

# Prison Statistics India–2017

## Executive Summary

### Prisons – Types & Occupancy

Year	No. of Prisons	Actual Capacity of Prisons	No. of Prisoners at the end of the year	Occupancy Rate at the end of the year
2015	1,401	3,66,781	4,19,623	114.4%
2016	1,412	3,80,876	4,33,003	113.7%
2017	1,361 <sup>#</sup>	3,91,574	4,50,696	115.1%

- As per data provided by States/UTs.

# Maharashtra reported that out of 100 sub jails, only 43 sub jails were active and 57 sub jails were closed.

Note: Figures as on 31<sup>st</sup> December of the respective year

1. The total number of prisons at national level has decreased from 1,401 in 2015 to 1,361 in 2017, having decreased by 2.85% during 2015-2017.
2. The 1,361 prisons in the country consist of 666 Sub Jails, 405 District Jails, 142 Central Jails, 64 Open Jails, 41 Special Jails, 22 Woman Jails, 19 Borstal School and 2 Other Jails.
3. The highest number of prisons were reported in Tamil Nadu (138) followed by Rajasthan (128), Madhya Pradesh (123), Andhra Pradesh (105) and Karnataka (104). These 5 States together cover 43.94% of total jails in the country as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.
4. Delhi has reported the highest number of **Central jails** (14) in the country. However, States/UTs like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, A & N Island, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep have no central Jails as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.
5. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of **District jails** (60). However, States/UTs like Goa, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have no District Jail as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.
6. Tamil Nadu has highest number of **Sub-jails** (96). However, States/ UTs like Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Chandigarh and Delhi have no sub-jails as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.

7. Only 13 States/UTs were having **Woman Jails** (22 Woman Jails) with a total capacity of 5,400 in India. These States/ UTs (number of Jails, Inmates Capacity) are – Tamil Nadu (5) (2018), Kerala (3) (232), Bihar (2) (152), Rajasthan(2) (450), Delhi (2) (648), Andhra Pradesh(1) (160), Gujarat(1) (210), Maharashtra(1) (262), Odisha(1) (52), Punjab(1) (320), Telangana(1) (250), Uttar Pradesh(1) (420) and West Bengal(1) (226). The rest of 23 States/ UTs were having no Women Jail as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.
8. The actual capacity of prisons has increased from 3,66,781 in 2015 to 3,91,574 in 2017 (as on 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year), having increased by 6.8% during 2015-2017. Number of prisoners lodged in various jails has increased from 4,19,623 in 2015 to 4,50,696 in 2017 (as on 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year), having increased by 7.4% during the period.
9. Out of the total capacity 3,91,574 in 1,361 prisons in 2017, the Central Jails of the country were having the highest capacity of inmates (1,74,412) followed by the District Jails (capacity of 1,53,383 inmates) and the Sub Jails (capacity of 44,577 inmates). Among the other types of Jails Special Jails, Open Jails and Women Jails were having a capacity of 6,581, 5,421 and 5,400 inmates respectively as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017. The highest number of inmates were lodged in Central Jails (2,04,939) followed by District Jails (1,97,728) and Sub Jails (35,541) as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017. The number of inmates in Woman Jails were 3,019.
10. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest capacity in their jails (capacity of 58,400 inmates in 70 jails contributing 14.9% of total capacity) followed by Bihar (capacity of 39,913 inmates in 58 Jails contributing 10.2% of total capacity) and Madhya Pradesh (capacity of 28,227 inmates in 123 jails contributing 7.2% of total capacity).
11. Out of the 4 50,696 prisoners, 4,31,823 were male prisoners and 18,873 were female prisoners.
12. The occupancy rate has increased from 114.4% in 2015 to 115.1% in 2017 (as on 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year).
13. The highest occupancy rate was in District Jails (128.9%) followed by Central Jails (117.5%) and Sub Jails (79.7%). The occupancy rate in Woman Jails was 55.91% as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.

14. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of prisoners in its jails (96,383), contributing 21.4% of total prisoners) followed by Bihar (40,186 prisoners), Madhya Pradesh (38,708 prisoners), Maharashtra (33,699 prisoners), Punjab (24,048 prisoners) and West Bengal (23,092 prisoners) as on 31st December, 2017. These states together are contributing around 56.8% of total prisoners at national level.
15. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest occupancy rate (165.04 %) followed by Chhattisgarh (157.23%) and Delhi (151.22%) as on 31st December, 2017.
16. The capacity in 22 Woman Jails was 5,400 with the actual number of woman prisoners in these Woman Jails was 3,019 (Occupancy Rate: 55.91%). The capacity of Woman Inmates in other types of Jail (i.e. except Woman Jails) was 21,601 with the actual number of woman inmates in these jails was 15,854 (Occupancy Rate: 73.4%) as on 31st December, 2017.
17. Chhattisgarh has reported the highest occupancy rate of female inmates (166.4%) (1,075 inmates, 646 capacity) followed by Uttarakhand (155.3%) (191 inmates, 123 capacity) and Uttar Pradesh (114.8%) (3,705 inmates, 3,228 capacity). However, the highest number of female inmates were confined in the Jails of Uttar Pradesh (3,705) followed by Bihar (1,498) and Maharashtra (1,481).

## Prisoners – Types & Demography

Year	No. of Convicts*	No. of Undertrial Prisoners*	No of Detenues*	No. of Other Inmates*	Total No. of Prisoners*
2015	1,34,168	2,82,076	2,562	817	4,19,623
2016	1,35,683	2,93,058	3,089	1,173	4,33,003
2017	1,39,149	3,08,718	2,136	693	4,50,696

- As per data provided by States/UTs.

\* Figures are as on 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year

1. During the whole year 2017, a total of 16,55,658 inmates were admitted in various jails of the country.
2. Out of 4,50,696 prisoners lodged in various jails of the country as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017, the number of Convicts, Undertrial inmates and Detenues were reported as 1,39,149, 3,08,718 and 2,136 respectively

accounting for 30.9%, 68.5% and 0.5% respectively. Other prisoners accounted for 0.2% (693 prisoners) of total prisoners.

### **3. Convicted Prisoners**

- a. The number of convicted prisoners has increased from 1,34,168 in 2015 to 1,39,149 in 2017 (as on 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year), having increased by 3.7% during this period.
- b. The highest number of convicted prisoners were lodged in Central Jails (66.3%, 92,184 prisoners) out of total 1,39,149 convicts followed by District Jails (27.9%, 38,785 prisoners) and Open jails (2.4%, 3,323 prisoners) as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.
- c. Uttar Pradesh has reported the most number of convicts (27,501) in its jails accounting for 19.8% of total number of convicted prisoners in the country, followed by Madhya Pradesh (17,273 convicts, 12.4%) and Punjab (9,801 convicts, 7.0%) at the end of 2017.
- d. Among the 1,39,149 convicts, 286 were civil convicts.

### **4. Undertrial Prisoners**

- a. The number of undertrial prisoners has increased from 2,82,076 in 2015 to 3,08,718 in 2017 (as on 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year), having increased by 9.4% during this period.
- b. Among the 3,08,718 undertrial prisoners, the highest number of undertrial prisoners were lodged in District Jails (51.3%, 1,58,455 undertrial prisoners) followed by Central Jails (35.8%, 1,10,608 undertrial prisoners) and Sub Jails (10.6%, 32,835 undertrial prisoners) as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.
- c. Uttar Pradesh has reported the most number of undertrial prisoners (68,762) in its jails accounting for 22.3% of total number of undertrial prisoners in the country, followed by Bihar (33,933 undertrial prisoners, 11.0%) and Maharashtra (24,474 undertrial prisoners, 7.9%) at the end of 2017.
- d. Among the 3,08,718 undertrial prisoners, only 34 were civil inmates.

### **5. Detenues**

- a. The number of detenues has decreased from 2,562 in 2015 to 2,136 in 2017 (as on 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year), having decreased by 16.6% during this period.

- b. Among the 2,136 detenues, the highest number of detenues (75.5%, 1,613 detenues) were lodged in Central Jails, followed by District Jails (17.2%, 367 detenues) and Special Jails (3.8%, 82 detenues) as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.
- c. Tamil Nadu has reported the highest number of detenues (37.9%, 810 detenues) in its jails followed by Gujarat (16.2%, 345 detenues) and Jammu & Kashmir (9.9%, 212 detenues) as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.

## 6. Woman Prisoners with Children

- a. There were 1,454 woman prisoners with 1,681 children as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.
- b. Among these woman prisoners, 365 woman prisoners (with 417 children) were convicts while 1,077 woman prisoners (with 1,252 children) were undertrial inmates.

## 7. Age-group of the Prisoners

- a. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017, the most number of inmates (1,96,467 inmates accounting for 43.6% of total prisoners) were belonging to the **age group of 30-50 years** followed by **age group of 18-30 years** (1,93,744 inmates accounting for 43.0% of total prisoners).
- b. 60,432 inmates (13.4% of total prisoners) were belonging to the **age group of Above 50 years**.
- c. 53 inmates belonged to **age group of 16-18 years**.

## 8. Education

- a. Among the 4,50,696 prisoners, literacy profile of 1,81,248 (40.2%) prisoners were **Below Class X**, 92,277 (20.5%) prisoners were **Class X & above but below Graduation**, 27,561 (6.1%) prisoners were having a **Degree**, 7,896(1.8%) prisoners were Post Graduates and 5,547 (1.2) prisoners were **Technical Diploma/Degree** holders.
- b. A total of 1,36,167 prisoners were **Illiterate**.

## 9. Domicile of Origin of Prisoners

- a. Among the 4,50,696 prisoners as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017, around 91.0% (4,10,128 inmates) of prisoners belonged to the State followed by prisoners belonging to the Other States (7.9%, 35,651 inmates) and prisoner belonging to the Other Country (1.1%, 4,917 inmates).

- b. Among the 1,39,149 convicts, 91.6% convicts (1,27,447 inmates) belonged to the State while 6.8% (9,475 inmates) and 1.6% (2,227 inmates) belonged to the Other States and Other Country respectively.
- c. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of convicts of other states (15.2%, 1,439 convicts) followed by Haryana (14.9%, 1,408 convicts) and Punjab (9.9%, 939 convicts) at the end of 2017.
- d. Among the 3,08,718 undertrial prisoners, 90.8% inmates (2,80,420 inmates) belonged to the State while 8.4% (26,048 inmates) and 0.73% (2,250 inmates) belonged to the Other States and Other Country respectively.
- e. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of undertrial prisoners of other states (21.6%, 5,616 inmates) followed by Delhi (12.0%, 3,123 inmates) and Uttar Pradesh (9.0%, 2,340 inmates) at the end of 2017.

## Foreign Prisoners

Year	No. of Prisoners at the end of the year	No. of Foreign Prisoners	Share of Foreign Prisoners
2015	4,19,623	6,620	1.6%
2016	4,33,003	6,370	1.5%
2017	4,50,696	4,917	1.1%

- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Note: Figures as on 31<sup>st</sup> December of the respective year

1. The number of prisoners of foreign nationality (as on 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year) has decreased from 6,620 in 2015 to 4,917 in 2017, having decreased by 25.7% during this period.
2. The percentage share of foreign prisoners out of total prisoners has decreased marginally from 1.6% in 2015 to 1.1% in 2017 (as on 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year).
3. Among the 4,917 prisoners of foreign nationality at the end of 2017, 4,285 were male and 632 were female.
4. Among these foreign national prisoners, 45.3% (2,227 inmates) were convicts, 45.8% (2,250 inmates) were undertrial and 0.8% (40) were detainees. However, there were 400 other foreign national inmates lodged in

various jails accounting for 8.1% of total foreign national prisoners at the end of 2017.

5. Among the foreign convicts, the highest number of foreign convicts were from Bangladesh (63.0%, 1403 convicts) followed by Nepal (12.7%, 283 convicts) and Myanmar (5.6%, 125 convicts) at the end of 2017.
6. West Bengal has reported the highest number of foreign-convicts lodged in their jails (61.9%, 1379 prisoners) followed by Maharashtra (7.0%, 155) and Uttar Pradesh (6.8%, 151 prisoners) at the end of 2017.
7. Among the foreign undertrial prisoners, the highest number of prisoners (38.6%, 869 prisoners) were from Bangladesh followed by Nigeria (19.7%, 444 undertrial) and Nepal (17.8%, 400 undertrial) at the end of 2017.
8. West Bengal has reported the highest number of foreign-undertrial prisoners lodged in their jails (25.6%, 576 prisoners) followed by Maharashtra (13.6%, 305 prisoners) and Delhi (13.1%, 292 prisoners) at the end of 2017.

## Prisoners – Type of Offences

### 1. Convicts

- a. Among the convicts under IPC crimes (1,21,997) lodged in various jails in the country, around 84.0% of convicts have committed **Offences affecting Human Body** (1,02,535 inmates) and around 11.7% of convicts have committed **Offences against Property** (14,243 inmates) as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.
- b. Among the convicts of Offences against Human Body, the highest number of inmates were convicted for Murder (68.4%, 70,170 convicts) followed by convicts of Rape (10.6%, 10,892 convicts) and convicts of Attempt to Murder (7.9%, 8,111 convicts) as on 31st December, 2017.
- c. Among the convicts of Offences against Woman, the highest number of inmates were convicted for Rape (59.3%, 10,892 convicts) followed by convicts of Dowry Deaths (29.7%, 5,448 convicts) as on 31st December, 2017.
- d. Among the convicts under SLL crimes (16,866) lodged in various jails in the country, the highest number of inmates were convicted under **Liquor & Narcotics Drugs - Related Acts** (57.1%, 9,637 convicts)

followed by convicts of **Arms/Explosive - Related Acts** (12.9%, 2,170 convicts) and convicts of **Foreigner & Passport - Related Acts** (8.2%, 1,388 convicts) as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.

- e. Among 1,97,952 convicts who were admitted during the year 2017, the number of habitual offenders were 6,582 (3.3% of all convicts).

## 2. Undertrials

- a. Among the undertrial prisoners under IPC crimes (2,43,603) lodged in various jails in the country, around 63.7% of undertrial prisoners have committed **Offences affecting Human Body** (63.7%, 1,55,294 inmates) followed by prisoners of **Offences against Property** (28.9%, 70,502 inmates) as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.
- b. Among the undertrial prisoners of Offences against Woman, the highest number of inmates are undertrial for **Rape** (55.6%, 28,159 inmates) followed by inmates undertrial for **Dowry Death** (27.1%, 13,741 inmates) at the end of 2017.
- c. Among the undertrial prisoners under SLL crimes (65,081) lodged in various jails in the country, the highest number of inmates were undertrial under **Liquor & Narcotics Drugs - Related Acts** (57.1%, 37,135 inmates) followed by inmates undertrial under **Arms/Explosive - Related Acts** (15.9%, 10,350 inmates) and inmates undertrial under **Crime Against Women - Related Acts** (Dowry Prohibition Act and Immoral Traffic (Prev.) Act) (4.9%, 3,184 inmates) at the end of 2017.

## Prisoners – Sentences & Incarceration

### 1. Convicts

- a. A total of 347 prisoners, who had been sentenced for Capital Punishment were lodged in various jails of the country as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017. Out of these 347 prisoners, 121 prisoners were sentenced for capital punishment during the year 2017.
- b. Among the 1,39,149 convicted prisoners, the number of prisoners who were sentenced to **Life Imprisonment** were 73,164 accounting for 52.6% of total convicts. This is followed by 15.2% of

total convicted prisoners (21,148) who were sentenced for **10<sup>+</sup> - 13 years** of imprisonments and 8.1% of total convicted prisoners (11,261) who were sentenced for **7<sup>+</sup> - 9 years** of imprisonments.

## 2. Undertrials

- a. Among 3,08,718 undertrial prisoners, around 75% of prisoners were confined for a period of **less than 1 year or 1 year** (2,31,638 prisoners), as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017. Out of this, most number of undertrial prisoners (1,13,273 prisoners) were confined **for up to 3 months** accounting for 36.7% of total Undertrials. This is followed by 68,224 undertrial prisoners who were confined **for 3-6 months** and 50,141 undertrial prisoners who were confined **for 6-12 months**.
- b. However, there were also 37,893 undertrial prisoners (12.3% of total Undertrials) confined **for 1 to 2 years** followed by 21,168 undertrial prisoners (6.9% of total Undertrials) confined **for 2 to 3 years** and 13,143 undertrial prisoners (4.3% of total Undertrials) confined **for 3 to 5 years** as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.
- c. Also there were 4,876 undertrial prisoners (accounting for 1.6% of total undertrial prisoners) who were confined for **more than 5 years**.

## Prisoners – Releases, Transfers and Movements

### 1. Convicts

- a. A total of 1,94,367 convicts were released (including 1,610 convicts getting transferred to other States/UTs) during the year 2017.
- b. Out of 1,94,367 convicts, 61.2% of convicts (1,18,964) were released after completion of conviction period during 2017.
- c. A total of 8,972 convicts were released subsequent to the acquittal on appeal from Higher Courts.
- d. A total of 3,427 convicts were released before completion of sentence awarded.
- e. A total of 258 Convicts were pardoned for their offence committed.

## **2. Undertrials**

- a. A total of 14,45,023 undertrial prisoners were released during 2017, out of which 91.02% of undertrial prisoners (13,15,239) were released on bail.
- b. A total of 85,839 undertrial prisoners were released based on acquittal on first instance and 21,078 undertrial prisoners were released subsequent to the acquittal on appeal.
- c. 27 undertrial prisoners were extradited to foreign countries.
- d. A total 1,074 undertrial prisoners were released under Section 436A of CrPC during 2017.

## **3. Detenues**

- a. A total of 5,626 detenues were released during 2017 out of which 17.0% detenues (954) were released on completion of detention period and 72.9% detenues (4,100) were released before completion of detention period.

## **4. Movements**

### **To Courts:**

- a. A total of 42,89,197 times, inmates were taken to the Courts on legal proceedings. Among all the States/UTs, Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of movements of inmates to courts (4,17,074) followed by Maharashtra (3,47,856) and Uttar Pradesh (3, 42,815) during 2017.

### **To Hospitals:**

- a. A total of 6,73,772 times, inmates were taken to the Hospitals. Among all the States/UTs, Delhi has reported the highest number of movements of inmates for medical assistance (2,67,874) followed by Maharashtra (54,250) and Kerala (41,144) during 2017.
- b. There were 6,634 prisoners who were suffering from mental illness as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.

## Deaths and illness in Prisons

Year	Total No. of Deaths in Prisons	No. of Natural Deaths	No. of Un-natural Deaths (incl. Suicide)
2015	1,584	1,469	115
2016	1,655	1,424	231
2017	1,671 <sup>#</sup>	1,494	133

- As per data provided by States/UTs.

# Rajasthan has reported that causes of 44 deaths not known.

1. Number of deaths in prisons has increased marginally from 1,584 in 2015 to 1,671 in 2017, having increased by 5.49% during 2017.
2. Number of deaths due to natural causes has increased from 1,469 in 2015 to 1,494 in 2017, having increased by 1.7% during 2017.
3. Out of 1,494 Natural Deaths furnished by the States 1,373 inmates have died due to illness and 121 inmates have died due to ageing.
4. Out of 1,280 (West Bengal has not provided the breakup of 93 deaths due to illness, which is not included here) deaths due to illness, 27.2% (348) inmates have died due to heart-diseases and 12.8% (164) inmates have died due to lung diseases.
5. Number of un-natural deaths in prisons has increased by 15.7% from 115 in 2015 to 133 in 2017.
6. Among the 133 un-natural deaths of inmates, 109 inmates have committed suicide, 9 inmates died in Accidents, 5 inmates were murdered by inmates and 5 inmates died due to assault by outside elements during 2017. For a total of 44 inmates deaths, cause of the death is yet to be known.

## Jail Breaks, Escapees & Firing in Prisons

1. A total of 378 prisoners escaped during 2017 where 163 escapees (43.1%) had escaped from the police custody and 215 escaped from judicial custody.
2. A total of 168 escapees were re-arrested during 2017.
3. There were 15 incidences of jail break occurred during 2017.
4. 88 Instances of clashes/group clashes had occurred during 2017.

## Rehabilitation and Welfare of Prisons

1. A total of 1,141 convicted inmates were rehabilitated during 2017.

2. A total of 1,745 inmates were given financial assistance on their release during 2017.
3. A total of 1,02,182 inmates were provided legal aid during 2017.
4. The number of prisoners benefitted from Elementary Education, Adult Education, Higher Education and Computer Course were respectively 50,751, 44,338, 13,538 and 8,341 during 2017. Also 47,390 inmates were imparted various vocational trainings by the jail-authorities during 2017.
5. A total of 87,268 inmates had been given medical counselling and 74,035 inmates had been given legal counselling by NGOs during 2017.
6. The total value of goods produced by inmates during 2017 was ` 279.841 Crore.
7. There were 1,008 NGOs who were working exclusively for prison reforms during the year 2017.
8. A total of 311 complaints were received by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) during 2017 out of which 81.0% complaints (252) were disposed of by them.
9. A total of 468 complaints were received by State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) during 2017 out of which 70.3% complaints (329) were disposed.

### **Prison Staff - Strength & Training**

1. The sanctioned strength of jail-staff was 83,288 while the actual strength was 57,307 as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017. Among the jail-staffs, the sanctioned strength of Officers, Jail-cadre Staff and Correctional Staff were 6,853, 62,689 and 1,024 respectively while the actual strengths were 4,544, 44,250 and 611 respectively.
2. The sanctioned strength of Medical Staff was 3,072 while the actual strength was 1,996 as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.
3. The actual strength of woman jail officers/staffs was 5,248 (including 266 medical staff).
4. Out of the 57,307 jail staff, 15.71% (9,002) staff were trained under various Refresher/Specialised/re-orientation courses during 2017.

## Prison – Budget & Infrastructure

1. The total budget for the financial year 2017-18 for all prisons in the country was ₹ 5253.7 Crore. The actual expenditure was ₹ 4753.4 Crore which is 90.5% of total annual budget for FY 2017-18.
2. A total of ₹ 1694.328 Crore were spent on inmates during FY 2017-18 which is almost 35.6% of total annual expenditure of all prisons for FY 2017-18.
3. Almost 51.0% (₹ 864.051 Crore) of total expenses on inmates were spent on Food followed by 4.1% (₹ 69.849 Crore) on Medical matters, 1.6% (₹ 27.581 Crore) on welfare activities, 1.5 % (₹ 24.629 Crore) on Clothing and 0.8% (₹ 12.969 Crore) on Vocational/ Educational trainings.
4. Among all the states/UTs, Haryana has spent the highest share of their total expenditure on inmates (99.1%, ₹ 205.636 Crore) followed by Andhra Pradesh (92.9%, ₹ 152.864 Crore) and Delhi (61.6%, ₹ 186.718 Crore) during the FY 2017-18.
5. Among the 1,361 prisons, 348 prisons were renovated/expanded during 2017.
6. Among the 1,361 prisons, 568 prisons were having Video Conference facility as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017.
7. A total of 32,698 quarters were available against the actual staff strength of 57,307 as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.