Responses to Members' questions related to the Study of Bill C-14

Submitted to the Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs on May 5, 2026

Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics (CCJCSS)

Statistics Canada

1. Demographic information for accused in cases of homicide

(Senator Miville-Dechêne)

- Statistics Canada collects detailed data on homicides that occur in Canada through the Homicide Survey. The survey has collected police-reported data on the characteristics of all murder incidents, victims and accused persons / chargeable suspects since 1961 and all homicides (including murder, manslaughter and infanticide) since 1974. The data are intended to respond to the needs of those who work in the criminal justice system (such as the policing community) as well as to inform researchers, policy analysts, academics, the media and the public on the nature and extent of homicide in Canada.
- The survey collects information on whether an accused was under some form of justice system supervision at the time of the incident, and if an accused had been previously accused of a crime against a person. Demographic information on these individuals is provided below.

Accused under some form of justice system supervision[1], and/or those accused of previous crimes against a person - 2020 to 2024

Under some form of justice system supervision[1]	***Had previously been accused of a crime against a person***.
• *1,119 instances of persons accused of homicide where the person was **under some form of justice system supervision** at the time of the incident. (roughly 1/3) of individuals accused of homicide)*	• *42% (1,686 instances) of persons accused of homicide where the person had previously been accused of a crime against a person.*
• *10% were women and girls, compared with 14% of all homicides* • *59% were 29 years or younger, compared with 51% of all homicides* • *A bit less than half (48.3) were Indigenous, compared with 35% of all homicides* • *22% were identified as racialized, compared with 28% of all homicides* • *About one-third (32%), the closest relationship was family or intimate partner*	• *9% were women and girls* • *47% were 29 years or younger* • *45% were Indigenous* • *24% were identified as racialized* • *Over one-quarter (29%) were family or intimate relationship*

[1]This broad category of supervision includes not only those on bail, but also those on remand, sentenced to custody or on probation.

Analytical reports:

- The Daily — Firearms and violent crime in Canada, 2024 / Le Quotidien — Les armes à feu et les crimes violents au Canada, 2024
- The Daily — Homicide trends in Canada, 2024 / Le Quotidien — Tendances observées au chapitre des homicides au Canada, 2024
- Court outcomes associated with the gender-related homicide of women and girls in Canada, 2009/2010 to 2020/2021 / Court outcomes associated with the gender-related homicide of women and girls in Canada, 2009/2010 to 2020/2021
- Police contacts and sociodemographic characteristics of persons accused of gender-related homicide in Canada, 2009 to 2022 / Les contacts avec la police et les caractéristiques sociodémographiques des auteurs présumés d'un homicide lié au genre au Canada, 2009 à 2022

Data:

- Number of homicide victims and persons accused of homicide, by Indigenous identity, age group and gender / Nombre de victimes d'homicide et personnes accusées d'homicide, selon l'identité autochtone, le groupe d'âge et le sexe
- Number and rate of victims of solved homicides, by racialized identity group, gender and type of accused-victim relationship / Nombre et taux de victimes d'homicides résolus, selon le groupe d'identité racisée, le genre et le type de relation entre la personne accusé d'homicide et la victime

Infographics/Dashboard/Hub:

- Police-reported Information Hub: Homicide in Canada / Carrefour de renseignements déclarés par la police : l'homicide au Canada
- Homicide in Canada, 2024 / Les homicides au Canada, 2024

2. Age-specific crime analysis

(Senator Simons)

- Offending rates by age
    - A recent comparison of rural and urban crime examined offending rates by age. When looking at all types of crime, rates were highest among those aged 25 to 44 years in both rural (9,065 persons accused per 100,000 population) and urban (3,852 per 100,000) areas. The median age of accused persons, in both rural and urban areas, was 33.
    - A slightly different profile emerged when looking specifically at persons accused of violent crime. Most notably, in rural areas, the peak age group remained 25 to 44 years (2,616), followed closely by 18 to 24 years (2,483). More specifically, the rate at which persons were accused of violent crime peaked at age 27. In contrast, those accused of a violent crime were considerably younger in urban areas. Rates of violent offending were highest among youth aged 12 to 17 (1,287), peaking at age 15.

- Relationship between demographic cohort size and recent crime trends
    - Custom tabulations are required. Response will be provided later.

Analytical reports:

- **Patterns of re-offending among accused persons living in rural areas of the Canadian provinces, 2014 to 2023 / Tendances en matière de récidive chez les auteurs présumés vivant dans les régions rurales des provinces canadiennes, 2014 à 2023**
- **Criminal justice outcomes of sexual assault in Canada, 2015 to 2019 / Décisions rendues à l'égard des agressions sexuelles dans le système de justice pénale au Canada, 2015 à 2019**

Infographics/Dashboard/Hub:

- **Accused persons living in rural areas and their subsequent contacts with police, 2014 to 2023 / Les auteurs présumés d'un crime vivant en région rurale et leurs contacts subséquents avec la police, 2014 à 2023**

3. Sexual offence and human trafficking statistics

(Senator Batters, Deputy Chair)

- Statistics Canada collects police-reported crime data through the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR). The UCR Survey was designed to measure the incidence of crime in Canadian society and its characteristics.
- UCR data reflect reported crime that has come to the attention of police. Information collected by the survey includes the number of criminal incidents, the clearance status of those incidents and persons-charged information.
- The UCR Survey produces a continuous historical record of crime and Federal traffic statistics reported by every police agency in Canada since 1962. In 1988, a new version of the survey was created, UCR2, and is since referred to as the "incident-based" survey, in which microdata on characteristics of incidents, victims and accused are captured.

Police-reported Sexual Assault (Uniform Crime Reporting Survey)

- Rates of level 1 (-3%) and level 2 (-1%) sexual assault declined in 2024 but remain well above 2014 levels (+53% and +103%); level 3 accounted for <1% and was down 8%
- Sexual assault disproportionately affects women and girls.
- Statistics Canada also collects self-reported victimization data through a variety of surveys, including the Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces. This survey collects information on personal experiences with unwanted behaviours and violence at home, in the workplace, at school, in public spaces and online.
- Data collected through this survey allows researchers, policymakers, victim service providers and other organizations to measure the effectiveness of existing support services, improve these services, and develop new programs and strategies to prevent and address victimization.

Self-reported crime trends (2025 Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces)

- Nearly 15 million people living in Canada, or 44% of the population 15 years of age and older, have been physically or sexually assaulted since the age of 15.
- In 2025, approximately 2 million people were physically or sexually assaulted in the past 12 months, representing 5.8% of the population. This was similar to 2018 (6.2%).
- Sexual assault continues to be underreported to police, relative to other types of crime.
    - 8.6% of victims of sexual assault said the most serious incident they experienced was reported to police compared with 28% of victims of physical assault.
- Despite the low rate of reporting sexual assault to police, this did mark an increase compared with 2018.
- Examining gender differences in experiences of violence shows that certain forms of violence disproportionately impact women and girls.

- In 2025, women were more likely than men to have been **victims of intimate partner violence**, to have been **sexually assaulted**, and to have **experienced unwanted behaviours in a public place**.
- In contrast, men were more likely to have been physically assaulted by someone other than an intimate parter.

Police-reported Human Trafficking (Uniform Crime Reporting Survey)

- From 2014 to 2024, just over 5,000 human trafficking incidents were reported by police services in Canada, and the vast majority of identified victims were women and girls.
- On a year-over-year basis, there were about three times as many human trafficking incidents in 2024 compared with 2014, with numbers increasing in each year since 2014, except for 2018.
- Aligned with prior annual trends, more than 8 in 10 human trafficking incidents (83%) reported by police in 2024 were in Canada's largest urban centres.
- Human trafficking cases are often highly complex, with an average of 18 charges per case from 2013/2014 to 2023/2024 and take about twice as long to complete in court as other violent offence cases. However, most cases completed (84%) were stayed, withdrawn, dismissed or discharged, while 10% resulted in a guilty finding. More than three in four (78%) of those convicted were sentenced to incarceration.

Analytical reports:

- Gender differences in experiences of violence and unwanted sexual behaviour in Canada, 2025 / Différences entre les genres observées dans les expériences de violence et de comportements sexuels non désirés au Canada, 2025
- Online child sexual exploitation: A statistical profile of police-reported incidents in Canada, 2024 / L'exploitation sexuelle des enfants en ligne : un profil statistique des affaires déclarées par la police au Canada, 2024
- Recent trends in police-reported clearance status of sexual assault and other violent crime in Canada, 2017 to 2022 / Tendances récentes en matière de classement des affaires d'agression sexuelle et d'autres crimes violents déclarés par la police au Canada, 2017 à 2022
- Profile of Canadians who experienced victimization during childhood, 2018 / Profil des Canadiens ayant fait l'objet de victimisation durant l'enfance, 2018
- Trafficking in persons in Canada, 2024 / La traite des personnes au Canada, 2024
- The Daily — Trends in police-reported family violence and intimate partner violence in Canada, 2024 / Le Quotidien — Tendances en matière de violence familiale et de violence entre partenaires intimes au Canada, affaires déclarées par la police, 2024
- Shelters for victims of abuse with ties to Indigenous communities or organizations in Canada, 2022/2023 / Les maisons d'hébergement pour victimes de violence rattachées à des communautés ou à des organisations autochtones au Canada, 2022-2023
- Trafficking in persons in Canada, 2024 / La traite des personnes au Canada, 2024

Data:

- The Daily — Preliminary national estimates on police-reported human trafficking incidents, 2025 / Le Quotidien — Estimations nationales provisoires sur les affaires de traite de personnes déclarées par la police, 2025
- Police-reported organized crime, by most serious violation, Canada (selected police services) / Crimes organisés déclarés par la police, selon l'infraction la plus grave, Canada (certains services de police)

Infographics/Dashboard/Hub:

- Police-reported online child sexual exploitation: Recent trends / Affaires d'exploitation sexuelle des enfants en ligne déclarées par la police : tendances récentes

4. Data assessment on Bill C-14

(Senator Dhillon)

Question: Does the data support the position that the failure of having bail requirements, like in Bill C-14, contribute to an increase in violence being perpetrated on Canadians?

- Statistics Canada does not currently have the data to support or deny this statement however we are currently working with provincial/territorial and federal partners to collect the data that will allow the analysis of repeat violent offending while on bail.

5. Disaggregated reconviction data

(Senator Wells)

- Statistics Canada has released a number of analytical products and data tables related to reconvictions. A list of recent releases has been provided:

Analytical reports:

- The Daily — Trends in reconvictions among adults sentenced to provincial custody or community supervision, 2015/2016 to 2020/2021 / Le Quotidien — Tendances en matière de nouvelles condamnations chez les adultes condamnés à une peine de placement sous garde dans un établissement provincial ou de surveillance dans la collectivité, 2015-2016 à 2020-2021

Data:

- Reconviction rates among adults sentenced to provincial custody or community supervision by type of index offence / Taux de nouvelles condamnations chez les adultes condamnés à une peine de placement sous garde dans un établissement provincial ou de surveillance dans la collectivité, selon le type d'infraction à l'origine de la peine
- Reconviction rates among adults sentenced to provincial custody or community supervision by racialized group / Taux de nouvelles condamnations chez les adultes condamnés à une peine de placement sous garde dans un établissement provincial ou de surveillance dans la collectivité, selon le groupe racisé
- Reconviction rates among adults sentenced to provincial custody or community supervision by Indigenous identity / Taux de nouvelles condamnations chez les adultes condamnés à une peine de placement sous garde dans un établissement provincial ou de surveillance dans la collectivité, selon l'identité autochtone
- Reconviction rates among adults sentenced to provincial custody or community supervision by criminal history / Taux de nouvelles condamnations chez les adultes condamnés à une peine de placement sous garde dans un établissement provincial ou de surveillance dans la collectivité, selon les antécédents criminels
- Reconviction rates among adults sentenced to provincial custody or community supervision by type of correctional supervision / Taux de nouvelles condamnations chez les adultes condamnés à une peine de placement sous garde dans un établissement provincial ou de surveillance dans la collectivité, selon le type de surveillance correctionnelle.

6. Responses to questions raised by Anthony Doob

(Senator Pate)

- Statistics Canada does not currently have bail data to respond to the questions posed by Anthony Doob in his witness testimony before the committee. Accurate measurement of bail remains challenging due to gaps in data availability and inconsistent reporting practices across provinces and territories, as some jurisdictions do not collect or are unable to report this information. The Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS) captures court bail decisions, specifically whether bail was granted or denied; however, it does not yet indicate whether release criteria or conditions were ultimately met following those decisions.

- Once received, bail-related data from the ICCS would be available for linkage with corrections data to identify periods of custody and release, enabling analysis of bail use and time spent in the community. Police releases are not directly captured in these data sources; nonetheless, the absence of bail information in ICCS combined with the absence of custodial records could be used as an indirect indicator of police non-detention, once court-related bail data become available.

- Under the *Statistics Act*, jurisdictions have a responsibility to report justice data that is readily available. The Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics (CCJCSS) at Statistics Canada is working collaboratively with provinces and territories to strengthen bail data reporting, supported by targeted funding from the Department of Justice Canada to modernize data systems and reporting practices. Enhancements currently underway to the ICCS will enable more detailed and consistent reporting on bail processes, including consent releases, consent remands, contested bail decisions, bail preconditions, whether those preconditions were met, and the presence of ongoing bail conditions.

- Further, linking improved bail data with additional socio-demographic information such as income, education, and health will provide essential context for understanding the factors influencing bail decisions and outcomes, supporting more nuanced analysis, improved policy targeting, and a deeper assessment of disparities and system effectiveness across Canada.

7. Pre-trial detention trends

(Senator Clement)

- Statistics Canada collects information on corrections through the Canadian Correctional Services Survey (CCSS). The objective of the CCSS is to collect detailed information on each person who is supervised by a correctional services program in Canada for all or part of a fiscal year, including both adults and youth. The survey collects data on the characteristics of persons being supervised, their legal hold status while in correctional services, offences and conditions related to the various court orders, events related to the person that occur during the period of supervision, and results of any needs assessments done on persons while in correctional services. CCSS data requirements were developed with the assistance of representatives from correctional service programs in Canada and other federal and provincial government departments responsible for the administration of justice.

Trends in Remand (Canadian Correctional Services Survey)

- The number of people in remand in Canada has steadily increased over the last forty years to reach the highest number recorded in 2023/2024, with 19,335 adults in remand on average per day.
- Remand has exceeded sentenced custody for over two decades, since 2004/2005. The share of the number of people on remand has grown more sharply over the last decade. By 2023/2024, 76% of adults in provincial/territorial custody were on remand, representing the highest share recorded in the last forty years.
- Conversely, provincial sentenced custody has generally fallen over this period, from an average count of 9,692 in 2004/2005 to 5,895 in 2023/2024, with the lowest count in 2021/2022 of 5,798. In 2023/2024, 23% of adults in provincial/territorial custody were in sentenced custody, representing the lowest share in the last forty years.
- Remand admissions have increased 32% from a dip during COVID in 2020/2021 to reach 118,131 in 2023/2024 (although admissions in 2023/2024 were still 7% lower than in 2019/2020, pre-COVID).
- The proportion of remand admissions where the person supervised was Indigenous rose slightly from 31% in 2019/2020 to 32% in 2023/2024.

Analytical reports:

- **Over-representation of Indigenous persons in adult provincial custody, 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 / Surreprésentation des Autochtones détenus dans des établissements provinciaux pour adultes, 2019-2020 et 2020-2021**
- **Adult and youth correctional statistics in Canada, 2018/2019 / Statistiques sur les services correctionnels pour les adultes et les jeunes au Canada, 2018-2019**

Data:

- Adult admissions to correctional services / Admissions des adultes aux programmes des services correctionnels
- Average counts of adults in provincial and territorial correctional programs / Comptes moyens des adultes dans les programmes correctionnels provinciaux et territoriaux
- Monthly average counts of adults in federal and provincial/territorial custody / Comptes moyens mensuels des adultes en détention dans les établissements fédéraux et provinciaux/territoriaux
- Adult custody admissions to correctional services by age group / Admissions des adultes en détention aux programmes des services correctionnels selon le groupe d'âge
- Adult custody admissions to correctional services by Indigenous identity / Admissions des adultes en détention aux programmes des services correctionnels selon l'identité autochtone
- Adult custody admissions to correctional services by sex / Admissions des adultes en détention aux programmes des services correctionnels selon le sexe
- Youth admissions to correctional services / Admissions de jeunes aux services correctionnels
- Youth releases from pre-trial detention, by length of time served and sex / Libérations de jeunes de la détention avant procès, selon le temps passé sous garde et le sexe
- Average counts of young persons in provincial and territorial correctional services / Comptes moyens des adolescents dans les services correctionnels provinciaux et territoriaux
- Youth admissions to correctional services, by Indigenous identity and sex / Admissions de jeunes aux services correctionnels, selon l'identité autochtone et le sexe
- Youth admissions to correctional services, by age and sex / Admissions de jeunes aux services correctionnels, selon l'âge et le sexe
- Youth releases from correctional services / Libérations de jeunes des services correctionnels
- Youth commencing correctional services, by initial entry status / Jeunes commençant une période de surveillance correctionnelle, selon le statut juridique à l'admission initiale

Infographics/Dashboard/Hub:

- Correctional services statistics: Interactive dashboard / Statistiques sur les programmes des services correctionnels : tableaux de bord interactif

8. Victimization and victims-of-crime data

(Senator Batters, Deputy Chair)

Statistics Canada has released a number of analytical products and data tables related to victimization. A list of recent releases has been provided:

Analytical reports:

- Recontact with police among child and youth victims of violent crime, 2010 to 2024 / Nouveaux contacts avec la police chez les enfants et les jeunes victimes de crimes violents, 2010 à 2024
- Gender differences in experiences of violence and unwanted sexual behaviour in Canada, 2025 / Différences entre les genres observées dans les expériences de violence et de comportements sexuels non désirés au Canada, 2025
- The Daily — Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2024 / Le Quotidien — Les crimes haineux déclarés par la police au Canada, 2024
- Online child sexual exploitation: A statistical profile of police-reported incidents in Canada, 2024 / L'exploitation sexuelle des enfants en ligne : un profil statistique des affaires déclarées par la police au Canada, 2024

Data:

- Victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by gender and age group of victim, and detailed relationship of accused to victim, Canada / Victimes de violence familiale et non familiale, affaires déclarées par la police, selon le genre et le groupe d'âge de la victime et le lien précis de l'auteur présumé avec celle-ci, Canada
- Victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by gender and age group of victim, and type of violation, Canada / Victimes de violence familiale et non familiale, affaires déclarées par la police, selon le genre et le groupe d'âge de la victime et le type d'infraction, Canada
- Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by gender of victim, province or territory and census metropolitan area / Victimes de violence commise par des partenaires intimes et de violence commise par des personnes autres que des partenaires intimes, affaires déclarées par la police, selon le genre de la victime, la province ou le territoire et la région métropolitaine de recensement
- Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by gender and age group of victim, and detailed relationship of accused to victim, Canada / Victimes de violence commise par des partenaires intimes et de violence commise par des personnes autres que des partenaires intimes, affaires déclarées par la police, selon le genre et le groupe d'âge de la victime et le lien précis de l'auteur présumé avec celle-ci, Canada
- Victims of police-reported violent crime, by gender and age group of victim, province or territory and census metropolitan area / Victimes de crimes violents, affaires déclarées par la police, selon le genre et le groupe d'âge de la victime, la province ou le territoire et la région métropolitaine de recensement

Infographics/Dashboard/Hub:

- **Police-reported online child sexual exploitation: Recent trends / Affaires d'exploitation sexuelle des enfants en ligne déclarées par la police : tendances récentes**

9. Stayed and withdrawn charges

(Senator Dalphond)

- Statistics Canada collects information from courts through the Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS). The objective of the ICCS is to develop and maintain a national database of statistical information on appearances, charges, and cases in youth courts and adult criminal courts. The survey is intended to be a census of pending and completed federal statute charges heard in provincial-territorial and superior courts in Canada. The survey includes information on the age and sex of the accused, case decisions, sentencing information regarding the length of prison and probation, and amount of fine, as well as case-processing and court workload indicators such as case elapsed time and case completion rates.
- Statistics related to cases that are stayed or withdrawn are available through the following data tables:

Data:

- **Key indicator results and absolute change for annual data, adult criminal court and youth court**
- **Year-over-year and 10-year relative change of key indicators for annual data, adult criminal court ...**

Infographics/Dashboard/Hub:

- **Integrated Criminal Court Survey: Interactive Dashboard on Annual Key Indicators**

10. Corrections statistics – methodological clarifications

(Senator Dalphond)

Average Daily Counts methods

- Average Daily Counts (ADC) for custody programs is derived from daily-midnight counts. The average count for a month is the average of all midnight counts taken in a month. So, for April, the figure would be an average of the 30 midnight counts from April. We call this the monthly count for a provincial correctional service program.
- The annual ADC is an average of the 12 monthly counts during the reference period. For six jurisdictions (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columba) reporting to the newest corrections survey at CCJCSS called the Canadian Correctional Services Survey (CCSS), the annual ADC can be calculated based on 365 midnight counts, as opposed to averaging the 12 monthly counts. This could be produced on request.
- The distinction between a person on remand or sentenced custody is based on the active warrants on the day of the count. Remand counts include all individuals on a midnight count held on Remand Warrant of Committal only, and individuals held on both a Remand Warrant of Committal and a Provincial/Territorial Warrant of Committal (i.e., individuals held on a dual status). As an example, if a person is incarcerated on April 30, 2026, and there's only an active Remand Warrant for that day, the person is categorized as 'remanded'. If the person is sentenced to custody on the next day, May 1st, and the Remand Warrant expires and is replaced by a Warrant of Committal, the same person would be categorized as 'sentenced' on May 1, 2026.
- In 2023/2024, dual status counts were available in four jurisdictions (Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Northwest Territories and Nunavut) and represented about 9% of total remand counts in those jurisdictions overall. For the six provinces reporting to CCSS, the dual status figures can be provided but are not immediately available. For the remaining jurisdictions (New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon), the dual status breakdown is not available.
- Note that the ability to report dual status and limitations has changed over time. For example, both Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, prior to implementing the CCSS, reported dual status individuals as sentenced, rather than remand.
- Breakdown of counts between persons remanded and sentenced is available in the following table: Average counts of adults in provincial and territorial correctional programs