 40
- Results by Self-Identified Ethnic Group 45
- Results by Citizenship 48

Discussion 50

- Limitations/Considerations 56

Conclusions 57
References 58

List of Tables

Table 1 4
Definitions of Recidivism and Follow-Up Periods 4
Table 2 *Released Offenders for the 2007/2008 to 2011/2012 Cohorts by Gender and Ethnic Group* 6
Table 3 *Rates of Reoffending of Any Kind (Combined CPIC and Returns to Federal Custody with an Offence)* 12
Table 4 13
Rates of Violent Reoffending (Combined CPIC and Returns to Federal Custody with an Offence) 13
Table 5 *Revocation Rates by Fiscal Year of Release (N = 21,915)* 16
Table 6 *Rates of Reoffending Post Warrant Expiry Resulting in a New Warrant of Committal (Return to Federal Custody (N = 22,038)* 19
Table 7 *Rates of Reoffending Based on New Warrants of Committal (Returns to Federal Custody)* 20
Table 8 *Rates of Reoffending Post WED Based on CPIC Records* 21
Table 9 24
Rates of Reoffending by Index Offence (Based on OMS and CPIC Records) 24
Table 10 26
Rates of Violent Reoffending by Index Offence (Based on OMS and CPIC Records) 26
Table 11 *Mean Crime Severity Index Weights of Index and Reoffence by Offender Group* 28
Table 12 29
Rates of Reoffending by Region (Based on OMS and CPIC records) 29
Table 13 31
Rates of Violent Reoffending by Region (Based on OMS and CPIC records) 31
Table 14 34
Rates of Revocations by Region of Release: Pre Warrant Expiry* (*N* = 21,911) 34
Table 15 *New Warrant of Committals within Fixed Follow-Up Time Periods by Region of Release* 36
Table 16 *Rate of Reoffending Post WED Based on CPIC Records by Region of Release* 38
Table 17 41
Rates of Reoffending by Age Bands (Combined OMS and CPIC Records) 41
Table 18 *Violent Reoffending Rates by Age of Release (Combined OMS and CPIC Records)* ... 43
Table 19 46
Rates of Reoffending Post Release by Ethnic Group (Combined OMS and CPIC Records) 46
Table 20 47
Rates of Violent Reoffending Post Release by Ethnic Group (Combined OMS and CPIC Records) 47
Table 21 *Rates of Revocations by Canadian Citizenship Based on CPIC and OMS Records (N = 21,911)* 49
Table B1 *Revocation Rates within Six Months (N = 21,766)* 67
Table B2 *Revocations by Index Offence (N = 21,889)* 68
Table B3 *Rates of Reoffending and Returning to Federal Custody (New Warrants of Committal) by Index Offence (N = 22,012)* 70
Table B4 *Reoffending Rates Based on CPIC Records (Post WED) by Index Offence* 72

Table B5 *Rate of Reconvictions Based on New Warrants of Committal within Fixed Follow-Up Time Periods by Index Offence* 74
Table B6 *Revocations by Age Group at Release: OMS data. (N = 21,911)* 76
Table B7 *Revocations with an Offence by Most Serious Reoffence Type (N = 21,911)* 78
Table B8 *Rates of New Warrant of Committals by Most Serious Reoffence Type (N = 22,038)* 79
Table B9 *Reoffending Rates by Reoffence Category (CPIC records) (n = 8,439)* 80
Table B10 *Rates of Revocation by Self-Identified Ethnic Group: OMS Data (N=21,911)* 81
Table B11 *Rates of New Warrants of Committal by Self-Identified Ethnic Group (N = 22,038)* 82
Table B12 *Rates of New Warrants of Committal within Fixed Follow-Up Periods by Self-Identified Ethnic Group* 83
Table B13 *Rates of Reconviction Based on CPIC Records (Post WED) for Various Follow-Up Periods by Ethnic Group* 84
Table B14 85
Cox Regression Models Predicting Revocations with an Offence by Indigenous Background and Age at Release for Men and Women 85
Table B15 85
Cox Regression Models Predicting Revocations with an Offence by Indigenous Background, Age at Release and the Interaction between the Two for Men and Women 85

List of Figures

Figure 1. Rates of any new reoffence 2 years post release (rate of violent reoffending 2 years post release in brackets)..... 14
Figure 2. Revocation rates by fiscal year of release for all federal offenders 17
Figure 3. Rates of any reoffending post WED based on CPIC records for two release cohorts: Two year fixed follow-up 22

List of Appendices

Appendix A Recidivism Study Coding Guide 61
Appendix B: Additional Tables 67

Introduction

Recidivism is commonly defined as an individual's return to criminal behaviour after receiving a sanction or intervention for previous criminal behaviour (Saris et al., 2016). Recidivism rates serve as the key indicator of the impact of correctional interventions and sanctions, providing direction on the efficacy of correctional practices. Despite its importance to the criminal justice system, there is no consensus on how recidivism should be reported. Definitions, measurements and reporting practices vary across constituencies. A large scale systematic review of recidivism rates worldwide determined that the approach to reporting on recidivism is so variable that the data cannot be considered valid for international comparisons (Fazel & Wolf, 2015). In the last study examining recidivism rates of federal offenders in Canada, Bonta, Rugge, and Dauvergne (2003) provided a framework for the reporting of recidivism specifying that the following four factors should be considered: 1) the definition of return to crime and the data sources used to obtain this information, 2) the nature or type of recidivism, 3) the follow-up period, and 4) variation in the study sample. These recommendations are similar to those previously specified by a White Paper commissioned by the Council of Juvenile Justice Administrators in the US (Harris, Lockwood, & Mengers, 2009) and by Ministry of Justice in Netherlands (Wartna & Nijssen, 2000).

Common definitions of recidivism include new arrests, new convictions, and reincarceration, each providing important information and varying estimates of rates of offenders' return to crime. For example, arrest data may provide the most accurate details regarding the date and time of the offence, but can overestimate recidivism rates by including individuals who were arrested, but not convicted, of an offence (Bonta et al., 2003; Payne, 2007). New convictions can result in incarceration, but may underestimate recidivism by excluding criminal behaviours where there was insufficient evidence to convict, or when the adjudication results in a plea bargain. Reincarceration may over-represent offenders who commit more serious crimes and have more extensive criminal histories (Bonta et al., 2003; Dunrose, Cooper, & Snyder, 2014; Payne, 2007).

Given that recidivism is usually operationalized by using official counts of criminal behaviour such as new arrests or new convictions, administrative data serve as the main source for this information. Some researchers argue that the use of administrative data may in itself

underestimate rates of recidivism by excluding crimes that go undetected by law enforcement (Bonta et al., 2003). In Canada, metrics that examine only returns to federal custody before or after warrant expiry dates do not consider the possibility that a reoffence after warrant expiry could have earned a provincially, or territorially, administered sanction and therefore the calculations will result in an under-estimation of actual recidivism rates.

In the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC), research examining recidivism has typically used returns to federal custody as the key outcome measure. As pointed out by Bonta and colleagues (2003), this allows the Service to examine its impact on criminal behaviour during the period that the offender is under CSC's direct responsibility. However, it can be argued that, if effective, the impact of programs and sanctions during the time offenders are under warrant should persist after the penalty expires. What is more, the Canadian public is less likely to make the distinction on whether the reoffence earns a provincial or federal sentence. Recently, the Auditor General called for CSC and the Public Safety Ministry to provide standardized statistics on the rates of recidivism that include not only returns to federal custody but also reoffending that results in provincial and territorial sanctions (Office of the Auditor General, 2018). This report is one step in meeting that obligation but in the longer term a more efficient way to integrate provincial and territorial sanctions into the production of ongoing recidivism rate estimates is required.

Various follow-up time frames will produce different results; the longer the follow-up period or time at risk, the higher the recidivism rate. Depending on how the administrative data are collected and from which source, a fixed follow-up period can distort measures of reoffending by restricting the sample to offenders who can be followed for the time period. For example, in Canada, federal offenders who are released late in their sentences (generally the higher risk offenders) may have shorter periods of supervision until their warrant expiry dates, and therefore may not be included in an approach that sets a one year fixed follow-up standard. In addition, a return to crime after the federal warrant expires that earns a provincial/territorial sentence would not be recorded using only estimates based on a return to federal custody, suppressing recidivism estimates. Finally, high rates of return to custody without an offence following release in CSC restricts the time revoked offenders can be considered 'at risk'. Unless the period of reincarceration following a revocation is not considered in calculating the follow-

up time, the resulting estimates on a one year fixed follow-up will also distort the overall measure of recidivism.

Measures of recidivism internationally and in Canada

Various measures of recidivism and various follow-up periods have been used across agencies within Canada and internationally. In their systematic review of international recidivism rates, Fazel and Wolf (2015) observed that the definition of recidivism, the inclusion of some reoffences in the calculation (particularly whether they included fines or traffic violations), and the follow-up time varied to such an extent across studies that international comparisons were not possible. Similar observations were made in the international review conducted by Wartna & Nijssen (2006) in which they proposed a framework for a common measure of recidivism.

Table 1 provides a sample of various definitions and follow-up periods extracted from some seminal studies. Most agencies will make use of multiple definitions depending on the purpose of the study; however, the definition most commonly cited is a reconviction and the follow-up time period most frequently applied is within 2 years of release (Yukhnenko, Sridhar, & Fazel, 2019). This was the time period and definition employed in the previous study on recidivism of federal offenders completed by Public Safety in 2003 (Bonta et al., 2003).

Table 1

Definitions of Recidivism and Follow-Up Periods

Country	Study	Recidivism Definition	Follow-up (yrs)
Australia	Payne (2008)	Engagement in repeated criminal activity	-
Australia	Australian Government Productivity Commission (2018)	The re-arrest or return to corrective services (prison or community corrections) by individuals who have had contact with the criminal justice system	2
Canada	Bonta, Rugge, & Dauvergne (2003)	Any new conviction for an offence committed within an established follow-up period (using CPIC)	2
Canada (Ontario)	Ontario Ministry of Community Safety & Correctional Services	A return to provincial correctional supervision on a new conviction within two years of completing: (a) probation, parole or conditional sentence, or (b) a provincial jail sentence of 6 months or more	2
Denmark	Statistics Denmark	A new crime committed after release from serving in jail or receiving a guilty decision	2
Netherlands	Wartna, Blom, & Tollenaar (2011)	A reconviction(s) as a result of any crime post offending	Multiple
New Zealand	Nadesu (2009)	Reconviction(s) leading to any sentence administered by the Department of Corrections (community-based or prison) Reconvictions leading solely to a term of imprisonment	4
Norway	Statistics Norway (2014)	The commitment of an offence by a person known to previously have committed at least one other offence	4
United Kingdom	Ministry of Justice (2017)	Any offence committed in a one year follow-up period that resulted in a court conviction or caution	1 (plus 6 months to determine case outcome)
United States	Durose, Copper, & Snyder (2014)	An arrest resulting in a conviction with a disposition of a prison sentence A return to prison without a new conviction due to a technical violation	5 (plus 6 months to determine case outcome)
United States	Markman, Durose, & Rantala (2016)	An arrest within 5 years of being placed on federal supervision An arrest within 5 years of being released from federal or state prison that resulted in a return to prison	5
United States	Saris, Breyer, Friedrich, Barkow, Pryor, Morales, & Wilson Smoot (2016)	Criminal acts resulting in rearrest, revocation, and/or reincarceration	8

The current study provides a comprehensive estimate of recidivism rates of federally sentenced offenders based on reconvictions that resulted in a return to federal custody or

reconvictions that resulted in provincial or territorial sanctions. The study answers the following questions:

1. Using official records of reoffending based on Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) data combined with Offender Management System (OMS) reoffending data, what are the rates of reoffending of any kind and reoffending with a violent offence based on various follow-up periods for the following groups: all men, all women, all Indigenous offenders (First Nations, Métis, Inuit), all Indigenous men, all Indigenous women, Black offenders, South East Asian offenders?
2. Using OMS data and information from the Crime Severity Index what is the relative severity of the reoffence for recidivists compared to their index offence?
3. Using OMS data, what are the recidivism rates for the groups defined in (1) based on:
    - returns to federal custody for any reason;
    - return to federal custody with an offence (pre and post warrant expiry);
    - return to federal custody with a violent offence (including sexual) (pre and post warrant expiry);
    - return with a Schedule 1 sexual offence (pre and post warrant expiry);
    - reoffence type: e.g., return for non-violent offending including drug related crimes and property crimes or a violent offence (pre and post warrant expiry);
4. Using OMS data and combined OMS and CPIC data what are the recidivism rates and violent recidivism rates by region?
5. Using OMS data separately and combined OMS and CPIC data what are the recidivism rates and violent recidivism rate by index offence?
6. Using OMS data separately and combined OMS and CPIC data, what are the recidivism rates and violent recidivism rates based on age groups?
7. Using OMS data separately and combined OMS and CPIC data what are the recidivism rates and violent recidivism rate by self-reported ethnic group?
8. Using OMS and CPIC data separately what are the reoffending and violent reoffending rates by Canadian or non-Canadian citizenship?
9. What are the comparison recidivism rates for released Canadian offenders and non-Canadian offenders?

Method

Participants

An annual release cohort[1] from the 2007/2008 through 2011/2012 fiscal years was identified for a total sample of 22,685 federally sentenced offenders. Table 2 shows the frequencies of self-identified ethnic groups for men and women. The designation of ethnic group is problematic and reflects a great deal of heterogeneity. We provided the analysis, however, to assist in determining whether some groups with higher recidivism rates may contain require more service in order to improve the gap in outcomes on their release.

CPIC coding was completed for all offenders in a subsample of this group that included all offenders in the 2007/2008 and 2011/2012 release cohorts (N = 8,441). Offenders were typically in their mid-30s at the time of release (median = 35); however, Indigenous men and women had a lower median age than non-Indigenous men and women (32 years versus 36 years).

Table 2

Released Offenders for the 2007/2008 to 2011/2012 Cohorts by Gender and Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	All		Men		Women	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Non-Indigenous	18,198	80.2	17,126	80.7	1,072	72.9
White	14,511	64.0	13,661	64.4	850	57.8
Black	1,777	7.8	1,668	7.9	109	7.4
S. E. Asian	422	1.9	405	1.9	17	1.2
Other	1,488	6.6	1392	6.6	96	6.5
Indigenous	4,487	19.8	4,088	19.2	399	27.2
First Nation	3,119	13.8	2,827	13.3	292	19.9
Metis	1,181	5.2	1,083	5.1	98	6.7
Inuit	187	0.8	178	0.8	9	0.6
Total	22,685	100	21,214	93.5	1,471	6.5

[1] Offender releases must have been on their first term on a federal sentence, and must not have been of a type that would have indicated that either they should not have been incarcerated in the federal jurisdiction (court order freedom, court order other jurisdiction, and Lieutenant Governor's order), or they would not have had any follow-up period (deceased, transfer to foreign country – extradition, and transfer to foreign country – international transfer).

Procedure/Analytic Approach

Data available in the Offender Management System (OMS), the official electronic record within CSC, was collected for all offenders in the release cohort simultaneously. Revocations and offences between the first release on a sentence and the earliest of reoffence date, readmission date, warrant expiry date, data collection date, date of death, deportation, or extradition were used to calculate revocation and revocation with an offence outcomes.[2] If an offender had multiple sentences during the five fiscal year timeframe, the first was selected. The date of data collection for revocations and for new warrant of committals was February 25, 2018. Any new federal sentences beginning after offenders' warrant expiry dates to the data collection date were identified for new warrant of committal outcomes.[3] Violent offences were defined as schedule 1 or homicide offences. Violent sexual offences were defined as sexual offences that were also schedule 1 offences.

Time at risk of any offence across revocation, new warrant of committal, and CPIC records of convictions began with a first releases from a sentence during the 2007/2008 and 2011/2012 fiscal years. The offenders were followed through their warrant expiry dates until CPIC records were collected December 22nd, 2017, or in some cases, the offender's death or deportation. If an offender had a revocation without an offence during supervision, the time from readmission to warrant expiry date was subtracted from the follow-up time. Only offences dated between the first release and readmission contributed to revocation offences.[4] Records from the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) were collected beginning December 22, 2017. CPIC is the central police database where Canada's law enforcement agencies access and input information. As Canada's only national law enforcement networking computer system, it ensures officers across the country access the same information. It is maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). Calculations of time at risk were used to restrict the eligible offenders for fixed follow-up analyses. For example offenders with less than 2-years of time at risk from

[2] Analyses of revocations and revocations with an offence were restricted to offenders with 30 days from release to warrant expiry date, data collection date, death, deportation or extradition.
[3] Analyses of new warrants of committal were restricted to offenders with 90 days from warrant expiry date to data collection or death.
[4] Analyses of any new offence which included CPIC data, and offences on CPIC records were restricted to offenders with 100 days from release to readmission, death, deportation or extradition plus from warrant expiry to data collection or death.

release to data collection were excluded from 2-year fixed follow-up analyses. This procedure disproportionately affected later release cohorts and longer fixed follow-up analyses.

CPIC coding was completed for all offenders in the 2007/2008 and 2011/2012 fiscal year release cohorts. Any convictions from an offender's warrant expiry date to the date of the offender's death, deportation, or extradition, or the data collection date of December 22, 2017 were coded. Two coders examined all English files and a third coder completed all French files (6% of CPIC records collected were only available in French). The first reconviction date was recorded. Reconviction types were categorized into homicide, sexual, robbery, assault, other violent, drug, property, other non-violent, and Long Term Supervision Order (LTSO) breaches. The number of convictions of each offence type between warrant expiry date and CPIC records collection were recorded with the date of the first conviction of each offence type. A total of 8,441 offender criminal records were coded. Inter-rater reliability was examined on 396 randomly selected English CPIC records and was deemed to be acceptable. A kappa value of 0.98 was calculated for the variable recording whether an offender had any post-warrant expiry offence on their CPIC record. We conducted an analysis to determine the agreement between OMS and CPIC on the index offences for offenders' initial sentences. We found that index offences recorded on OMS were also available on CPIC for 99% of cases. This supports the reliability of both the CPIC records and the coding procedure. Rates of return to custody with an offence while under federal warrant were combined with the CPIC records post warrant expiry to produce a composite rate of overall reoffending.[5] This calculation was made including all offences within the "other non violent' category.

Crime severity was measured using the Crime Severity Index (CSI; Babyak, Campbell, Evra, & Franklin, 2013). The data were derived from the offence serious code in the offence table in OMS. The Crime Severity Index was designed by Statistics Canada through a collaboration with the police, and territorial justice partners and academics across the country. The CSI was developed to create a measure that would provide a meaningful indicator of change in police-reported crime from year to year, and enhance the comparability of crime statistics at

[5] It should be noted that the offences in the category "other non violent" for the OMS warrants of committal do not completely overlap with offences in the category of "other non violent" included on CPIC records. As would be expected, the offences within this category that resulted in new warrants of committal were more likely to be among the more serious reoffences (see Appendix A for a list of other non-violent offences and the frequency they occurred in the CPIC coding).

the provincial, territorial and municipal level by taking into account the relative seriousness of each offence. Each type of offence is assigned a seriousness weight. The weights are derived from sentences handed down by courts in all provinces and territories with more serious crimes being assigned higher weights.

The specific weight for any given type of offence consists of two parts. The first component is the incarceration rate for that offence type. This is the proportion of people convicted of the offence who are sentenced to time in prison. The second component is the average (mean) length of the prison sentence, in days, for the specific type of offence. Some common index offences with CSI weights less than 100 are: impaired operation of motor vehicle, assault, assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm, cannabis production or trafficking. First- and second-degree murder have the highest CSI weights followed by manslaughter, importing or exporting heroin, and attempted murder. First degree murder for example is weighted 1700. Impaired operation causing death, robbery, sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm have CSI weights in the 500s. Heroin trafficking, level 1 sexual assault, and breaking and entering have CSI weights near the median of 237. The seriousness of the reoffence was compared to that of the index offence for offenders who were returned on a new offence while under federal community supervision.

Measures/Material

A spreadsheet was provided to each CPIC coder pre-populated with offenders' Finger Print Service (FPS) identifying number, name, sentence commencement date of the initial federal sentence, warrant expiry date, and date of death, deportation or extradition. Coders completed columns indicating whether the index offence from the initial sentence was on the CPIC record, whether there was an offence following Warrant Expiry Date (WED), the most serious type of sentence across reoffences on the CPIC record, the number of charges of each offence type, the conviction date of the first offence for each type, and the date of death, deportation or extradition if indicated on the CPIC record. Sentence types in order of severity included custodial, conditional, suspended sentence, probation, a fine, a prohibition order, or other. Offence types included homicide, sexual offences, robbery, assault, other violent, drug, property, other non-violent, and breach of LTSO conditions. The coding guide can be found in Appendix A.

Ethnic group based designations are derived from the categories selected by offenders at intake. Offenders can select from several categories. The White, Metis, First Nations, Black and South East Asian groups were the most represented and their numbers therefore permitted analyses of their outcomes. This standard is compatible with the recommendations for censuses contained in the United Nations' "Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses", Revision 2, 2008 and is the convention used by Statistics Canada in their latest census.

Results

Reoffending and violent reoffending rates (combined OMS returns with an offence and CPIC reconviction records)

Tables 3 and 4 present the rates of reoffending and violent reoffending for the offender groups for two cohort periods overall and also controlling for time at risk by reporting outcomes for fixed follow-up periods. The fixed follow-up periods began at the date of the offenders' release from federal custody.

Of particular interest are the rates of reconviction for the two year fixed follow-up, the rate most commonly referenced in the literature (Yukhnenko et al., 2019) and the estimate provided in the previous study on federal reoffender recidivism (Bonta et al., 2003).[6] Figure 1 demonstrates the two year follow-up recidivism rates for all reoffences and for violent reoffences for all offender groups over two release cohorts 2007-2008 and 2011-2012. The two year reoffending rate for all offenders in the 2011-2012 cohort was 23%; the rate for men was 24% and for women 12%. Rates of recidivism for Indigenous offenders were higher – 38% for Indigenous men and 20% for Indigenous women. There is a steady reduction in recidivism rates for both men and women over the two release cohorts. Rates increase with longer follow-up periods. For the 2011-2012 cohort, almost 38% of all federal offenders reoffended within five years of release and almost 60% of Indigenous men reoffended within this time period.

The two-year post release violent reconviction rate for all federal offenders in the latest cohort year was 12%. The rates for Indigenous men and women were higher than for non-Indigenous offenders at 22% and 11% respectively. The rate of violent reoffending increased with each year of follow-up with the five year rate of violent reoffending being just under 20%. We do, however, see a decrease in rates of violent recidivism for offenders released in the 2011-2012 compared to the 2007-2008 year.

[6] Results presented in Table 3 include the category of "other non-violent" offences from CPIC coding. Among these are impaired charges, driving charges, firearms charges and administration of justice offences. We ran a further analysis examining reoffending rates when the "other non violent" offences from CPIC coding were excluded. Not counting these offenders whose only reoffence was in this category would decrease the overall rate for the two cohort years from 50% to 46%. See Appendix A for a list and frequency of the most common offences in this category.

Table 3

Rates of Reoffending of Any Kind (Combined CPIC and Returns to Federal Custody with an Offence)

	Any new offences															
	Any Reoffence (*N* = 8893)				1 year (*N* = 8844)			2 years (*N* = 8767)			3 years (*N* = 8705)			5 years (*N* = 8267)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	1955	4425	49.8	609	1516	17.1	140	2447	27.9	279	3083	35.4	388	3570	43.2	544
2007-2008	1804	2561	55.4	582	921	20.1	135	1406	32.1	271	1814	40.1	369	2126	47.7	481
2011-2012	2004	1864	43.6	653	595	14.0	148	987	23.4	296	1269	30.3	427	1444	37.9	645
Men	1896	4223	50.8	597	1464	17.7	140	2356	28.8	278	2954	36.3	386	3412	44.2	537
2007-2008	1682	2435	56.5	571	886	20.7	135	1401	33.0	270	1728	41.0	365	2022	48.7	470
2011-2012	1963	1788	44.7	643	578	14.5	148	955	24.2	296	1226	31.3	427	1390	39.0	636
Non-Indigenous Men	2115	3041	45.9	632	988	15.0	149	1644	25.2	294	2077	32.0	402	2442	39.5	566
2007-2008	2351	1810	52.0	601	621	18.0	145	1006	29.4	283	1246	36.7	381	1482	44.3	501
2011-2012	2103	1231	39.1	613	367	11.7	157	638	20.5	317	831	26.9	443	960	33.8	668
Indigenous Men	921	1182	69.8	521	476	28.2	106	712	42.8	235	877	53.1	343	970	63.3	473
2007-2008	770	625	74.9	464	265	31.9	100	395	47.9	227	482	58.7	317	540	66.8	387
2011-2012	1099	557	64.8	571	211	24.7	119	317	37.7	249	395	47.6	369	430	59.4	592
Women	2237	202	35.0	828	52	9.0	158	91	15.9	304	129	22.6	520	158	28.7	689
2007-2008	3441	126	41.0	789	35	11.4	172	59	19.3	289	86	28.1	545	104	34.2	658
2011-2012	2172	76	28.2	912	17	6.3	156	32	12.0	353	43	16.2	427	54	22.0	639
Non-Indigenous Women	2299	114	27.5	921	24	5.8	106	48	11.6	350	66	16.0	545	87	21.8	713
2007-2008	3586	73	33.3	925	17	7.8	96	30	13.8	273	43	19.7	561	57	26.4	703
2011-2012	2209	41	20.9	878	7	3.6	156	18	9.2	397	23	11.9	520	30	16.4	718
Indigenous Women	1625	88	54.3	732	28	17.3	198	43	27.0	278	63	39.6	451	71	47.0	667
2007-2008	1121	53	60.2	706	18	20.5	223	29	33.0	304	43	48.9	518	47	53.4	572
2011-2012	1854	35	47.3	946	10	13.5	128	14	19.7	205	20	28.2	417	24	38.1	754

MD_R = median days from release to the earliest of revocation with an offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, earliest CPIC offence conviction, death, deportation, or data collection on December 22nd, 2017. For offenders with a revocation without an offence, time from readmission to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time. MD_F = median days from release to first reoffence (revocation with an offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, or CPIC conviction). Time from a revocation without an offence to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time.

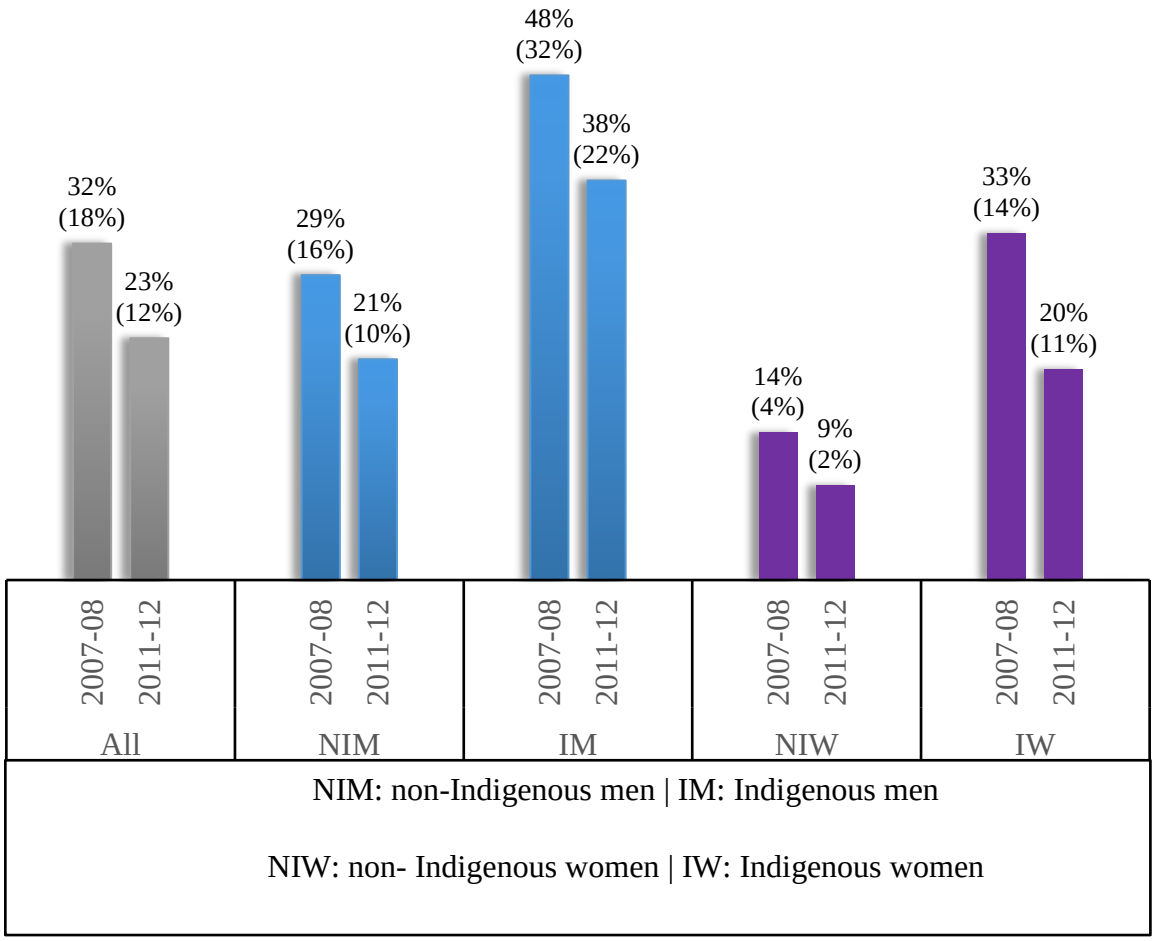
Table 4

Rates of Violent Reoffending (Combined CPIC and Returns to Federal Custody with an Offence)

	Any Violent Reoffence (*N* = 8893)				1 year (*N* = 8844)			2 years (*N* = 8767)			3 years (*N* = 8705)			5 years (*N* = 8267)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	2068	2418	27.2	630	697	7.9	206	1340	15.3	358	1749	20.1	463	2033	24.6	589
2007-2008	2261	1495	32.4	620	435	9.5	205	830	18.3	355	1076	23.8	454	1288	28.9	566
2011-2012	2023	923	21.6	642	262	6.2	208	510	12.1	368	673	16.1	476	745	19.6	644
Men	2007	2342	28.2	621	680	8.2	206	1307	16.0	358	1694	20.8	460	1971	25.5	584
2007-2008	2107	1445	33.5	609	423	9.9	202	809	19.1	355	1042	24.7	452	1248	30.0	563
2011-2012	1988	897	22.4	631	257	6.5	207	498	12.6	367	652	16.6	478	723	20.3	636
Non-Indigenous Men	2136	1570	23.7	654	425	6.5	206	852	13.1	370	1095	16.9	471	1312	21.2	602
2007-2008	2737	1001	28.8	653	274	7.9	202	543	15.9	366	695	20.5	465	853	25.5	581
2011-2012	2103	569	18.1	654	151	4.8	210	309	9.9	378	400	13.0	476	459	16.2	656
Indigenous Men	1070	772	45.6	571	255	15.1	205	455	27.3	333	599	36.3	443	659	43.0	529
2007-2008	926	444	53.2	654	149	17.9	207	266	32.3	332	347	42.3	429	395	48.9	489
2011-2012	1233	328	38.2	583	106	12.4	203	189	22.3	336	252	30.4	467	264	36.5	603
Women	2272	76	13.2	828	17	3.0	232	33	5.8	342	55	9.6	687	62	11.3	723
2007-2008	3472	50	16.3	904	12	3.9	236	21	6.9	320	34	11.1	676	40	13.2	732
2011-2012	2172	26	9.6	789	5	1.9	213	12	4.5	394	21	7.9	687	22	8.9	677
Non-Indigenous Women	2307	32	7.7	943	6	1.5	135	13	3.2	380	20	4.9	667	24	6.0	737
2007-2008	3587	22	10.1	1025	5	2.3	90	9	4.1	320	13	6.0	561	15	6.9	718
2011-2012	2209	10	5.1	792	†	†	†	†	†	†	7	3.6	713	9	4.9	756
Indigenous Women	1868	44	27.2	806	11	6.8	240	20	12.6	334	35	22.0	706	38	25.2	721
2007-2008	2016	28	31.8	829	7	8.0	278	12	13.6	323	21	23.9	714	25	28.4	736
2011-2012	1854	16	21.6	745	†	†	†	8	11.3	366	14	19.7	667	13	20.6	667

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to the earliest of revocation with a violent offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, earliest CPIC offence conviction, death, deportation, or data collection on December 22nd, 2017. For offenders with a revocation without an offence or with a non-violent offence, time from readmission to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time. MD_F = median days from release to first violent reoffence (revocation with a violent offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, or CPIC conviction). Time from a revocation without an offence or with a non-violent offence to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time.

Figure 1. Rates of any new reoffence 2 years post release (rate of violent reoffending 2 years post release in brackets)[7]



[7] The rates are a combination of CPIC and returns to federal custody data.

Rates of return to federal custody

Rates of returns to federal custody, particularly the rates of return for a new offence, during the time that an agency is responsible for the offenders' supervision, is a key marker of an agency's success in promoting public safety. Ideally, revocation of a conditional release in the absence of a new offence can be viewed as a suppression strategy that deters potential reoffending. Offenders can be revoked without having committed an offence based on the parole officers' observation that risk is escalating or due to violation of the conditions of release.

Rates of return to federal custody pre warrant expiry (revocation rates)

Table 5 provides the revocation rates including revocations for a reoffence and revocation with a violent reoffence by gender and Indigenous ancestry for each year of release. Figure 2 based on these results illustrates the gradual improvement in revocation rates over each year. With some exceptions, the pattern of improvement in results is evident across offender groups. Rates for women are more erratic because of their low rate of reoffending and smaller numbers. Rates of violent reoffending while offenders are under warrant were low – under 3% for men and under 1% for women -- and rates of sexual offending while under warrant were well under 1% for all groups. In order to confirm that the decline in rates over time was not related to varying time at risk, we completed an analysis with a 6 month fixed follow up. Table B1 in Appendix B provides these results in which only revocations and revocations with an offence that occurred within 6 months of release are considered, and only offenders with at least 6 months from release to WED, deportation or death are included. The results confirmed a similar pattern to that in Table 5. In particular, the rates of revocation for any reason are sharply improved for the later cohort groups for women (from 21% among the 2007-2008 cohort to 11% for the later 2011-2012 cohort) as were rates of revocation with an offence for women (from 7% to 3%).

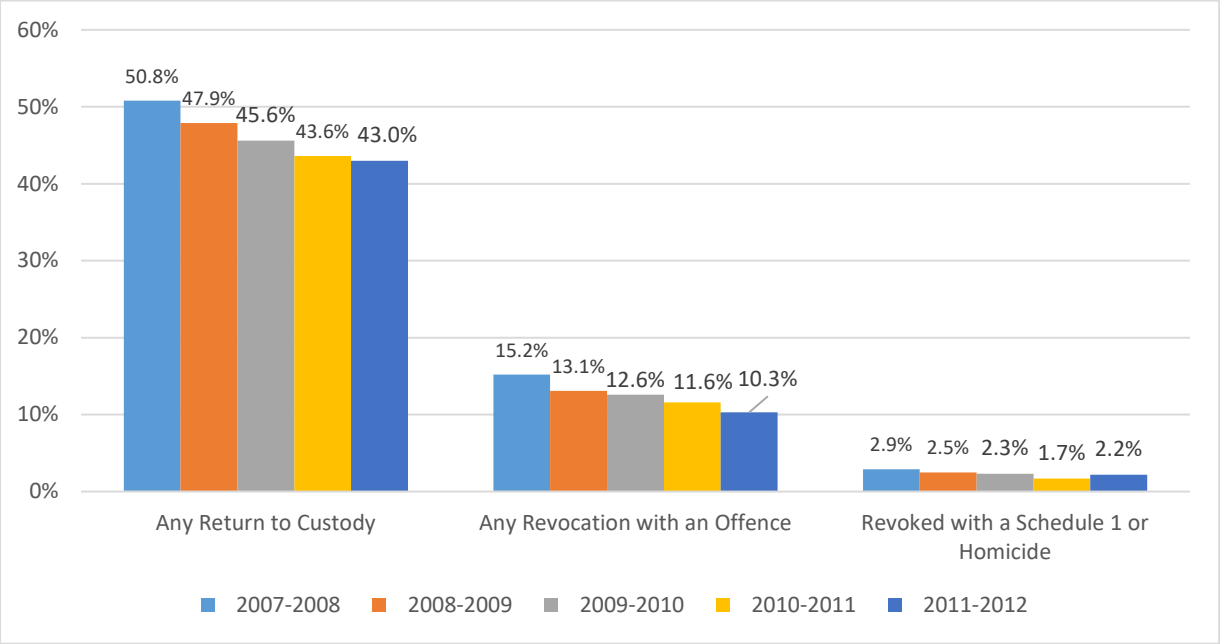
Table 5

Revocation Rates by Fiscal Year of Release (N = 21,915)

		Any Return to Federal Custody			Any Revocation with an Offence			Revoked with a Schedule 1 or Homicide			Revoked with a Schedule 1 Sexual Offence		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	311	10136	46.3	176	2763	12.6	100	507	2.3	99	32	0.2	170
2007-2008	290	2267	50.8	161	678	15.2	85	131	2.9	88	9	0.2	228
2008-2009	305	2202	47.9	174	601	13.1	105	113	2.5	111	†	†	†
2009-2010	317	2049	45.6	178	567	12.6	107	102	2.3	114	5	0.1	167
2010-2011	347	1839	43.6	189	491	11.6	112	70	1.7	99	6	0.1	242
2011-2012	325	1779	43.0	181	426	10.3	103	91	2.2	118	8	0.2	180
Men	306	9567	46.8	175	2620	12.8	99	495	2.4	100	32	0.2	170
2007-2008	285	2141	51.4	160	648	15.6	83	127	3.1	88	9	0.2	228
2008-2009	301	2073	48.3	173	570	13.3	106	110	2.6	113	†	†	†
2009-2010	308	1922	46.0	176	538	12.9	103	101	2.4	112	5	0.1	167
2010-2011	342	1731	43.8	189	454	11.5	113	67	1.7	98	6	0.2	242
2011-2012	315	1700	43.9	179	410	10.6	101	90	2.3	119	8	0.2	180
Non-Indigenous Men	340	7128	42.8	183	1892	11.4	112	359	2.2	104	21	0.1	187
2007-2008	310	1596	47.4	169	472	14.0	104	93	2.8	89	7	0.2	285
2008-2009	320	1599	45.0	179	441	12.4	107	87	2.5	99	†	†	†
2009-2010	346	1430	42.1	186	391	11.5	108	74	2.2	114	†	†	†
2010-2011	366	1298	39.9	201	315	9.7	138	44	1.4	100	5	0.2	146
2011-2012	347	1205	39.2	187	273	8.9	126	61	2.0	129	†	†	†
Indigenous Men	244	2439	64.0	151	728	19.1	73	136	3.6	91	11	0.3	139
2007-2008	213	545	68.5	139	176	22.1	58	34	4.3	87	†	†	†
2008-2009	235	474	64.2	154	129	17.5	97	23	3.1	147	†	†	†
2009-2010	244	492	62.8	156	147	18.8	80	27	3.5	110	†	†	†
2010-2011	244	433	61.8	156	139	19.8	72	23	3.3	80	†	†	†
2011-2012	244	495	62.5	153	137	17.3	62	29	3.7	62	†	†	†
Women	428	569	39.2	197	143	9.8	131	12	0.8	76	†	†	†
2007-2008	389	126	41.5	181	30	9.9	109	†	†	†	†	†	†
2008-2009	406	129	41.8	197	31	10.0	77	†	†	†	†	†	†
2009-2010	463	127	40.6	203	29	9.3	196	†	†	†	†	†	†
2010-2011	411	108	41.2	191	37	14.1	108	†	†	†	†	†	†
2011-2012	444	79	29.8	200	16	6.0	175	†	†	†	†	†	†
Non-Indigenous Women	500	350	32.9	204	84	7.9	152	5	0.5	90	†	†	†
2007-2008	545	75	34.6	185	16	7.4	93	†	†	†	†	†	†
2008-2009	466	88	37.9	205	22	9.5	121	†	†	†	†	†	†
2009-2010	514	86	36.3	202	21	8.9	189	†	†	†	†	†	†
2010-2011	510	59	32.1	258	18	9.8	86	†	†	†	†	†	†
2011-2012	487	42	21.8	216	7	3.6	211	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous Women	274	219	56.2	191	59	15.1	106	7	1.8	64	†	†	†
2007-2008	247	51	58.6	172	14	16.1	185	†	†	†	†	†	†
2008-2009	290	41	53.3	190	9	11.7	39	†	†	†	†	†	†
2009-2010	310	41	54.0	212	8	10.5	216	†	†	†	†	†	†
2010-2011	256	49	62.8	160	19	24.4	108	†	†	†	†	†	†
2011-2012	292	37	51.4	199	9	12.5	95	†	†	†	†	†	†

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to revocation readmission, warrant expiry, death, deportation, or February 25th, 2018. MD_F = median days from release to revocation readmission.

Figure 2. Revocation rates by fiscal year of release for all federal offenders



Rates of return to federal custody post-warrant expiry (new warrants of committal)

Offenders who returned to federal custody post-warrant expiry have reoffended after their warrants were completed and committed an offence that earned a sentence of two years or more. Table 6 shows the same decline in rates of reoffending and returning to federal custody with each cohort with the exception of sexual offending which remained under 1% across the cohort years for all groups except for Indigenous men.

Controlling for variable follow-up time across groups using fixed follow-up periods, Table 7 shows that the rate of reoffending increased the longer the follow-up period. The mean rate of return to federal custody with an offence within 5 years for the combined cohorts is 18%; the rate for women is 10%. The rate of return to federal custody with an offence for Indigenous men offenders is substantially higher over this time period at 27%. However, for all offender groups we see a gradual decline in rates of return until the 2011-2012 cohort where there was a slight uptick across most groups[8].

[8] This uptick at the five year follow-up period might be an artifact of the larger proportion of offenders who could be followed for the full 5 years who would have been released on SR or WED, that is, higher risk offenders.

Rates of reoffending post-WED based on CPIC records

Table 8 provides the rates of reoffending post WED-based on CPIC records. These reoffences could have resulted in either a provincial/territorial or federal sentence. Again, we see the gradual increase in recidivism with increased follow-up time. The sharpest increase with longer follow-up is for Indigenous women in the 2011-2012 cohort where there is an increase from 10% within one year of release to 44% after 5 years of release. Rates of reoffending declined at all fixed follow-up periods for the later cohort group providing additional evidence for the gradual improvement in correctional results over time. Figure 3 further illustrates this trend. We conducted an analysis of the types of violent reoffences committed by offenders post WED that were recorded on CPIC. The most frequent offence category among the violent offences was assault (58% of violent crimes on CPIC records). Within this category over half were for common assault Level 1. Other categories of violent reoffending included homicide (0.6%), sexual assault (3%), robbery (6%) and other violent offences (38%) of which the largest category was criminal harassment and uttering threats.

Table 6

Rates of Reoffending Post Warrant Expiry Resulting in a New Warrant of Committal (Return to Federal Custody (N = 22,038)

	Any New WOC				New WOC with Schedule 1 or Homicide Offence			New WOC with Schedule 1 Sexual Offence		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	2259	4386	19.9	784	2052	9.3	783	147	0.7	1155
2007-2008	3121	1061	23.7	789	518	11.6	837	27	0.6	1507
2008-2009	2797	1035	22.5	831	483	10.5	831	35	0.8	1589
2009-2010	2439	922	20.4	773	421	9.3	746	29	0.6	1155
2010-2011	2111	713	16.7	788	325	7.6	808	25	0.6	881
2011-2012	1793	655	15.7	735	305	7.3	750	31	0.7	886
Men	2247	4231	20.6	784	1987	9.7	779	145	0.7	1155
2007-2008	3113	1032	24.7	786	507	12.1	826	27	0.7	1507
2008-2009	2796	1002	23.3	836	468	10.9	842	34	0.8	1591
2009-2010	2441	891	21.1	775	407	9.7	745	29	0.7	1155
2010-2011	2114	673	16.8	794	308	7.7	811	25	0.6	881
2011-2012	1793	633	16.2	722	297	7.6	746	30	0.8	876
Non-Indigenous Men	2266	3061	18.4	794	1352	8.1	765	94	0.6	1259
2007-2008	3122	741	22.0	789	348	10.3	778	21	0.6	2025
2008-2009	2792	765	21.7	872	354	10.0	833	24	0.7	1714
2009-2010	2438	625	18.5	766	257	7.6	716	17	0.5	749
2010-2011	2102	494	15.2	802	210	6.5	802	16	0.5	893
2011-2012	1794	436	14.2	736	183	6.0	744	16	0.5	844
Indigenous Men	2182	1170	29.4	764	635	16.0	811	51	1.3	971
2007-2008	3059	291	36.1	779	159	19.7	889	6	0.7	840
2008-2009	2827	237	32.2	773	114	15.0	891	10	1.3	1358
2009-2010	2453	266	32.1	802	150	18.1	801	12	1.5	1171
2010-2011	2164	179	24.1	763	98	13.2	849	9	1.2	873
2011-2012	1791	197	23.5	715	114	13.6	748	14	1.7	929
Women	2358	155	10.7	797	65	4.5	842	†	†	†
2007-2008	3188	29	9.6	1037	11	3.7	1054	†	†	†
2008-2009	2798	33	10.7	876	15	4.9	690	†	†	†
2009-2010	2421	31	9.9	696	14	4.5	845	†	†	†
2010-2011	2100	40	15.2	716	17	6.5	684	†	†	†
2011-2012	1781	22	8.3	935	8	3.0	1244	†	†	†
Non-Indigenous Women	2338	98	9.3	748	33	3.1	715	†	†	†
2007-2008	3134	16	7.4	1082	5	2.3	1054	†	†	†
2008-2009	2760	24	10.3	773	9	3.9	748	†	†	†
2009-2010	2411	19	8.1	438	7	3.0	438	†	†	†
2010-2011	2080	24	13.0	633	9	4.9	684	†	†	†
2011-2012	1739	15	7.8	883	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous Women	2418	57	14.6	868	32	8.2	957	†	†	†
2007-2008	3269	13	15.1	674	6	7.0	1051	†	†	†
2008-2009	2887	9	11.7	698	6	7.8	523	†	†	†
2009-2010	2467	12	15.8	1166	7	9.2	1262	†	†	†
2010-2011	2132	16	20.3	810	8	10.1	688	†	†	†
2011-2012	1883	7	9.6	1167	5	6.9	1664	†	†	†

WOC = warrant of committal. † = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from warrant expiry to WOC sentence commencement, death, deportation or data collection on February 25th, 2018. MD_F = median days from warrant expiry to WOC sentence commencement.

Table 7

Rates of Reoffending Based on New Warrants of Committal (Returns to Federal Custody)

	One Year (*N* = 21,977)			Two Years (*N* = 21,824)			Three Years (*N* = 21,526)			Five Years (*N* = 18,827)		
	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	1090	5.0	197	2041	9.4	349	2753	12.8	482	3401	18.1	672
2007-2008	273	6.1	186	493	11.1	337	663	14.9	471	839	19.2	644
2008-2009	262	5.7	205	468	10.2	335	604	13.3	432	825	18.8	650
2009-2010	220	4.9	198	433	9.7	361	581	13.1	475	741	17.8	667
2010-2011	168	4.0	206	327	7.8	361	478	11.6	522	573	16.2	733
2011-2012	167	4.0	178	320	7.8	354	427	10.8	515	423	18.0	704
Men	1052	5.1	198	1973	9.7	347	2654	13.2	482	3274	18.6	669
2007-2008	269	6.4	182	482	11.6	332	645	15.6	458	814	19.9	639
2008-2009	252	5.9	205	452	10.6	336	582	13.8	430	795	19.4	648
2009-2010	212	5.0	196	417	10.0	361	560	13.5	482	715	18.5	667
2010-2011	156	3.9	208	308	7.8	362	452	11.7	524	541	16.3	741
2011-2012	163	4.2	180	314	8.2	357	415	11.2	510	409	18.5	702
Non-Indigenous Men	762	4.6	198	1414	8.6	340	1908	11.8	486	2338	16.6	664
2007-2008	196	5.8	189	344	10.3	325	460	13.8	469	581	17.7	633
2008-2009	195	5.5	203	337	9.6	332	439	12.6	432	599	17.8	648
2009-2010	145	4.3	195	296	8.8	371	400	12.0	489	495	16.0	664
2010-2011	109	3.4	213	223	6.9	376	324	10.3	526	385	14.5	751
2011-2012	117	3.8	181	214	7.1	314	285	9.8	506	278	16.5	704
Indigenous Men	290	7.3	197	559	14.2	360	746	19.1	467	936	26.7	685
2007-2008	73	9.1	164	138	17.2	350	185	23.1	455	233	29.5	654
2008-2009	57	7.5	231	115	15.2	377	143	19.0	411	196	26.5	644
2009-2010	67	8.1	198	121	14.7	343	160	19.6	446	220	28.1	696
2010-2011	47	6.3	201	85	11.5	350	128	17.6	523	156	23.4	710
2011-2012	46	5.5	170	100	12.2	425	130	16.2	517	131	25.1	678
Women	38	2.6	181	68	4.7	356	99	7.0	495	127	10.3	737
2007-2008	†	†	†	11	3.7	393	18	6.0	633	25	8.4	790
2008-2009	10	3.2	170	16	5.2	255	22	7.3	461	30	10.1	694
2009-2010	8	2.6	325	16	5.2	367	21	6.8	375	26	9.1	633
2010-2011	12	4.6	129	19	7.3	357	26	10.1	471	32	14.5	633
2011-2012	†	†	†	6	2.3	177	12	4.8	628	14	10.2	1007
Non-Indigenous Women	26	2.5	192	46	4.4	355	67	6.5	453	79	8.9	692
2007-2008	†	†	†	†	†	†	8	3.7	745	13	6.2	882
2008-2009	7	3.0	176	11	4.8	250	16	7.1	461	22	9.9	687
2009-2010	7	3.0	322	13	5.6	361	16	6.8	373	17	8.0	438
2010-2011	8	4.4	150	13	7.1	357	18	9.9	459	19	12.4	495
2011-2012	†	†	†	5	2.7	249	9	5.0	518	8	9.1	1035
Indigenous Women	12	3.1	175	22	5.7	365	32	8.4	570	48	13.6	834
2007-2008	†	†	†	7	8.1	507	10	11.6	577	12	14.0	633
2008-2009	†	†	†	5	6.5	355	6	7.9	523	8	10.7	694
2009-2010	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	6.6	543	9	12.0	1015
2010-2011	†	†	†	6	7.8	405	8	10.5	527	13	19.1	820
2011-2012	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	6	12.2	1007

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_F = median days from warrant expiry to WOC sentence commencement within 1-, 2-, 3-, or 5-years.

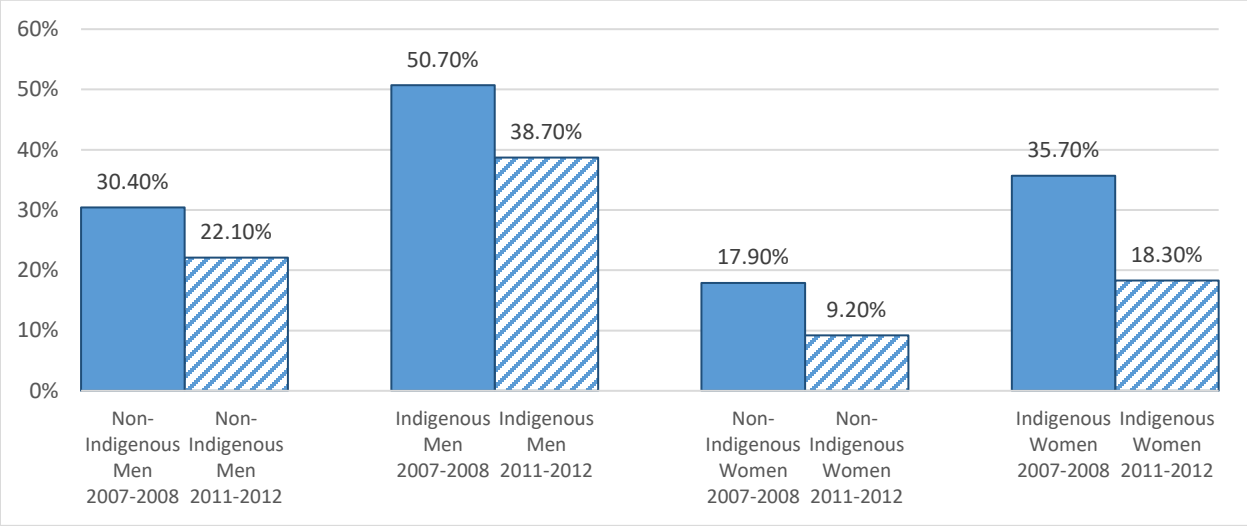
Table 8

Rates of Reoffending Post WED Based on CPIC Records

	Any Reoffence Post Wed (*N* = 8,439)				1 year (*N* = 8,418)			2 years (*N* = 8,352)			3 years (*N* = 8,171)			5 years (*N* = 6,213)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	1552	3879	46.0	502	1506	17.9	172	2450	29.3	287	2959	36.2	364	2955	47.6	432
2007-2008	1994	2287	52.9	493	912	21.1	172	1445	33.6	279	1746	40.8	347	1995	47.3	419
2011-2012	1494	1592	38.7	512	594	14.5	176	1005	24.8	299	1213	31.2	394	960	48.1	475
Men	1528	3704	47.0	495	1457	18.5	171	2353	30.2	285	2825	37.0	358	2823	48.6	428
2007-2008	1866	2175	54.0	489	879	21.8	169	1378	34.4	273	1658	21.6	342	1900	48.4	411
2011-2012	1482	1529	39.6	507	578	15.0	176	975	25.7	299	1167	32.0	391	923	49.3	470
Non-Indigenous Men	1636	2627	41.9	518	993	15.9	174	1638	26.4	292	1972	32.6	369	2000	43.7	449
2007-2008	2308	1591	49.1	519	608	18.8	173	980	30.4	282	1187	37.0	356	1377	43.6	434
2011-2012	1533	1036	34.3	518	385	12.8	178	658	22.1	307	785	27.5	391	623	43.8	485
Indigenous Men	900	1077	66.3	439	464	28.7	164	715	44.6	264	853	54.1	328	823	67.1	373
2007-2008	707	584	74.2	403	271	34.5	157	398	50.7	256	471	60.2	301	523	67.7	345
2011-2012	1074	493	58.9	485	193	23.3	175	317	38.7	289	382	48.1	374	300	66.2	425
Women	1828	175	31.8	639	49	8.9	197	97	17.7	360	134	25.1	478	132	32.3	504
2007-2008	2794	112	38.5	563	33	11.3	204	67	23.0	381	88	30.3	476	95	33.0	491
2011-2012	1606	63	24.2	734	16	6.2	175	30	11.7	320	46	18.8	488	37	30.6	733
Non-Indigenous Women	1859	98	24.8	625	27	6.9	197	54	13.8	365	74	19.3	466	72	25.4	486
2007-2008	2849	64	30.9	567	18	8.7	191	37	17.9	381	50	24.3	486	53	26.0	491
2011-2012	1617	34	18.1	698	9	4.8	249	17	9.2	314	24	13.5	465	19	23.8	466
Indigenous Women	1515	77	49.4	652	22	14.1	196	43	27.7	360	60	39.7	504	60	48.0	541
2007-2008	1915	48	57.1	541	15	17.9	208	30	35.7	390	38	45.2	468	42	50.0	494
2011-2012	1434	29	40.3	790	7	9.7	163	13	18.3	325	22	32.8	712	18	43.9	792

MD_R = median days from warrant expiry to earliest CPIC conviction, death, deportation, December 22nd, 2017. MD_F = median days from warrant expiry to CPIC conviction.

Figure 3. Rates of any reoffending post WED based on CPIC records for two release cohorts: Two year fixed follow-up



Recidivism Rates by Index Offence Type

Although offenders are typically criminally versatile there are established patterns in reoffending rates among offenders convicted for certain offence categories. Tables 9 and 10 provide the overall reoffending and violent reoffending rates for offenders who were released on a federal sentence for various crime categories. Tables B2-B5 in Appendix B provide the results related to the analysis of reoffending by offence categories pre- and post-warrant expiry.

Across all groups, on all measures of recidivism (i.e., rates of returns to federal custody for any reason and returns for an offence, rates of return to federal custody with new warrants of committal and rates of return post-WED based on CPIC) the highest rates of reoffending were for offenders who had been serving a sentence for robbery or property offences. The lowest rate of reoffending was among offenders who had served a sentence for a sexual offence. The highest rates of violent reoffending were consistently for male offenders with an index offence for robbery and assault. The rate of recidivism was higher for Indigenous than non-Indigenous men for every index offence type, and at each time period with the exception of homicide-related offences which were higher for non-Indigenous men at one- and two-year follow up periods. The 5 year reoffending rate for Indigenous men released on robbery or property offences is

approximately 76%. Rates of reoffending for Indigenous women with robbery or property offences are also high at over 60%.

Table 9

Rates of Reoffending by Index Offence (Based on OMS and CPIC Records)

	Any Reoffence (*N* = 8,881)				1 year (*N* = 8,832)			2 years (*N* = 8,767)			3 years (*N* = 8,705)			5 years (*N* = 8,267)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Offence types	1957	4417	49.7	610	1511	17.1	140	2440	27.9	279	3075	35.4	388	3562	43.2	545
Homicide	2208	147	30.5	746	42	8.7	166	72	15.1	286	90	19.2	455	103	23.6	631
Sexual	2243	323	30.9	753	87	8.4	187	154	14.9	319	208	20.4	444	251	25.4	624
Robbery	1073	1015	64.2	560	377	24.0	114	603	39.0	273	738	48.4	383	799	57.1	524
Assault	1267	728	62.2	599	264	22.7	146	404	35.0	258	505	44.1	356	584	54.2	529
Other Violent Offence	1991	214	47.7	792	54	12.1	190	99	22.4	342	136	30.8	452	185	43.4	721
Drug	2241	671	34.8	838	174	9.0	146	294	15.3	320	402	21.0	447	517	28.0	703
Property	834	891	68.6	477	366	28.2	134	577	45.1	264	703	55.1	350	773	63.6	464
Other Non-Violent	2108	428	46.1	580	147	16.1	132	237	26.2	294	293	32.6	379	350	40.4	531
Men	1898	4215	50.8	599	1459	17.7	140	2349	28.7	278	2946	36.3	386	3404	44.2	538
Homicide	2208	135	30.9	757	39	8.9	168	65	15.1	270	82	19.3	455	96	24.2	642
Sexual	2243	320	31.0	751	86	8.4	189	153	15.0	319	207	20.5	449	249	25.5	624
Robbery	1021	947	64.8	526	363	25.1	114	576	40.3	268	697	49.5	373	746	57.9	503
Assault	1235	702	63.4	598	255	23.2	142	390	35.8	258	489	45.2	360	564	55.6	530
Other Violent Offence	1928	208	48.9	779	54	12.8	190	97	23.2	333	132	21.5	443	180	44.7	720
Drug	2230	630	35.9	841	165	9.4	152	277	15.9	319	378	21.7	443	486	29.0	704
Property	797	860	70.6	477	354	29.1	132	560	46.6	268	679	56.8	350	746	65.4	463
Other Non-Violent	2094	413	47.7	571	143	16.7	132	231	27.4	298	282	33.7	377	337	41.9	516
Non-Indigenous Men	2115	3037	45.9	632	985	15.0	149	1641	25.2	294	2073	32.0	402	2438	39.5	566
Homicide	2271	88	27.0	980	22	6.8	166	36	11.2	303	48	15.0	461	60	19.7	743
Sexual	2284	180	23.2	863	38	4.9	194	79	10.3	373	106	14.0	540	133	18.2	697
Robbery	1263	691	60.4	562	247	21.8	142	407	36.3	286	495	44.8	389	542	53.1	525
Assault	1680	419	56.2	660	138	18.6	157	219	29.9	257	278	38.2	392	331	48.3	591
Other Violent Offence	2111	157	43.6	775	42	11.8	195	73	20.6	308	100	28.3	433	136	39.7	706
Drug	2248	527	33.4	863	129	8.2	159	226	14.4	334	314	20.1	465	407	27.0	752
Property	853	676	68.2	488	268	27.1	138	432	44.1	283	525	53.8	366	583	62.4	470
Other non-Violent	2141	299	42.9	567	101	14.7	119	169	24.9	302	207	30.6	387	246	37.8	509
Indigenous Men	923	1178	69.8	521	474	28.2	106	708	42.7	234	873	53.0	343	966	63.3	473
Homicide	1412	47	42.3	589	17	15.3	173	29	26.6	244	34	32.1	423	36	39.1	595
Sexual	1833	140	54.0	662	48	18.7	182	74	28.9	260	101	39.5	393	116	47.2	498
Robbery	615	256	80.8	429	116	36.6	72	169	54.9	187	202	66.5	322	204	75.8	439

Table 9 *Continued*.

	Any Reoffence				1 year			2 years			3 years			5 years		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
Assault	764	283	78.2	488	117	32.7	120	171	47.9	258	211	59.4	329	233	70.8	437
Other Violent Offence	1099	51	78.5	801	12	18.5	174	24	36.9	381	32	49.2	477	44	73.3	729
Drug	1854	103	57.5	732	36	20.1	66	51	28.5	209	64	36.0	332	79	46.5	526
Property	581	184	81.4	416	86	38.1	93	128	57.7	186	154	70.0	249	163	78.7	396
Other Non-Violent	1147	114	67.5	604	42	25.0	174	62	37.8	288	75	46.3	349	91	59.1	531
Women	2237	202	35.0	828	52	9.0	158	91	15.9	304	129	22.6	520	158	28.7	689
Homicide	2216	12	26.7	647	†	†	†	7	15.9	451	8	18.2	512	7	17.5	572
Sexual	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	1649	68	57.1	937	14	11.8	155	27	22.9	325	41	34.8	646	53	48.2	763
Assault	2276	26	41.3	687	9	14.3	179	14	22.2	286	16	25.4	331	20	31.8	384
Other Violent Offence	2275	6	25.0	1022	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	21.7	1008
Drug	2356	41	23.7	801	9	5.2	106	17	9.9	411	24	14.0	572	31	18.5	703
Property	2213	31	38.3	687	12	14.8	185	17	21.5	213	24	30.4	374	27	36.0	687
Other Non-Violent	2221	15	24.2	878	†	†	†	6	9.7	235	11	17.7	658	13	21.3	849
Non-Indigenous Women	2299	114	27.5	921	24	5.8	106	48	11.6	350	66	16.0	545	87	21.8	713
Homicide	2351	5	22.7	2333	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sexual	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	1982	37	50.0	1036	†	†	†	14	18.9	594	20	27.0	646	27	39.7	763
Assault	2390	11	29.0	441	†	†	†	6	15.8	286	6	15.8	286	9	23.7	383
Other Violent Offence	2323	5	22.7	1035	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	2416	27	19.0	1021	†	†	†	9	6.3	412	14	9.9	633	14	10.0	633
Property	2237	20	30.8	705	8	12.3	75	11	17.2	181	14	21.9	200	17	28.3	722
Other Non-Violent	2246	7	15.9	658	†	†	†	†	†	†	6	13.6	474	6	14.0	474
Indigenous Women	1625	88	54.3	732	28	17.3	198	43	27.0	278	63	39.6	451	71	47.0	667
Homicide	2151	7	30.4	572	†	†	†	5	21.7	451	6	26.1	512	5	26.3	572
Sexual	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	1105	31	68.9	827	10	22.2	219	13	29.6	240	21	47.7	667	26	61.9	763
Assault	2053	15	60.0	706	5	20.0	172	8	32.0	278	8	32.0	278	11	44.0	385
Other Violent Offence	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	2158	14	45.2	588	6	19.4	123	8	26.7	169	10	33.3	358	11	39.3	518
Property	817	11	68.8	572	†	†	†	6	40.0	321	10	66.7	500	10	66.7	500
Other non-Violent	2123	8	44.4	950	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	27.8	849	7	38.9	931

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to the earliest of revocation with an offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, earliest CPIC offence conviction, death, deportation, or data collection on December 22nd, 2017. For offenders with a revocation without an offence, time from readmission to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time. MD_F = median days from release to first reoffence (revocation with an offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, or CPIC conviction). Time from a revocation without an offence to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time.

Table 10

Rates of Violent Reoffending by Index Offence (Based on OMS and CPIC Records)

	Any Violent Reoffence (*N* = 8881)				1 year (*N* = 8,844)			2 years (*N* = 8,767)			3 years (*N* = 8,705)			5 years (*N* = 8,267)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Offence types	2070	2412	27.2	631	693	7.9	206	1335	15.3	359	1743	20.1	463	2027	24.6	590
Homicide	2224	81	16.8	688	22	4.6	204	42	8.8	321	54	11.5	457	62	14.2	635
Sexual	2248	185	17.7	748	41	4.0	224	90	8.7	392	124	12.1	537	157	15.9	683
Robbery	1281	685	43.3	578	225	14.4	152	402	26.0	337	505	33.1	444	542	38.7	562
Assault	1467	483	41.3	604	151	13.0	205	271	23.5	336	349	30.5	437	398	36.9	577
Other Violent Offence	2052	131	29.2	772	30	6.7	235	60	13.5	370	89	20.1	510	116	27.2	740
Drug	2262	235	12.2	830	41	2.1	253	104	5.4	430	147	7.7	565	196	10.6	711
Property	1095	386	29.7	536	121	9.3	233	245	19.1	366	318	24.9	465	357	29.4	512
Other Non-Violent	2122	226	24.4	625	62	6.8	205	121	13.4	373	157	17.4	448	199	23.0	584
Men	2008	2336	28.1	622	676	8.2	206	1302	15.9	360	1688	20.8	461	1965	25.5	585
Homicide	2220	75	17.2	668	21	4.8	185	40	9.3	321	50	11.7	455	58	14.6	625
Sexual	2248	184	17.8	744	41	4.0	224	90	8.8	392	124	12.3	537	157	16.1	683
Robbery	1231	648	44.4	566	216	14.9	152	387	27.1	345	480	34.1	442	513	39.8	558
Assault	1388	470	42.5	604	146	13.3	203	262	24.0	335	337	31.2	437	385	37.9	579
Other Violent Offence	1991	128	30.1	771	30	7.1	235	59	14.1	364	86	20.5	503	113	28.0	738
Drug	2248	230	13.1	830	41	2.3	253	102	5.8	428	145	8.3	565	193	11.5	709
Property	1021	378	31.0	532	119	9.8	236	241	20.1	366	311	26.0	465	349	30.6	512
Other Non-Violent	2101	223	25.8	622	62	7.3	205	121	14.4	373	155	18.5	445	197	24.5	583
Non-Indigenous Men	2136	1567	23.7	654	423	6.4	206	850	13.0	371	1092	16.9	472	1309	21.2	602
Homicide	2286	42	12.9	761	11	3.4	158	19	5.9	304	25	7.8	453	31	10.2	688
Sexual	2284	93	12.0	768	19	2.5	239	45	5.9	393	55	7.3	544	75	10.3	683
Robbery	1540	452	39.5	594	142	12.5	152	263	23.5	350	326	29.5	449	356	34.9	565
Assault	1809	258	34.6	693	67	9.0	196	134	18.3	367	171	23.5	460	207	30.2	645
Other Violent Offence	2120	97	26.9	742	25	7.0	239	47	13.3	363	65	18.4	453	86	25.1	678
Drug	2271	180	11.4	921	25	1.6	251	72	4.6	444	108	6.9	589	148	9.8	771
Property	1140	282	28.4	540	91	9.2	242	182	18.6	365	230	23.6	464	261	27.9	512
Other Non-Violent	2156	163	23.4	626	43	6.3	190	88	13.0	377	112	16.6	447	145	22.3	611
Indigenous Men	1072	769	45.6	571	253	15.1	205	452	27.2	334	596	36.2	443	656	43.0	530
Homicide	1488	33	29.7	600	10	9.0	204	21	19.3	378	25	23.6	456	27	29.4	589
Sexual	1897	91	35.1	734	22	8.6	222	45	17.6	373	69	27.0	529	82	33.3	694
Robbery	741	196	61.8	518	74	23.3	145	124	40.3	311	154	50.7	440	157	58.4	513

Table 10 *Continued*.

	Any Violent Reoffence				1 year			2 years			3 years			5 years		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
Assault	904	212	58.6	508	79	22.1	214	128	35.9	315	166	46.8	381	178	54.1	458
Other Violent Offence	1163	31	47.7	813	5	7.7	171	12	18.5	432	21	32.3	707	27	45.0	813
Drug	1876	50	27.9	574	16	8.9	270	30	16.8	349	37	20.8	431	45	26.5	498
Property	754	96	42.5	515	28	12.4	201	59	26.6	382	81	36.8	465	88	42.5	501
Other Non-Violent	1190	60	35.5	580	19	11.3	232	33	20.1	349	43	26.5	417	52	33.8	532
Women	2272	76	13.2	828	17	3.0	232	33	5.8	342	55	9.6	687	62	11.3	723
Homicide	2333	6	13.3	1048	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sexual	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	1702	37	31.1	868	9	7.6	240	15	12.7	3.04	25	21.2	667	29	26.4	736
Assault	2304	13	20.6	441	5	7.9	252	9	14.3	342	12	19.1	418	13	20.6	441
Other Violent Offence	2275	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Property	2235	8	9.9	758	†	†	†	†	†	†	7	8.9	687	8	10.7	758
Other Non-Violent	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Non-Indigenous Women	2307	32	7.7	943	6	1.5	135	13	3.2	380	20	4.9	667	24	6.0	737
Homicide	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sexual	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	2056	15	20.3	1059	†	†	†	6	8.1	471	8	10.8	604	9	13.2	713
Assault	2390	6	15.8	381	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	13.2	320	6	15.8	381
Other Violent Offence	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Property	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other Non-Violent	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous Women	1868	44	27.2	806	11	6.8	240	20	12.6	334	35	22.0	706	38	25.2	721
Homicide	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sexual	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	1155	22	48.9	809	7	15.6	278	9	20.5	278	17	38.6	714	20	47.6	763
Assault	2066	7	28.0	667	†	†	†	5	20.0	395	5	20.0	395	7	28	667
Other Violent Offence	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Property	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other non-Violent	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to the earliest of revocation with a violent offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, earliest CPIC offence conviction, death, deportation, or data collection on December 22nd, 2017. For offenders with a revocation without an offence or with a non-violent offence, time from readmission to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time. MD_F = median days from release to first violent reoffence (revocation with a violent offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, or CPIC conviction). Time from a revocation without an offence or with a non-violent offence to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time.

Results by Crime Severity Index

Crime Severity Index (CSI) weights were available for the index offences of 22,646 of the 22,685 offenders released during the 2007/2008 to 2011/2012 fiscal years. The mean CSI weight was 467, and the median CSI was 237, with a standard deviation of 898. Table 11 compares the mean CSI weights of the index offence and the reoffence for offenders who were under a federal warrant at the time of the reoffence. As depicted in the table, 61% of offenders who reoffended while under warrant had a CSI score that was lower than their original index offence.

Table 11

Mean Crime Severity Index Weights of Index and Reoffence by Offender Group

		Index Offence		Reconviction Offence		Lower CSI on revocation
	n	M	SD	M	SD	%
All Federal Offenders	2688	403	704	190	462	61.3
All Men	2554	405	717	190	450	61.0
All Non-Indigenous Men	1851	399	723	202	514	58.1
All Indigenous Men	703	420	701	156	201	68.7
All Women	134	368	393	189	651	65.7
All Non-Indigenous Women	81	330	369	138	110	61.7
All Indigenous Women	53	427	425	268	1028	71.7

Recidivism by Region of Release

The following tables (Tables 12-16) show various measures of recidivism rates for each of the five regions over the 2007/2008 through 2011/2012 fiscal years. General recidivism rates (Table 12) for the total population post release for all time frames were usually highest for the Prairie region and lowest for the Quebec region. Rates for Indigenous men were more similar across the regions but the 2, 3, and 5 year follow up periods showed the highest rates of reoffending among Indigenous offenders in the Ontario region. The highest overall rates for violent reoffending were in the Prairie region and the lowest in Quebec and the Atlantic regions (Table 12). However, among non-Aboriginal offenders the highest rate of violent reoffending was in the Ontario region and among women offenders, the highest rate of reoffending among non-Indigenous women was in the Atlantic region.

Table 12

Rates of Reoffending by Region (Based on OMS and CPIC records)

	Any reoffence (*N* = 8,893)				1 year (*N* = 8,844)			2 years (*N* = 8,767)			3 years (*N* = 8,705)			5 years (*N* = 8,267)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MDF
All Federal Offenders	1955	4425	49.8	609	1516	17.1	140	2447	27.9	279	3083	35.4	388	3570	43.2	544
Atlantic	2042	472	47.6	616	159	16.1	142	266	27.2	299	327	33.8	383	368	40.6	521
Quebec	2172	794	42.1	707	256	13.7	148	394	21.2	274	513	27.8	396	623	35.1	604
Ontario	2031	1127	48.5	640	325	14.0	160	622	27.1	345	795	34.8	458	959	43.3	595
Prairie	1470	1515	58.2	543	589	22.8	121	876	34.2	237	1079	42.5	344	1206	50.9	473
Pacific	1956	517	47.6	579	187	17.3	150	289	27.0	271	369	34.8	370	414	41.3	513
Men	1896	4223	50.8	597	1464	17.7	140	2356	28.8	278	2954	36.3	386	3412	44.2	537
Atlantic	1992	441	48.8	617	150	16.7	142	245	27.5	282	305	34.6	381	346	41.7	524
Quebec	2163	774	42.6	700	248	13.7	148	386	21.6	277	504	28.3	409	606	35.5	603
Ontario	1929	1083	50.0	627	318	14.8	159	603	28.2	341	764	35.9	453	923	44.8	588
Prairie	1391	1430	59.1	526	565	23.5	122	838	35.2	240	1024	43.4	337	1137	51.9	464
Pacific	1859	495	49.1	566	183	18.3	150	284	28.6	273	357	36.3	368	400	43.2	503
Non-Indigenous Men	2115	3041	45.9	632	988	15.0	149	1644	25.2	294	2077	32.0	402	2442	39.5	566
Atlantic	2094	391	47.2	636	128	15.6	147	215	26.3	296	271	33.5	390	308	40.4	535
Quebec	2178	695	41.4	735	224	13.4	148	338	20.4	265	449	27.3	393	538	34.1	602
Ontario	2097	901	46.9	644	260	13.6	162	490	25.8	341	620	32.8	452	765	41.8	590
Prairie	1962	712	50.0	578	255	18.1	137	405	28.9	282	492	35.5	366	555	42.6	509
Pacific	2101	342	44.3	566	121	15.8	151	196	25.8	286	245	32.6	381	276	38.8	536
Indigenous Men	921	1182	69.8	521	476	28.2	106	712	42.8	235	877	53.1	343	970	63.3	473
Atlantic	1151	50	65.8	455	22	29.3	77.5	30	41.1	212	34	47.2	262	38	56.7	394
Quebec	1294	79	56.8	617	24	17.4	106	48	35.3	382	55	40.7	487	68	52.3	612
Ontario	786	182	73.7	591	58	23.6	155	113	46.9	361	144	59.8	466	158	69.3	584
Prairie	867	718	72.2	465	310	31.3	99	433	44.2	207	532	54.8	297	582	65.3	424
Pacific	1094	153	64.8	533	62	26.3	120	88	37.5	233	112	48.3	300	124	57.4	413
Women	2237	202	35.0	828	52	9.0	158	91	15.9	304	129	22.6	520	158	28.7	689
Atlantic	2201	31	35.2	529	9	10.2	179	21	24.1	383	22	25.3	398	22	28.2	453
Quebec	2363	20	29.4	1195	8	11.8	173	8	11.9	173	9	13.6	189	17	25.8	878
Ontario	2297	44	27.9	797	7	4.4	240	19	12.0	515	31	19.6	703	36	23.2	720
Prairie	2151	85	46.0	849	24	13.0	106	38	20.9	213	55	30.2	518	69	39.2	690
Pacific	2274	22	28.2	1053	†	†	†	5	6.4	181	12	15.4	817	14	18.7	906

Table 12 *Continued*.

	Any reoffence (*N* = 8,893)				1 year (*N* =8,844)			2 years (*N* =8,767)			3 years (*N* = 8,705)			5 years (*N* =8,267)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MDF
Non-Indigenous Women	2299	114	27.5	921	24	5.8	106	48	11.6	350	66	16.0	545	87	21.8	713
Atlantic	2201	25	32.9	529	6	7.9	146	18	24.0	427	19	25.3	441	18	26.9	492
Quebec	2367	18	30.0	1219	6	10.0	173	6	10.2	173	7	12.1	189	15	25.9	1180
Ontario	2299	29	22.5	917	†	†	†	10	7.8	635	19	14.7	713	24	18.9	816
Prairie	2272	30	31.6	997	6	6.3	72	10	10.5	144	16	16.8	587	23	24.7	878
Pacific	2307	12	21.8	1181	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	9.1	181	7	13.0	1008
Indigenous Women	1625	88	54.3	732	28	17.3	198	43	27.0	278	63	39.6	451	71	47.0	667
Atlantic	2233	6	50.0	724	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Quebec	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ontario	1991	15	51.7	706	†	†	†	9	31.0	385	12	41.4	500	12	42.9	500
Prairie	1176	55	61.1	690	18	20.0	166	28	32.2	225	39	44.8	451	46	55.4	674
Pacific	1997	10	43.5	974	†	†	†	†	†	†	7	30.4	880	7	33.3	880

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to the earliest of revocation with an offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, earliest CPIC offence conviction, death, deportation, or data collection on December 22nd, 2017. For offenders with a revocation without an offence, time from readmission to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time. MD_F = median days from release to first reoffence (revocation with an offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, or CPIC conviction). Time from a revocation without an offence to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time.

Table 13

Rates of Violent Reoffending by Region (Based on OMS and CPIC records)

	Any Violent Offences (*N* = 8893)				1 year follow-up (*N* = 8,844)			2 year follow-up (*N* = 8,767)			3 year follow-up (*N* = 8,705)			5 year follow-up (*N* = 8,267)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal	2068	2418	27.2	630	697	7.9	206	1340	15.3	358	1749	20.1	463	2033	24.6	589
Atlantic	2119	228	23.0	617	64	6.5	171	132	13.5	370	170	17.5	443	187	20.6	557
Quebec	2182	447	23.7	712	125	6.7	197	221	11.9	332	297	16.1	486	370	20.9	664
Ontario	2098	644	27.7	640	160	6.9	237	363	15.8	400	467	20.4	493	563	25.4	595
Prairie	1671	809	31.1	586	254	9.8	201	463	18.1	334	600	23.6	439	672	28.4	554
Pacific	2010	290	26.7	594	94	8.7	210	161	15.0	334	215	20.3	466	241	24.1	577
Men	2007	2342	28.2	621	680	8.2	206	1307	16.0	358	1694	20.8	460	1971	25.5	584
Atlantic	2110	216	23.9	639	57	6.4	169	121	13.6	373	158	17.9	458	176	21.2	566
Quebec	2178	438	24.1	707	123	6.8	197	219	12.2	340	294	16.5	487	364	21.3	658
Ontario	2038	629	29.0	631	157	7.3	234	356	16.6	399	456	21.4	491	551	26.8	593
Prairie	1611	780	32.3	574	250	10.4	201	451	19.0	332	577	24.5	434	645	29.4	537
Pacific	1923	279	27.7	579	93	9.3	206	160	16.1	335	209	21.2	457	235	25.4	568
Non-Indigenous Men	2136	1570	23.7	654	425	6.5	206	852	13.1	370	1095	16.9	471	1312	21.2	602
Atlantic	2126	181	21.9	673	46	5.6	166	100	12.2	386	132	16.3	476	149	19.6	567
Quebec	2191	382	22.8	734	107	6.4	205	187	11.3	329	251	15.3	480	314	19.9	664
Ontario	2118	509	26.5	647	124	6.5	228	281	14.8	400	359	19.0	488	445	24.3	601
Prairie	2101	317	22.3	649	87	6.2	210	175	12.5	373	217	15.6	445	252	19.4	602
Pacific	2109	181	23.5	566	61	8.0	192	109	14.4	348	136	18.1	461	152	21.4	570
Indigenous Men	1070	772	45.6	571	255	15.1	205	455	27.3	333	599	36.3	443	659	43.0	529
Atlantic	1231	35	46.1	579	11	14.7	205	21	28.8	369	26	36.1	422	27	40.3	496
Quebec	1301	56	40.3	632	16	11.6	106	32	23.5	387	43	31.9	588	50	38.5	632
Ontario	874	120	48.6	591	33	13.4	239	75	31.1	393	97	40.3	514	106	46.5	573
Prairie	1032	463	46.5	529	163	16.5	188	276	28.2	312	360	37.1	423	393	44.1	491
Pacific	1221	98	41.5	634	32	13.6	225	51	21.7	302	73	31.5	412	83	38.4	532
Women	2272	76	13.2	828	17	3.0	232	33	5.8	342	55	9.6	687	62	11.3	723
Atlantic	2201	12	13.6	331	7	8.0	179	11	12.6	320	12	13.8	331	11	14.1	342
Quebec	2374	9	13.2	1307	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	6	9.1	1044
Ontario	2299	15	9.5	790	†	†	†	7	4.4	427	11	7.0	713	12	7.7	720
Prairie	2192	29	15.7	827	†	†	†	12	6.6	463	23	12.6	718	27	15.3	822
Pacific	2285	11	14.1	1089	†	†	†	†	†	†	6	7.7	944	6	8.0	944

Table 13 *Continued*.

	Any Violent Offences (*N* = 8893)				1 year (*N* = 8,844)			2 years (*N* = 8,767)			3 years (*N* = 8,705)			5 years (*N* = 8,267)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
Non-Indigenous Women	2307	32	7.7	943	6	1.5	135	13	3.2	380	20	4.9	667	24	6.0	737
Atlantic	2201	9	11.8	380	†	†	†	8	10.7	350	9	12.0	380	8	11.9	411
Quebec	2388	8	13.3	1348	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	8.6	1210
Ontario	2340	7	5.4	1035	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	3.9	828	6	4.7	932
Prairie	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Pacific	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous Women	1868	44	27.2	806	11	6.8	240	20	12.6	334	35	22.0	706	38	25.2	721
Atlantic	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Quebec	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ontario	1991	8	27.6	717	†	†	†	5	17.2	427	6	20.7	567	6	21.4	567
Prairie	1583	25	27.8	827	†	†	†	10	11.5	401	20	23.0	725	24	28.9	825
Pacific	1997	7	30.4	1016	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	21.7	880	†	†	†

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to the earliest of revocation with a violent offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, earliest CPIC offence conviction, death, deportation, or data collection on December 22nd, 2017. For offenders with a revocation without an offence or with a non-violent offence, time from readmission to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time. MD_F = median days from release to first violent reoffence (revocation with a violent offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, or CPIC conviction). Time from a revocation without an offence or with a non-violent offence to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time.

Revocation Rates Pre-Warrant Expiry

The pre-WED return to custody outcomes demonstrated notable differences in the regional rates of offenders' return to custody, revocations with an offence, as well as revocations with a Schedule 1 or homicide offence. Numbers were too small to meaningfully compare revocations due to Schedule 1 sexual offences. The region with the lowest median days to return (272), and the highest rate of return to custody (54%) and revocation with offence (17%) was the Prairie region; Quebec had the highest median days to return (366), lowest rate of any return (40%), and one of the lowest rate of revocation with offence (10%; Ontario was slightly lower). Indigenous men in the Prairie region had the highest overall rate of return prior to their warrant expiry date at 67%. The rate of violent reoffending across regions was under 4%; the rates of violent reoffending while under federal warrant was highest in the Pacific region (4%) and lowest in the Ontario region (2%).

Table 14

Rates of Revocations by Region of Release: Pre Warrant Expiry* (*N* = 21,911)

		Any Return to Custody			Any Revocation with an Offence			Revoked with a Schedule 1 or Homicide			Revoked with a Schedule 1 Sexual Offence		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Offenders	311	10136	46.3	176	2763	12.6	100	507	2.3	99	32	0.2	170
Atlantic	326	1216	48.0	169	323	12.8	105	50	2.0	99	†	†	†
Quebec	366	1948	39.9	194	477	9.8	118	124	2.5	99	11	0.2	173
Ontario	317	2426	42.2	177	555	9.6	105	84	1.5	87	9	0.2	285
Prairie	272	3327	54.2	163	1059	17.2	95	157	2.6	112	7	0.1	167
Pacific	313	1219	46.9	188	349	13.4	88	92	3.5	72	†	†	†
Men	306	9567	46.8	175	2620	12.8	99	496	2.4	100	33	0.2	170
Atlantic	318	1121	48.2	169	300	12.9	109	49	2.1	100	†	†	†
Quebec	366	1878	40.2	193	466	10.0	117	123	2.6	99	11	0.2	173
Ontario	307	2311	43.3	176	537	10.1	106	83	1.6	87	9	0.2	285
Prairie	266	3098	54.5	161	985	17.3	93	152	2.7	112	7	0.1	167
Pacific	307	1159	47.6	186	332	13.6	81	89	3.7	71	†	†	†
Non-Indigenous Men	340	7128	42.8	183	1892	11.4	112	360	2.2	104	22	0.1	187
Atlantic	331	1005	47.3	170	263	12.4	116	40	1.9	100	†	†	†
Quebec	367	1712	39.1	195	431	9.8	122	110	2.5	116	9	0.2	212
Ontario	327	1946	40.9	180	436	9.2	112	66	1.4	89	6	0.1	216
Prairie	317	1657	46.7	177	534	15.0	112	79	2.2	117	†	†	†
Pacific	338	808	43.9	188	228	12.4	90	64	3.5	72	†	†	†
Indigenous Men	244	2439	64.0	151	728	19.1	73	136	3.6	91	11	0.3	139
Atlantic	257	116	58.0	154	37	19.0	62	8	4.0	102	†	†	†
Quebec	254	166	56.3	170	35	11.9	74	13	4.4	74	†	†	†
Ontario	244	365	62.6	154	101	17.3	79	17	2.9	47	†	†	†
Prairie	221	1441	67.4	142	451	21.1	73	73	3.4	110	†	†	†
Pacific	247	351	59.0	175	104	17.5	73	25	4.2	69	†	†	†
Women	428	569	39.2	197	143	9.8	131	12	0.8	76	†	†	†
Atlantic	390	95	45.9	173	23	11.1	64	†	†	†	†	†	†
Quebec	492	70	34.0	215	11	5.3	156	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ontario	523	115	27.5	200	18	4.3	98	†	†	†	†	†	†
Prairie	332	229	50.1	196	74	16.2	161	5	1.1	87	†	†	†
Pacific	398	60	36.6	229	17	10.4	226	†	†	†	†	†	†
Non-Indigenous Women	500	350	32.9	204	84	7.9	152	5	0.5	90	†	†	†
Atlantic	421	81	44.5	155	21	11.5	47	†	†	†	†	†	†
Quebec	498	60	32.1	215	10	5.4	173	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ontario	546	85	24.0	203	14	4.0	130	†	†	†	†	†	†
Prairie	463	91	40.8	216	28	12.6	171	†	†	†	†	†	†
Pacific	511	33	28.2	253	11	9.4	253	†	†	†	†	†	†

Table 14 *Continued*.

	Any Return to Custody				Any Revocation with an Offence			Revoked with a Schedule 1 or Homicide			Revoked with a Schedule 1 Sexual Offence		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
Indigenous Women	274	219	56.2	191	59	15.1	106	7	1.8	64	†	†	†
Atlantic	259	14	56.0	210	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Quebec	417	10	52.6	187	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ontario	267	30	46.2	160	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Prairie	272	138	59.0	191	46	19.7	141	†	†	†	†	†	†
Pacific	269	27	57.5	220	6	12.8	62	†	†	†	†	†	†

* Note that offences committed after release may not have occurred in the same region as the institution from which they were released † = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to revocation readmission, warrant expiry, death, deportation, or February 25th, 2018. MD_F = median days from release to revocation readmission.

Return to federal custody post warrant expiry (new warrants of committal) by region of release

Table 15 presents the rates of return to federal custody with fixed follow-up periods by region. The Pacific region has the highest rates of return to custody for a new federal sentence across all the years of follow-up and Ontario has the lowest. Pacific region had the highest rates of return to federal custody on a new warrant of committal. Among the women, the Atlantic and Pacific regions have comparable rates of reoffending in the 2, 3 and 5 year follow-up periods. Indigenous men from the Prairie region had the lowest rates of return on new warrants of committal relative to Indigenous men from the other regions. Table 16 looks at regional rates of reoffending post WED.

Table 15

New Warrant of Committals within Fixed Follow-Up Time Periods by Region of Release

	One Year (*N* = 21,977)			Two Years (*N* = 21,824)			Three Years (*N* = 21,526)			Five Years (*N* = 18,827)		
	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	1090	5.0	197	2041	9.4	349	2753	12.8	482	3401	18.1	672
Atlantic	153	6.0	213	285	11.3	346	373	15.0	460	444	20.3	605
Quebec	208	4.3	185	423	8.8	380	573	12.0	532	721	17.6	705
Ontario	227	3.9	191	440	7.6	357	593	10.4	482	761	15.1	700
Prairie	300	4.8	198	556	9.0	349	779	12.7	473	944	17.8	705
Pacific	202	7.9	192	337	13.4	291	435	17.7	438	531	24.4	582
Men	1052	5.1	198	1973	9.7	347	2654	13.2	482	3274	18.6	669
Atlantic	146	6.3	213	268	11.6	340	350	15.3	458	416	20.7	604
Quebec	205	4.4	185	419	9.1	381	565	12.4	530	706	18.0	700
Ontario	221	4.1	191	430	8.0	358	574	10.9	482	736	15.7	695
Prairie	288	5.0	199	532	9.3	349	749	13.2	474	907	18.5	705
Pacific	192	8.1	192	324	13.8	291	416	18.1	439	509	25.0	585
Non-Indigenous Men	762	4.6	198	1414	8.6	340	1908	11.8	486	2338	16.6	664
Atlantic	130	6.2	214	232	11.0	334	305	14.7	458	363	19.9	605
Quebec	178	4.1	192	356	8.2	380	481	11.3	532	605	16.6	706
Ontario	178	3.7	197	347	7.3	359	459	9.8	482	582	14.0	687
Prairie	153	4.3	191	264	7.5	317	382	11.1	473	451	15.3	704
Pacific	123	6.9	182	215	12.2	308	281	16.3	450	337	22.4	597
Indigenous Men	290	7.3	197	559	14.2	360	746	19.1	467	936	26.7	685
Atlantic	16	7.6	198	36	17.1	380	45	21.6	457	53	27.8	603
Quebec	27	8.7	157	63	20.5	391	84	27.5	520	101	36.6	681
Ontario	43	7.1	169	83	13.7	352	115	19.1	493	154	27.7	729
Prairie	135	6.0	210	268	12.0	369	367	16.6	474	456	23.4	706
Pacific	69	11.7	195	109	18.6	269	135	23.4	365	172	32.6	558
Women	38	2.6	181	68	4.7	356	99	7.0	495	127	10.3	737
Atlantic	7	3.4	328	17	8.3	393	23	11.3	495	28	16.0	695
Quebec	†	†	†	†	†	†	8	4.0	716	15	8.4	1106
Ontario	6	1.5	198	10	2.4	240	19	4.7	591	25	7.3	777
Prairie	12	2.6	155	24	5.2	352	30	6.6	384	37	9.2	690
Pacific	10	6.1	218	13	8.1	322	19	12.1	438	22	15.7	541
Non-Indigenous Women	26	2.5	192	46	4.4	355	67	6.5	453	79	8.9	692
Atlantic	7	3.9	328	15	8.3	367	20	11.1	458	24	15.8	649
Quebec	†	†	†	†	†	†	8	4.4	716	13	8.0	1088
Ontario	5	1.4	209	7	2.0	230	13	3.8	470	17	5.9	748
Prairie	†	†	†	10	4.5	373	12	5.4	383	10	5.3	452
Pacific	7	6.0	250	10	8.7	291	14	12.4	400	15	15.5	438

Table 15 *Continued*.

	One Year (*N* = 21,977)			Two Years (*N* = 21,824)			Three Years (*N* = 21,526)			Five Years (*N* = 18,827)		
	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
Indigenous Women	12	3.1	175	22	5.7	365	32	8.4	570	48	13.6	834
Atlantic	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Quebec	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ontario	†	†	†	†	†	†	6	9.5	684	8	13.8	813
Prairie	8	3.4	155	14	5.9	331	18	7.7	459	27	12.7	820
Pacific	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	11.4	507	7	16.3	799

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_F = median days from warrant expiry to WOC sentence commencement within 1-, 2-, 3-, or 5-years.

Table 16

Rate of Reoffending Post WED Based on CPIC Records by Region of Release

	Any CPIC Offence (*N* = 8,439)				1 year (*N* = 8,418)			2 years (*N* = 8,352)			3 years (*N* = 8,171)			5 years (*N* = 6,213)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	1552	3879	46.0	502	1506	17.9	172	2450	29.3	287	2959	36.2	364	2955	47.6	432
Atlantic	1710	375	39.5	466	148	15.6	195	247	26.2	303	288	31.1	363	286	40.3	420
Quebec	1689	659	37.2	576	217	12.3	175	384	21.9	314	489	28.6	442	491	39.1	519
Ontario	1556	1028	46.4	481	413	18.7	170	672	30.6	287	807	37.3	357	842	49.5	421
Prairie	1364	1352	53.7	489	539	21.5	177	846	34.0	277	1015	41.8	348	977	53.4	411
Pacific	1505	465	47.3	494	189	19.3	150	301	31.0	268	360	38.2	357	359	50.1	417
Men	1528	3704	47.0	495	1457	18.5	171	2353	30.2	285	2825	37.0	358	2823	48.6	428
Atlantic	1716	348	40.3	486	133	15.4	199	227	26.4	304	265	31.5	377	266	40.7	429
Quebec	1682	643	37.6	575	213	12.5	174	376	22.3	314	477	28.9	442	478	39.6	519
Ontario	1526	989	47.9	479	401	19.4	170	647	31.5	283	776	38.4	356	810	50.9	415
Prairie	1309	1281	54.9	473	523	22.5	174	810	35.2	272	958	42.6	339	924	54.8	396
Pacific	1446	443	48.5	469	187	20.6	150	293	32.5	259	349	39.8	344	345	51.7	393
Non-Indigenous Men	1636	2627	41.9	518	993	15.9	174	1638	26.4	292	1971	32.5	368	2000	43.7	449
Atlantic	1736	306	38.7	486	114	14.4	187	201	25.5	304	233	30.3	387	236	39.6	434
Quebec	1699	571	36.2	579	188	12.0	173	331	21.2	313	416	27.4	443	417	37.8	522
Ontario	1604	822	44.8	505	324	17.7	170	523	28.8	282	633	35.4	357	667	47.6	433
Prairie	1562	621	45.4	508	238	17.4	188	380	28.2	298	446	34.0	350	438	45.1	422
Pacific	1549	307	44.2	458	129	18.6	154	203	29.6	259	243	36.5	339	242	47.9	416
Indigenous Men	900	1077	66.3	439	464	28.7	164	715	44.6	264	853	54.1	328	823	67.1	373
Atlantic	1278	42	57.5	472	19	26.4	241	26	36.1	308	32	44.4	337	30	52.6	358
Quebec	1140	72	54.6	490	25	19.1	219	45	34.9	315	61	47.3	429	61	58.7	487
Ontario	661	167	71.4	402	77	32.9	169	124	53.0	288	143	61.6	328	143	75.7	364
Prairie	876	660	68.3	438	285	29.6	157	430	45.1	256	512	54.8	311	486	68.2	370
Pacific	1042	136	62.1	492	58	26.7	149	90	41.7	262	105	50.0	357	103	63.2	359
Women	1828	175	31.8	639	49	8.9	197	97	17.7	360	134	25.1	478	132	32.3	504
Atlantic	1681	27	31.4	324	15	17.4	176	20	23.5	262	23	27.7	275	20	35.1	274
Quebec	1908	16	25.0	718	†	†	†	8	12.7	373	12	19.7	556	13	26.5	655
Ontario	1850	39	26.2	534	12	8.1	206	25	16.9	381	31	21.5	465	32	29.1	491
Prairie	1770	71	38.8	727	16	8.7	212	36	19.7	440	57	31.5	563	53	36.8	563
Pacific	1881	22	31.9	976	†	†	†	8	11.8	519	11	16.7	638	14	28.6	760

Table 16 *Continued.*

	Any CPIC Offence (*N* = 8,439)				1 year (*N* = 8,418)			2 years (*N* = 8,352)			3 years (*N* = 8,171)			5 years (*N* = 6,213)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
Non-Indigenous Women	1859	98	24.8	625	27	6.9	197	54	13.8	365	74	19.3	466	72	25.4	486
Atlantic	1674	21	28.0	324	12	16.0	216	17	23.0	275	19	26.4	314	16	34.0	295
Quebec	1908	14	25.0	831	†	†	†	6	10.7	377	10	18.5	647	11	25.6	880
Ontario	1916	26	21.3	517	7	5.8	267	16	13.2	388	21	17.8	465	21	23.6	483
Prairie	1897	25	26.3	749	†	†	†	11	11.6	466	18	19.0	638	17	23.6	612
Pacific	1906	12	25.5	1117	†	†	†	†	†	†	6	13.3	584	7	21.2	762
Indigenous Women	1515	77	49.4	652	22	14.1	196	43	27.7	360	60	39.7	504	60	48.0	541
Atlantic	1835	6	54.6	511	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Quebec	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ontario	1279	13	48.2	566	5	18.5	139	9	33.3	325	10	38.5	403	11	52.4	566
Prairie	1409	46	52.3	680	12	13.6	220	25	28.4	419	39	45.4	518	36	50.0	541
Pacific	1780	10	45.5	832	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	23.8	652	7	43.8	757

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from warrant expiry to earliest CPIC conviction, death, deportation, December 22nd, 2017. MD_F = median days from warrant expiry to CPIC conviction.

Recidivism Results by Age of Release

The next analyses demonstrated the effect of aging on rates of recidivism for various follow up periods post release. The results in Tables 17 and 18 present the reoffending and violent reoffending rates based on combined OMS and CPIC records. Canadian federal offenders younger than 25 had the highest rate of reoffending and of violent reoffending. We see an age effect for reoffending and violent reoffending for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders, with outcomes demonstrating a gradual improvement with age. The decline in reoffending becomes steeper after aged 50 and earlier than that for women where after 45 very few women – Indigenous or non-Indigenous – reoffended even within a 5 year follow-up period. The number of offenders in the women's cohorts for some age bands is too low to provide reliable estimates, therefore the results should be interpreted with caution. Similar patterns with respect to the decline in offending with age are found when results were analyzed separately for pre and post warrant expiry outcomes (see Tables B6 to B9 in Appendix B).

Table 17

Rates of Reoffending by Age Bands (Combined OMS and CPIC Records)

	Any Reoffence				1 year (*N* = 8,844)			2 years (*N* = 8,767)			3 years (*N* = 8,705)			5 years (*N* = 8,267)		
	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	1955	4425	49.8	609	1516	17.1	140	2447	27.9	279	3083	35.4	388	3570	43.2	544
Less than 25	1146	906	62.8	497	381	26.6	128	557	39.1	227	677	47.8	316	748	56.5	469
25 to < 30	1444	998	60.7	621	324	19.8	116	552	33.9	291	691	42.7	414	805	52.3	561
30 to < 35	1569	768	56.1	635	253	18.6	150	413	30.7	291	535	40.0	409	627	49.4	566
35 to < 40	2010	607	50.0	573	220	18.2	155	348	29.0	280	428	35.9	369	487	42.7	508
40 to < 45	2102	551	47.3	670	174	15.0	140	278	24.2	283	361	31.6	392	437	40.3	587
45 to < 50	2178	354	38.9	662	101	11.2	153	190	21.3	352	242	27.3	464	277	33.2	614
50 to < 55	2335	157	29.6	752	42	8.0	158	74	14.2	331	100	19.3	472	128	25.4	658
55+	2303	84	13.6	909	21	3.4	126	35	5.8	271	49	8.3	462	61	10.7	836
Men	1896	4223	50.8	597	1464	17.7	140	2356	28.8	278	2954	36.3	386	3412	44.2	537
Less than 25	1105	867	63.8	489	369	27.3	127	538	40.1	232	647	48.6	310	714	57.4	463
25 to < 30	1315	947	61.9	601	312	20.5	116	529	34.9	286	663	44.1	414	770	53.9	554
30 to < 35	1538	722	56.7	603	243	19.2	150	395	31.6	295	505	40.5	399	588	49.9	544
35 to < 40	1938	582	52.0	569	213	19.0	157	334	30.1	279	412	37.4	368	469	44.5	508
40 to < 45	2063	527	48.2	668	165	15.2	140	267	24.8	290	345	32.3	393	417	41.2	587
45 to < 50	2157	346	40.9	656	101	12.0	153	188	22.6	348	239	29.0	463	271	35.0	600
50 to < 55	2234	149	30.2	762	40	8.2	147	70	14.4	315	95	19.8	448	123	26.3	662
55+	2298	83	13.8	938	21	3.5	126	35	6.0	271	48	8.4	434	60	10.9	846
Non-Indigenous Men	2115	3041	45.9	632	988	15.0	149	1644	25.2	294	2077	32.0	402	2442	39.5	566
Less than 25	1526	558	57.2	560	212	21.8	136	328	33.9	270	402	41.8	347	455	50.0	505
25 to < 30	1722	646	56.3	629	201	17.6	136	347	30.6	294	441	39.1	416	518	48.3	567
30 to < 35	1812	535	52.2	544	180	17.7	157	296	29.4	307	377	37.5	402	442	46.1	541
35 to < 40	2121	433	48.7	604	148	16.7	158	239	27.1	288	297	33.8	376	344	40.8	535
40 to < 45	2124	404	45.6	650	129	14.6	151	209	23.9	293	263	30.2	388	320	38.7	570
45 to < 50	2218	273	38.3	708	67	9.5	167	139	19.9	378	183	26.5	537	213	32.5	645
50 to < 55	2248	118	27.1	773	30	7.0	138	53	12.4	310	71	16.8	435	97	23.4	671
55+	2293	74	13.5	846	21	3.9	126	33	6.2	235	43	8.2	380	53	10.6	757
Indigenous Men	921	1182	69.8	521	476	28.2	106	712	42.8	235	877	53.1	343	970	63.3	473
Less than 25	527	309	80.9	345	157	41.5	106	210	56.3	177	245	66.2	253	259	77.3	334
25 to < 30	763	301	78.6	577	111	29.1	94	182	47.9	255	222	58.9	406	252	70.8	523
30 to < 35	967	187	75.4	670	63	25.4	108	99	40.6	229	128	53.1	382	146	66.1	608
35 to < 40	923	149	64.8	455	65	28.3	146	95	42.0	244	115	51.6	349	125	59.8	408
40 to < 45	1457	123	59.7	742	36	17.6	71	58	29.0	275	82	41.4	461	97	51.9	606

Table 17 *Continued*.

	Any Reoffence				1 year (*N* = 8,844)			2 years (*N* = 8,767)			3 years (*N* = 8,705)			5 years (*N* = 8,267)		
	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
45 to < 50	1370	73	54.1	390	34	25.4	134	49	36.8	234	56	42.1	281	58	48.7	386
50 to < 55	1595	31	54.4	662	10	17.5	215	17	29.8	319	24	42.1	472	26	48.2	613
55+	2323	9	17.3	1091	-	-	-	†	†	†	5	9.6	943	7	13.7	951
Women	2237	202	35.0	828	52	9.0	158	91	15.9	304	129	22.6	520	158	28.7	689
Less than 25	2102	39	46.4	763	12	14.3	166	19	22.6	211	30	35.7	564	34	42.5	670
25 to < 30	2207	51	44.4	978	12	10.4	236	23	20.0	325	28	24.4	426	35	31.8	681
30 to < 35	1951	46	48.4	864	10	10.5	142	18	19.4	238	30	32.3	640	39	42.9	787
35 to < 40	2285	25	26.9	658	7	7.5	90	14	15.1	353	16	17.2	423	18	20.7	647
40 to < 45	2299	24	32.9	861	9	12.3	140	11	15.1	156	16	22.2	267	20	28.6	667
45 to < 50	2443	8	12.7	1179	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	6	10.0	1047
50 to < 55	2244	8	21.6	638	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	13.9	572	5	13.9	572
55+	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Non-Indigenous Women	2299	114	27.5	921	24	5.8	106	48	11.6	350	66	16.0	545	87	21.8	713
Less than 25	2158	19	37.3	763	†	†	†	9	17.7	515	15	29.4	652	18	37.5	770
25 to < 30	2298	26	31.7	1352	†	†	†	7	8.5	411	10	12.2	501	15	18.8	978
30 to < 35	2201	26	40.0	994	6	9.2	63	10	15.4	180	15	23.1	627	22	34.4	902
35 to < 40	2277	19	26.8	648	6	8.5	72	12	16.9	377	12	16.9	377	13	19.7	646
40 to < 45	2377	15	27.8	804	5	9.3	156	7	13.0	181	9	17.0	256	12	23.1	456
45 to < 50	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
50 to < 55	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
55+	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous Women	1625	88	54.3	732	28	17.3	198	43	27.0	278	63	39.6	451	71	47.0	667
Less than 25	1582	20	60.6	613	9	27.3	172	10	30.3	184.5	15	45.5	213	16	50.0	278
25 to < 30	827	25	75.8	681	9	27.3	232	16	48.5	323	18	54.6	366	20	66.7	667
30 to < 35	921	20	66.7	789	†	†	†	8	28.6	334	15	53.6	727	17	63.0	736
35 to < 40	2309	6	27.3	921	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	23.8	880
40 to < 45	1991	9	47.4	939	†	†	†	†	†	†	7	36.8	278	8	44.4	954
45 to < 50	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
50 to < 55	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
55+	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to the earliest of revocation with an offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, earliest CPIC offence conviction, death, deportation, or data collection on December 22nd, 2017. For offenders with a revocation without an offence, time from readmission to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time. MD_F = median days from release to first reoffence (revocation with an offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, or CPIC conviction). Time from a revocation without an offence to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time.

Table 18

Violent Reoffending Rates by Age of Release (Combined OMS and CPIC Records)

	Any Violent Reoffence (*N* = 8893)				1 year (*N* = 8,844)			2 years (*N* = 8,767)			3 years (*N* = 8,705)			5 years (*N* = 8,267)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Offenders	2068	2418	27.2	630	697	7.9	206	1340	15.3	358	1749	20.1	463	2033	24.6	589
< 25	1377	551	38.2	521	202	14.1	212	344	24.1	319	420	29.7	386	458	34.6	495
25 - <30	1615	602	36.6	668	150	9.2	221	320	19.6	388	434	26.8	504	507	32.9	601
30 - <35	1741	420	30.7	616	123	9.0	210	232	17.3	360	308	23.0	457	358	28.2	565
35 - <40	2103	327	27.0	594	101	8.3	185	183	15.2	344	237	19.9	456	275	24.1	568
40 - <45	2133	262	22.5	728	61	5.3	174	130	11.3	391	181	15.9	535	226	20.8	680
45 - <50	2192	168	18.5	689	41	4.6	193	90	10.1	398	118	13.3	547	140	16.8	665
50 - <55	2241	57	10.8	677	12	2.3	213	27	5.2	433	33	6.4	476	43	8.5	617
55+	2304	31	5.0	943	7	1.1	166	14	2.3	360	18	3.1	454	26	4.6	708
All Men (*N* = 8267)	2007	2342	28.2	621	680	8.2	206	1307	16.0	358	1694	20.8	460	1971	25.5	584
< 25	1339	536	39.5	517	198	14.7	212	336	25.1	318	406	30.5	380	445	35.7	493
25 - <30	1558	575	37.6	659	142	9.3	217	304	20.1	388	413	27.4	503	483	33.8	599
30 - <35	1715	404	31.7	584	121	9.5	214	227	18.1	359	298	23.9	454	345	29.3	562
35 - <40	2044	321	28.7	587	100	8.9	185	181	16.3	344	234	21.3	456	272	25.8	556
40 - <45	2118	256	23.4	720	59	5.4	174	128	11.9	391	176	16.5	534	220	21.7	677
45 - <50	2163	165	19.5	669	41	4.9	193	90	10.8	398	118	14.3	547	139	17.9	664
50 - <55	2236	55	11.2	662	12	2.5	213	27	5.6	433	32	6.7	472	42	9.0	614
55+	2303	30	5.0	998	7	1.2	166	14	2.4	360	17	3.0	406	25	4.5	588
Non-Indigenous Men (*N* = 6581)	2136	1570	23.7	654	425	6.5	206	852	13.1	370	1095	16.9	471	1312	21.2	602
< 25	1845	315	32.3	611	99	10.2	216	183	18.9	336	221	23.0	428	255	28.0	567
25 - <30	1857	357	31.1	725	81	7.1	215	179	15.8	387	246	21.8	502	294	27.4	624
30 - <35	1967	282	27.5	566	86	8.4	219	163	16.2	363	211	21.0	455	250	26.1	561
35 - <40	2152	224	25.2	605	65	7.3	198	127	14.4	361	156	17.8	450	188	22.3	578
40 - <45	2143	196	22.1	667	51	5.8	166	103	11.8	381	135	15.5	473	165	19.9	637
45 - <50	2227	127	17.8	720	27	3.8	192	65	9.3	463	87	12.6	567	105	16.0	690
50 - <55	2256	43	9.9	748	9	2.1	187	19	4.4	433	24	5.7	487	33	8.0	617
55+	2296	26	4.7	891	7	1.3	166	13	2.4	334	15	2.9	386	22	4.4	587
Indigenous Men (*N* = 1686)	1070	772	45.6	571	255	15.1	205	455	27.3	333	599	36.3	443	659	43.0	529
< 25	651	221	57.9	405	99	26.2	207	153	41.0	302	185	50.0	345	190	56.7	388
25 - <30	942	218	56.9	602	61	16.0	221	125	32.9	397	167	44.3	505	189	53.1	582
30 - <35	1092	122	49.2	684	35	14.1	156	64	26.2	338	87	36.1	451	95	43.0	565
35 - <40	1128	97	42.2	508	35	15.2	181	54	23.9	288	78	35.0	459	84	40.2	508

Table 18 *Continued*.

	Any Violent Reoffence				1 year			2 years			3 years			5 years		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
40 - <45	1608	60	29.1	882	8	3.9	215	25	12.5	446	41	20.7	642	55	29.4	874
45 - <50	1507	38	28.2	478	14	10.5	221	25	18.8	354	31	23.3	382	34	28.6	427
50 - <55	1845	12	21.1	613	†	†	†	8	14.0	432	8	14.0	432	9	16.7	609
55+	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
All Women (*N* = 577)	2272	76	13.2	828	17	3.0	232	33	5.8	342	55	9.6	687	62	11.3	723
< 25	2163	15	17.9	718	†	†	†	8	9.5	361	14	16.7	703	13	16.3	687
25 - <30	2207	27	23.5	706	8	7.0	246	16	13.9	366	21	18.3	561	24	21.8	667
30 - <35	2117	16	16.8	929	†	†	†	5	5.4	4.27	10	10.8	732	13	14.3	790
35 - <40	2332	6	6.5	992	†	†	†	†	†	†	3	3.2	646	†	†	†
40 - <45	2333	6	8.2	863	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	6.9	756	6	8.6	863
45 - <50	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
50 - <55	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
55+	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Non-Indigenous Women (*N* = 415)	2307	32	7.7	943	6	1.5	135	13	3.2	380	20	4.9	667	24	6.0	737
< 25	2195	5	9.8	718	-	-	-	†	†	†	5	9.8	718	5	10.4	718
25 - <30	2298	11	13.4	713	†	†	†	6	7.3	381	8	9.8	501	9	11.3	561
30 - <35	2209	6	9.2	1289	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
35 - <40	2338	5	7.0	1104	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
40 - <45	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
45 - <50	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
50 - <55	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
55+	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous Women (*N* =162)	1868	44	27.2	806	11	6.8	240	20	12.6	334	35	22.0	706	38	25.2	721
< 25	2158	10	30.3	609	†	†	†	5	15.2	278	9	27.3	395	8	25.0	369
25 - <30	1105	16	48.5	687	5	15.2	240	10	30.3	366	13	39.4	667	15	50.0	667
30 - <35	1096	10	33.3	819	†	†	†	†	†	†	8	28.6	763	9	33.3	790
35 - <40	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
40 - <45	1991	5	26.3	969	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	27.8	969
45 - <50	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
50 - <55	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
55+	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to the earliest of revocation with a violent offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, earliest CPIC offence conviction, death, deportation, or data collection on December 22nd, 2017. For offenders with a revocation without an offence or with a non-violent offence, time from readmission to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time. MD_F = median days from release to first violent reoffence (revocation with a violent offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, or CPIC conviction). Time from a revocation without an offence or with a non-violent offence to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time.

Results by Self-Identified Ethnic Group

When the group size was sufficient, recidivism rates were compared for the largest self-identified ethnic groups in CSC. Rates were too low for women in some categories. Tables 19 and 20 demonstrate the variability in reoffending and violent reoffending rates based on these groups. The lowest rates of reoffending are among the South East Asian offenders and the highest rates are among the Indigenous offenders. Black offenders' rates of reoffending are intermediate between the White and South East Asian offenders. A similar pattern holds for rates of violent reoffending by group. Among Indigenous men the reoffending and violent reoffending rates for First Nation offenders are slightly higher than for the Metis. Among Indigenous women this trend is reversed. The five year violent reoffending rate for First Nations men is over 45%. Results by ethnic group for outcomes based on OMS data pre and post warrant expiry and for CPIC post warrant expiry demonstrated the same pattern by ethnic identity. These results are presented in Appendix B Tables B10-13.

Given the strength of the age-crime relationship we ran a regression analysis to determine whether the relatively younger age of Indigenous offenders would account for their higher rates of reoffending (See Tables B14 and B15 in Appendix B). The results revealed that age at release partially but weakly mediated the association between Indigenous ancestry and revocations with an offence. Controlling for age, Indigenous men continued to have a nearly 2 times greater odds of having a revocation with an offence compared to non-Indigenous men and Indigenous women still had between a 1.5 and 3 times greater odds of a revocation for an offence than non-Indigenous women. It can be concluded therefore that the younger age at release of Indigenous offenders (median of 32 for Indigenous men, 36 for non-Indigenous men, 31 for Indigenous women, and 36 for non-Indigenous women) made a minimal contribution to the higher rates of revocations with an offence observed among Indigenous offenders.

Table 19

Rates of Reoffending Post Release by Ethnic Group (Combined OMS and CPIC Records)

	Any Reoffence (*N* = 8,324)				1 year (*N* = 8,278)			2 years (*N* = 8, 202)			3 years (*N* = 8,141)			5 years (*N* = 7,724)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	1871	4264	51.2	604	1473	17.8	140	2365	28.8	278	2978	36.6	386	3444	44.6	543
Non-Indigenous	2129	3155	44.8	643	1012	14.5	149	1692	24.4	295	2143	31.1	407	2529	38.4	566
White	2097	2679	47.6	621	900	16.1	148	1473	26.6	290	1845	33.5	394	2138	40.8	557
Black	2156	281	41.0	856	63	9.2	152	127	18.7	368	173	25.4	453	238	36.0	741
S.E. Asian	2299	34	22.7	932	6	4.0	164	10	6.7	331	20	13.4	742	27	19.0	786
Indigenous	958	1270	69.5	530	504	27.3	110	755	41.4	238	940	51.9	347	1041	61.9	481
First Nation	928	898	70.0	533	353	27.7	119	531	42.1	244	666	53.3	354	728	63.0	479
Metis	1006	329	67.1	521	136	27.8	106	197	40.9	214	240	50.1	297	274	61.2	491
Inuit	1610	43	52.4	475	15	18.3	118	27	32.9	307	34	41.5	400	39	48.8	442
Men	1807	4070	52.3	594	1423	18.4	139	2279	29.7	278	2857	37.6	383	3294	45.7	536
Non-Indigenous	2115	3041	45.9	632	988	15.0	149	1644	25.2	294	2077	32.0	402	2442	39.5	5
White	2034	2577	48.6	603	878	16.7	148	1430	27.4	289	1788	34.6	391	2061	41.9	544
Black	2135	277	43.0	841	63	9.8	152	127	19.8	368	172	26.8	453	236	37.9	728
S.E. Asian	2991	34	23.6	932	6	4.2	164	10	7.0	331	20	14.0	742	27	19.9	786
Indigenous	921	1182	69.8	521	476	28.2	106	712	42.8	235	877	53.1	343	970	63.3	473
First Nation	889	839	71.8	529	332	28.6	104	500	43.5	244	623	54.8	350	680	64.7	473
Metis	927	302	67.7	497	130	29.2	105	187	42.7	209	222	51.0	279	253	62.5	481
Inuit	1610	41	52.6	489	14	18.0	125	25	32.1	307	32	41.0	411	37	48.7	475
Women	2229	194	36.1	848	50	9.3	158	86	16.1	297	121	22.7	515	150	29.3	697
Non-Indigenous	2299	114	27.5	921	24	5.8	106	48	11.6	350	66	16.0	545	87	21.8	713
White	2297	102	30.9	952	22	6.7	106	43	13.1	320	57	17.4	515	77	23.4	713
Black	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
S.E. Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous	1625	88	54.3	732	28	17.3	198	43	27.0	278	63	39.6	451	71	47.0	667
First Nation	1600	59	51.8	706	21	18.4	213	31	27.9	240	43	38.7	451	48	46.2	674
Metis	1748	27	61.4	939	6	13.6	123	10	22.7	321	18	40.9	593	21	48.8	736
Inuit	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to the earliest of revocation with an offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, earliest CPIC offence conviction, death, deportation, or data collection on December 22nd, 2017. For offenders with a revocation without an offence, time from readmission to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time. MD_F = median days from release to first reoffence (revocation with an offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, or CPIC conviction). Time from a revocation without an offence to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time.

Table 20

Rates of Violent Reoffending Post Release by Ethnic Group (Combined OMS and CPIC Records)

	Any Violent Reoffence (*N* = 8893)				1 year (*N* = 8,278)			2 years (*N* = 8, 202)			3 years (*N* = 8,141)			5 years (*N* = 7,724)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders (*N* = 8278)	1989	2347	28.2	628	683	8.3	206	1302	15.9	355	1704	20.9	463	1975	25.6	590
Non-Indigenous	2150	1602	22.8	659	431	6.2	206	865	12.5	370	1115	16.2	474	1336	20.3	605
White	2122	1380	24.5	649	388	6.9	205	753	13.6	363	970	17.6	475	1143	21.8	604
Black	2160	141	20.6	735	28	4.1	204	70	10.3	394	93	13.7	453	125	18.9	691
S.E. Asian	2311	10	6.7	771	†	†	†	†	†	†	7	4.7	725	10	7.0	771
Indigenous	1119	816	44.0	580	266	14.4	207	475	26.0	333	634	35.0	446	697	41.4	532
First Nation	1072	588	45.8	580	194	15.2	217	341	27.1	329	471	37.7	449	506	43.8	530
Metis	1166	190	38.8	572	63	12.9	162	113	23.4	342	134	28.0	439	157	35.0	537
Inuit	1788	38	46.3	621	9	11.0	131	21	25.6	393	29	35.4	442	34	42.5	581
All Men (*N* = 7740)	1933	2272	29.2	620	666	8.6	205	1269	16.6	355	1650	21.7	460	1914	26.5	585
Non-Indigenous	2136	1570	23.7	654	425	6.5	206	852	13.1	370	1095	16.9	471	1312	21.2	602
White	2105	1350	25.5	647	382	7.3	206	740	14.2	362	951	18.4	474	1120	22.8	602
Black	2142	140	21.7	728	28	4.4	204	70	10.9	394	93	14.5	453	125	20.1	691
S.E. Asian	2311	10	6.9	771	†	†	†	†	†	†	7	4.9	725	10	7.4	771
Indigenous	1070	772	45.6	571	255	15.1	205	455	27.3	333	599	36.3	443	659	43.0	529
First Nation	1034	556	47.6	574	184	15.8	213	325	28.3	331	445	39.1	446	478	45.5	529
Metis	1131	180	40.4	535	63	14.1	162	111	25.3	339	127	29.2	397	149	36.8	516
Inuit	1788	36	46.2	661	8	10.3	155	19	24.4	393	27	34.6	475	32	42.1	621
Women (*N* = 538)	2252	75	13.9	827	17	3.2	232	33	6.2	342	54	10.2	677	61	11.9	718
Non-Indigenous	2307	32	7.7	943	6	1.5	135	13	3.2	380	20	4.9	667	24	6.0	737
White	2299	30	9.1	853	6	1.8	135	13	4.0	380	19	5.8	646	23	7.3	718
Black	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
S.E. Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous	1868	44	27.2	806	11	6.8	240	20	12.6	334	35	22.0	706	38	25.2	721
First Nation	1769	32	28.1	759	10	8.8	259	16	14.4	315	26	23.4	687	28	26.9	710
Metis	2022	10	22.7	972	†	†	†	†	†	†	7	15.9	880	8	18.6	904
Inuit	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to the earliest of revocation with a violent offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, earliest CPIC offence conviction, death, deportation, or data collection on December 22nd, 2017. For offenders with a revocation without an offence or with a non-violent offence, time from readmission to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time. MD_F = median days from release to first violent reoffence (revocation with a violent offence readmission, new warrant of committal sentence commencement, or CPIC conviction). Time from a revocation without an offence or with a non-violent offence to WED was subtracted from the follow-up time.

Results by Citizenship

While the vast majority of offenders in CSC custody have Canadian or dual citizenship, in the 2007/2008 through 2011/2012 release cohorts there were 953 offenders with non-Canadian citizenship who had at least 30 days of supervised release in the community. Table 21 shows the recidivism rates for offenders with Canadian citizenship compared to non-Canadians. Given the low number of offenders who were non-Canadian, the results are not disaggregated by gender (for example, 120 of the 129 non-Canadian offenders who returned to custody were men). The table combines results for the period in which the offenders were under federal warrant as well as the post-WED reconviction rates based on new warrants of committal and CPIC records. While under federal supervision, rates of reoffending for non-citizens were 4%, a rate lower than for Canadians. Post warrant expiry reoffending rates remain substantially lower among non-citizens.

Table 21

Rates of Revocations by Canadian Citizenship Based on CPIC and OMS Records (N = 21,911)

	All Offenders				Canadian or Dual				Non-Canadian			
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	MD_R	n	%	MD_F
Any Return to Custody	311	10,136	46.3	176	306	10,007	47.8	175	484	129	13.5	184
Revocation with Offence		2,763	12.6	100		2,725	13.0	100		38	4.0	163
Revoked with Schedule 1 or Homicide		507	2.3	99		504	2.4	99		†	†	†
Revoked with Schedule 1 Sexual Offence		32	0.2	170		32	.02	170		†	†	†
Any CPIC Offence (*N* = 8,439)	1,552	3,879	46.0	502	1519	3,830	47.4	500	1,911	49	13.4	790
CPIC Offence 1 year (*N* = 8,418)		1,506	17.9	172		1,490	18.5	172		16	4.4	192
CPIC Offence 2 years (*N* = 8,352)		2,450	29.3	287		2,427	30.4	286		23	6.4	295
CPIC Offence 3 years (*N* = 8, 171)		2,958	36.2	364		2,927	37.4	364		31	8.9	361
CPIC Offence 5 years (*N* = 6,213)		2,955	47.6	432		2,917	48.9	432		38	15.1	577

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to revocation readmission, warrant expiry, death, deportation, or February 25th, 2018. MD_F = median days from release to revocation readmission.

Discussion

Measures of recidivism, variably defined across constituencies, provide a key indication of the success of a correctional agency's efforts in promoting public safety. Knowing the recidivism rates of offenders during the period while they are the direct responsibility of an agency is critical to the planning and evaluation of the agency's services, but a longer term measure of reoffending rates post-release provides an indication of the extent to which the effectiveness of the sanctions and programs are sustained over time. The public is particularly concerned about violent and sexual reoffending, with high rates signalling the failure of interventions and sanctions in reducing serious reoffending.

The present study examined recidivism rates over several time periods based on multiple lines of enquiry including: rates of returns to federal custody, rates of return to federal custody with an offence (new warrants of committal), and rates of return to federal custody with a violent or sexual reoffence. The analysis also examined rates of recidivism based on reconvictions recorded on CPIC records which, combined with the rates of reoffending from OMS data, provided overall recidivism resulting in reconvictions and a criminal justice sanction. These results were presented by gender, self-identified ethnic group, age, index offence category, reoffending offence category, and region of release. A supplementary analysis looked at rates of reconvictions and returns to federal custody by Canadian or non-Canadian citizenship and a comparison of the reoffence severity relative to the index offence. The study represents the most comprehensive examination of recidivism rates among Canadian federal offenders and the first such study for the last 16 years.

Overall rates of reoffending and violent reoffending. Overall reconviction rates for all federal offenders applying a two year post release follow-up in the latest release cohort of 2011-2012 was 23%; the two year rate for men was 24% and for women, 12%. Rates of recidivism for Indigenous offenders were higher – 38% for Indigenous men and 20% for Indigenous women. The longer the follow-up period, the higher the reoffending rates; over 38% of all federal offenders reoffended after 5 years and, for Indigenous men, this increased to over 60%.

The previous study of recidivism rates of federal offenders released in 1996-1997 (Bonta et al., 2003) found considerably higher rates of general reoffending and a slightly higher rate of violent recidivism using a comparable follow-up time period and definition of reconviction. The

authors reported an overall rate of reconviction for the last cohort year (1996-1997) of 41% and a rate of 53% for all Indigenous offenders. The two year rate of reoffending for all women in their cohort was 16% (they did not disaggregate rates for women by Indigenous ancestry). The two year reconviction rate of federal offenders provided in this study is the lower range of recidivism rates cited in a recent systematic review of international studies on criminal reoffending. Cautioning that variability in definitions and methodology can affect estimates, they reported that the two year reconviction rate ranged from 20% to 63% (Yukhnenko et al., 2019).

Fear of violent reoffending has fueled "tough on crime" policies and, in the US in particular, contributed to high levels of incarceration. There is, however, generally a wide gap between public perception of the rate of violent and sexual reoffending among offenders and their actual rates (Jackson, 2011). Two year rates of violent reoffending crime in the 2003 study were much lower than general reoffending rates, ranging from 13% to 14% across the three cohort years for the entire sample; for women the rates ranged from 6.7% to 7.4% and the overall rate of violent reoffending for Indigenous offenders was about 20%. In the current study, rates of violent reoffending were also lower than general reoffending rates and had decreased since the 2003 study period. For the 2011-2012 release cohort, within two years of release the rate of reoffending with a violent offence was 12% overall: 13% for men and 5% for women. An analysis of CPIC records indicated that 58% of the violent reoffences were for assault, over half of which were for common assault Level 1.

Our current study appears to provide an encouraging indication that reoffending of federal offenders has decreased over time. We see that, generally, each later release cohort in the current study had lower rates of recidivism than the previous. Many factors could explain reductions in recidivism rates, effective interventions that target criminogenic factors, and provision of appropriate supervision and support are certainly among them. But demographic features within a population also affect rates of recidivism. For example, variations in the prevalence of offenders within a population, in particular, the proportion of the population comprised of young men, the group most likely to be involved in crime, can be expected to contribute to higher crime rates. Trends in illicit drug use, as was seen during the initial years of the crack crisis in the 1990's, the "war on drugs" policies, economic downturns, and the proportion of the population coping with significant social disadvantages are other influences. All estimates of recidivism in both the current study and previous study of federal offenders

(Bonta et al., 2003) were higher for Indigenous offenders. However, this group is also the segment of the federal population that is younger (median age at release of 32 compared to 36 among non-Indigenous men and 31 for Indigenous women, and 36 for non-Indigenous women), has higher rates of substance use disorders (Beaudette & Stewart, 2016), and suffers from significantly higher rates of various measures of social disadvantage such as child abuse, poverty, unemployment, and witnessing family violence (Stewart et al., 2017). Rates of reoffending for other ethnic groups (Black and South East Asian) were lower than for both the Indigenous and White groups, although the differences diminish between the Black and White offenders' results by the five year follow-up period. We note that the ethnic groups although provided by the offenders themselves reflect a great deal of heterogeneity. We believe it important however to distinguish differences in base rates of reoffending according to patterns which would allow for more tailored interventions, at least at a general level.

Reoffending rates by gender. Studies of criminal behaviour have noted a much lower involvement of women in crime (Statistics Canada, 2011). In Canada, for example, Statistics Canada estimated that less than one-quarter of all crime is committed by female offenders (Savage, 2019). This gender gap is even larger for violent and serious offending (Mallicoat, 2019). Research also points to lower rates of reoffending of criminal justice involved women relative to men (Bonta et al., 2003; Motiuk & Vuong, 2018). In fact, the low base rates of reoffending among women offenders has been cited as an impediment to research on the impact of interventions given the resulting reduction in statistical power. In our analyses, we confirmed that women's reoffending rates pre- and post-warrant expiry were lower than men's and that women are also less likely than men to reoffend with a violent offence. Reoffending among women in the five-year follow-up, however, increases to 22% overall, and 38% for Indigenous women, which is a rate higher than that of non-Indigenous men. This suggests that research on women offenders may require a longer term follow-up window in order to detect the impact of criminal justice policies and programs, or these studies will need to rely on returns to custody as an alternative, though less adequate, outcome measure.

Rates of reoffending by age. The age-crime curve is one of the most established findings in criminological research and appears to be invariant across culture, gender, and time (Farrington, 1986; Hirschi & Gottfredson, 1983). The literature demonstrates that involvement in crime is highest among young men 15-19 and thereafter decreases precipitously. The results of

this study of federally sentenced offenders found a similar pattern albeit our timeline follows only offenders from age 18 and older. For the entire sample, the highest rates of recidivism were among offenders under age 25 and the lowest rates, among offenders over 55. For example, the reoffending rate two years post release for federal offenders under 25 was more than 6 times higher than that of offenders over age 55. This decline in crime with age begins earlier for women. The overall pattern applies across the offender groups examined in this study. Since crime rates are affected by the number of individuals in the cohort who are offenders, we would expect an increase in rates of crime among offending groups with a younger median age. This is, in fact, what we find among Indigenous men and women in the federal offender population; the rates of reoffending are higher among this group and they have a younger median age at release. A regression analysis demonstrated that although there was a significant interaction between age and Indigenous ancestry, younger age did not entirely account for the difference in recidivism rates between Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders.

Rates of reoffending by region. The analysis of recidivism rates by region of release demonstrated significant variability among the regions. During the period in which offenders were under warrant, the Prairie region had the highest rates of returns to federal custody with an offence, and the Ontario and Quebec regions, the lowest. Post WED, the Pacific region had the highest rates of return to federal custody with a new federal warrant of committal within all of the 1, 2 3, and 5 year follow-up periods. Relying on CPIC records post warrant expiry, rates of reoffending of any kind were lowest in Quebec and highest in the Prairie region. Overall, the results point to the Prairie region having the highest rates of reoffending, but the Pacific region having highest rates of serious reoffending measured by new warrants of committal. Factors that contribute to these consistent results should be examined to determine whether variability across regions in correctional policies, programs, and case management practices are contributing to these differences or whether they are more likely accounted for by regional variability in demographics and the availability of social programs and support. Of note, according to Statistics Canada in 2017 the crime rate per 100,000 in British Columbia was about twice that of Ontario and Quebec (7416 compared to 3359 and 3803 respectively). The rate of violent crime in 2017 in British Columbia was also higher than Quebec and Ontario (Statistics Canada, nd).

Rates of reoffending based on index offence. Generally, research indicates that offenders, particularly younger offenders, are criminally versatile (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990)

involved in a variety of crimes over the course of their criminal careers. Nevertheless, there are patterns of reoffending specific to an index offence. Typically, the literature points to lower reoffending rates for individuals with sexual offences (Hanson & Bussiere, 1998) and the highest rates of reoffending among offenders involved in acquisitive crime (Stewart & Usher, 2017). The analysis of recidivism rates by index offence conducted in this study found that offenders with a property offence as their index offence had the highest rates of reoffending followed by offenders with index offences for robbery and assault. Those with homicide, sexual, and drug offences had the lowest rates of reoffending. While the reoffence was not always within the same category as the index offence, there was a greater likelihood that offenders will recommit a crime that is within the same category as their index offence than there is for offenders with other categories of index offences. For example, sexual offenders were more likely than those with other index offences to reoffend sexually; offenders with a violent index offence (with the exception of homicide) were more likely to recommit another violent offence than those whose index offence that was for a non-violent offence. The offence category with the highest rates of violent reoffending for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders was robbery.

Rates of return to federal custody based on citizenship. We assessed differences in reoffending rates between individuals with Canadian citizenship and non-Canadians within the time frame that both were under federal supervision and also through CPIC records. The results should be interpreted with caution since the rates of reoffending for non-citizens could have been suppressed by unreliable reporting of deportations. Nevertheless, we can note that within the period they were under federal warrant, 38 of the 950 (4%) non-citizens in the cohort reoffended, a rate substantially lower than among Canadian citizens.

Measuring recidivism

There are a number of decisions that need to be taken when conducting research on estimates of recidivism. The results provided in this study illustrated that rates of reoffending as measured by OMS data on returns to federal custody were significantly lower than those that combined OMS with CPIC records. Additionally, there is no consensus among criminal justice agencies internationally on whether crimes such as driving offences and administration of justice offences should be included in the overall recidivism rates. A number of reoffences recorded in CPIC were for a category of non-violent crimes that are generally of low severity. Eliminating these offences when they are the only offence for which an offender was reconvicted would

result in a reduction in the overall base rate. The extent to which this would decrease the base rate would vary for each follow-up period examined. Future discussions on how recidivism rates should be reported need to consider a calculation based on estimates when these lower severity offences are omitted (i.e., an adjusted rate) as well as one in which they are included.

We found that including data from CPIC added substantially to estimates of reoffending. For the full time period of the study, CPIC added another 23.0% to the estimate of reoffending over that provided by OMS data on revocations with an offence. We also found that for cases of new warrants of committal almost all (>99%) appeared on CPIC, providing a validation for the way these offences are recorded on OMS and a confirmation of the accuracy of the CPIC coding.

Some researchers have observed that the majority of recidivism takes place within two-years of release (Putkonen et al., 2003), and others have even questioned the utility of longer follow-up periods (Gobeil & Robeson-Barrett, 2007). The results of the current study, however, indicate that longer follow-up periods generally produce increasingly higher rates of recidivism and that the nature of the trajectories can vary by offending group and age bands. This argues for the value of longer-term longitudinal analysis which can contribute important additional information on the pattern of reoffending. We see, for example, that the rate of reoffending for federal offenders nearly doubles from the one year follow-up period to the five year window. Similar trends are evident when we looked at recidivism based on OMS data.

The various analyses that were conducted highlight the need for clarifying exactly what is being measured when a recidivism statistic is quoted. One researcher observed that the rates provided by an agency can vary to such an extent that that they can be accused of simply "pick[ing] a number" (Andersen & Skardhamar, 2014). For example, in CSC, overall reoffending rates range from 4% (one year reoffence with a new warrant of committal) to almost 38% in a 5 year follow-up that combines OMS and CPIC records. Both statistics provide useful information but the calculation involved in arriving at the estimate must be transparent.

Recidivism is a stringent test of the effectiveness of a correctional agency. The measure is not sensitive to more subtle indications that offenders may be reducing the volume and seriousness of their involvement in criminal behaviour. For example, offenders may have had a longer crime-free period before reoffending than they might have had without the benefit of supervision and programs afforded by the agency; the pattern of desistance (the eventual outcome for all offenders) could have been hastened, shortening the period in their lives during

which they are involved in crime and continue to compromise public safety. And, even among offenders who reoffended, their new crime could have been less severe than their previous offence. This is, in fact, what we found when we conducted an analysis of the severity of the reoffending for offenders who returned to federal custody compared to the severity of their index offence. The majority of offenders (61%) who reoffended while under warrant had a CSI score that was lower than their index offence. The most marked decline in crime severity was among Indigenous men.

Limitations/Considerations

Accuracy of results based on administrative data are subject to the reliability of these data sources. In this case, we believed that combining the reoffending data from OMS with CPIC data after WED provided the most accurate estimates since CPIC data typically are not reliably input into the system for up to six months after reconviction. But reconviction rates are one measure of recidivism; they do not reflect the actual prevalence of crime given that most criminal behaviour does not result in arrest or sanction.

Agencies differ as to whether they include misdemeanours, fines, traffic offences, and other lower impact crimes in the calculation of overall recidivism. In this study these offences were included in the category of "other non-violent" when they were the only reoffence. This inflated the overall estimates. Future calculations may wish to provide both the overall rate and an adjusted rate that eliminates some of the crimes within the "other non violent' category.

We controlled for time at risk after first release for the OMS outcome data by not counting any period of time that offenders were in federal custody on a revocation without an offence, but we could not know if offenders were otherwise not at risk because of hospitalization or institutionalization other than in a criminal justice facility.

This was a descriptive study of current recidivism rates and did not examine the possible reasons for the noted changes over time. Further research could aid our understanding of the drivers of these measured improvements. For example, changes in the population profile, changes in legislation and diversion programs, and improvement in social programs as well as effective correctional policies and interventions may all have contributed to these effects.

Finally, coding of CPIC is a prohibitively labour intensive procedure which accounts for the lack of studies providing these data as important as they are. This report is one step towards

meeting the Auditor General's recommendation that we provide recidivism rates on federal offenders, but in the longer term a more efficient way to integrate provincial and territorial sanctions into the production of ongoing federal recidivism rate estimates is required.

Conclusions

A standardized measurement of recidivism provides a benchmark by which to measure an agency's effectiveness in facilitating crime reduction over time. A cross-agency agreement on key measures of recidivism would provide a basis to examine the factors explaining differences in recidivism affected by both demographic variability, and, importantly, by policies and interventions that could be adopted more broadly, promoting evidenced informed correctional justice policies. Previously, observers have noted that while there is value in determining recidivism rates that allow an indication of the percentage of offenders for whom interventions and sanctions have not been successful, systematic collection of standardized measures of positive outcomes such as markers of reintegration (e.g., return to work or school, involvement in volunteerism, health indicators, etc.) should also be considered as important metrics determining the effectiveness of criminal justice policies. CSC and Public Safety have been tasked to collaborate with Statistics Canada in exploring broader measures of offender reintegration (including employment, income, and health outcomes) through Statistics Canada's data linkage environment.

References

Andersen. S.N., & Skardhamar, T. (2014). *Pick a number: Mapping recidivism measures and their consequences*. Oslo, Norway: Statistics Norway.

Australian Government Productivity Commission. (2018). *Report on Government Services 2018: Justice.* Retrieved from https://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/justice

Babyak, C., Campbell, A., Evra, R., & Franklin, S. (2013). *Updating the Police-reported Crime Severity Index weights: Refinements to the methodology*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. HSMD-2013-005E/F.

Beaudette, J., & Stewart, L. (2016). Prevalence of mental health disorders among incoming federal offenders. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 1-9. doi: 10.1177/0706743716639929

Bonta, J., Rugge, T., & Dauvergne, M. (2003). *The reconviction rate of federal offenders 2003-02*. Ottawa, Ontario: Public Works and Government Services Canada.

Dunrose, M.R., Cooper, A.D., & Synder, H.N. (2014). *Recidivism of prisoners released in 30 States in 2005: Patterns from 2005 to 2010.* U.S. Department of Justice: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Farrington, D.P. (1986). Age and crime, *Crime and Justice, 7*, 189-250.

Fazel, S., & Wolf, A. (2015). A systematic review of criminal recidivism rates worldwide: Current difficulties and recommendations for best practice. *PLoS ONE, 10*(6): e0130390. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0130390

Gobeil, R., & Robeson-Barrett, M. (2008). *Rates of recidivism for women offenders*. (Research Report R-192). Ottawa, Ontario: Correctional Service of Canada.

Gottfredson, M.R., & Hirschi. T. (1990). *A general theory of crime.* Stanford University Press.

Harris, P.W., Lockwood, B., & Mengers, L. (2009). *Defining and measuring recidivism.* CJCA White paper. Available online from http://www.cjca.net

Hanson, R.K., & Bussiere, M.T. (1998). Predicting relapse: a meta-analysis of sexual offender recidivism studies. *Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 66*(2), 348-62.

Hirschi T., & Gottfredson, M.R. (1983). Age and the explanation of crime. *American Journal of Sociology, 89*(3), 552-584.

Jackson, J. (2011). Revisiting risk sensitivity in the fear of crime', *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 48(*4), 513-537.

Mallicoat, S.L. (2019). *Women, gender and crime*. Sage Publications, Inc

Markman, J.A., Durose, M.R., & Rantala, R.R. (2016). *Recidivism of offenders placed on federal community supervision in 2005: Patterns from 2005 to 2010.* Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Ministry of Justice. (2017). *Guide to proven reoffending statistics.* London, England: Ministry of Justice.

Motiuk, L., & Vuong, B. (2018*). Development and validation of a Criminal Risk Index (CRI) for federally sentenced offenders in Canada* (Research Report R-403). Ottawa, Ontario: Correctional Service of Canada.

Nadesu, A. (2008). *Reconviction patterns of released prisoners: A 48-months follow-up analysis.* Wellington, New Zealand: Policy, Strategy and Research, Department of Corrections.

Office of the Auditor General (2018). *Report 6—Community Supervision—Correctional Service Canada.* Office of the Auditor General of Canada, Ottawa, ON. Retrieved from http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/att__e_43231.html

Ontario Ministry of Community Safety & Correctional Services. (2018). *Rates of recidivism (re-conviction) in Ontario.* Retrieved from https://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Corrections/RatesRecidivism.html

Payne, J. (2007). *Recidivism in Australia: Findings and future research.* Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.

Saris, P.B., Breyer, C.R., Friedrich, D.L., Barkow, R.E., Pryor, W.H. Jr., Morales, M., & Wilson Smoot, J.P. (2016). *Recidivism among federal offenders: A comprehensive overview*. Washington D.C.: United States Sentencing Commission

Savage, L. (2019). Female offenders in Canada, 2017. *Juristat,* Catalogue no. 85-002-X Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Statistics Canada.

Statistics Canada (nd). Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations: 2017. Table: 35-10-0177-01. Available at: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510017701

Statistics Canada (2011). *Women in Canada: A gender-based statistical report.* (Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 89-503-X). Ottawa, Ontario: Statistics Canada.

Statistics Denmark. (n.d). *Documentation of statistics for recidivism 2011-2013*.Sejrødage, Denmark: Statistics Denmark. Retrieved from: https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/recidivism

Stewart, L.A., Wardrop, K., Wilton, G., Thompson, J., Derkzen, D., & Motiuk, L.L. (2017). *Reliability and validity of the Dynamic Factors Identification and Analysis – Revised measure*. (Research Report R-395). Ottawa, Ontario: Correctional Service of Canada.

Stewart, L.A., & Usher, A.M. (2017). Effective interventions for acquisitive offenders: Reviewing the evidence base and identifying treatment targets. In, J.L. Ireland (Ed.), *The international handbook on forensic psychology in secure settings.* Taylor & Francis Books, Oxon: UK.

Wartna, B.S.J., Blom, M., & Tollenaar, N. (2011). *The Dutch recidivism monitor, 4th revised edition.* The Hague, The Netherlands: Research and Documentation Centre of the Ministry of Security and Justice.

Wartna, B. & Nijssen, L. (2006). Documentatiecentrum WO-e. *National studies on recidivism: an inventory of large-scale recidivism research in 33 European Countries*. Amsterdam: Ministry of Justice, Research and Documentation Center.

Yukhnenko, D. Sridhar, S. & Fazel, S. (2019). A systematic review of criminal recidivism rates worldwide: 3-year update [version 1; referees: awaiting peer review]. Wellcome Open Research 2019, *4*(28) (https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.14970.1

Appendix A

Recidivism Study Coding Guide

Pre-populated OMS variables

- OID:
- FPS:
- Surname:
- First name:
- Date of birth:
- Sentence commencement date:
- Release date:
- Index offence date:
- Index offence description:
- Death or Deportation (end CPIC coding) date:
- First CPIC pull date:
- WED (start CPIC coding):
- CPIC pull document:
- New Warrant of Committal sentence commencement date:

Confirm Identity

Confirm that the FPS number and names in the CPIC coding spreadsheet match the FPS number and associated names in the CPIC file. CPIC files will include all know aliases and variations on the offender's name. The name in the spreadsheet should match one of these. Slight discrepancies in spelling or form (e.g. Tim vs. Timothy, Gerry vs. Jerry vs. Gerald, etc.) are acceptable.

Availability of CPIC Follow-Up Flags *(check all that apply)*

Index offence available on CPIC record: ___ *(1 = yes, the first sentence index offence type and date matches information on CPIC. If yes, still code for recidivism. If either the date or offence type do not match, describe in a few words what the discrepancy was. Note that the index offence on a sentence may occur long after the start of the sentence. Therefore, a federal sentence with the right date, and an offence matching the index offence which is added onto the sentence should be considered a match.) Note: This should never be missing. If there was no CPIC record for the FPS number, record this.)*

Recidivism Information

Recidivist : (1 = yes the offender had at least one post-WED recidivism event. O = no further offences on CPIC.) Note: This should only be missing if there was no CPIC record for the FPS number.)

First post-WED recid date: Enter date of first post-WED recidivism: _____ *(YYYY-MM-DD). Note: This can be any type of offence including breaches, fail to appear, fail to comply, etc.*

New sentence custodial, conditional, option of fine or custodial sentence, suspended, probation, fine, prohibition, other: ___ *(Enter the most severe of custodial, conditional, option, suspended, probation, fine, prohibition, other. Note: charges are not always listed in order of severity.) See http://lawfacts.ca/criminal/sentences for guidance*

Type of offence: *Record number of counts within each offence category across all offences following WED. Record the date of the first offence within a category. At least one offence category date will equal First post-WED recid date.*

___ Counts first homicide (including 1st and 2nd degree murder, manslaughter, infanticide)

___ First homicide date (yyyy-mm-dd)

___ Counts sexual offence (including administer noxious thing with intent to have illicit sexual intercourse, Party to sexual assault (all Sec 271(1)) child pornography, exposure, invitation for touching, anal intercourse, buggery or bestiality, control movement compel prostitution, luring a child, acts of gross indecency, sexual interference, voyeurism, sexual abuse, sexual assault. *Do not include offence related to prostitution such as soliciting, live on the avails of prostitution, advertising sexual services unless they are regarding prostitution of juveniles.*

___ First sexual date (yyyy-mm-dd)

___ Counts robbery (inc. armed robbery)

___ First robbery date (yyyy-mm-dd)

___ Counts assault (including assault with intent to commit robbery, attempted murder, accost with weapon in view, intentional use of force, disarming a peace officer, overcome resistance by administering drugs or choking)

___ First assault date (yyyy-mm-dd)

___ Counts other violent (including *any* offence causing death or bodily harm, or endangering life, e.g. arson, impaired driving, flight, criminal negligence, etc.; attempt/accessory/party/conspiracy/counselling to commit violent offence [e.g., murder, robbery], killing/injuring/endangering other animals, abduction (including U14), human trafficking, kidnapping, criminal harassment, forcible entry, forcible confinement, hostage taking, intimidation, uttering threats to cause death/harm or violence, pointing/aiming a weapon.

Do not include weapons and explosives offences which did not involve a specific victim or victims, e.g., reckless discharge)

___ First other violent date (yyyy-mm-dd)

___ Counts drug (including possession, trafficking, importation, production. *Do not include impaired driving*.)

___ First drug date (yyyy-mm-dd)

___ Counts property (including theft, fraud, personation, handling stolen goods, arson against property, possession of stolen property, possession of credit card, possession of forged document, take motor vehicle WOC, unlawfully in dwelling, trespassing, break and enter, break and enter and commit *unless B&E is a more serious offence e.g., B&E and Commit Assault goes under Assault. B&E and Commit Mischief is property, since Mischief is a less serious offence*)

___ First property date (yyyy-mm-dd)

___ Counts other non-violent (attempted voyeurism, tampering with vehicle ID, corrupting morals, including administer noxious thing, Section 213 (stopping or impeding traffic [prostitution-related], or communication to provide sexual services), smuggling, tobacco charges, corruptly taking reward, indecent acts, reckless discharge of a firearm, weapons trafficking, possession contrary to order (eg. of weapon), traffic violations, impaired driving, failure to stop at a motor vehicle accident, mischief, illegal betting, being part of a criminal organisation, administration of justice offences, municipal bylaws, unlawfully at large, attempt/accessory/counsel/conspire to commit an indictable non-violent offence, soliciting prostitution, breaches *except breach of conditional sentence AND breach of LTSO*, negligence, disguise with intent, fail to comply, obstruction of justice, possess break-in instruments, taking part in riot, abstracts/consumes/uses electricity or gas, possession of credit card *data*, procures to make an identity document/cc 56.1, possession of counterfeit money, harassing communication/telephone calls, contempt of court,)

___ First other non-violent date (yyyy-mm-dd)

___ Long-Term Supervision Order (LTSO) Breach – categorized under separate column

Other outcomes:

CPIC death or deportation. (Did the offender die or was the offender deported during this period? ___ *(enter Death, Deport or leave it missing)*

CPIC death/deportation date: _____ *(YYYY-MM-YY). Not:e Record the date of death, not the date of notification of death. E.g. an offender could die on 2008-12-15.*

"Subject of this file is deceased dated 2008-12-15," but notification of death and entry into CPIC may not occur until 2010-11-17.

Additional Coding Notes

- Record offence data for the first set of offences following warrant expiry.
- CPIC record extraction occurred over the course of several weeks, beginning on December 21, 2017. As such, convictions that occurred after this date should not be entered into the coding document.
- Unless otherwise noted, concurrent sentences are assumed (as opposed to consecutive).
- Statistics Canada Uniform Crime Reporting definitions are used when it is unclear what to categorize an offence (e.g., resisting a peace officer is an administration of justice offence). If after you check out the UCR you are still struggling to categorize an offence, take a look at the offence categorization excel file used for the deaths in custody project.
- In cases where CPIC is missing the index offence, you should still be coding for recidivism.
- In a minority of cases, you may notice that additional offences occur while in custody or during community supervision that does not show up in CSC outcome data (e.g., FPS#:XXXXXXF had a mischief conviction just after being released from custody). When this occurs, look up the offender and explore further in OMS (e.g., sentence management, criminal profile report, etc.). You will likely find that these are convictions based of offences that occurred BEFORE their index offence. You would then code them as experiencing no post-WED recidivism if there are no additional convictions contained within their CPIC record.
- In some CPIC records, you will see that an offender was convicted of a crime in a foreign country and transferred back to Canada through the International Transfer of Offenders Act; however, often the date associated with the transfer may be 1-2 years prior to the date associated with their admission to CSC custody. In this case, you would look up the offender in OMS to ensure that this offence is in fact their index offence (e.g., sentence management, criminal profile report, etc.). If it were the index offence, you would not flag them as missing their index offence and code the case as normal.

Most Common Offences Under "Other Non Violent" of Offenders Whose Only Reoffence Coded in CPIC Was in This Category N = 785

Categories and Examples of Offences	%
Administration of Justice Offences	48.5
Breach of recognizance, fail to appear, fail to comply with conditions of undertaking given by officer, fail to attend court, breach of conditional sentence order, fail to comply with recognizance,	
Unlawfully at large	
Breach of order of long term supervision	
Fail to comply with prohibition regarding children	
Disobeying order of court	
Resist arrest; resist peace officer	
Flight while pursued by peace officer	
Obstruct peace officer	
Escape lawful custody	
Disobeying order of court	
Evading lawful custody	
Perjury	
Obstruction	
Provides false or misleading soira information	
Driving and Motor Vehicle Offences:	28.7
Driving while disqualified	
Fail to stop at scene of accident	
Taking motor vehicle without consent	
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle	
Impaired charges	24.1
Driving while disqualified; driving > 80mg of alcohol;	
Driving while impaired;	
Refusal to provide a sample;	
Care or control over 80 mgs); care or control while ability impaired; operate vessel with more than 80 mgs of alcohol in blood	
Other offences	13.0
Mischief and mischief under $5000; mischief over $5000; public mischief; attempt mischief	
Causing a disturbance	
Harassing telephone calls	
Possession of a scheduled substance for purpose of trafficking	
Possession of break in instruments	
Attempt break & enter with intent	
Intimidation of a justice system participant or a journalist	
Attempt to commit an offence related to fraud under $5000	
Communicate for the purpose of prostitution	
Conspiracy	
Corruptly taking reward for recovery of goods	
Criminal harassment	
Disguise with intent	
Exercise control	
False alarm of fire	

Harassing communications	
Indecent act	
Living on avails of prostitution	
Possession of instruments for breaking into coin devices	
Possession of property obtained by crime under $5000	
Possession of scheduled substance	
Possession contrary to order	
Smuggling	
Taking part in riot	
Trespassing at night	
Firearms and Weapons charges	9.8
Possession of firearm or ammunition contrary to prohibition order; possession of a weapon carrying concealed weapon, possession of a loaded prohibited or restricted firearm	
Possession of a prohibited or restricted firearm with ammunition	
Possession of a firearm knowing serial number has been tampered with	
Possession of a firearm, prohibited or restricted weapon obtained by crime	
Store firearm or restricted weapon contrary to regulations	
Careless storage of firearm, weapon, prohibited device or ammunition	
Discharge firearm with intent	
Unauthorized possession of a firearm in a motor vehicle	
Discharge firearm with intent	

Appendix B: Additional Tables

Table B1

Revocation Rates within Six Months (N = 21,766)

	Any Return to Federal Custody			Revocation with Offence			Revoked with Schedule 1 or Homicide Offence			Revoked with Schedule 1 Sexual Offence		
	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	5309	24.4	111	1905	8.8	58	354	1.6	62	17	0.1	62
2007-2008	1281	28.1	105	500	11.2	51	97	2.2	57	†	†	†
2008-2009	1172	25.7	111	405	8.9	59	78	1.7	58	†	†	†
2009-2010	1052	23.6	112	387	8.7	67	72	1.6	73	†	†	†
2010-2011	891	21.3	112	316	7.5	58	46	1.1	62	†	†	†
2011-2012	913	22.2	118	297	7.2	59	61	1.5	62	†	†	†
Men	5052	24.9	111	1820	9.0	58	345	1.7	62	17	0.1	62
2007-2008	1217	29.4	104	480	11.6	51	94	2.3	57	†	†	†
2008-2009	1114	26.2	111	385	9.1	59	75	1.8	60	†	†	†
2009-2010	998	24.0	109	375	9.0	68	72	1.7	73	†	†	†
2010-2011	840	21.4	112	291	7.4	57	44	1.1	62	†	†	†
2011-2012	883	23.0	118	289	7.5	59	60	1.6	62	†	†	†
Non-Indigenous Men	3568	21.6	113	1243	7.5	61	249	1.5	65	10	0.1	27
2007-2008	861	25.7	106	329	9.8	54	66	2.0	51	†	†	†
2008-2009	826	23.5	113	289	8.2	58	61	1.7	56	†	†	†
2009-2010	706	20.9	112	258	7.6	72	51	1.5	74	†	†	†
2010-2011	585	18.1	118	185	5.7	70	29	0.9	77	†	†	†
2011-2012	590	19.3	125	182	6.0	68	42	1.4	81	†	†	†
Indigenous Men	1484	39.2	104	577	15.2	53	96	2.5	60	7	0.2	72
2007-2008	356	44.9	96	151	19.0	47	28	3.5	67	†	†	†
2008-2009	288	39.5	106	96	13.2	70	14	1.9	92	†	†	†
2009-2010	292	37.5	104	117	15.0	59	21	2.7	69	†	†	†
2010-2011	255	36.6	97	106	15.2	53	15	2.2	50	†	†	†
2011-2012	293	37.1	105	107	13.5	46	18	2.3	36	†	†	†
Women	257	17.8	113	85	5.9	58	9	0.6	58	†	†	†
2007-2008	64	21.2	113	20	6.6	56	†	†	†	†	†	†
2008-2009	58	18.9	107	20	6.5	37	†	†	†	†	†	†
2009-2010	54	17.4	125	12	3.9	62	†	†	†	†	†	†
2010-2011	51	19.5	104	25	9.6	58	†	†	†	†	†	†
2011-2012	30	11.4	139	8	3.0	70	†	†	†	†	†	†
Non-Indigenous Women	152	14.4	116	49	4.6	47	†	†	†	†	†	†
2007-2008	37	17.2	106	13	6.1	47	†	†	†	†	†	†
2008-2009	39	16.9	112	12	5.2	52	†	†	†	†	†	†
2009-2010	37	15.7	136	9	3.8	142	†	†	†	†	†	†
2010-2011	23	12.6	85	13	7.1	42	†	†	†	†	†	†
2011-2012	16	8.3	158	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous Women	105	27.1	113	36	9.3	61	5	1.3	58	†	†	†
2007-2008	27	31.0	118	7	8.1	64	†	†	†	†	†	†
2008-2009	19	25.0	88	8	10.5	37	†	†	†	†	†	†
2009-2010	17	23.0	113	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2010-2011	28	35.9	110	12	15.4	64	†	†	†	†	†	†
2011-2012	14	19.4	123	6	8.3	67	†	†	†	†	†	†

† = results with a frequency less than five are suppressed. MD_F = median days from release to revocation readmission date within six months of release.

Table B2

Revocations by Index Offence (N = 21,889)

	Any Return to Custody				Any Revocation with an Offence			Revocation with a Schedule 1 or Homicide			Revocation with a Schedule 1 Sexual Offence		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	311	10132	46.3	176	2760	12.6	100	504	2.3	99	31	0.1	173
Homicide	606	533	46.1	322	120	10.4	239	32	2.8	242	†	†	†
Sexual	366	507	22.5	192	74	3.3	140	26	1.2	170	22	1.0	170
Robbery	247	2528	64.2	166	719	18.3	87	247	6.3	81	†	†	†
Assault	246	1430	53.1	158	394	14.6	89	103	3.8	117	†	†	†
Other Violent	308	464	45.4	190	98	9.6	109	16	1.6	117	†	†	†
Drug	534	1737	33.5	216	432	8.3	153	9	0.2	274	†	†	†
Property	245	2028	61.3	155	655	19.8	85	23	0.7	136	†	†	†
Other Non-Violent	317	905	38.9	167	268	11.5	85	48	2.1	77	†	†	†
Men	306	9563	46.8	175	2617	12.8	99	492	2.4	100	31	0.2	173
Homicide	609	488	46.2	323	111	10.5	240	31	2.9	244	†	†	†
Sexual	366	502	22.5	192	74	3.3	140	26	1.2	170	22	1.0	170
Robbery	247	2389	64.7	166	686	18.6	87	239	6.5	80	†	†	†
Assault	246	1361	53.5	157	378	14.9	88	100	3.9	119	†	†	†
Other Violent	308	445	45.9	194	94	9.7	112	16	1.7	117	†	†	†
Drug	519	1594	34.0	215	396	8.4	154	9	0.2	274	†	†	†
Property	244	1916	62.2	154	620	20.2	83	23	0.8	136	†	†	†
Other Non-Violent	306	868	39.9	163	258	11.9	81	48	2.2	77	†	†	†
Non-Indigenous men	340	7126	42.8	183	1891	11.4	112	358	2.2	103	21	0.1	187
Homicide	704	306	39.2	352	75	9.6	318	21	2.7	240	†	†	†
Sexual	381	316	18.1	196	35	2.0	146	18	1.0	180	15	0.9	187
Robbery	264	1791	60.9	175	478	16.3	103	177	6.0	85	†	†	†
Assault	255	870	48.4	164	248	13.8	100	75	4.2	123	†	†	†
Other Violent	329	346	41.7	194	74	8.9	125	13	1.6	124	†	†	†
Drug	545	1375	32.3	228	320	7.5	179	7	0.2	274	†	†	†
Property	246	1480	58.9	159	475	18.9	89	14	0.6	100	†	†	†
Other Non-Violent	337	642	36.3	165	186	10.5	81	33	1.9	77	†	†	†
Indigenous men	244	2437	64.1	151	726	19.1	72	134	3.5	87	10	0.3	153
Homicide	396	182	66.2	244	36	13.1	174	10	3.6	311	†	†	†
Sexual	304	186	38.5	187	39	8.1	139	8	1.7	153	7	1.5	139
Robbery	178	598	79.3	137	208	27.6	59	62	8.2	66	†	†	†
Assault	218	491	65.9	144	130	17.5	64	25	3.4	85	†	†	†
Other Violent	244	99	70.2	188	20	14.2	70	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	256	219	50.7	148	76	17.6	87	†	†	†	†	†	†
Property	174	436	76.6	133	145	25.5	69	9	1.6	173	†	†	†

Table B2 *Continued*.

		Any Return to Custody			Any Revocation with an Offence			Revocation with a Schedule 1 or Homicide			Revocation with a Schedule 1 Sexual Offence		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
Other Non-Violent	247	226	55.9	161	72	17.8	84	15	3.7	88	†	†	†
Women	428	569	39.2	197	143	9.8	131	12	0.8	76	†	†	†
Homicide	516	45	44.6	300	9	8.9	224	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sexual	368	5	19.2	171	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	256	139	56.7	180	33	13.5	112	8	3.3	88.5	†	†	†
Assault	255	69	46.0	176	16	10.7	166	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other Violent	287	19	36.5	107	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	547	143	28.9	224	36	7.3	130	†	†	†	†	†	†
Property	423	112	48.9	194	35	15.3	147	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other Non-Violent	487	37	23.9	232	10	6.5	172	†	†	†	†	†	†
Non-Indigenous women	500	350	32.9	204	84	7.9	152	5	0.5	90	†	†	†
Homicide	789	14	31.1	366	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sexual	386	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	309	80	50.3	187	18	11.3	156	†	†	†	†	†	†
Assault	260	34	40.0	185	7	8.2	176	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other Violent	348	10	26.3	140	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	548	96	23.6	266	22	5.4	149	†	†	†	†	†	†
Property	497	90	46.2	194	29	14.9	147	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other Non-Violent	539	23	20.2	232	5	4.4	162	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous women	274	219	56.2	191	59	15.1	106	7	1.8	64	†	†	†
Homicide	382	31	55.4	269	6	10.7	228	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sexual	336	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	221	59	68.6	162	15	17.4	63	†	†	†	†	†	†
Assault	247	35	53.9	165	9	13.9	160	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other Violent	195	9	64.3	97	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	329	47	53.4	177	14	15.9	107	†	†	†	†	†	†
Property	242	22	64.7	192	6	17.7	149	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other Non-Violent	339	14	34.2	241	5	12.2	306	†	†	†	†	†	†

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to revocation readmission, warrant expiry, death, deportation, or February 25th, 2018. MD_F = median days from release to revocation readmission.

Table B3

Rates of Reoffending and Returning to Federal Custody (New Warrants of Committal) by Index Offence (N = 22,012)

		Any New WOC Offence			New WOC with a Schedule 1 or Homicide Offence			New WOC with a Schedule 1 Sexual Offence		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	2259	4375	19.9	784	2046	9.3	781	145	0.7	1155
Homicide	2152	89	10.0	1063	52	5.8	1267	†	†	†
Sexual	2431	251	9.9	853	134	5.3	1177	84	3.3	1294
Robbery	2167	1050	26.9	711	756	19.4	693	19	0.5	1131
Assault	2388	673	23.4	864	406	14.1	886	14	0.5	945
Other Violent	2295	177	16.9	831	91	8.7	831	†	†	†
Drug	2233	630	12.3	951	131	2.6	982	†	†	†
Property	2139	1065	32.4	667	315	9.6	688	14	0.4	683
Other Non-Violent	2264	440	18.8	779	161	6.9	713	6	0.3	725
Men	2248	4220	20.5	784	1981	9.6	779	143	0.7	1155
Homicide	2141	84	10.5	1051	47	5.9	1245	†	†	†
Sexual	2431	249	9.9	852	133	5.3	1168	83	3.3	1255
Robbery	2152	1010	27.6	710	730	20.0	689	18	0.5	1143
Assault	2366	650	23.9	868	389	14.3	905	14	0.5	945
Other Violent	2280	171	17.2	831	87	8.7	831	†	†	†
Drug	2217	595	12.8	955	130	2.8	964	†	†	†
Property	2131	1031	33.7	667	307	10.0	688	14	0.5	683
Other Non-Violent	2258	430	19.7	782	158	7.2	718	6	0.3	725
Non-Indigenous	2266	3056	18.4	794	1350	8.1	763	93	0.6	1246
Homicide	2103	53	9.4	983	24	4.3	1326	†	†	†
Sexual	2433	155	8.0	855	83	4.3	1217	57	3.0	1386
Robbery	2188	745	25.7	701	536	18.5	664	12	0.4	922
Assault	2399	398	21.2	910	213	11.3	914	8	0.4	1402
Other Violent	2307	134	15.8	860	66	7.8	829	†	†	†
Drug	2225	492	11.7	1023	103	2.5	987	†	†	†
Property	2178	771	30.9	700	214	8.6	695	6	0.2	863
Other Non-Violent	2284	308	17.3	789	111	6.2	635	†	†	†
Indigenous	2182	1164	29.4	766	631	15.9	811	50	1.3	1023
Homicide	2226	31	13.0	1059	23	9.6	1093	†	†	†
Sexual	2404	94	15.8	806	50	8.4	1124	26	4.4	1177
Robbery	2032	265	35.3	736	194	25.9	703	6	0.8	1168
Assault	2305	252	30.3	831	176	21.1	868	6	0.7	945
Other Violent	2156	37	25.3	772	21	14.4	891	†	†	†
Drug	2164	103	24.0	733	27	6.3	864	†	†	†
Property	1932	260	45.9	602	93	16.4	672	8	1.4	538
Other Non-Violent	2153	122	29.9	752	47	11.5	889	†	†	†
Women	2358	155	10.7	797	65	4.5	842	†	†	†
Homicide	2301	5	5.6	1338	5	5.6	1338	†	†	†
Sexual	2334	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	2410	40	16.3	774	26	10.6	949	†	†	†
Assault	2668	23	14.5	715	17	10.7	690	†	†	†
Other Violent	2352	6	11.8	643	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	2349	35	7.1	913	†	†	†	†	†	†
Property	2224	34	14.9	681	8	3.5	647	†	†	†
Other Non-Violent	2319	10	6.5	514	†	†	†	†	†	†
Non-Indigenous Women	2338	98	9.3	748	33	3.1	715	†	†	†
Homicide	2371	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sexual	2318	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

Table B3 *Continued*.

		Any New WOC Offence			New WOC with a Schedule 1 or Homicide Offence			New WOC with a Schedule 1 Sexual Offence		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
Robbery	2446	23	14.5	748	14	8.8	874	†	†	†
Assault	2712	11	12.5	715	7	8.0	582	†	†	†
Other Violent	2678	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	2314	26	6.4	794	†	†	†	†	†	†
Property	2220	26	13.4	756	6	3.1	647	†	†	†
Other Non-Violent	2305	6	5.3	291	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous Women	2418	57	14.6	868	32	8.2	957	†	†	†
Homicide	2275	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sexual	2841	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	2290	17	19.8	799	12	14.0	968	†	†	†
Assault	2493	12	16.9	857	10	14.1	853	†	†	†
Other Violent	2315	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	2565	9	10.2	1371	†	†	†	†	†	†
Property	2380	8	23.5	461	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other Non-Violent	2405	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from warrant expiry to WOC sentence commencement, death, deportation or data collection on February 25th, 2018. MD_F = median days from warrant expiry to WOC sentence commencement.

Table B4

Reoffending Rates Based on CPIC Records (Post WED) by Index Offence

Index Offence	Any Reoffence (*n* = 8,428)				1 year (*n* = 8,407)			2 years (*n* = 8,341)			3 years (*n* = 8,160)			5 years (*n* = 6,204)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Offenders	1555	3871	45.9	502	1503	17.9	172	2445	29.3	287	2951	36.2	364	2947	47.5	433
Homicide	1564	120	35.8	662	39	11.8	183	67	20.9	323	84	27.7	431	69	34.9	603
Sexual	1859	303	30.0	548	98	9.7	180	173	17.3	318	218	22.1	431	225	29.6	466
Robbery	1143	875	57.3	469	356	23.4	178	582	38.5	294	679	46.4	360	644	57.8	427
Assault	1268	663	58.1	504	260	22.8	172	424	37.3	286	508	45.4	360	518	57.0	429
Other Violent	1602	191	43.7	599	59	13.5	164	111	25.4	353	143	33.1	477	141	45.6	530
Drug	1758	561	30.5	678	166	9.1	189	295	16.2	327	383	21.6	432	389	31.5	527
Property	909	781	61.7	380	375	29.6	154	563	44.6	239	655	52.6	304	669	63.9	343
Other Non-Violent	1570	377	43.2	503	150	17.3	191	230	26.9	282	281	33.6	345	292	46.4	462
Men	1530	3696	47.0	496	1454	18.5	171	2348	30.1	285	2817	37.0	358	2815	48.6	429
Homicide	1552	111	37.0	650	37	12.5	177	62	21.7	311	79	29.0	425	64	36.2	560
Sexual	1859	301	30.1	548	97	9.7	180	172	17.3	319	216	22.1	431	224	29.8	468
Robbery	1118	815	57.8	452	343	24.4	175	553	39.7	283	634	47.1	346	595	58.3	405
Assault	1226	639	59.2	501	252	23.4	174	410	38.2	287	488	46.1	354	499	58.4	426
Other Violent	1593	185	44.7	599	57	13.8	162	108	26.1	355	138	33.7	476	136	46.6	528
Drug	1744	526	31.4	683	159	9.5	186	276	16.7	313	356	22.0	430	365	32.5	540
Property	859	756	63.7	378	364	30.7	154	546	46.2	237	635	54.3	299	649	65.8	343
Other Non-Violent	1543	363	44.7	503	145	18.0	194	221	27.7	282	271	34.8	345	283	48.0	458
Non-Indigenous Men	1636	2627	41.9	518	991	15.9	174	1636	26.4	292	1967	32.5	368	1996	43.6	449
Homicide	1645	70	32.1	726	18	8.4	191	36	17.5	369	47	24.0	517	41	31.1	705
Sexual	1911	168	22.5	624	48	6.5	178	90	12.2	333	116	16.0	452	123	22.4	517
Robbery	1310	593	53.5	470	241	21.8	171	399	36.3	299	454	42.8	357	433	53.5	419
Assault	1506	374	51.5	562	128	17.6	182	226	31.3	316	272	38.3	410	288	50.8	506
Other Violent	1677	136	38.9	614	39	11.1	162	79	22.6	375	103	29.7	495	106	42.2	557
Drug	1763	432	28.9	714	126	8.4	190	220	14.9	320	289	20.0	430	298	29.9	573
Property	920	591	61.1	375	288	29.8	163	424	44.0	234	491	51.5	296	506	63.1	342
Other Non-Violent	1624	259	40.1	503	103	16.0	198	162	25.5	291	195	31.5	349	201	43.1	468
Indigenous Men	900	1073	66.3	440	463	28.7	164	712	44.5	263	850	54.0	328	819	67.1	373
Homicide	1139	41	50.0	410	19	23.2	167	26	32.5	194	32	42.1	317	23	51.1	295
Sexual	1579	133	52.4	503	49	19.3	180	82	32.3	309	100	39.7	400	101	50.0	425
Robbery	638	222	73.8	415	102	34.1	184	154	52.4	269	180	62.9	327	162	77.1	385

Table B 4 *Continued*.

Index Offence	Any Reoffence (*n* = 8,428)				1 year (*n* = 8,407)			2 years (*n* = 8,341)			3 years (*n* = 8,160)			5 years (*n* = 6,204)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
Assault	669	265	74.9	385	124	35.3	157	184	52.4	252	216	62.3	302	211	73.3	359
Other Violent	912	49	76.6	505	18	28.1	199	29	45.3	301	35	56.5	362	30	73.2	504
Drug	1461	94	53.1	575	33	18.6	164	56	32.0	299	67	38.7	419	67	53.2	459
Property	604	165	75.0	394	76	34.6	140	122	55.7	257	144	66.4	318	143	77.3	364
Other Non-Violent	1130	104	62.3	509	42	25.6	177	59	36.2	235	76	47.5	338	82	66.1	381
Women	1828	175	31.8	639	49	8.9	197	97	17.7	360	134	25.1	478	132	32.3	504
Homicide	1635	9	25.7	674	†	†	†	5	14.7	565	5	16.1	565	5	23.8	612
Sexual	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	1514	60	50.9	734	13	11.0	211	29	24.6	465	45	38.5	534	49	51.6	571
Assault	1905	24	38.7	537	8	12.9	123	14	22.6	237	20	32.3	459	19	35.2	476
Other Violent	1952	6	26.1	646	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	21.7	530	5	29.4	530
Drug	1864	35	21.3	643	7	4.3	272	19	11.7	419	27	17.0	491	24	20.9	486
Property	1835	25	31.7	461	11	13.9	186	17	21.5	314	20	26.3	325	20	33.3	360
Other Non-Violent	1855	14	23.3	541	5	8.3	187	9	15.5	281	10	17.5	331	9	22.5	518
Non-Indigenous Women	1859	98	24.8	625	27	6.9	197	54	13.8	365	74	19.3	466	72	25.4	486
Homicide	2341	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sexual	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	1541	32	43.8	713	6	8.2	271	16	21.9	466	23	31.9	488	27	47.4	569
Assault	1994	10	27.0	407	†	†	†	6	16.2	191	9	24.3	373	8	25.0	346
Other Violent	1979	5	23.8	762	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	1863	23	17.2	639	5	3.8	272	12	9.0	407	18	13.9	495	16	17.6	495
Property	1868	15	23.4	466	6	9.4	217	10	15.6	319	11	18.0	324	10	22.2	359
Other Non-Violent	1899	7	16.7	281	†	†	†	5	12.5	197	5	12.8	197	†	†	†
Indigenous Women	1515	77	49.4	652	22	14.1	196	43	27.7	360	60	39.7	504	60	48.0	541
Homicide	1338	5	26.3	674	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sexual	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	1339	28	62.2	753	7	15.6	163	13	28.9	360	22	48.9	567	22	57.9	653
Assault	1264	14	56.0	614	†	†	†	8	32.0	350	11	44.0	507	11	50.0	507
Other Violent	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	1873	12	40.0	670	†	†	†	7	23.3	465	9	31.0	480	8	33.3	473
Property	757	10	66.7	393	5	33.3	186	7	46.7	208	9	60.0	325	10	66.7	393
Other Non-Violent	1816	7	38.9	652	†	†	†	†	†	†	5	27.8	563	5	35.7	652

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from warrant expiry to earliest CPIC conviction, death, deportation, December 22nd, 2017. MD_F = median days from warrant expiry to CPIC conviction.

Table B5

Rate of Reconvictions Based on New Warrants of Committal within Fixed Follow-Up Time Periods by Index Offence

	One Year (*n* = 21,951)			Two Years (*n* = 21,798)			Three Years (*n* = 21,501)			Five Years (*n* = 18,805)		
	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	1087	5.0	197	2036	9.3	349	2745	12.8	482	3391	18.0	672
Homicide	15	1.7	275	35	4.1	382	46	5.5	475	65	10.1	983
Sexual	53	2.1	205	101	4.0	360	145	5.8	549	187	8.2	753
Robbery	286	7.4	208	525	13.6	348	686	18.1	473	808	24.3	637
Assault	133	4.6	195	298	10.4	408	400	14.1	536	511	19.6	700
Other Violent	35	3.4	168	72	6.9	377	106	10.3	550	138	15.5	748
Drug	112	2.2	212	239	4.7	388	353	7.1	537	458	11.1	790
Property	333	10.2	180	559	17.1	304	737	22.9	409	878	29.9	569
Other Non-Violent	120	5.2	176	207	9.0	317	272	12.0	445	346	17.3	645
Men	1049	5.1	198	1968	9.7	348	2646	13.2	482	3264	18.6	669
Homicide	15	1.9	275	34	4.4	380	45	6.0	472	62	10.8	974
Sexual	53	2.1	205	101	4.0	360	145	5.8	549	186	8.3	750
Robbery	278	7.6	209	508	14.1	345	662	18.7	470	777	25.1	622
Assault	128	4.7	196	286	10.6	408	383	14.3	535	492	20.0	701
Other Violent	33	3.3	168	69	7.0	382	100	10.2	550	132	15.6	748
Drug	104	2.3	212	227	5.0	392	333	7.4	540	431	11.5	782
Property	321	10.5	179	542	17.8	304	713	23.8	411	847	30.9	568
Other Non-Violent	117	5.4	177	201	9.3	317	265	12.5	450	337	18.1	648
Non-Indigenous	761	4.6	198	1413	8.6	340	1904	11.8	486	2333	16.6	664
Homicide	12	2.2	269	24	4.5	361	28	5.3	459	39	10.0	650
Sexual	32	1.7	178	64	3.4	365	91	4.8	568	113	6.6	753
Robbery	210	7.3	203	379	13.2	338	499	17.7	472	567	23.1	596
Assault	81	4.3	195	175	9.3	393	227	12.2	506	294	17.3	668
Other Violent	25	2.9	237	54	6.4	386	78	9.3	558	105	14.6	767
Drug	78	1.9	219	176	4.2	399	260	6.4	543	348	10.3	838
Property	238	9.6	182	399	16.1	306	529	21.7	425	631	28.5	576
Other Non-Violent	85	4.8	177	142	8.1	306	192	11.1	480	236	15.7	649
Indigenous	288	7.3	197	555	14.1	360	742	19.1	468	931	26.7	689
Homicide	†	†	†	10	4.3	404	17	7.5	508	23	13.2	1059
Sexual	21	3.5	250	37	6.2	354	54	9.1	707	73	13.4	747
Robbery	68	9.1	223	129	17.5	354	163	22.4	460	210	32.4	696
Assault	47	5.7	198	111	13.4	442	156	19.0	560	198	26.1	764
Other Violent	8	5.5	97	15	10.4	362	22	15.4	451	27	22.0	693
Drug	26	6.1	182	51	12.0	361	73	17.3	537	83	23.1	610
Property	83	14.7	165	143	25.4	299	184	32.8	391	216	41.1	516
Other Non-Violent	32	7.9	181	59	14.7	345	73	18.4	383	101	28.1	633
Women	38	2.6	181	68	4.7	356	99	7.0	495	127	10.3	737
Homicide	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sexual	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	8	3.3	169	17	7.0	393	24	9.9	575	31	14.1	748
Assault	5	3.1	146	12	7.6	450	17	10.8	582	19	12.8	690
Other Violent	†	†	†	†	†	†	6	11.8	643	6	13.3	643
Drug	8	1.6	203	12	2.5	291	20	4.2	513	27	6.7	868
Property	12	5.3	197	17	7.5	259	24	10.7	360	31	15.7	591
Other Non-Violent	†	†	†	6	3.9	291	7	4.6	373	9	6.8	464

Table B5 *Continued*.

	One Year (*n* = 21,951)			Two Years (*n* = 21,798)			Three Years (*n* = 21,501)			Five Years (*n* = 18,805)		
	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
Non-Indigenous	26	2.5	192	46	4.4	355	67	6.5	453	79	8.9	692
Homicide	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sexual	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	†	†	†	10	6.3	432	15	9.5	574	19	13.6	748
Assault	†	†	†	6	6.8	358	8	9.1	488	7	8.4	393
Other Violent	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	7	1.7	176	11	2.7	250	18	4.6	513	19	5.8	748
Property	8	4.1	228	12	6.2	294	17	8.9	367	24	14.6	681
Other Non-Violent	†	†	†	5	4.5	209	5	4.5	209	6	6.4	291
Indigenous	12	3.1	175	22	5.7	365	32	8.4	570	48	13.6	834
Homicide	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sexual	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Robbery	†	†	†	7	8.2	375	9	10.7	576	12	15.0	737
Assault	†	†	†	6	8.5	525	9	12.9	690	12	18.1	857
Other Violent	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Drug	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	8	10.4	1275
Property	†	†	†	5	14.7	186	7	20.6	330	7	21.2	330
Other Non-Violent	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_F = median days from warrant expiry to WOC sentence commencement within 1-, 2-, 3-, or 5-years.

Table B6

Revocations by Age Group at Release: OMS data. (N = 21,911)

		Any Return to Custody			Any Revocation with an Offence			Revoked with a Schedule 1 or Homicide			Revoked with a Schedule 1 Sexual Offence		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	311	10136	46.3	176	2763	12.6	100	507	2.3	99	32	0.2	170
Less than 25	249	1994	57.9	158	663	19.2	84	124	3.6	86	†	†	†
25 to < 30	277	2155	52.1	170	626	15.1	92	105	2.5	87	5	0.1	50
30 to < 35	311	1643	48.5	174	443	13.1	107	79	2.3	105	5	0.2	37
35 to < 40	315	1400	47.8	183	371	12.7	109	76	2.6	99	5	0.2	282
40 to < 45	305	1336	45.9	181	307	10.6	113	55	1.9	121	†	†	†
45 to < 50	360	898	40.3	192	206	9.3	145	36	1.6	123	†	†	†
50 to < 55	397	430	32.9	197	93	7.1	116	17	1.3	59	†	†	†
55+	506	280	17.9	240	54	3.4	166	15	1.0	166	†	†	†
Men	306	9567	46.8	175	2620	12.8	99	495	2.4	100	32	0.2	170
Less than 25	247	1893	58.6	156	633	19.6	84	122	3.8	91	†	†	†
25 to < 30	275	2023	52.6	169	592	15.4	90	101	2.6	85	5	0.1	50
30 to < 35	305	1549	49.2	172	420	13.3	107	77	2.5	110	5	0.2	37
35 to < 40	309	1318	48.5	182	356	13.1	111	75	2.8	104	5	0.2	282
40 to < 45	305	1257	46.5	182	284	10.5	111	54	2.0	123	†	†	†
45 to < 50	349	845	40.7	190	196	9.5	140	34	1.6	118	†	†	†
50 to < 55	383	409	33.4	195	86	7.0	113	17	1.4	59	†	†	†
55+	491	273	18.1	240	53	3.5	165	15	1.0	166	†	†	†
Non-Indigenous Men	340	7128	42.8	183	1892	11.4	112	359	2.2	104	21	0.1	187
Less than 25	279	1294	52.9	166	423	17.3	98	83	3.4	85	†	†	†
25 to < 30	306	1420	47.6	184	407	13.6	106	64	2.1	104	†	†	†
30 to < 35	336	1147	45.1	181	318	12.5	118	61	2.4	120	†	†	†
35 to < 40	337	990	45.0	184	256	11.6	116	54	2.5	85	†	†	†
40 to < 45	315	1005	44.8	185	217	9.7	124	41	1.8	124	†	†	†
45 to < 50	366	678	38.7	198	148	8.4	150	25	1.4	106	†	†	†
50 to < 55	412	350	32.2	194	74	6.8	113	16	1.5	53	†	†	†
55+	498	244	17.6	237	49	3.5	160	15	1.1	166	†	†	†
Indigenous Men	244	2439	64.0	151	728	19.1	73	136	3.6	91	11	0.3	139
Less than 25	180	599	76.3	137	210	26.8	64	39	5.0	112	†	†	†
25 to < 30	202	603	69.7	140	185	21.4	67	37	4.3	60	†	†	†
30 to < 35	228	402	66.3	148	102	16.8	76	16	2.6	48	†	†	†
35 to < 40	251	328	63.7	175	100	19.4	98	21	4.1	139	†	†	†
40 to < 45	257	252	54.8	164	67	14.6	66	13	2.8	72	†	†	†
45 to < 50	259	167	51.9	172	48	14.9	96	9	2.8	193	†	†	†
50 to < 55	298	59	43.4	198	12	8.8	91	†	†	†	†	†	†
55+	467	29	24.0	349	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

Table B6 *Continued*.

	Any Return to Custody				Any Revocation with an Offence			Revoked with a Schedule 1 or Homicide			Revoked with a Schedule 1 Sexual Offence		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
Women	428	569	39.2	197	143	9.8	131	12	0.8	76	†	†	†
Less than 25	409	101	47.2	197	30	14.0	104	†	†	†	†	†	†
25 to < 30	333	132	46.3	185	34	11.9	123	†	†	†	†	†	†
30 to < 35	444	94	38.8	206	23	9.5	181	†	†	†	†	†	†
35 to < 40	392	82	38.7	213	15	7.1	96	†	†	†	†	†	†
40 to < 45	387	79	38.5	166	23	11.2	140	†	†	†	†	†	†
45 to < 50	506	53	35.1	202	10	6.6	209	†	†	†	†	†	†
50 to < 55	547	21	24.4	270	7	8.1	322	†	†	†	†	†	†
55+	625	7	12.1	225	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Non-Indigenous Women	500	350	32.9	204	84	7.9	152	5	0.5	90	†	†	†
Less than 25	487	56	41.5	205	15	11.1	111	†	†	†	†	†	†
25 to < 30	481	64	33.3	180	15	7.8	142	†	†	†	†	†	†
30 to < 35	533	58	33.3	206	14	8.1	185	†	†	†	†	†	†
35 to < 40	414	54	34.4	218	13	8.3	96	†	†	†	†	†	†
40 to < 45	464	58	37.9	183	15	9.8	181	†	†	†	†	†	†
45 to < 50	545	37	30.1	210	7	5.7	189	†	†	†	†	†	†
50 to < 55	548	16	22.2	207	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
55+	668	7	12.3	225	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous Women	274	219	56.2	191	59	15.1	106	7	1.8	64	†	†	†
Less than 25	289	45	57.0	185	15	19.0	64	†	†	†	†	†	†
25 to < 30	232	68	73.1	191	19	20.4	106	†	†	†	†	†	†
30 to < 35	334	36	52.9	207	9	13.2	108	†	†	†	†	†	†
35 to < 40	305	28	50.9	174	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
40 to < 45	280	21	40.4	140	8	15.4	63	†	†	†	†	†	†
45 to < 50	247	16	57.1	193	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
50 to < 55	516	5	35.7	383	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
55+	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to revocation readmission, warrant expiry, death, deportation, or February 25th, 2018. MD_F = median days from release to revocation readmission.

Table B7

Revocations with an Offence by Most Serious Reoffence Type (N = 21,911)

	All Federal Offenders				All Men				Non-Indigenous Men				Indigenous Men			
	MD_R	*n*	%	MD_F	MD_R	*n*	%	MD_F	MD_R	*n*	%	MD_F	MD_R	*n*	%	MD_F
Any revocation with an offence	311	2763	12.6	100	306	2620	12.8	99	340	1892	11.4	112	244	728	19.1	73
Any revocation with a Schedule 1 or homicide offence		505	2.3	99		493	2.4	100		358	2.2	104		135	3.5	91
Homicide		21	0.1	185		20	0.1	182		14	0.8	226		6	0.2	62
Sexual		37	0.2	167		37	0.2	167		27	0.2	173		10	0.3	153
Robbery		245	1.1	79		238	1.2	78		184	1.1	82		54	1.4	69
Assault		134	0.6	150		129	0.6	142		92	0.6	154		37	1.0	110
Other Violent		68	0.3	137		68	0.3	136		45	0.3	142		23	0.6	91
Any revocation with a non-violent offence		2258	10.3	99		2128	10.4	97		1530	9.2	112		598	15.7	72
Drug		310	1.4	136		298	1.5	136		239	1.4	152		59	1.6	83
Property		927	4.2	92		862	4.2	88		657	4.0	99		205	5.4	70
Other Non-Violent		1021	4.7	92		968	4.7	92		634	3.8	108		334	8.8	71
					All Women				Non-Indigenous Women				Indigenous Women			
					MD_R	*n*	%	MD_F	MD_R	*n*	%	MD_F	MD_R	*n*	%	MD_F
Any revocation with an offence					428	143	9.8	131	500	84	7.9	152	274	59	15.1	106
Any revocation with a Schedule 1 or homicide offence						12	0.8	76		5	0.5	90		7	1.8	64
Homicide						†	†	†		†	†	†		†	†	†
Sexual						†	†	†		†	†	†		†	†	†
Robbery						7	0.5	90		†	†	†		†	†	†
Assault						5	0.3	253		†	†	†		†	†	†
Other Violent						†	†	†		†	†	†		†	†	†
Any revocation with a non-violent offence						130	8.9	126		78	7.3	152		48	12.3	106
Drug						12	0.8	131		7	0.7	411		5	1.3	72
Property						65	4.5	181		42	4.0	179		23	5.9	184
Other Non-Violent						53	3.7	100		29	2.7	100		24	6.2	84

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to revocation readmission, warrant expiry, death, deportation, or February 25th, 2018. MD_F = median days from release to revocation readmission.

Table B8

Rates of New Warrant of Committals by Most Serious Reoffence Type (N = 22,038)

	All Federal Offenders				All Men				Non-Indigenous Men				Indigenous Men			
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	MD_R	n	%	MD_F
Any New WOC	2259	4386	19.9	784	2247	4231	20.6	784	2266	3061	18.4	794	2182	1170	29.4	764
Homicide		103	0.5	1097		99	0.5	1098		59	0.4	1098		40	1.0	1088
Sexual		156	0.7	1162		153	0.7	1168		100	0.6	1279		53	1.3	971
Robbery		880	4.0	629		851	4.1	637		640	3.9	614		211	5.3	686
Assault		643	2.9	913		622	3.0	891		368	2.2	904		254	6.4	862
Other Violent		230	1.0	1084		225	1.1	1004		161	1.0	987		64	1.6	1038
Drug		741	3.4	992		706	3.4	992		578	3.5	1063		128	3.2	843
Property		1030	4.7	663		986	4.8	661		753	4.5	690		233	5.9	585
Other Non-Violent		449	2.0	664		437	2.1	664		309	1.9	688		128	3.2	609
Unknown*		154	0.7	644		152	0.7	644		93	0.6	674		59	1.5	617

	All Women				Non-Indigenous Women				Indigenous Women			
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	MD_R	n	%	MD_F
Any New WOC	2358	155	10.7	797	2338	98	9.3	748	2418	57	14.6	868
Homicide		†	†	†		†	†	†		†	†	†
Sexual		†	†	†		†	†	†		†	†	†
Robbery		29	2.0	477		17	1.6	470		12	3.1	492
Assault		21	1.5	1257		8	0.8	1082		13	3.3	1289
Other Violent		5	0.3	574		†	†	†		†	†	†
Drug		35	2.4	986		26	2.5	898		9	2.3	1179
Property		44	3.0	740		33	3.1	737		11	2.8	777
Other Non-Violent		12	0.8	715		6	0.6	820		6	1.5	715
Unknown*		†	†	†		†	†	†		†	†	†

Note. There were 154 offenders (0.7%) whose offence data for their new warrant of committal was unavailable at the time the data was collected/
† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from warrant expiry to WOC sentence commencement, death, deportation or data collection on February 25th, 2018. MD_F = median days from warrant expiry to WOC sentence commencement.

Table B9

Reoffending Rates by Reoffence Category (CPIC records) (n = 8,439)

Reoffence Type	All Federal Offenders				Men											
					All				Non-Indigenous				Indigenous			
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	MD_R	n	%	MD_F
Any Reoffence	1552	3879	46.0	502	1528	3704	47.0	495	1636	2627	41.9	518	900	1077	66.3	439
Violent Reoffence		2169	25.7	446		2096	26.6	440		1390	22.2	472		706	43.5	391
Homicide		35	0.4	697		32	0.4	684		20	0.3	806		12	0.7	586
Sexual		117	1.4	584		117	1.5	584		69	1.1	821		48	3.0	390
Robbery		420	5.0	336		409	5.2	329		299	4.8	329		110	6.8	334
Assault		1548	18.3	440		1487	18.9	430		944	15.1	459		543	33.4	379
Other Violent		908	10.8	407		887	11.2	406		602	9.6	431		285	17.6	361
Non Violent Reoffence		3539	41.9	488		3375	42.8	482		2395	38.2	498		980	60.3	429
Drug		1123	13.3	419		1080	13.7	419		802	12.8	443		278	17.1	363
Property		2082	24.7	411		1975	25.0	401		1447	23.1	421		528	32.5	357
Other Non- Violent		2995	35.5	457		2871	36.4	449		1977	31.6	465		896	55.2	410
					Women											
					All				Non-Indigenous				Indigenous			
					MD_R	n	%	MD_F	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	MD_R	n	%	MD_F
Any CPIC Reoffence					1828	175	31.8	639	1859	98	24.8	625	1515	77	49.4	652
Any Violent Reoffence						73	13.3	563		31	7.9	612		42	26.9	563
Homicide						†	†	†		†	†	†		†	†	†
Sexual						†	†	†		†	†	†		†	†	†
Robbery						11	2.0	480		†	†	†		7	4.5	271
Assault						61	11.1	571		25	6.3	638		36	23.1	565
Other Violent						21	3.8	441		8	2.0	457		13	8.3	271
Any Non-Violent						164	29.8	607		91	23.0	569		73	46.8	643
Drug						43	7.8	488		29	7.3	488		14	9.0	589
Property						107	19.4	488		59	14.9	483		48	30.8	512
Other Non-Violent						122	22.1	570		62	15.7	674		60	38.5	565

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from warrant expiry to earliest CPIC conviction, death, deportation, December 22nd, 2017. MD_F = median days from warrant expiry to CPIC conviction.

Table B10

Rates of Revocation by Self-Identified Ethnic Group: OMS Data (N=21,911)

	Any Revocation				Any Revocation with an Offence			Revocation with a Schedule 1 or Homicide Offence			Revocation with a Schedule 1 Sexual Offence		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	311	10136	46.3	176	2763	12.6	100	507	2.3	99	32	0.2	170
Non-Indigenous	350	7478	42.2	184	1976	11.2	113	364	2.1	103	21	0.1	187
White	328	6330	44.8	180	1733	12.3	107	335	2.4	102	19	0.1	173
Black	366	642	37.5	212	124	7.3	151	17	1.0	130	†	†	†
S. E. Asian	547	82	19.8	229	19	4.6	198	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous	244	2658	63.3	153	787	18.7	73	143	3.4	87	11	0.3	139
First Nations	243	1860	63.9	147	559	19.2	73	96	3.3	100	9	0.3	167
Metis	246	716	62.9	167	217	19.1	76	45	4.0	75	†	†	†
Inuit	264	82	55.0	173	11	7.4	61	†	†	†	†	†	†
Men	306	9567	46.8	175	2620	12.8	99	495	2.4	100	32	0.2	170
Non-Indigenous	340	7128	42.8	183	1892	11.4	112	359	2.2	104	21	0.1	187
White	320	6033	45.4	179	1663	12.5	106	330	2.5	103	19	0.1	173
Black	354	619	38.7	211	121	7.6	150	17	1.1	130	†	†	†
S. E. Asian	546	80	20.1	234	18	4.5	200	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous	244	2439	64.0	151	728	19.1	73	136	3.6	91	11	0.3	139
First Nations	233	1701	64.8	146	514	19.6	72	92	3.5	108	9	0.3	167
Metis	245	663	63.6	166	204	19.6	74	43	4.1	75	†	†	†
Inuit	265	75	53.6	170	10	7.1	50	†	†	†	†	†	†
Women	428	569	39.2	197	143	9.8	131	12	0.8	76	†	†	†
Non-Indigenous	500	350	32.9	204	84	7.9	152	5	0.5	90	†	†	†
White	477	297	35.2	202	70	8.3	135	5	0.6	90	†	†	†
Black	548	23	21.1	263	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
S. E. Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous	274	219	56.2	191	59	15.1	106	7	1.8	64	†	†	†
First Nations	272	159	55.6	182	45	15.7	101	†	†	†	†	†	†
Metis	284	53	55.8	197	13	13.7	121	†	†	†	†	†	†
Inuit	233	7	77.8	191	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

Note. 'All Federal Offenders' refers to the entire sample; the six disaggregate ethnic groups constitute 93.4% of the entire sample. 'Indigenous' refers to First Nations, Metis, and Inuit peoples.† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from release to revocation readmission, warrant expiry, death, deportation, or February 25th, 2018. MD_F = median days from release to revocation readmission.

Table B11

Rates of New Warrants of Committal by Self-Identified Ethnic Group (N = 22,038)

		Any New WOC Offence			New WOC with a Schedule 1 or Homicide Offence			New WOC with a Schedule 1 Sexual Offence		
Group	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	2259	4386	19.9	784	2052	9.3	783	147	0.7	1155
Non- Indigenous	2271	3159	17.9	790	1385	7.8	762	95	0.5	1246
White	2279	2714	19.3	773	1182	8.4	744	88	0.6	1359
Black	2226	254	14.5	843	132	7.5	847	7	0.4	748
S. E. Asian	2266	40	9.7	903	12	2.9	877	†	†	†
Indigenous	2202	1227	28.1	770	667	15.3	818	52	1.2	1023
First Nations	2219	813	26.7	789	461	15.2	850	32	1.1	926
Metis	2112	371	32.6	707	171	15.0	767	8	0.7	1218
Inuit	2368	43	23.2	822	35	18.9	1011	12	6.5	902
Men	2247	4231	20.6	784	1987	9.7	779	145	0.7	1155
Non- Indigenous	2266	3061	18.4	794	1352	8.1	765	94	0.6	1259
White	2272	2628	19.9	772	1155	8.7	744	88	0.7	1359
Black	2230	248	15.1	847	127	7.7	891	6	0.4	860
S. E. Asian	2266	39	9.9	892	12	3.0	877	†	†	†
Indigenous	2182	1170	29.4	764	635	16.0	811	51	1.3	971
First Nations	2208	775	28.1	784	437	15.8	833	31	1.1	918
Metis	2051	354	34.0	702	165	15.9	767	8	0.8	1218
Inuit	2374	41	23.3	795	33	18.8	850	12	6.8	902
Women	2358	155	10.7	797	65	4.5	842	†	†	†
Non- Indigenous	2338	98	9.3	748	33	3.1	715	†	†	†
White	2385	86	10.3	778	27	3.2	715	†	†	†
Black	2170	6	5.5	600	5	4.6	451	†	†	†
S. E. Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous	2418	57	14.6	868	32	8.2	957	†	†	†
First Nations	2402	38	13.3	858	24	8.4	1026	†	†	†
Metis	2497	17	17.5	820	6	6.2	653	†	†	†
Inuit	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from warrant expiry to WOC sentence commencement, death, deportation or data collection on February 25th, 2018. MD_F = median days from warrant expiry to WOC sentence commencement.

Table B12

Rates of New Warrants of Committal within Fixed Follow-Up Periods by Self-Identified Ethnic Group

	One Year (*N* = 21,977)			Two Years (*N* = 21,824)			Three Years (*N* = 21,526)			Five Years (*N* = 18,827)		
	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	1090	5.0	197	2041	9.4	349	2753	12.8	482	3401	18.1	672
Non- Indigenous	788	4.5	198	1460	8.3	342	1975	11.5	485	2417	16.1	666
White	695	5.0	195	1277	9.2	338	1710	12.4	483	2082	17.3	654
Black	52	3.0	207	112	6.4	376	159	9.3	506	195	13.3	718
S. E. Asian	8	2.0	188	13	3.2	337	25	6.3	631	29	8.8	822
Indigenous	302	6.9	195	581	13.4	360	778	18.2	471	984	25.5	691
First Nations	184	6.1	199	375	12.4	377	507	17.0	483	654	24.2	703
Metis	107	9.4	186	188	16.7	339	246	22.1	449	294	30.1	633
Inuit	11	6.0	157	18	9.8	245	25	13.7	411	36	20.8	766
Men	1052	5.1	198	1973	9.7	347	2654	13.2	482	3274	18.6	669
Non- Indigenous	762	4.6	198	1414	8.6	340	1908	11.8	486	2338	16.6	664
White	672	5.1	196	1238	9.5	337	1652	12.8	483	2012	17.8	652
Black	51	3.1	206	109	6.7	376	155	9.6	518	191	13.7	743
S. E. Asian	8	2.0	188	13	3.3	337	25	6.6	631	28	8.8	794
Indigenous	290	7.3	197	559	14.2	360	746	19.1	467	936	26.7	685
First Nations	176	6.4	200	359	13.1	377	484	17.9	474	621	25.4	702
Metis	103	9.9	192	182	17.7	339	237	23.3	438	280	31.5	599
Inuit	11	6.3	157	18	10.2	245	25	14.3	411	35	21.2	759
Women	38	2.6	181	68	4.7	356	99	7.0	495	127	10.3	737
Non- Indigenous	26	2.5	192	46	4.4	355	67	6.5	453	79	8.9	692
White	23	2.7	175	39	4.7	353	58	7.0	483	70	9.7	706
Black	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
S. E. Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous	12	3.1	175	22	5.7	365	32	8.4	570	48	13.6	834
First Nations	8	2.8	175	16	5.6	365	23	8.2	576	33	12.8	777
Metis	†	†	†	6	6.3	404	9	9.5	507	14	16.1	860
Inuit	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_F = median days from warrant expiry to WOC sentence commencement within 1-, 2-, 3-, or 5-years.

Table B13

Rates of Reconviction Based on CPIC Records (Post WED) for Various Follow-Up Periods by Ethnic Group

	Any CPIC Offence (*N* = 8,439)				1 year (*N* = 8,418)			2 years (*N* = 8,352)			3 years (*N* = 8,171)			5 years (*N* = 6,213)		
	MD_R	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F	n	%	MD_F
All Federal Offenders	1552	3879	46.0	502	1506	17.9	172	2450	29.3	287	2958	36.2	364	2955	47.6	432
Non-Indigenous	1648	2725	40.9	522	1020	15.4	174	1692	25.7	294	2045	31.7	372	1736	35.7	358
White	1624	2307	43.3	515	875	16.5	174	1455	27.6	294	1742	33.8	370	1743	44.1	445
Black	1677	253	38.2	577	82	12.4	176	145	22.0	316	191	29.6	419	201	42.8	519
S. E. Asian	1819	25	17.6	632	8	5.6	148	14	10.1	339	19	14.1	446	20	22.0	449
Indigenous	951	1154	64.8	463	486	27.4	166	758	43.1	272	913	52.8	342	765	56.6	320
First Nations	915	813	66.0	480	335	27.4	167	530	43.4	268	639	53.5	349	622	66.3	402
Metis	939	302	64.5	435	128	27.5	151	200	43.5	286	240	52.9	347	225	64.8	378
Inuit	1578	39	48.2	311	23	28.4	216	28	35.0	245	34	42.5	305	36	54.6	315
Men	1528	3704	47.0	495	1457	18.5	171	2353	30.2	285	2824	37.0	358	2823	48.6	428
Non-Indigenous	1636	2627	41.9	518	993	15.9	174	1638	26.4	292	1972	32.6	369	2000	43.7	449
White	1604	2219	44.3	511	852	17.1	172	1405	28.3	289	1675	34.5	366	1679	45.2	443
Black	1672	249	39.8	577	81	12.9	175	144	23.1	318	189	30.9	419	198	44.1	518
S. E. Asian	1790	25	18.3	632	8	5.8	148	14	10.5	339	19	14.6	446	20	22.7	449
Indigenous	900	1077	66.3	439	464	28.7	164	715	44.6	264	853	54.1	328	823	67.1	373
First Nations	883	762	67.9	470	318	28.5	167	500	45.0	261	598	54.9	338	582	68.3	393
Metis	874	278	65.4	419	125	29.6	149	189	45.3	276	223	54.3	337	207	66.6	353
Inuit	1591	37	48.1	319	21	27.3	219	26	33.8	252	32	41.6	307	34	54.0	322
Women	1828	175	31.8	639	49	8.9	197	97	17.7	360	134	25.1	478	132	32.3	504
Non-Indigenous	1859	98	24.8	625	27	6.9	197	54	13.8	365	74	19.3	466	72	25.4	486
White	1862	88	27.9	591	23	7.3	197	50	16.0	388	67	21.8	466	64	27.2	486
Black	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
S. E. Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Indigenous	1515	77	49.4	652	22	14.1	196	43	27.7	360	60	39.7	504	60	48.0	541
First Nations	1487	51	46.8	643	17	15.6	187	30	27.5	329	41	39.1	480	40	46.5	565
Metis	1659	24	55.8	774	†	†	†	11	25.6	470	17	39.5	516	18	50.0	540
Inuit	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† = results with a frequency of less than five are suppressed. MD_R = median days from warrant expiry to earliest CPIC conviction, death, deportation, December 22nd, 2017. MD_F = median days from warrant expiry to CPIC conviction.

Table B14

Cox Regression Models Predicting Revocations with an Offence by Indigenous Background and Age at Release for Men and Women

Group	Covariate	Wald χ^2	*p*	Hazard Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	
All offenders	Age at release	371.6	< .001	0.96	0.96	0.97
	Indigenous	217.7	< .001	1.87	1.72	2.04
All Men	Age at release	366.6	< .001	0.96	0.96	0.97
	Indigenous	208.7	< .001	1.89	1.73	2.06
All Women	Age at release	8.4	.004	0.97	0.96	0.99
	Indigenous	19.6	< .001	2.15	1.53	3.03

Table B15

Cox Regression Models Predicting Revocations with an Offence by Indigenous Background, Age at Release and the Interaction between the Two for Men and Women

Group	Covariate	Wald χ^2	*p*
All offenders	Age at release	277.5	< .001
	Indigenous	21.7	< .001
	Age by Indigenous interaction	0.4	.528
All Men	Age at release	274.9	< .001
	Indigenous	21.5	< .001
	Age by Indigenous interaction	0.5	.497
All Women	Age at release	4.5	.033
	Indigenous	2.7	.103
	Age by Indigenous interaction	0.2	.648