



Parole Board  
of Canada

Commission des libérations  
conditionnelles du Canada

# **PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT**

## **2016-2017**





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>ACRONYMS USED IN THE REPORT .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>HIGHLIGHTS 2016/17 .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>THE YEAR AT A GLANCE .....</b>	<b>3</b>
CONTEXT.....	3
LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES .....	6
IMPLICATIONS FOR THE BOARD .....	7
<b>PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>8</b>
FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION .....	8
FEDERAL ADMISSIONS.....	16
FEDERAL RELEASES .....	18
REVIEWS .....	21
<b>CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: DECISION TRENDS .....</b>	<b>23</b>
TEMPORARY ABSENCE.....	23
DAY PAROLE .....	25
FULL PAROLE .....	28
STATUTORY RELEASE .....	31
DETENTION.....	33
LONG-TERM SUPERVISION .....	34
APPEALS.....	36
<b>CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: PERFORMANCE .....</b>	<b>39</b>
TIME UNDER SUPERVISION.....	39
CONVICTIONS .....	40
OUTCOME .....	42
POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION .....	55
<b>CONDITIONAL RELEASE OPENNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY .....</b>	<b>57</b>
INFORMATION SERVICES FOR VICTIMS .....	57
OBSERVERS AT PBC HEARINGS.....	58
VICTIMS SPEAKING AT PBC HEARINGS .....	58
ACCESS TO DECISION REGISTRY .....	58
<b>RECORD SUSPENSION DECISIONS AND CLEMENCY RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>59</b>
RECORD SUSPENSION PROGRAM .....	59
CLEMENCY PROGRAM .....	61
<b>INTERNAL SERVICES.....</b>	<b>62</b>
PBC REFERENCE LEVELS.....	62
HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT .....	63
<b>APPENDIX.....</b>	<b>64</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. The Federal Offender Population .....	8
Figure 2. Annual Changes in the Federal Offender Population .....	9
Figure 3. Federal Full Parole and Statutory Release Offender Populations .....	10
Figure 4. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population .....	11
Figure 5. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated Offender Population .....	12
Figure 6. Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population .....	13
Figure 7. Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population .....	14
Figure 8. Offence Profile of the Federal Statutory Release Population .....	15
Figure 9. Federal Admissions .....	16
Figure 10. Federal Releases from Institutions and Graduations to Subsequent Federal Supervision Periods .....	18
Figure 11. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods .....	19
Figure 12. Federal Releases on Statutory Release in Relation to Prior Consideration for Parole .....	20
Figure 13. Federal and Provincial Reviews .....	21
Figure 14. Federal and Provincial Decisions to Delay a Review of a Case .....	22
Figure 15. Temporary Absence Release Decisions .....	23
Figure 16. Approval/Authorization Rates .....	23
Figure 17. Day Parole Grant Rates .....	26
Figure 18. Full Parole Grant Rates .....	29
Figure 19. Proportion of Federal Releases on Statutory Release Compared to the Incarcerated Population Serving Determinate Sentences .....	31
Figure 20. Pre-Release Residency Conditions for Federal Non-Violent Offenders .....	32
Figure 21. Long-Term Supervision Population .....	34
Figure 22. Convictions for Violent Offences on Federal Conditional Release .....	40
Figure 23. Rates of Conviction for Violent Offences per 1,000 Supervised Offenders .....	41
Figure 24. Successful Completion Rates on Federal Conditional Release .....	43
Figure 25. Revocation for Breach of Condition Rates on Federal Conditional Release .....	44
Figure 26. Total Revocation with Offence Rates on Federal Conditional Release .....	44
Figure 27. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates on Federal Conditional Release .....	45
Figure 28. Successful Completion Rates on Provincial Parole .....	46
Figure 29. Revocation for Breach of Condition Rates on Provincial Parole .....	46
Figure 30. Total Revocation with Offence Rates on Provincial Parole .....	47
Figure 31. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates on Provincial Parole .....	47
Figure 32. Revocation Rates on Federal Full Parole for Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences (between 1994/95 and 2016/17) .....	51
Figure 33. Comparison of Revocation Rates on Federal Full Parole (between 1994/95 and 2016/17) .....	52
Figure 34. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates on Statutory Release .....	53
Figure 35. Successful Completion Rates on Statutory Release With and Without a Prior Day or Full Parole on the Same Sentence .....	54
Figure 36. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rates .....	55
Figure 37. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rate by Offence Type (for sentences completed between 2001/02 and 2005/06) (%) .....	56
Figure 38. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rate by Region (for sentences completed between 2001/02 and 2005/06) (%) .....	56
Figure 39. PBC Contacts with Victims .....	57
Figure 40. Observers at PBC Hearings .....	58
Figure 41. Victims Presentations at PBC Hearings .....	58
Figure 42. Pardon and Record Suspension Applications .....	59
Figure 43. Pardon/Record Suspension Revocation/Cessation Rate .....	60
Figure 44. PBC Reference Levels .....	62

**ACRONYMS USED IN THE REPORT**

APR	Accelerated Parole Review
APRI	Accelerated Parole Review-Initial
CCRA	<i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i>
CRA	<i>Criminal Records Act</i>
CRIMS	Conditional Release Information Management System
CSC	Correctional Service of Canada
DP	Day Parole
ETA	Escorted Temporary Absence
FP	Full Parole
GSS	General Social Survey
IDS	Integrated Decision System
LTSO	Long-Term Supervision Order
OMS	Offender Management System
PBC	Parole Board of Canada
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
SR	Statutory Release
TA	Temporary Absence
UAL	Unlawfully-at-Large
UTA	Unescorted Temporary Absence
WED	Warrant Expiry Date

**NOTE TO THE READER:**

Data and information for this report came from numerous sources:

- Conditional release data was extracted from PBC CRIMS, IDS and OMS.
- The Clemency and Record Suspension Division provided record suspension and clemency information.
- Financial information was provided by the Finance and Planning Division.
- The Human Resources Section provided human resources information on staff, and the Board Member Secretariat provided information on Board members.

Minor variances may occur when presenting percentage statistics as a result of rounding.

The snapshot of the offender population was taken on April 9, 2017, to ensure all year-end data had been entered into OMS.

## HIGHLIGHTS 2016/17

**0.3%** decrease in the federal offender population (the federal incarcerated population decreased 4.4% (to 13,514), while the federal conditional release population increased 6.1% (to 9,747).

**15,451** reviews conducted by the Board, a decrease of 2% compared to the previous year. The number of federal reviews decreased 2% (to 14,799) and the number of provincial reviews increased 1% (to 652). Federal pre-release reviews for discretionary release increased 8% (to 6,244).

**5,501** day parole release decisions rendered by the Board. The number of federal day parole release decisions increased 9% (to 5,016), and the number of provincial day parole release decisions increased 6% (to 485).

**78%** grant rate for federal day parole, a 2.9 percentage points increase compared to 2015/16.

**60%** grant rate for provincial day parole, an increase of 2.2 percentage points compared to 2015/16.

**4,320** full parole release decisions rendered by the Board. The number of federal full parole release decisions increased 11% (to 4,042), and the number of provincial full parole release decisions decreased 1% (to 278) compared to 2015/16.

**37%** grant rate for federal full parole, a 0.5 percentage point increase compared to 2015/16.

**36%** grant rate for provincial full parole, a 1.9 percentage point decrease compared to 2015/16.

**2,047** residency conditions imposed on statutory release, a decrease of 11% compared to 2015/16.

**455** offenders with long-term supervision orders in the community (as of April 9, 2017), excluding 13 deported.

**99.2%** of federal day parole supervision periods completed without reoffending, a 0.3 percentage point increase compared to 2015/16.

**0.1%** the rate of violent reoffending on federal day parole supervision periods in 2016/17.

**97.5%** of federal full parole supervision periods (for offenders serving determinate sentences) completed without reoffending, a 0.9 percentage point increase compared to 2015/16.

**0.3%** the rate of violent reoffending on federal full parole supervision periods in 2016/17.

**93.4%** of statutory release supervision periods completed without reoffending, an increase of 2.4 percentage points compared to 2015/16.

**0.9%** the rate of violent reoffending on statutory release supervision periods in 2016/17.

**32,786** PBC contacts with victims, an increase of 10% compared to 2015/16.

**4,642** observers at PBC hearings, an increase of 8% compared to 2015/16.

**244** presentations made by victims at PBC hearings, the same as in 2015/16.

**4,525\*** decisions sent from the decision registry, a decrease of 40% compared to 2015/16 (\*reporting issue).

**3,865** pardon decisions rendered by the Board: 97% pardons granted and 3% pardons denied.

**8,779** record suspension decisions rendered by the Board: 95% record suspensions ordered and 5% refused.

**118** clemency cases being processed.

## INTRODUCTION

The Parole Board of Canada (PBC or “the Board”), as part of the criminal justice system, makes independent, quality conditional release and record suspension decisions and clemency recommendations. The Board contributes to the protection of society by facilitating, as appropriate, the timely reintegration of offenders as law-abiding citizens.

The Board makes conditional release decisions for federal offenders, as well as for provincial offenders in provinces and territories that do not have their own provincial boards. Only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec currently have their own parole boards that make parole decisions for offenders serving sentences of less than two years.

The PBC has four programs: Conditional Release Decisions, Conditional Release Openness and Accountability, Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations, and Internal Services.

Conditional Release Decisions is the Board's largest program. It includes the review of offenders' cases and the making of quality conditional release decisions, including appeals; the provision of in-depth training on how to assess the risk of reoffending; and the coordination of program delivery throughout the Board and with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and other key partners.

Conditional Release Openness and Accountability is the second largest program at the Board. The program provides information to victims and other interested parties within the community, coordinates victims' and other observers' attendance at PBC hearings, assists victims in preparing their victim statements and provides access to the Decision Registry.

Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations, the third program at the Board, involves the review of record suspension and clemency applications as well as the rendering of record suspension decisions and clemency recommendations. The Record Suspension program, formerly the Pardon program, underwent substantial changes between 2010/11 and 2011/12.

Internal Services, although a separate program, exists to support the Board's main activities by providing procurement, accommodation, and financial management as well as human resource services.

The *Performance Monitoring Report* has been structured to reflect the Board's four programs.

The report presents information using easy-to-read graphs and provides links to detailed statistical tables which are found in the Appendix.

To review the Board's performance summary by strategic outcome and financial expenditures, please consult the *Departmental Results Report*, formerly the [\*Departmental Performance Report\*](#).

## THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

### CONTEXT

The Parole Board of Canada operated in a relatively stable environment in 2016/17. There was no new legislation adopted last year that would have a direct impact on the Board. Changes related to previous legislation from 2015/16, as well as those related to Bills C-10 (*Omnibus Bill*) and C-59 (*Abolition of Early Parole*) normalized. In assessing risk, the Board continued facing challenges related to an increasingly diverse offender population with progressively longer violent criminal histories, repeated incarcerations, more complex mental health needs and more frequent gang affiliations.

### CRIME RATES<sup>i</sup>

Police-reported crime in Canada is measured with the crime rate and the Crime Severity Index (CSI). In 2016, the police-reported crime rate (measured as the volume of police-reported crime relative to the population size) remained relatively unchanged from the previous year (5,905 incidents per 100,000 population). In numbers, approximately, 1.9 million *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic) were reported to the police in 2016, about 27,700 more than in 2015.

While the overall crime rate was stable in 2016, the crime rates increased for some types of non-violent offences, namely fraud (+14%), identity fraud (+16%) and identity theft (+21%).

The crime rate also increased for some violent offences, namely, sexual violations against children (+30%), violations causing death other than homicide (+14%), commodification of sexual activity, a new offence (+11%), aggravated sexual assault (+6%), forcible confinement or kidnapping (+4%) and a few others.

Statistics Canada reported that the increase in the rate of sexual violations against children coincided with the increases in the number of maximum penalties, likely due to the implementation of Bill C-26 (*The Tougher Penalties for Child Predators Act*)<sup>ii</sup>, which came into force in 2015. Police-reported incidents of child pornography continued to rise in 2016, primarily due to the special operations in British Columbia that year. A new offence criminalizing non-consensual distribution of intimate images (created in 2015 following the implementation of Bill C-13 (*Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act*)) also reported an increase, with Quebec and Ontario accounting for the majority of cases.

In 2016, approximately 95,400 drug offences were reported by police (263 per 100,000 population), a decrease from the previous year. The overall decrease was associated with a relatively large decline in possession of cannabis offences (-12%) and trafficking, production and distribution of cannabis offences (-4%). The crime rate for some other drugs increased, namely possession of heroin (+32%), methamphetamines (+22%), as well as prescription drugs (+7%), including Fentanyl, LSD, etc. The crime rate for possession of methylenedioxymphetamine (ecstasy) declined (-40%), as did the rate for possession of cocaine (-5%). Cannabis related offences continued to account for the majority of drug offences (58%) in 2016.

The CSI (a measure of the relative seriousness of an offence) increased 1% (to 71) from 2015, following a 5% increase the previous year after being in decline for 11 years. However, it was 29% lower than ten years ago (in 2006). In 2016, the CSI increased in 6 of the 13 provinces and

territories, with the greatest increases in Saskatchewan (+9%), Manitoba (+8%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+6%), followed by Nunavut (+4%) and Ontario (+4%). The increase in the CSI in 2016 can be explained by the continuing increase in fraud offences.

Fewer youths (aged from 12 to 17) were accused of crime in 2016 when compared to 2015. The youth Crime Severity index decreased 2%, mostly due to a decline in property crimes. The youth violent CSI increased 5%, however, as more youth were accused of attempted murder, robbery and sexual violations against children than the previous year. The youth violent CSI increased in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Yukon and Ontario.

### VICTIMIZATION RATES<sup>iii</sup>

In addition to collecting police-reported data, Statistic Canada conducts the General Social Survey (GSS) on a five-year basis. The GSS collects data about victimization of Canadians in the 10 provinces and three territories. The surveys in the territories are conducted separately for methodological reasons.

The 2014 GSS on Criminal Victimization conducted in ten provinces reported that the rates of victimization decreased over the previous decade; one in five Canadians aged 15 years and older reported that they or their household had been the victim of a crime in the 12 months preceding the 2014 survey compared to one in four in 2004.

The rate of violent victimization in the provinces declined for the first time since 1999 for both women and men. Compared to 2004, it decreased by 28%. The most significant decreases were robbery (-39%), physical assault (-35%) and household victimization, while the victimization rates for sexual assault remained relatively stable. A weapon, most often a knife, was present in just over one quarter (26%) of the violent incidents (excluding incidents of spousal violence). Firearms were reported in 10% of the violent incidents.

Women reported a higher rate of victimization than men in 2014. This difference was mainly due to the sexual assaults victimization rate, where the majority of victims were women.

It was reported that violent incidents, excluding those related to spousal violence, happened most often in a private residence (34%), often the victim's home, or in a commercial or institutional establishment (39%). Just over one-quarter (27%) of incidents of violent victimization occurred at the victim's place of work. The majority of incidents involved victims working in the fields of education, law, social and community services or health.

As in 2004, younger Canadians (15-24) showed higher rates of violent victimization compared to older Canadians. Other contributing factors associated with violent victimization were drug use, mental health issues, physical or sexual victimization during childhood, history of homelessness, living in a neighborhood with low degree of social cohesion and self-identifying as a sexual minority.

Indigenous people's victimization rates in the provinces continued to exceed those of non-Indigenous origin, especially for break-ins and sexual assaults. Violent victimization rates were especially high amongst Indigenous females. However, the GSS 2014 reported a decrease in Indigenous victimization over the previous five years. Slightly less than one in three (30%) Indigenous people reported that they or their household had been victimized in the 12 months preceding the survey, down from 38% in 2009.

The majority of victims did not report their victimization to the police (79%). The proportion of incidents reported to police in 2014 was slightly under (31%) the one recorded in 2004 (34%). In general, victims of more serious crimes were more prone to contact the police.

About three-quarters of victims (74%) reported being emotionally affected by the incident, anger being the most frequent emotional reaction to violence (30%). One in seven victims of violent crime reported experiencing long-term effects consistent with a post-traumatic stress disorder and one-quarter of victims of violent crime were unable to continue their daily activities for at least one day to receive care for an injury, regroup emotionally, replace stolen property, take legal action or for some other reason.

Criminal victimization of Canadians in the territories declined as well from 34% in 2009 to 28% in 2014, however it still remains higher than the rate in the provinces. One-third of territorial residents reported being abused by an adult before age 15, which was deemed a significant factor in subsequent victimizations. Three-quarters of these victims were Indigenous.

#### PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM<sup>iv</sup>

The GSS sub-study on Social Identity asked Canadians aged 15 years and older to indicate their levels of confidence in criminal justice institutions, including the police, the justice system and the courts. The police claimed the highest level of citizens' trust among justice agencies with just over three quarters of Canadians living in the provinces expressing that they have a great deal or some confidence in police (76%). By comparison, 83% of Canadians living in the territories expressed confidence in their local police in 2014, an increase from 71% in 2009. As for confidence in the justice system and the courts, 57% of Canadians in the provinces and 66% of Canadians in the territories indicated that they have a great deal or some confidence in the justice system and courts.

The GSS on Criminal Victimization also collected information on police performance. Compared to 2004, Canadians' perceptions of their local police have become more favourable. The majority believed that they were doing a good job at each of the six specific measures: being approachable and easy to talk to, ensuring the safety of citizens, promptly responding to calls, treating people fairly, enforcing the laws and providing information on ways to prevent crime. Almost three-quarters of Canadians in the provinces found the police approachable and easy to talk to (73%) and sixty-two percent (62%) thought that they were doing a good job providing information on crime prevention. By comparison, 52% of Canadians in the territories reported that the police were doing a good job.

In order to provide a more comprehensive picture of citizens' perceptions of police performance, these findings need to be integrated with the findings about the likelihood of reporting an incident to the police. Slightly less than one-third of Canadians living in the provinces and about 36% of Canadians living in the territories stated they had reported crime incidents to the police. Most of the victims did not report the incident because they felt that it was not important enough, while some believed that the police would not consider the incident important enough to open an investigation, that they would not be able to identify the perpetrator or find the stolen property, or that there was a lack of evidence for meaningful police action.

As for the justice system, women expressed slightly higher levels of confidence in criminal justice institutions compared to men, especially in relation to the police. Older Canadians, visible minorities and immigrants also reported higher levels of confidence in the justice system.

Overall, a higher income and education level were associated with higher levels of confidence in the police, the justice system and the courts. Indigenous people in the provinces reported lower levels of confidence in the justice system and the courts (43% for Indigenous Canadians compared to 58% for non-Indigenous Canadians). Indigenous people in the territories reported somewhat higher numbers (63% for Indigenous compared to 68% for non-Indigenous).

Canadians who had not reported incidents to the police were less favourable of their local police performance compared to those who had. Positive perceptions of police performance for the first group decreased with subsequent victimizations.

Very few victims approached formal victim services, such as shelters, crisis centres, victim support services or social workers. Only about 14% of Canadians in the provinces and 5% of Canadians in the territories who had been victimized reported using such services in the five years preceding the 2014 survey.

## LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

Over the course of 2016/17, the Parliament did not adopt any bills that would amend criminal justice legislation relevant to conditional release or that would affect the Board's workload in a significant way.

On June 1, 2016, sections 45 to 51 of [Bill C-32](#) (*Victims Bill of Rights Act*) (*An act to enact the Canadian Victims Bill of Rights and to amend certain Acts*) came into force. The Bill received Royal Assent on April 23, 2015, and all sections of the bill, except 45 to 51, came into force on July 22, 2015.

The legislation created statutory rights at the federal level for victims of crime in relation to access to information, protection, participation and restitution in the justice process, and established a complaint process for victims. If there is an inconsistency between the *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* and any other federal Act enacted on or after the day that the *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* comes into force, the *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* will prevail. In cases where the inconsistency is with the *Canadian Bill of Rights*, the *Canadian Human Rights Act*, the *Official Languages Act*, the *Access to Information Act*, or the *Privacy Act*, the rights under the *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* will be balanced with these other quasi-constitutional statutes.

The provisions and amendments in relation to the CCRA were as follows:

- The definition of "victim" was expanded and now includes any individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage or economic loss as a result of an offence committed under criminal legislation and statutes, or a surviving family member or a custodian.
- Victims are now permitted to have access to information about the offender's correctional progress, the offender's release, destination and conditions of the release, as well as the offender's most recent photograph.
- A victim's right to request and receive a copy of the PBC release decision pertaining to the victim's offender is now entrenched in law.
- If a victim has provided the PBC with a statement, Board members are required to impose any condition on an offender with a long-term supervision order that is

reasonable and necessary to protect the victim or provide reasons why they did not do so.

The two new provisions were as follows:

- If the PBC imposed conditions on the offender in order to protect a victim, it will be required to take reasonable steps to inform the victim and consider their concerns before removing or varying any of these conditions.
- Upon request, the Board must provide victims who did not attend the parole hearing with access to an audio recording of the most recent day or full parole hearing of the offender who harmed them.

## **IMPLICATIONS FOR THE BOARD**

Bill C-32 impacted the Board's workload in the conditional release openness and accountability program, in the area of information services for victims of crime. The Board has been implementing new victim services products and modifying existing practices to ensure full and comprehensive implementation of the legislative provisions pertaining to Bill C-32.

Some bills adopted in the previous years continued affecting the Board's workload in 2016/17. Namely, Bill C-479 (*An Act to Bring Fairness for the Victims of Violent Offenders*) impacted the Board's case management processes in relation to scheduling of legislated reviews for parole and detention for certain violent offenders. The Board updated its scheduling system to reflect longer ineligibility periods for these cases. A significant decrease was reported for subsequent detention reviews in 2016/17, which decreased six fold compared to the previous year, as the ineligibility period was increased from one to two years. Changes in workload were less traceable for parole cases, where new ineligibility periods do not preclude offenders from reapplying before their new scheduled dates if they have the support of CSC.

A triple increase in the ETA workload in 2015/16 due to Bill C-483 (*An Act to amend the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (escorted temporary absence)*), which came into force at the end of 2014/15, was reversed in 2016/17, as the number of ETA decisions decreased (-13%). This Bill required the Board to review ETA cases for all offenders serving life as a minimum sentence for murder until they successfully complete their first ETA release after their day parole eligibility dates. A big portion of this ETA workload was previously under the authority of the CSC institutional heads.

## PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

### OFFENDER POPULATION

[Tables 1-15](#)

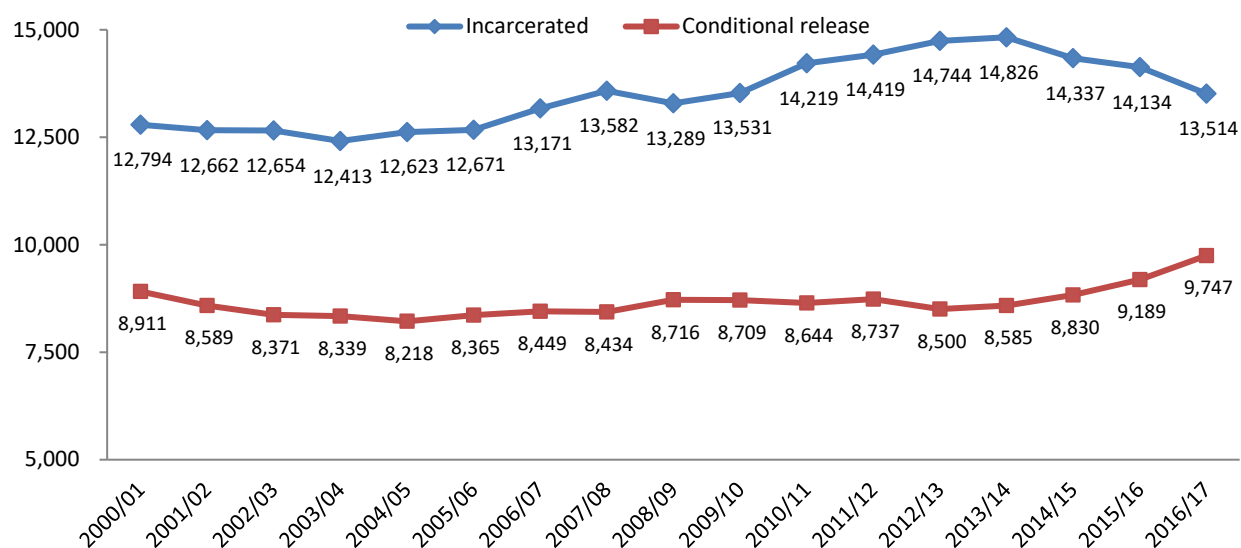
The Parole Board of Canada and the Correctional Service of Canada use the following definitions in reporting offender population information to ensure consistency:

**Incarcerated:** includes offenders serving federal sentences in penitentiaries and in provincial facilities, those housed as inmates in Community Correctional Centres (as distinguished from conditionally released offenders), those temporarily absent from the institution on some form of temporary release (Temporary Absence or Work Release), and those remanded in federal custody<sup>v</sup>.

**Conditional Release:** includes those federal offenders conditionally released on day parole, full parole and statutory release, including those deported, those on long-term supervision orders and temporary detainees whether detained in a penitentiary or a provincial jail.

It is important to note that the offender population usually mirrors trends in crime rates and the crime severity index, with the effect being seen approximately two years later. While the crime rates and the crime severity index have been generally decreasing with the exception of the last two years, the offender population has been fluctuating over the same period. These out-of-sync patterns indicate that there are more complex events at play, which the crime rates analysis alone cannot sufficiently explain. Over the last ten years, the criminal justice system was under reform in a number of areas, which affected the number of individuals accused, the number of individuals charged and the number of individual convicted of an offence. More specifically, an introduction of minimum mandatory sentencing and new offences, longer sentences for certain offences, and variances in admissions and releases due to legislative changes all play a role.

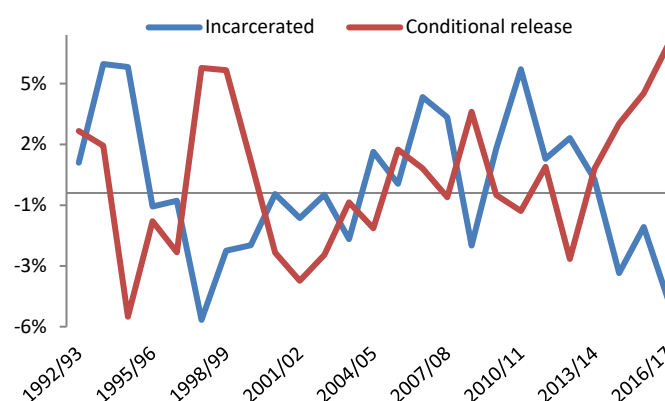
**Figure 1. The Federal Offender Population**



- On April 9, 2017, the total federal offender population decreased 0.3% compared to the previous year (the snapshot of April 10, 2016). The federal incarcerated offender population decreased 4.4%, while the federal conditional release population increased 6.1%.
- The annual increases in the federal incarcerated and conditional release populations usually mirror each other. In the 1990s, the increases in the federal incarcerated offender population as a rule were followed by similar increases in the federal conditional release offender population approximately three years later. In the 2000s, the increases in the federal incarcerated offender population were followed by increases in the federal conditional release population two years later. This difference is possibly related to shorter average sentences when compared to 20 years ago.

In the three years between 2011/12 and 2013/14, annual increases in the incarcerated offender population were larger than those in the conditional release offender population. This was in part related to the abolition of accelerated parole review (APR) in 2010/11. Significant proportions of non-violent offenders were released later in their sentences, resulting in a higher than usual increase in the federal conditional release population in 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17.

**Figure 2. Annual Changes in the Federal Offender Population**



- The federal incarcerated offender population decreased further in 2016/17 in the Quebec (-13%) region after a 5.0% decrease a year earlier. Modest decreases were reported in the Ontario (-4%) and Prairie (-3%) regions. The federal incarcerated offender population increased slightly in the Atlantic region (+1%), while it increased modestly in the Pacific region (+3%) when compared to the previous year.
- In 2016/17, the federal conditional release offender population increased in the Quebec (+4%), Ontario (+10%), Prairie (+10%) and Pacific (+2%) regions following increases in 2015/16. The numbers decreased slightly in the Atlantic region (-0.3%).

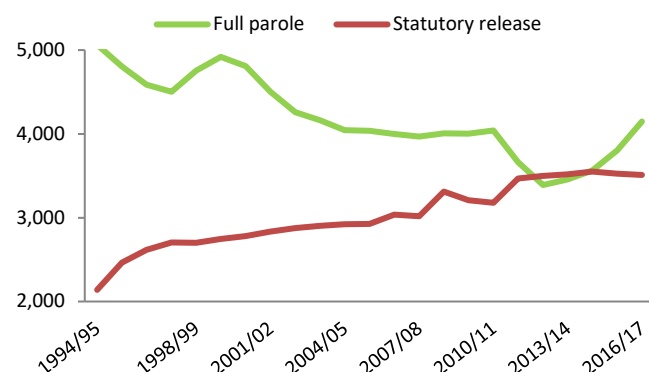
It is important to note that annual changes vary from region to region. This is in part attributed to the offence profile of the regional offender population. The Pacific region, for example, reported the largest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for murder in 2016/17 (33%) and the lowest proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for drug offences (11%) and for non-scheduled offences (10%). The Prairie region reported the smallest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for murder (14%), while the highest for those serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (42%). The Quebec and Ontario regions reported the highest proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (20% each). The Ontario region also reported the highest proportion of sex offenders (14%), while the lowest proportion of those serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (32%). The Atlantic region had the highest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (15%) and the lowest proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (10%).

- Across Canada, the overall increase in the federal conditional release population was driven by the federal day parole population, which increased 16% in 2016/17, and to a smaller but significant degree, by the federal full parole population, which increased 9%. The number of federal offenders on statutory release decreased (-1%) in 2016/17 when compared to the previous year.
- The increase in the federal day parole population was driven primarily by the Quebec region (+32%). The increase could be attributed to the availability of new parole programs in the region as well as in-reach conducted by the Board with offenders raising awareness about conditional release.
- The Prairie region reported the highest increase in the statutory release population (+12%), followed by the Ontario region (+3%). The statutory release population decreased in other regions.
- In 2016/17, the federal full parole population increased in all regions: Atlantic (+15%), Quebec (+7%), Ontario (+14%), Prairie (+8%) and Pacific (+1%) regions. The Ontario and Quebec regions accounted for over a half of the increase.
- As for the provincial conditional release population in 2016/17, it decreased by 4 individuals to 147 offenders. Eighty (80) provincial offenders were on full parole, while 67 provincial offenders were on day parole.

While traditionally the federal full parole population has been larger than the statutory release population, this trend was reversed in 2011/12 and the statutory release population remained larger than the full parole population for the following two years. However, in 2014/15, the federal full parole population surpassed the statutory release population once again.

In 2016/17, federal full parolees accounted for 43% of the federal conditional release population compared to 36% of offenders on statutory release.

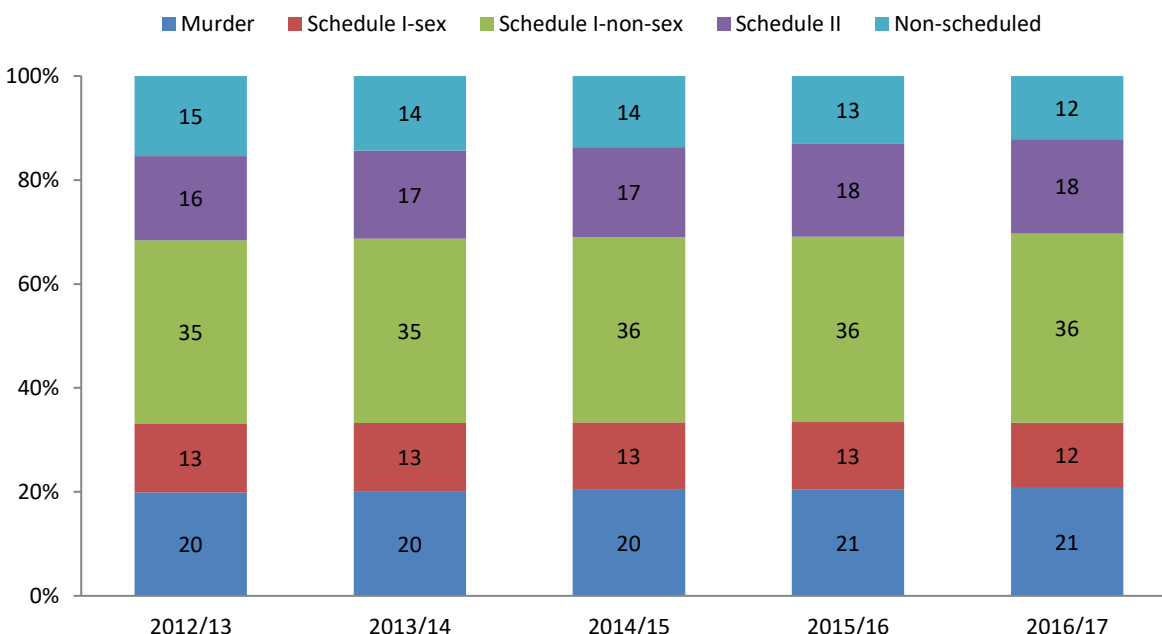
**Figure 3. Federal Full Parole and Statutory Release Offender Populations**



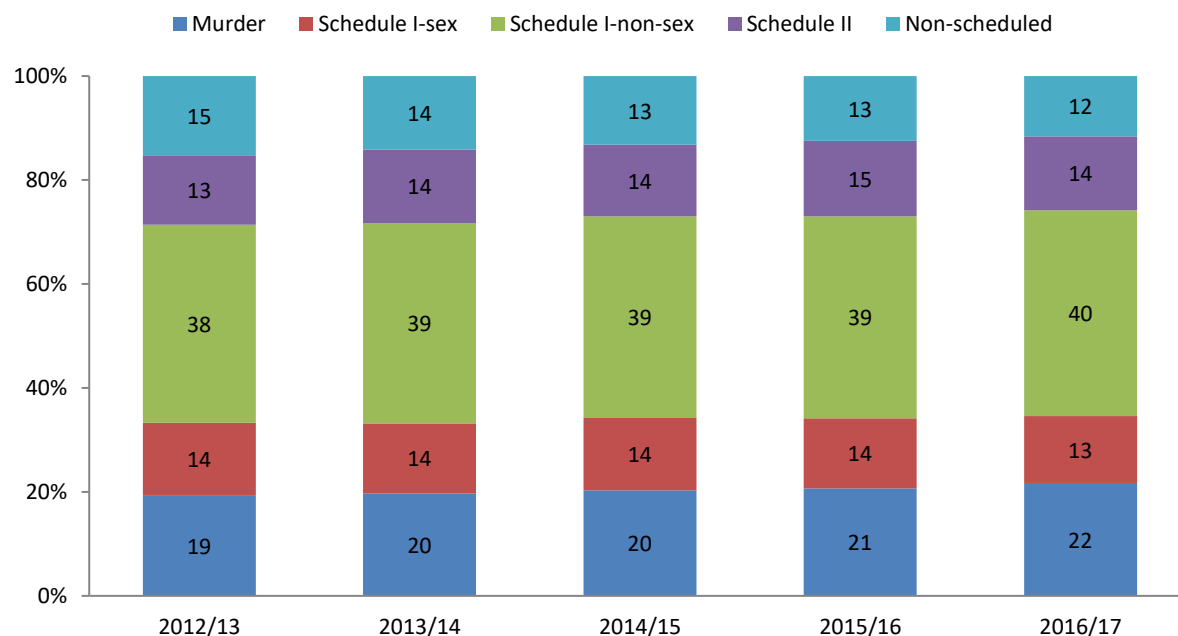
- The number of Indigenous federal inmates increased again in 2016/17 and their proportion increased to 23%. White offenders represented 58% of the total federal inmate population; Asian offenders represented 5%, Black offenders, 8% and offenders in the Other category, 6%.
- By comparison, the proportion of federal offenders on conditional release remained the same for Indigenous (at 17%), Asian (at 6%) and Black (at 8%) offenders, decreased for White offenders (to 63%) and increased for offenders in the Other category (to 5%).
- In 2016/17, the highest proportion of Indigenous offenders was in the Prairie region: 48% of federal male inmates and 62% of federal female inmates in the Prairie region were Indigenous. By comparison, 34% of federal male offenders on conditional release and 47% of federal female offenders on conditional release in the Prairie region were Indigenous.

- Overall, federal male offenders represented 93% of the federal conditional release population and 95% of the federal incarcerated offender population in 2016/17. Female offenders represented 7% of federal offenders on conditional release and 5% of the federal inmate population.
- As of April 9, 2017, 9,343 federal offenders on conditional release were serving their sentences in Canada and 404 federal offenders had been deported. Offenders who have been deported or extradited are listed as active offenders by CSC until completion of their sentences.

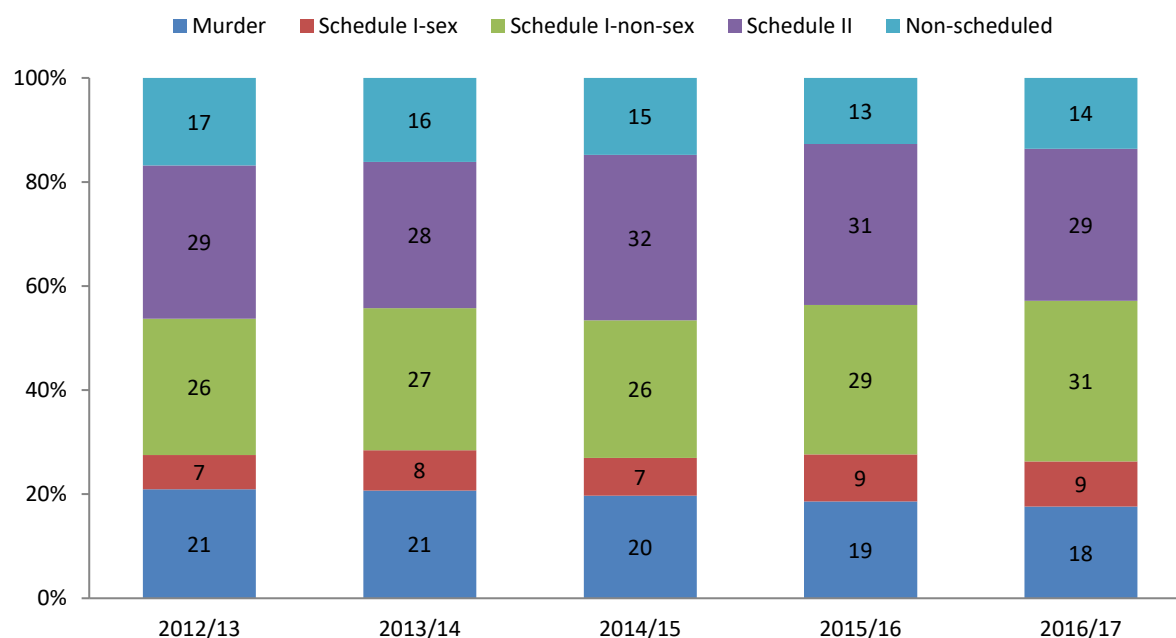
**Figure 4. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population**



- On April 9, 2017, 21% of federal offenders were serving sentences for murder, 12% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 36% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 18% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 12% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- In 2016/17, the changes in the proportions were not significant for federal offenders serving sentences for murder, schedule I-non-sex and schedule II offences.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences decreased 0.5 percentage point.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences decreased 0.8% in 2016/17 compared to 2015/16. The decrease follows a trend from previous years, when the number and the proportion of these offenders in federal custody were decreasing after peaking in 2010/11. The proportion of admissions of these offenders decreased 0.7% last year.

**Figure 5. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated Offender Population**

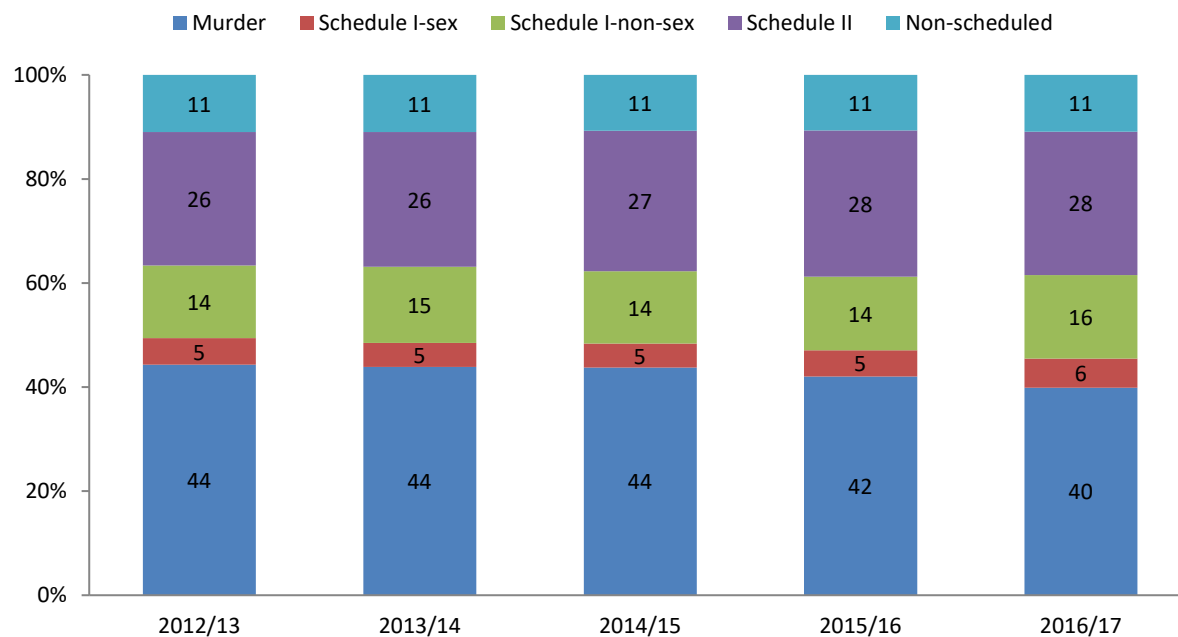
- On April 9, 2017, 22% of federal incarcerated offenders were serving sentences for murder, 13% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 40% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 14% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 12% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences decreased 0.6%. While the proportion of admissions of these offenders increased 1.8% in 2016/17 (on both, warrants of committals and due to revocations), a higher proportion of those admitted in the previous years were released on day parole in 2016/17 (+3.0%), decreasing their proportion of the incarcerated population.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences increased 0.7% in 2016/17, despite a decrease in actual numbers. As it is the largest proportion of offenders, it can tolerate actual changes in numbers without affecting significantly its proportion particularly when other offender groups report same or larger increases or decreases than offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences decreased negligibly 0.2% in 2016/17, following a slight decrease in admissions of these offenders to federal custody last year (-0.5%).
- In 2016/17, the proportion of federal incarcerated offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences decreased 0.9% compared to 2015/16. This is due to at least two factors: a decrease in admissions for this group (-0.8%), as well as an increase in releases on day parole (+4.5%) in 2016/17.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for murder increased by 1.0%; however the increase was inflated by decreases in the proportions of other offender groups. The actual number of incarcerated offenders serving sentences for murder increased by four individuals in 2016/17 when compared to 2015/16.

**Figure 6. Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population**

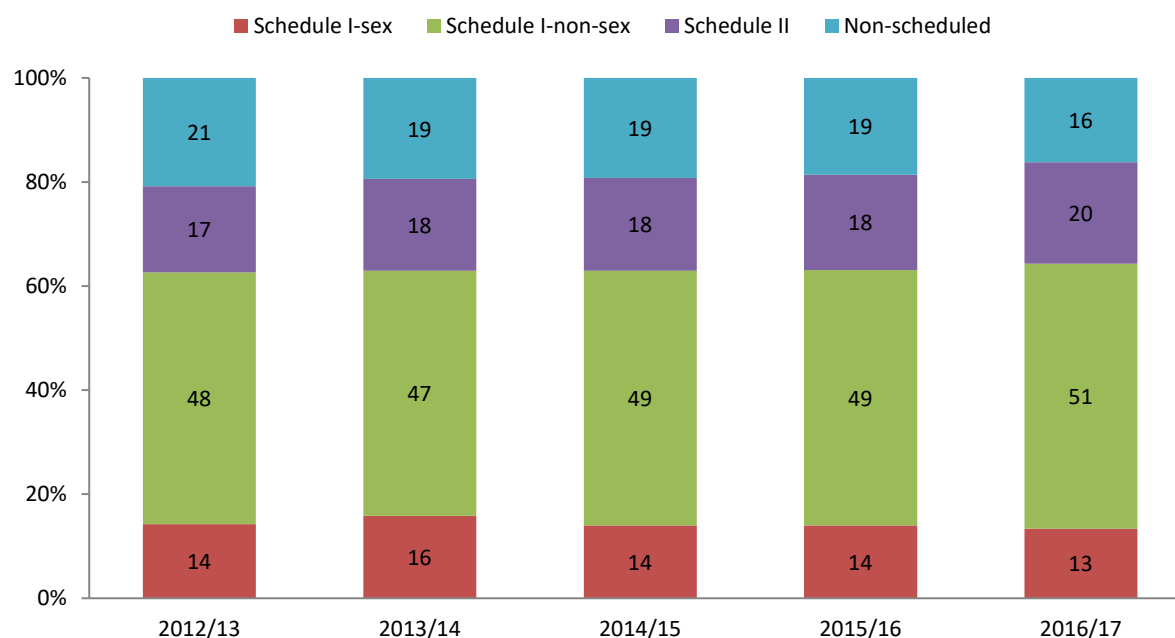
- On April 9, 2017, 18% of federal offenders on day parole were serving sentences for murder, 9% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 31% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 29% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 14% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- The proportion of federal offenders on day parole serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences in 2016/17 increased 2.1% compared to 2015/16, partly due to an increase in the proportion of federal admissions of these offenders on warrants of committal two years earlier (+1.4%) and partly to an increase in the proportion of releases on day parole (+3.1%).
- The increase in the number and proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences on day parole was so disproportionately large that it offset increases in other offender groups. In 2016/17, the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for murder on day parole decreased (-1.0%) compared to the previous year, however the actual number of these offenders on day parole increased by 25 individuals.
- As for federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences on day parole, their proportion decreased 0.3% in 2016/17, however the number increased by fifteen individuals.
- In 2016/17, the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences on day parole decreased 1.7% from the previous year, while the actual number increased by 40 individuals. The decrease in the proportion, despite an increase in number, was again due to a disproportionately large increase in the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences on day parole in 2016/17.

- Compared to the previous year, the proportion of offenders on day parole serving sentences for non-scheduled offences increased 0.9% in 2016/17. As admissions were stable for this offender group two years ago, the increase could be explained by a higher number of releases of these offenders on day parole in 2016/17, as well as by a grant rate, which increased from 73% in 2015/16 to 79% in 2016/17.

**Figure 7. Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population**



- On April 9, 2017, 40% of federal offenders on full parole were serving sentences for murder, 6% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 16% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 28% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 11% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- There were no significant changes in 2016/17 in the proportions of non-violent offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences on full parole.
- The proportion decreased for offenders serving sentences for murder on full parole in 2016/17 (-2.2%). While the number of these offenders on full parole grew by 52 individuals, their proportions on full parole was deflated by a larger increase in the proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (+1.9%).
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences on full parole increased 1.9% in 2016/17 compared to the previous year, which was the result of a 1.3% increase in the proportion of graduations of these offenders from day parole to full parole the same year.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences increased 0.6%, likely due to an increase in releases of these offenders on full parole, as well as by a 3.8% increase in the grant rate, admissions being stable.

**Figure 8. Offence Profile of the Federal Statutory Release Population**

- On April 9, 2017, 13% of federal offenders on statutory release were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 51% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 20% were serving sentences for schedule II offences, and 16% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- The largest change in the proportion of offenders on statutory release was reported for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, which increased 1.8% in 2016/17 compared to last year. The number increased by 54 individuals, however large decreases in two other offender groups inflated the proportion of this offender group.
- A large decrease in the proportion of offenders on statutory release was reported for those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (-2.4%). The decrease follows an overall decrease in the admissions of these offenders to federal custody two years earlier (-2.5%), who would have now been entitled to statutory release or full parole.
- A modest decrease was reported for federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (-0.6%), following their decrease in releases on statutory release in 2016/17 and their increased proportion on full parole.
- The proportion increased for federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences on statutory release (+1.2%). Similarly, the actual increase was modest (39 individuals); however the proportion was inflated by large decreases in two other offender groups.

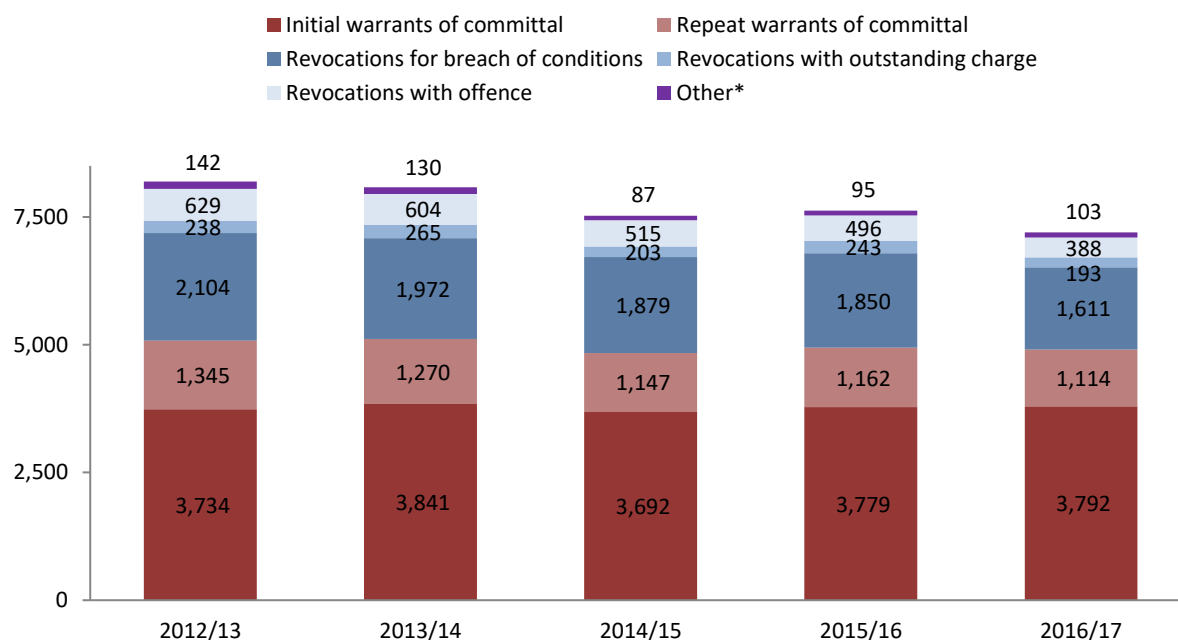
## FEDERAL ADMISSIONS

[Tables 16-23](#)

There are two types of admissions to federal custody: admissions on warrants of committal (new federal sentence) and admissions due to revocations (same sentence). Admissions that do not fall strictly into these two categories, such as federal-provincial transfers, interprovincial exchange of service, transfers from foreign countries, etc. are placed into the category Other.

- The total number of federal admissions in 2016/17 decreased 6% (to 7,201).

**Figure 9. Federal Admissions**



\*Includes transfers from foreign countries, exchanges of service, supervision terminated, etc.

- Federal admissions on initial warrants of committal increased 0.3% (to 3,792) in 2016/17, while federal admissions on repeat warrants of committal decreased 4.1% (to 1,114) compared to the previous year.
- Federal admissions due to revocations decreased significantly (-15%; to 2,192) in 2016/17.
- In 2016/17, only the Atlantic region reported increases in both federal admissions on warrants of committal (+3%) and in federal admissions due to revocations (+18%). The Prairie and Pacific regions reported increases in federal admissions on warrants of committal (+2%; +5%) and decreases in federal admissions due to revocations (-19%; -23%). In the Quebec and Ontario regions, decreases were reported for both federal admissions on warrants of committal (-7%; -2%) and federal admissions due to revocations (-13%; -25%).
- In the last five years (between 2012/13 and 2016/17), Asian offenders were the most likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal and White offenders were the most likely to be admitted on repeat warrants of committal. Indigenous offenders were the most likely to be admitted to federal custody on all types of revocations.

- During the same time period, female federal offenders were more likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal than male federal offenders, while less likely to be admitted on repeat warrants of committal and on all types of revocations.
- When looking at the offence profile in 2016/17, there were no substantial changes in admissions for offenders serving sentences for murder, schedule I-non-sex, schedule II and non-scheduled offences (all under a percentage point). The proportion of federal admissions increased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (+1.8%) in 2016/17 compared to 2015/16.
- The average age of a federal offender admitted to custody has increased slightly over the last ten years. In 2016/17, 42% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal (first-time federal offenders) were for offenders between 18-29 years of age, and 27% were for offenders between 30-39 years of age. By comparison, in 2006/07, first-time federal offenders between 18-29 years of age accounted for 49% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal, and those between 30-39 years of age accounted for 26% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal.
- The majority of first-time Black offenders admitted to federal custody over the last five years were between 18 to 29 years of age, accounting for 60% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal for this group. By comparison, 58% of admissions of first-time federal Indigenous offenders were for offenders between 18 to 29 years of age during the same reference period. The proportions were smaller for the other offender groups: 40% for Asian offenders, 37% for White offenders and 44% for offenders in the Other category.

## FEDERAL RELEASES

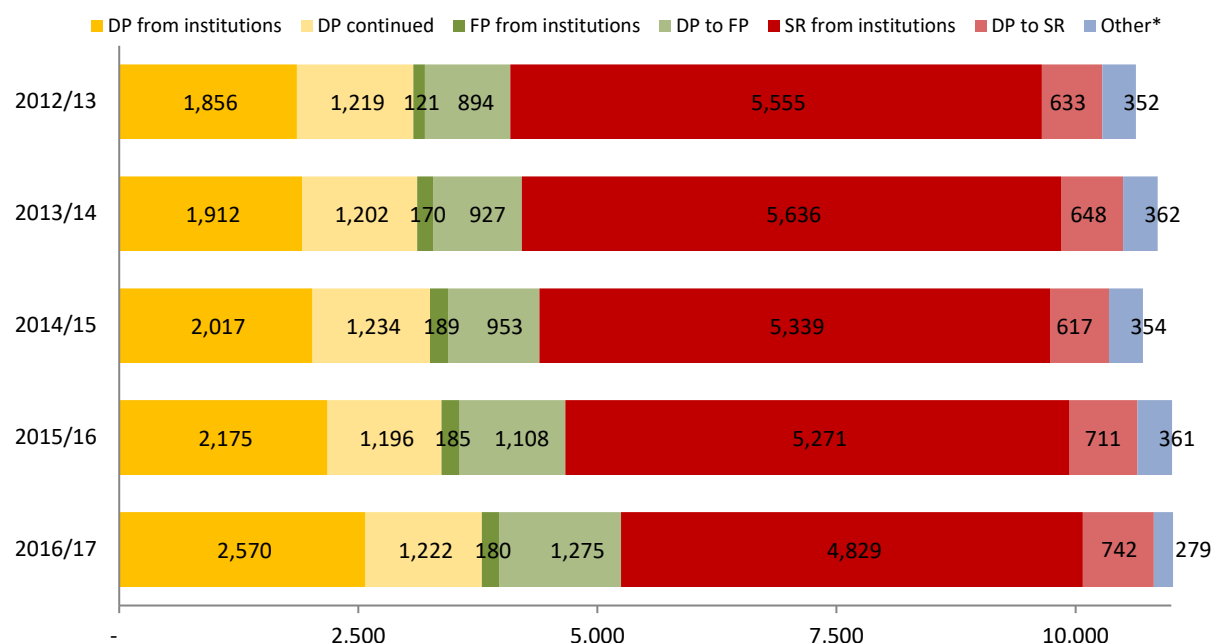
[Tables 24-32](#)

This section discusses federal releases of offenders directly from institutions and graduations of offenders to subsequent federal supervision periods. Federal releases directly from institutions include releases on federal supervision periods, as well as releases upon completion of the offender's sentence: 1) federal releases from institutions on day parole; 2) federal releases from institutions on full parole; 3) federal releases from institutions on statutory release; 4) federal releases at warrant expiry; 5) federal releases at warrant expiry with a long-term supervision order; 6) other types of federal releases such as transfers to foreign countries, releases when the offender died, etc.

Graduations to subsequent federal supervision periods include: 1) day parole continued; 2) graduations from day parole to full parole; 3) graduations from day parole to statutory release; 4) graduations from federal supervision periods to long-term supervision orders upon warrant expiry.

In this section, federal releases and graduations are discussed together to demonstrate how the Board uses discretionary release to facilitate the gradual reintegration of offenders into society. As a result, the data was merged for some charts and tables to show a complete picture of releases.

**Figure 10. Federal Releases from Institutions and Graduations to Subsequent Federal Supervision Periods**



\*Includes releases from institutions at warrant expiry, at warrant expiry with a long-term supervision order, graduations from federal supervision periods to a long-term supervision order upon warrant expiry, deaths, transfers to foreign countries, etc.

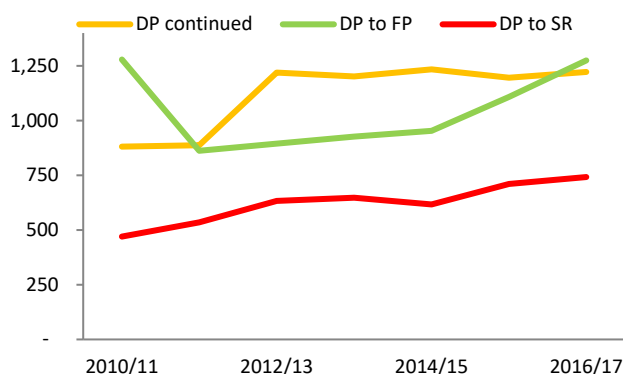
- In 2016/17, federal releases directly from institutions decreased 2% (from 7,962 to 7,834) compared to the previous year. Graduations to subsequent federal supervision periods increased 7% (from 3,045 to 3,263).

- By region, federal releases directly from institutions increased in the Quebec (+5%) and Prairie (+2%) regions and decreased in the Atlantic (-2%), Ontario (-8%) and Pacific (-11%) regions in 2016/17. Graduations to subsequent federal supervision periods increased in the Atlantic (+1%), Quebec (+15%), Ontario (+14%) and Pacific (+6%) regions, while they decreased in the Prairie region (-2%).
- In 2016/17, federal releases on discretionary release increased significantly (+12% on day parole and +13% on full parole). Federal releases on statutory release decreased (-7%). These changes point to a return to the pre-2011/12 patterns in releases, prior to Bill C-59 (*Abolition of Early Parole*).

In 2016/17, the number of day parole supervision periods that were continued increased 2%, graduations from day parole to full parole increased 15%, and graduations from day parole to statutory release increased 4% when compared to the previous year.

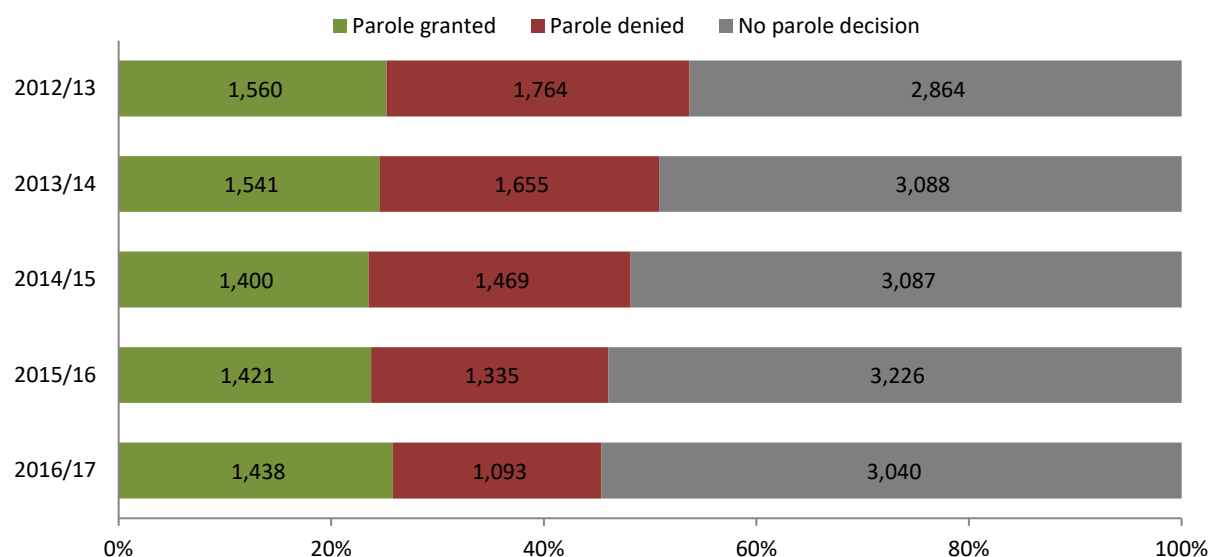
Some of the above changes were related to the APR-affected offenders. However, in 2016/17, graduations from day parole to full parole were primarily driven by offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences.

**Figure 11. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods**



The following subsection discusses federal releases on statutory release in relation to prior consideration for discretionary release.

- The five-year data indicate that the proportion of offenders who had no parole review prior to their release on statutory release has increased significantly in the last five years:
  1. The proportion of federal releases to statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed increased from 25% in 2012/13 to 26% in 2016/17.
  2. The proportion of federal releases to statutory release where parole was previously denied/not directed decreased from 29% in 2012/13 to 20% in 2016/17.
  3. The proportion of federal releases to statutory release with no prior parole decision increased from 46% in 2012/13 to 55% in 2016/17.

**Figure 12. Federal Releases on Statutory Release in Relation to Prior Consideration for Parole**

Between 2012/13 and 2016/17, the substantial increase in the number of releases on statutory release where there were no prior parole decisions was driven by offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (from 53% in 2012/13 to 62% in 2016/17). Indigenous offenders accounted for 38% of those releases.

Compared to the previous year, the proportions of releases on statutory release where there was no prior parole decision stabilized for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, the majority of whom prior to the abolition of the APR were automatically reviewed and usually directed to parole. In 2016/17, the proportion decreased four percentage points for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (from 39% in 2015/16 to 35% in 2016/17), while still higher compared to the pre-Bill C-59 levels (22% in 2012/13). The proportion increased slightly for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (from 54% in 2015/16 to 55% in 2016/17).

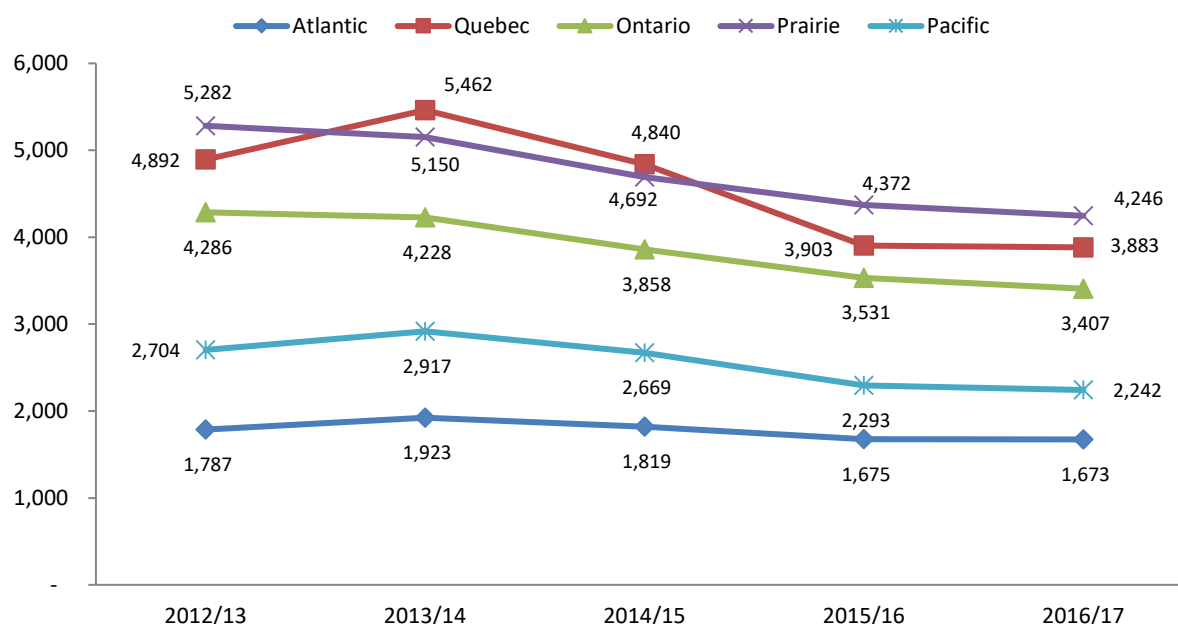
- Federal releases at warrant expiry without prior parole decision fluctuated in the last five years. In 2016/17, 89% of releases at warrant expiry, as well as releases on long-term supervision at warrant expiry, were releases where there was no prior parole review.
- Overall, in 2016/17, a total of 7,303 federal offenders were released from institutions and 2,508 federal offenders graduated from one federal supervision period to another.

## REVIEWS

[Tables 33-39](#)

Over the past five years, efforts have been made to streamline PBC's case management processes, which resulted in changes in reporting practices. Therefore, caution should be exercised when comparing totals over the past five years as the definition of workload has changed.

**Figure 13. Federal and Provincial Reviews**



- In 2016/17, the Board conducted 14,799 federal reviews and 652 provincial reviews. Compared to the previous year, the number of federal reviews decreased 2%, while the number of provincial reviews increased 1%.
- In 2016/17, federal reviews for discretionary release (reviews for release on day or full parole) increased 8% (from 5,767 in 2015/16 to 6,244 in 2016/17). The Quebec region accounted for the majority of the increase, which reported a 20% increase, followed by the Ontario (+8%), Pacific (+6%) and Prairie (+3%) regions. The number of reviews for discretionary releases decreased in the Atlantic region (-1%).
- Reviews with an Indigenous Cultural Advisor increased 49% (from 405 in 2015/16 to 605 in 2016/17). The increase is associated with the in-reach to Indigenous offenders conducted by the Board.
- In 2016/17, having conducted 15,451 federal and provincial reviews, the Board rendered 22,296 decisions. The number of Board decisions decreased 1% compared to 2015/16.
- In 2016/17, the Board made more day and full parole decisions (+10%; +11%) than the previous year, and fewer statutory release decisions (-8%).

The Board's workload is also affected by the number of waivers and withdrawals, as well as postponements.

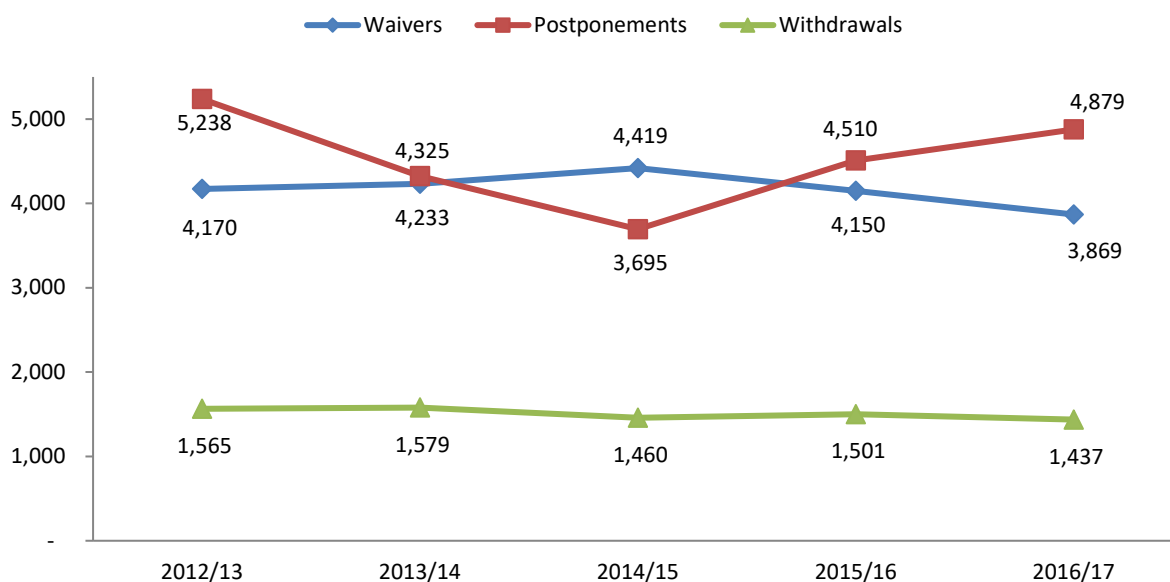
### NOTE

#### Waivers and Withdrawals

A day parole review is conducted following receipt of an application from the offender. If an offender no longer wishes to be considered for day parole, he or she may choose to **withdraw** the application for a day parole review. If an offender wishes to proceed with the review without attending the hearing, then the offender may choose to **waive** the hearing, which would result in a review on file.

Full parole review is a legislated review, and as such, if an offender wishes not to undergo the review or not to attend the hearing, he or she must officially declare so by means of a **waiver**. In cases where an offender was denied full parole, but wishes to be reconsidered for full parole before the date prescribed by regulations, he or she cannot submit an application, in most cases, for a full parole review earlier than two years following the previous review, unless recommended by CSC for an earlier review. Unlike legislated full parole reviews requiring waivers, offenders may **withdraw** this type of full parole application if they choose to do so.

**Figure 14. Federal and Provincial Decisions to Delay a Review of a Case**



- In 2016/17, the Board rendered 3,866 decisions to accept a waiver of a federal parole decision (-7%); 4,802 decisions to accept a postponement of a federal parole decision (+8%); 934 decisions to accept a withdrawal of a federal parole application (-14%); and 516 decisions to reschedule a federal parole review (+67%).
- In 2016/17, the Board rendered three decisions to accept a waiver of a provincial parole decision (one decision fewer than the year before); 75 decisions to accept a postponement of a provincial parole decision (26 decisions more than the year before); 503 decisions to accept a withdrawal of a provincial parole application (-20%); and 24 decisions to reschedule a provincial parole review (ten decisions more than the previous year).

## CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS

### CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: DECISION TRENDS

This section provides information on the following operational areas of the Board: 1) temporary absence; 2) day parole; 3) full parole; 4) statutory release; 5) detention; 6) long-term supervision; 7) appeals.

#### TEMPORARY ABSENCE

[Tables 40-44](#)

This section contains information on the temporary absence decisions rendered by the Board.

Temporary absences (TAs) are used for several purposes, such as: medical, compassionate and personal development for rehabilitation. Under the CCRA, the Parole Board of Canada has the authority to authorize unescorted temporary absences (UTAs) for offenders serving a life sentence for murder, an indeterminate sentence, or a determinate sentence for an offence set out in schedule I or II. CSC has authority for all other UTAs. The CCRA also allows the Board to delegate its UTA authority to the Commissioner of CSC or to institutional heads. This has been done for all scheduled offences, except where the schedule I offence resulted in serious harm to the victim, or was a sexual offence involving a child.

Since the adoption of Bill C-483 (*An Act to amend the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (escorted temporary absence)*) on December 16, 2014, PBC must approve/authorize all ETAs for offenders serving life as a minimum sentence until the first successful ETA after day parole eligibility. CSC retains the authority to grant ETAs for medical reasons, to attend judicial proceedings or coroner's inquests for these offenders. CSC has a delegated authority for ETAs for other offenders.

- As a result of Bill C-483, the number of ETA release decisions rendered by the PBC more than tripled in 2015/16 when compared to 2014/15. The number decreased in 2016/17 to 498 (-13%).
- In 2016/17, the Board rendered 539 UTA release decisions, a decrease of 2% when compared to 2015/16.

Figure 15. Temporary Absence Release Decisions

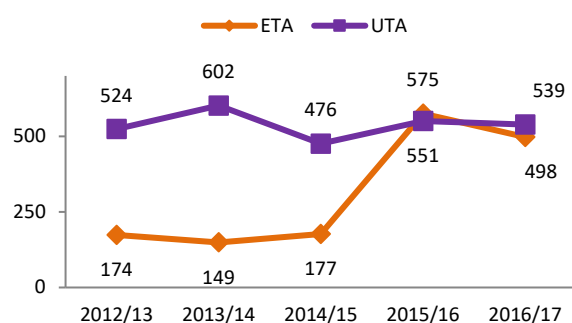
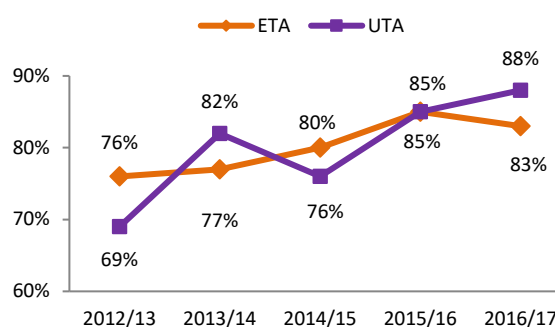


Figure 16. Approval/Authorization Rates



- The ETA approval/authorization rate decreased from 85% in 2015/16 to 83% in 2016/17.

- Over the last five years, the Atlantic region reported the highest ETA approval/authorization rate (91%), while the Prairie region, the lowest (69%).
- The UTA authorization rate increased to 88% in 2016/17 from 85% in 2015/16.
- Over the last five years, the Quebec region reported the highest UTA authorization rate (87%), while the Pacific region, the lowest (51%).
- The five-year average ETA approval/authorization rate for male offenders was higher than for female offenders (83%; 76%), while the five-year average UTA authorization rate was higher for female offenders (79%; 88%).
- The five-year average ETA approval/authorization rate for Indigenous offenders was seven percentage points lower than the rate for non-Indigenous offenders (77% v. 84%). The five-year average UTA authorization rate was higher for Indigenous offenders than for non-Indigenous offenders (85%; 77%).
- Over the last five years, 99.7% of ETA release decisions rendered by the Board were decisions for offenders serving life sentences with an average ETA approval rate of 82%.
- UTA decisions for lifers accounted for 65% of all UTA decisions rendered by the Board over the last five years, with an average UTA authorization rate of 81%.

## DAY PAROLE

[Tables 45-58](#)

Day parole is a type of conditional release which allows offenders to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return to an institution or a half-way house each night or at another specified interval authorized by the Board.

In this section, the number of day parole grants includes not only those for whom day parole has been directed or granted, but those for whom day parole has been continued. A day parole is continued to allow the offender additional time to further prepare for full parole. It should be noted that the Board must conduct an assessment of risk before each day parole grant/directed decision, as well as each day parole continued decision.

The day parole population changed significantly when Bill C-55, which came into force on July 3, 1997, reinstated automatic day parole review and day parole eligibility at one-sixth of the sentence for offenders who, according to the law, were entitled to be considered for accelerated parole review.

On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 abolished the APR process, which resulted in fewer day and full parole reviews in 2011/12, for first-time federal non-violent offenders (those serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences), who in the previous years would have been eligible for an APR review. The number of reviews for these types of offenders rebounded in the following years.

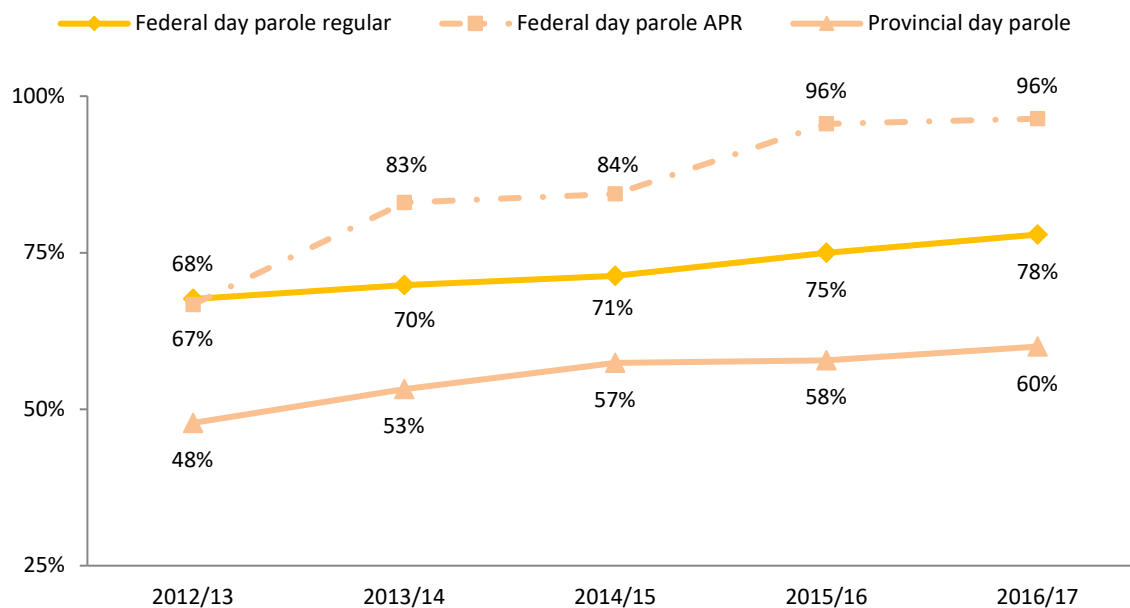
Following court challenges, the abolition of APR has had a smaller effect in the Pacific and Quebec regions. Since 2012, the Pacific region has been processing active APR cases for offenders sentenced or convicted prior to the abolition of APR. In 2013/14, the Quebec region started processing their active APR cases.

On March 20, 2014, following the *Canada (Attorney General) v. Whaling* decision, the accelerated parole review process was reinstated across all regions for offenders sentenced prior to the abolition of APR. In some provinces, however, due to court challenges in their respective jurisdictions, APR was also reinstated for offenders who committed their offences prior to the abolition of APR and were sentenced after the legislation came into force (Quebec in 2016, Ontario in 2015, Manitoba in 2015, Alberta in 2015, British Columbia in 2014).

- In 2016/17, the Board rendered more federal day parole release decisions compared to the previous year (5,016; +9%). This included 83 day parole release decisions following an APR.
- The number of federal day parole release decisions rendered in 2016/17 increased in the Quebec (+21%), Ontario (+9%), Prairie (+4%) and Pacific (+5%) regions and decreased in the Atlantic (-2%) region when compared to the previous year. The increase in the Quebec region was associated with the availability of new community programs.
- The number of provincial day parole release decisions rendered by the Board in 2016/17 increased (to 489; +6%) when compared to the previous year.

- In 2016/17, the number of federal and provincial day parole release decisions rendered following a hearing with an Indigenous Cultural Advisor increased 30% compared to 2015/16.
- In 2016/17, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences decreased 1.5 percentage point (to 37%) from the previous year. This was driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences in the Atlantic and Quebec regions.
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders had the highest proportion of their sentence served before their first federal day parole release (at 42%), while Asian offenders reported the lowest proportion (at 34%).

**Figure 17. Day Parole Grant Rates**



- In 2016/17, the federal day parole grant rate (regular and APR) increased 2.9 percentage points to 78% compared to the previous year.
- The federal regular day parole grant rate increased from 75% in 2015/16 to 78% in 2016/17. The federal APR day parole grant rate increased slightly to 96% (from 95.6% in 2015/16 to 96.4% in 2016/17).
- The provincial day parole grant rate increased 2.2 percentage points to 60% in 2016/17.
- By region, the federal day parole grant rate increased in the Quebec (to 76%; +7%), Ontario (to 82%; +2%), Prairie (to 75%; +2%) and Pacific (to 77%; +4%) regions. The rate decreased in the Atlantic region (to 86%; -3%), while remaining the highest.
- In 2016/17, offenders serving sentences for murder reported the highest federal day parole grant rate (89%) and offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, the lowest (56%). Offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences reported the highest provincial day parole grant rate (74%), and offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences reported the lowest (52%).

- In 2016/17, Indigenous offenders reported the lowest federal day parole grant rate (74%), while Asian offenders reported the highest (83%). The provincial day parole grant rate was the lowest for Black offenders (43%) and the highest for Asian offenders (67%).
- Female offenders had a much higher grant rate for federal day parole (90%) and provincial day parole (73%) than male offenders (77%; 59%) in 2016/17.
- In 2016/17, federal offenders serving determinate sentences accounted for 84% of all day parole grants (with a grant rate of 81%), while lifers accounted for 15% of day parole grants (with a grant rate of 89%), and offenders with other indeterminate sentences accounted for one percent of grants (with a grant rate of 13%).
- While the federal day parole grant rate for lifers was 89% in 2016/17, it should be noted that 65% of those decisions were decisions to continue day parole. The day parole grant rate for lifers who were granted federal day parole for the first time was 68%.
- In 2016/17, the federal day parole grant rate following hearings with an Indigenous Cultural Advisor increased to 72%, an increase of 5.2 percentage points compared to the previous year.

**FULL PAROLE**[Tables 59-76](#)

Full parole is a type of conditional release which allows the offender to serve the remainder of his/her sentence under supervision in the community.

On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 eliminated the APR process, which resulted in fewer day and full parole decisions in 2011/12, for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in the previous years would have been eligible for an APR review. The number of reviews for these offenders rebounded in the following two years, resulting in an increase in the number of full parole release decisions rendered by the Board.

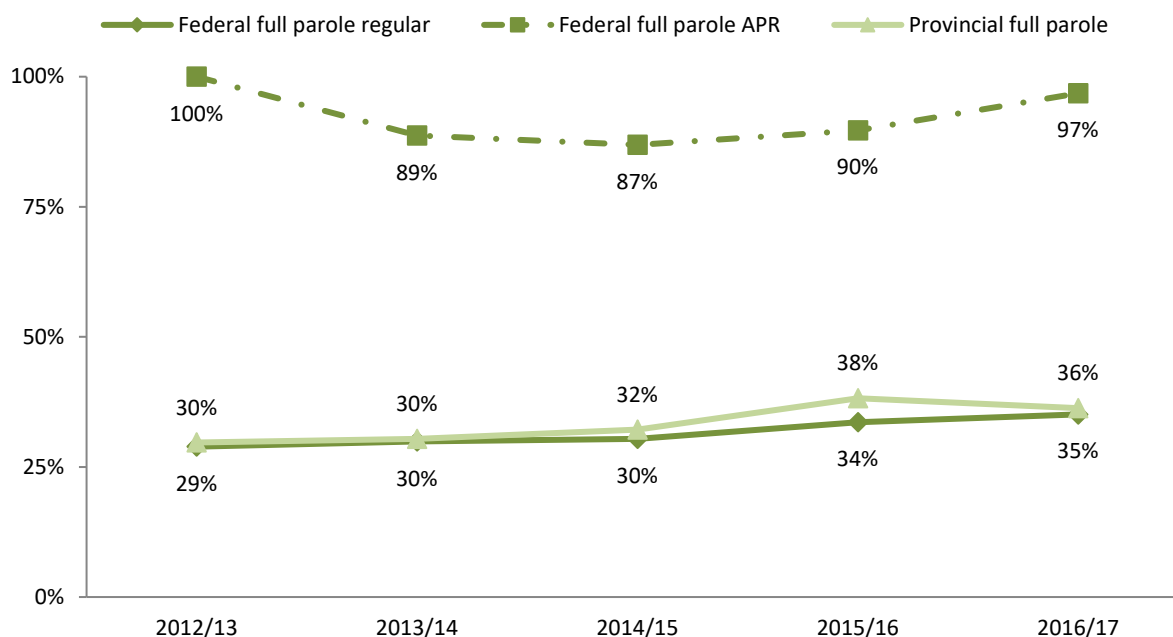
As noted in the previous section, as a result of court challenges, the Pacific and Quebec regions have been processing APR cases for offenders who met the APR eligibility criteria. The Pacific region has been processing these cases since 2012/13 and the Quebec region since 2013/14.

Following the *Canada (Attorney General) v. Whaling* decision on March 20, 2014, accelerated parole review was reinstated across the other regions for offenders who were sentenced prior to March 28, 2011. In 2015/16 and 2016/17, in some provinces, workload increased additionally due to cases of APR-eligible offenders who committed their offences prior to the abolition of the APR legislation and were sentenced after March 28, 2011, following provincial court challenges (Quebec in 2016, Ontario in 2015, Manitoba in 2015, Alberta in 2015, British Columbia in 2014).

- The number of federal full parole release decisions rendered in 2016/17 increased to 4,042 (+11%) compared to the previous year. The total included 126 full parole release decisions following accelerated parole reviews.
- In 2016/17, the number of federal full parole release decisions rendered by the Board increased in all the regions: the Atlantic (+20%), Quebec (+20%), Ontario (+3%), Prairie (+6%) and Pacific (+11%) regions. The Quebec region accounted for the majority of the increase, partly due to availability of new community programs in the region. This did not mean, however, that more offenders were more likely to be released on full parole, as the grant rate in the region remained the same at 28%.
- In 2016/17, the Board rendered two fewer provincial full parole release decisions (278; -1%) compared to the previous year. The numbers decreased in the Atlantic (-16%) and Pacific (-3%) regions and increased in the Prairie region (+22%).
- The number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing with an Indigenous Cultural Advisor increased in 2016/17 to 259 (+31%).
- The proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release for federal offenders serving determinate sentences decreased slightly in 2016/17 (-0.8%) to 46% when compared to the previous year. The decrease was driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for schedule II (-1.3%) and non-scheduled (-0.6%) offences, the APR-affected population. The proportions increased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (+1.6%) and schedule I-non-sex offences (+0.4%).
- In 2016/17, Indigenous offenders served the highest proportion of their sentences prior to their first federal full parole release (49%), while offenders in the Other category served the lowest proportion (43%).

- In 2016/17, male offenders served slightly higher proportions of their sentences before being released on their first federal full parole (46%) than female offenders (43%).

Figure 18. Full Parole Grant Rates



- In 2016/17, the federal full parole grant rate (regular and APR) increased 0.5 of a percentage point to 37% when compared to the previous year.
- The federal regular full parole grant rate increased to 35% (from 34% in 2015/16) and the federal APR grant rate increased to 97% (from 90% in 2015/16).
- The provincial full parole grant rate decreased to 36% in 2016/17 from 38% in 2015/16.
- By region, federal full parole grant rates increased in 2016/17 in the Atlantic (to 62%; +2%), Ontario (to 48%; +1%) and Prairie (to 35%; +1%) regions, decreased in the Pacific region (to 26%; -1%) and remained the same in the Quebec region (at 28%) compared to the previous year.
- The federal full parole grant rate following a hearing with an Indigenous Cultural Advisor remained the same at 12% in 2016/17 compared to the previous year.
- In 2016/17, the federal full parole grant rate increased for all offender groups, most notably for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (to 25%, the lowest rate), those serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (to 29%) and offenders serving sentences for murder (to 43%). The rate decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (to 47%, the highest rate), and remained the same for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (at 39%).
- Averaged over the last five years, the provincial full parole grant rate was the highest for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (43%), followed by offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (35%), those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (31%) and those serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (27%).

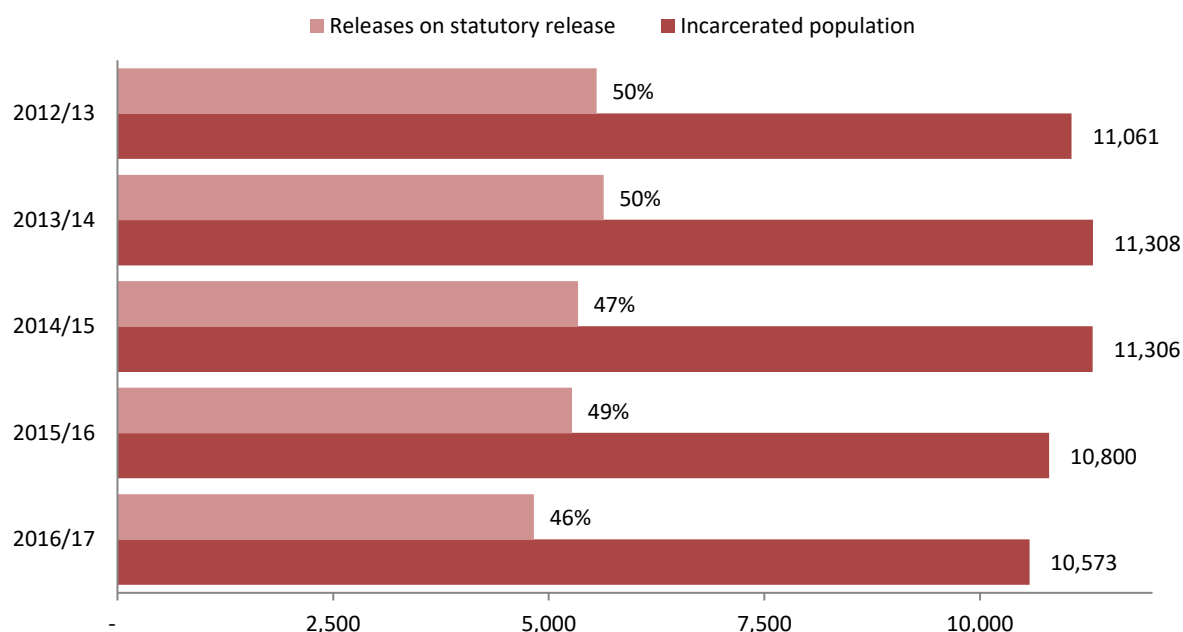
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported the lowest federal and provincial full parole grant rates (22%; 17%), while Asian offenders reported the highest rates for federal full parole (48%) and White offenders, for the provincial full parole (38%).
- Over the last five years, female offenders reported higher federal and provincial full parole grant rates (48% and 45%) than male offenders (33% and 32%).
- In 2016/17, federal offenders with determinate sentences accounted for 87% of all full parole grants (with a grant rate of 39%). Lifers accounted for 8% of all full parole grants (with a grant rate of 43%). One offender serving an other indeterminate sentence was granted federal full parole (with a grant rate of 0.1%) in 2016/17.
- In 2016/17, the number of residency conditions imposed on federal full parole increased from 71 to 94 compared to the previous year. Offenders released on full parole APR accounted for 14% of these decisions.

## STATUTORY RELEASE

[Tables 77-85](#)

All federal offenders serving determinate sentences are entitled to statutory release after serving two-thirds of their sentences, unless it is determined that they are likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person, a sexual offence involving a child or a serious drug offence before the expiration of their sentence. Offenders with indeterminate sentences are not entitled to statutory release.

**Figure 19. Proportion of Federal Releases on Statutory Release Compared to the Incarcerated Population Serving Determinate Sentences**

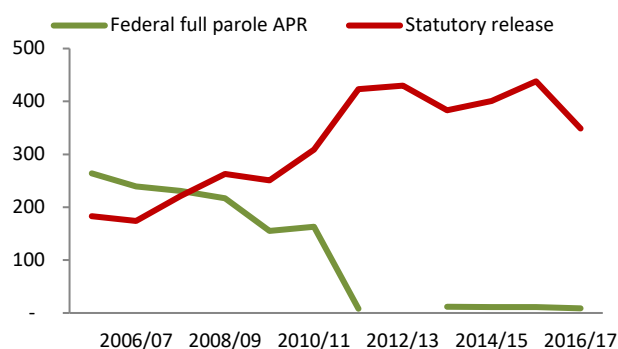


- The proportion of releases of offenders on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release decreased to 46% compared to the previous year. The decrease in releases on statutory release in 2016/17 was about four times larger than the decrease in the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release, resulting in a significant drop in the proportion. As noted earlier, a higher proportion of these offenders were released on discretionary release rather than on statutory release in 2016/17.
- The Prairie and Atlantic regions reported the highest proportions of federal releases on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release in 2016/17 (both 53%), while the Ontario region reported the lowest proportion (38%).

- The decrease in the proportion of releases of offenders on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release was reported for all offence types in 2016/17 except for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, where the proportion stayed the same (at 28%), the lowest proportion. The proportions decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (to 49%), offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (to 40%) and those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (to 59%), the highest proportion.
- By race, the proportion was the highest for Indigenous offenders (56%) and the lowest for offenders in the Other category (22%) in 2016/17.
- Female offenders reported a higher proportion of federal releases on statutory release compared to their incarcerated population entitled to statutory release in 2016/17 (48%) than male offenders (46%).
- The number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release decreased 11% (from 2,303 in 2015/16 to 2,047 in 2016/17), reflecting an overall decrease in the statutory release population. The numbers decreased 12% in the pre-release category (from 2,279 to 2,009) but increased in the post-release category (from 24 to 38).

Increases in the number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release between 2011/12 and 2015/16 could be attributed to the abolition of APR in 2010/11. The decreases in the number of residency conditions imposed on federal full parole APR for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences mirrored increases in the number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release for these offenders during the same time period. In 2016/17, the numbers began regressing to the average.

**Figure 20. Pre-Release Residency Conditions for Federal Non-Violent Offenders**



**DETENTION**[Tables 86-94](#)

Before an offender's statutory release date, CSC can refer the case to the Board for a detention review if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the offender is likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person, a sexual offence involving a child or a serious drug offence before the expiration of the offender's sentence. If the Board determines that the offender is likely to reoffend, then a detention order is issued, and the offender is detained.

- As of April 9, 2017, 226 offenders were detained (35 fewer than in 2015/16), 48 had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release dates (two fewer than in 2015/16) and 13 had their one chance statutory release revoked and subsequently detained (20 fewer than in 2015/16).
- In 2016/17, the number of referrals for detention decreased 22% to 135 (from 173) compared to 2015/16.
- The detention referral rate (ratio of detention referrals against the total offender population entitled to statutory release in a given year) decreased to 2.6% in 2016/17 (from 3.1% in 2015/16).
- The number of offenders detained following a detention review decreased to 131 (-22%) compared to the previous year, while their proportion remained the same (at 97%). Four (4) offenders (3%) were released on one chance statutory release. No offenders were released on statutory release following a detention review in 2016/17.
- In 2016/17, the Atlantic region reported the highest initial detention rates (100%), while the Ontario region reported the lowest (94%), compared to the national rate of 97%.
- In 2016/17, 100% of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences and 95% of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences who were referred for detention were detained. Nine offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences and one offender serving a sentence for a schedule II offence, who were referred for detention in 2016/17, were ordered detained.
- The detention rate for Indigenous offenders was 97% in 2016/17 compared to 98% for White offenders. Ten (10) Black offenders, seven (7) offenders in the Other category and one (1) Asian offender were detained in 2016/17. Two (2) Indigenous offenders, one (1) Asian offender and one (1) White offender were released on one chance statutory release.
- In 2016/17, 97% of male offenders referred for detention were detained and 3% were released on one chance statutory release. No female offenders were referred for detention in 2016/17. In the last five years, 19 women were referred for detention (11 were Indigenous) and all were detained.
- In 2016/17, the Board conducted 36 subsequent annual detention reviews and confirmed detention in 86% of cases, compared to 219 cases in 2015/16 with a confirmation rate of 93%. The drop in cases is related to C-479, which increased the ineligibility period for some violent offenders from one to two years for subsequent detention reviews.
- In the last five years, the Board conducted 1,145 subsequent annual detention reviews, confirming detention in 95% of cases.

## LONG-TERM SUPERVISION

[Tables 95-99](#)

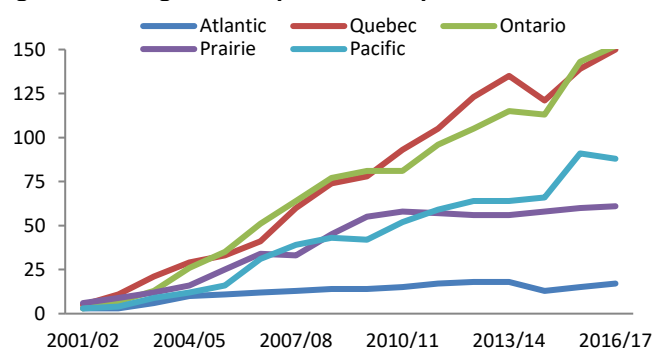
The court, upon application by the crown prosecutor, may impose a long-term supervision order (LTSO), not exceeding ten years, if it is satisfied that it would be appropriate to impose a sentence of two years or more for the offence of which the offender had been convicted, there is substantial risk that the offender will reoffend, and there is a reasonable possibility of eventual control of the risk in the community.

The Board may establish conditions for the long-term supervision of an offender that are considered reasonable and necessary in order to protect society and to facilitate the successful reintegration of the offender into society. A long-term supervision order, unlike other forms of conditional release, cannot be revoked by the Board. However, the Board can recommend that charges be laid under the *Criminal Code* if the offender has demonstrated by his/her behaviour that he/she presents a substantial risk to the community because of a failure to comply with one or more conditions.

- On April 9, 2017, 846 offenders had long-term offender designations, which amounts to 3.7% of the total offender population. Of those, 321 offenders with long-term offender designations were still incarcerated; 56 were on statutory release and one was on day parole prior to the commencement of their LTSOs; 455 were in the community under long-term supervision orders and 13 had been deported.

Since 2000, when the first offender was released on a long-term supervision order, the long-term population in the community has been constantly increasing reaching 468 in 2016/17. Thirty-one (31) offenders were released at warrant expiry on long-term supervision orders in 2016/17 and 24 were released on long-term supervision orders after reaching warrant expiry on conditional release.

**Figure 21. Long-Term Supervision Population**



- The long-term supervision population increased in four regions in 2016/17: the Atlantic (+2), Quebec (+13), Ontario (+9) and Prairie (+1) regions and decreased in the Pacific region (-3).
- On April 9, 2017, 65% of federal offenders on long-term supervision were those sentenced for schedule I-sex offences, 33% were those sentenced for schedule I-non-sex offences and two percent (2%), sentenced for non-scheduled offences.
- Twenty-seven percent (27%) of offenders on LTSOs were Indigenous, compared to one percent (1%) of Asian offenders, five percent (5%) of Black offenders, 62% of White offenders and four percent (4%) of offenders in the Other category.
- The Board rendered 580 decisions for offenders on long-term supervision orders in 2016/17, a 20% decrease compared to the previous year. This decrease is associated with a policy change in 2015/16, which amended the Board's authority to impose residency orders on long-term supervision to a maximum duration of 365 days from 180 days.

- Following the policy change, the number of post-release residency conditions imposed and prolonged for offenders with long-term supervision orders decreased 43% in 2016/17. A small decrease was also reported in the pre-release category (-14). The total number of residency conditions imposed on long-term supervision orders decreased to 250 (-39%) compared to 2015/16. In other words, while the Board made fewer decisions to impose residency conditions, residency orders were overall for longer periods of time (up to a year).

## APPEALS

[Tables 100-107](#)

Within the Board, the Appeal Division is responsible for re-examining, upon application by an offender, certain decisions made by the Board.

The Appeal Division's role is to ensure that the law and the Board's policies are respected, that the rules of fundamental justice are adhered to, and that Board decisions are reasonable and based upon relevant and reliable information. It reviews the decision-making process to confirm that it was fair and that procedural safeguards were respected.

### APPEAL APPLICATIONS

- In 2016/17, the Appeal Division received a total of 539 applications to appeal federal and provincial conditional release decisions and accepted 457 applications for processing (85%).
- By comparison, in 2015/16, the Appeal Division received a total of 624 applications to appeal federal and provincial conditional release decisions and accepted 520 applications for processing (83%).
- The number of federal appeal applications received in 2016/17 increased in the Atlantic (+10) and Pacific (+3) regions and decreased in the Quebec (-40), Ontario (-48) and Prairie (-14) regions.
- The number of provincial appeal applications received in 2016/17 increased in the Pacific region (+9) and decreased in the Atlantic (-3) and Prairie (-2) regions.
- Of the 431 federal appeal applications accepted for processing in 2016/17, 20 were cancelled and five were withdrawn, leaving 406 federal applications to be processed. Of the 26 provincial appeal applications accepted for processing, one was withdrawn, leaving 25 applications to be processed.

### APPEAL DECISIONS

- In 2016/17, the Appeal Division rendered 657 decisions on 515 cases.
- The Appeal Division modified the decision in 132 appeal cases which resulted in a new hearing ordered in 102 cases, a new review ordered in 28 cases and modified special conditions in two cases. The grounds for modifying 131 of 132 cases fall into the following categories in the table below. In the remaining one case, a new review was ordered following a split vote.

Risk  
assessment

Cases where the Board failed to provide adequate analysis or rationale (in part or in whole) of the offender's risk of reoffending during the supervision period; failed to provide sufficient written reasons to explain its decision; or failed to reconcile discordant information on file.

22

Duty to provide reasons	Cases where the Board did not provide, or failed to provide clear reasoning as to why its risk analysis led to the specific conclusion; did not provide, or failed to provide a clear analysis of how it weighted relevant information to justify its decision.	18
Jurisdiction	Cases where the Board rendered a decision outside its legal mandate (i.e. considering pre-release information in a post-release review).	1
Erroneous and incomplete information	Cases where the Board relied on erroneous and incomplete information or failed to consider relevant information, which had been a determining factor in the Board's decision.	11
Breach of policy	Cases where the Board failed to apply appropriate Parole Board of Canada policy.	20
Reasonable apprehension of bias	Cases where the comments or behaviour of the Board members toward an offender would lead an (average) reasonable person to believe that the Board members would not make a fair, unbiased decision.	4
Sharing of information	Cases where the Board did not share or failed to share case information with an offender (in part or in whole) within the legally established timeframe resulting in the offender not being able to respond to this information.	2
Information issues	Cases where the Board failed to ensure that the file information was reliable and persuasive.	1
Right to be heard	Cases where an offender was not given an opportunity to respond to file information (orally or in writing); where the Board failed to consider the offender's oral or written representations (in part or whole); or where the Board failed to indicate it had considered the offender's representations. It includes cases of hearings conducted in a language which is not the offender's first language.	45
Error of law	Cases where the Board failed to apply appropriate legal criteria for risk assessment or for the imposition of special conditions.	7

## APPEAL DECISION TRENDS

- In 2016/17, the number of federal appeal decisions rendered by the Board increased to 627 (+4%), and the number of the provincial appeal decisions increased to 30 (from 17) when compared to the previous year.
- In 2016/17, the Board rendered more day parole (230; +11%), full parole (178; +8%) and statutory release (170; +21%) appeal decisions compared to the previous year. Detention appeal decisions decreased (-7), as well as UTA appeal decisions (-6). There were nine more ETA appeal decisions in 2016/17 compared to 2015/16.
- Proportionately more ETA (5%) and statutory release (26%) appeal decisions were rendered in 2016/17, while the proportions decreased for detention (4%) and UTA (3%) appeal decisions. The proportion of day parole and full parole appeal decisions remained the same (35% and 27%).

- Compared to the previous year, the number of federal appeal decisions increased in 2016/17 for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (+40%), those serving sentences for schedule II offences (+4%) and non-scheduled offences (+23%). The number of appeal decisions decreased for offenders serving sentences for murder (-19%) and offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (-1%).
- Of the 627 federal appeal decisions rendered in 2016/17, 75% of the initial decisions were affirmed, in 25% of cases a new review/hearing was ordered and in two cases a change of condition was ordered. By comparison, in 2015/16, 82% of federal initial decisions appealed were affirmed and a new review/hearing was ordered in 18% of cases; a change of condition was ordered in one case.
- Of the 30 provincial appeal decisions rendered in 2016/17, 24 initial decisions were affirmed (80%), a new review/hearing was ordered in five cases (17%) and a change of condition was ordered in one case.
- In 2016/17, 88% of all federal decisions rendered by the Board were appealable. By comparison, 89% of federal decisions in 2015/16 were appealable. The number of appealable decisions in 2016/17 decreased 2% (to 18,852).
- In 2016/17, the federal appeal rate increased slightly by 0.17 of a percentage point to 3.33% from the previous year's rate of 3.15%. Detention and temporary absence decisions remained the most likely to be appealed, while statutory release decisions remained the least likely to be appealed.
- The provincial appeal rate increased 1.5 percentage point to 3.6% in 2016/17 from 2.2% in 2015/16. Among provincial appeals, day parole decisions were slightly more likely to be appealed than full parole release decisions.

## CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: PERFORMANCE

According to the CCRA [s.102](#), the Parole Board of Canada may grant parole based on two key considerations: 1) the offender will not, by reoffending, present an undue risk to society before the expiration according to law of the sentence the offender is serving; and 2) the release of the offender will contribute to the protection of society by facilitating the reintegration of the offender into society as a law-abiding citizen<sup>vi</sup>. In the determination of all cases, the protection of society is the paramount consideration for the Board (CCRA, [s.100.1](#)).

The Board's performance indicators measure whether offenders who have been granted parole successfully complete their supervision periods in the community and do not reoffend, violently or non-violently, before and after warrant expiry. When compared with offenders who were released on statutory release, parole is considered the most effective form of conditional release. This section provides information on the performance of offenders on conditional release and after sentence completion based on the following indicators: 1) time under supervision, 2) rates of conviction, 3) outcome rates, and 4) post-warrant expiry readmissions.

### TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

[Tables 108-114](#)

The study of the average length of supervision periods provides a useful context to the discussion of performance indicators, particularly in relation to outcomes. This section offers a more in-depth look at the length of supervision periods for offenders serving determinate sentences.

- Over the last five years, the average length of federal supervision periods for federal offenders serving determinate sentences was 4.7 months for day parole, 23.4 months for full parole and 7.1 months for statutory release.
- Indigenous offenders serving determinate sentences had the shortest supervision periods on day parole, full parole and on statutory release, while Asian offenders had the longest day parole and statutory release supervision periods, and offenders in the Other category had the longest full parole supervision periods over the last five years.
- Over the last five years, female offenders had shorter federal supervision periods than male offenders. They also had their day parole and statutory release supervision periods revoked earlier than male offenders, either for a breach of condition or with a violent offence.
- Given the differences in the average lengths of federal supervision periods, it takes longer for offenders to successfully complete full parole rather than day parole or statutory release. Over the last five years, 90% of day parole supervision periods and 48% of statutory release supervision periods were successfully completed in the first six months (that is, completed without any revocation) compared to less than one percent of full parole supervision periods that were successfully completed within six months of release. The majority of federal full parole supervision periods that were successfully completed by offenders serving determinate sentences (86%) were over a year long.
- Fifty-six percent (56%) of statutory release supervision periods revoked with a violent offence in the last five years were revoked within six months of release compared to 12% of federal full parole supervision periods revoked with a violent offence in the same time frame.

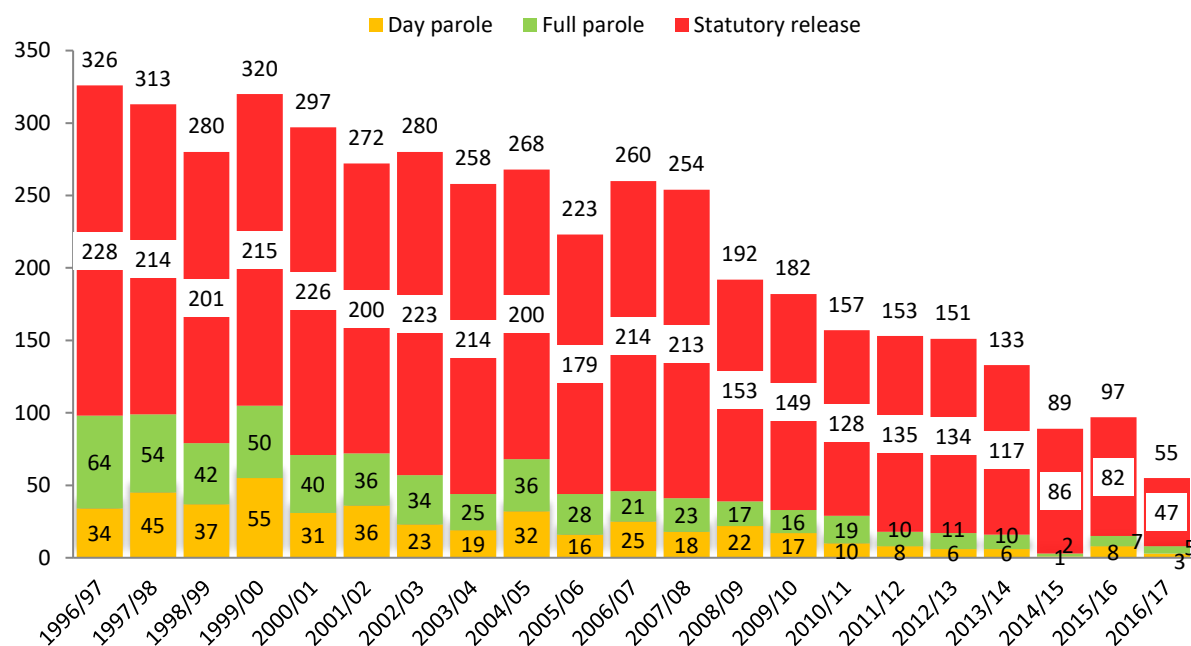
## CONVICTIONS

[Tables 115-118](#)

Rates of conviction are another useful indicator when assessing the performance of offenders on conditional release.

In reviewing the rates of conviction information, it should be noted that the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts. The Parole Board of Canada adjusts its rates of conviction accordingly.

**Figure 22. Convictions for Violent Offences on Federal Conditional Release**

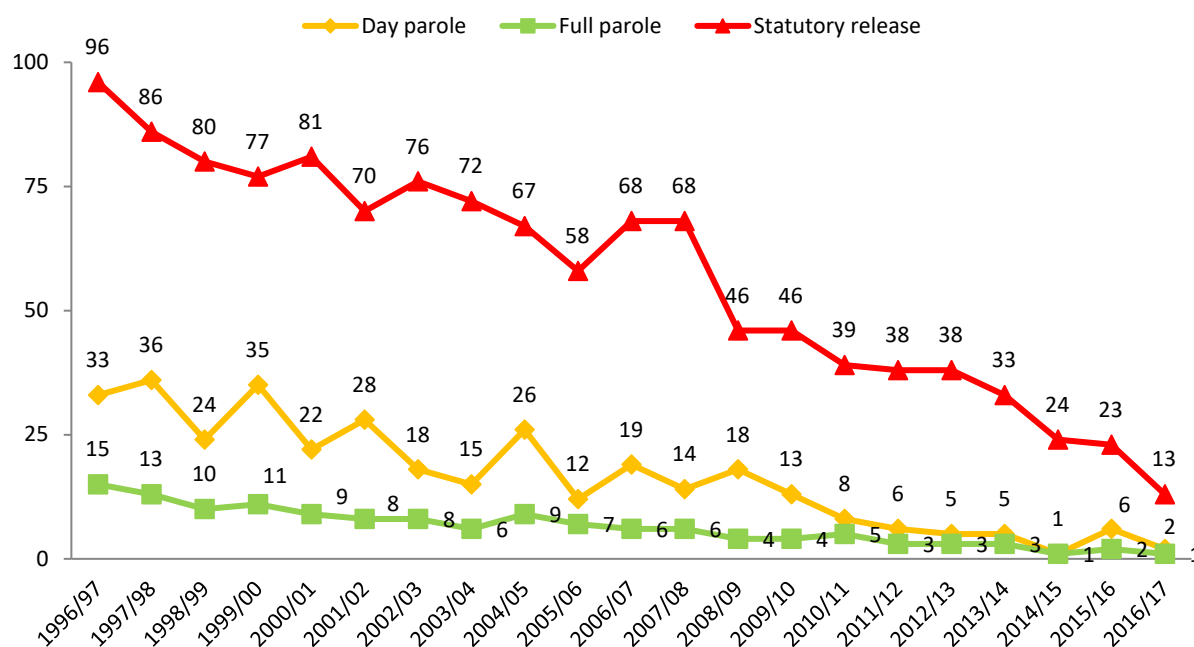


**Note:** The year 2016/17 is shown, but not used in calculations, because the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts.

- Over the last ten years (between 2006/07 and 2015/16), the number of convictions for a violent offence decreased 63% for offenders on federal conditional release (from 260 in 2006/07 to 97 in 2015/16). Day parolees averaged 12 convictions for violent offences annually and full parolees, 14 convictions, compared to 141 by offenders on statutory release.
- Over the last ten years (between 2006/07 and 2015/16), convictions for violent offences on statutory release accounted for 85% of all convictions by offenders on federal conditional release.

A look at the rates of conviction for violent offences per 1,000 supervised offenders provides a more comprehensive picture of offenders' performance on conditional release.

**Figure 23. Rates of Conviction for Violent Offences per 1,000 Supervised Offenders**



**Note:** The year 2016/17 is shown but not used in calculations, because the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts.

- Over the last ten years (between 2006/07 and 2015/16), offenders on statutory release were more than eleven times more likely to commit a violent offence during their supervision periods than offenders on full parole, and four and a half times more likely to commit a violent offence than offenders on day parole.
- Over the past five years (from 2011/12 to 2015/16), offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence on each type of conditional release, whereas offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences were the least likely to be convicted of a violent offence on day parole and statutory release and offenders serving sentences for murder were the least likely to be convicted of a violent offence on full parole.
- Over the same five-year period, Indigenous offenders were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence on full parole and statutory release, while White offenders were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence on day parole. Asian offenders were the least likely to be convicted of a violent offence on statutory release and offenders in the Other category were the least likely to be convicted of a violent offence on day and full parole.
- In the last five years (from 2011/12 to 2015/16), convictions for violent offences on conditional release decreased in all regions. The Quebec and Prairie regions accounted for the majority of all convictions in the last five years.

**OUTCOME**[Tables 119-152](#)

Outcome rates provide information on the performance of offenders on conditional release from the start of the supervision period until the end of the supervision period. Supervision periods end in one of three ways:

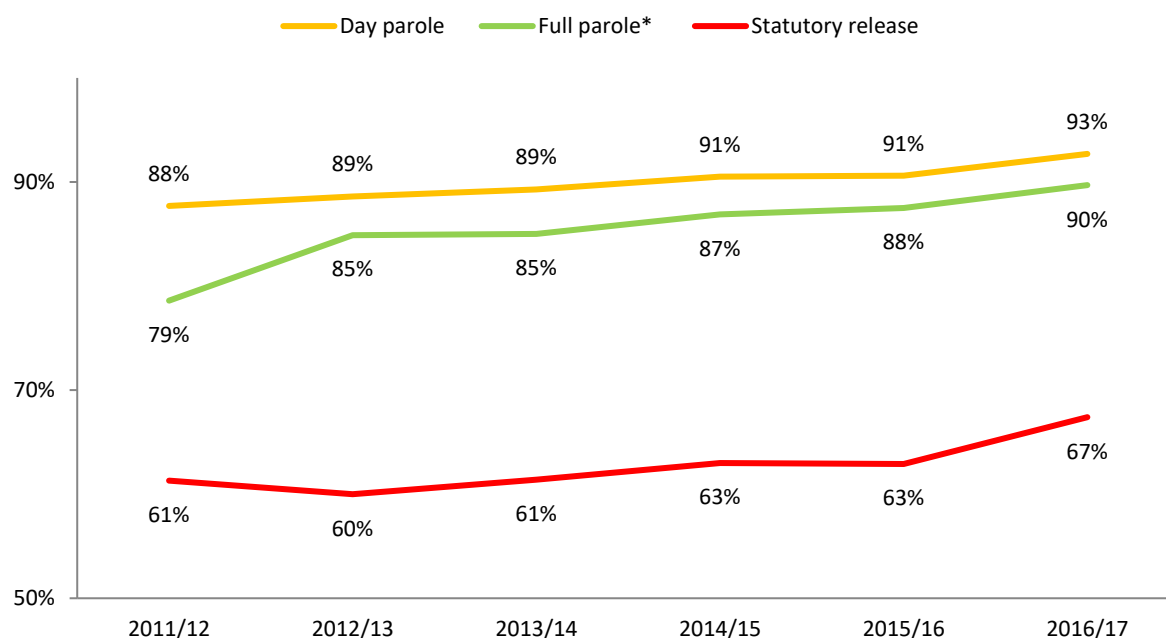
**Successful completion<sup>vii</sup>—supervision periods that are completed without a breach of condition or a new offence;**

**Revocation for breach of condition—a positive intervention, which reduces the risk of reoffending;**

**Revocation with offence—a negative end to the supervision period, which results in a new conviction<sup>viii</sup>.**

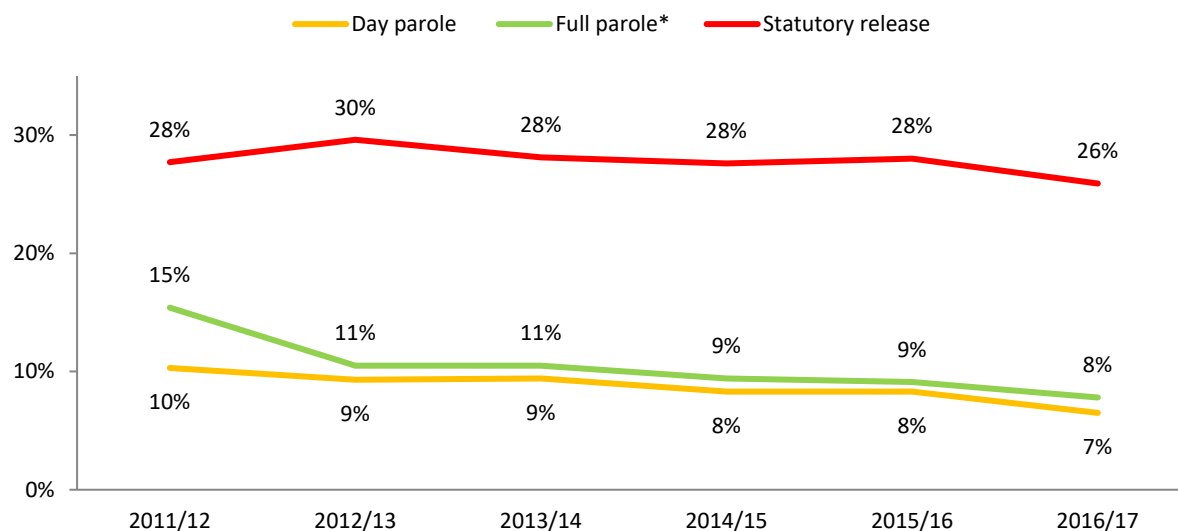
The factors influencing outcomes are diverse and complex. However, there are strong and persistent indicators that offenders released on parole as a result of a rigorous risk-assessment are more likely to successfully complete their supervision periods than offenders released on statutory release.

In reviewing the outcome rate information, it should be noted that the number of revocations with offence will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts. The Parole Board of Canada adjusts its revocation with offence rates when offenders are convicted for new offences that occurred during their supervision period.

**Figure 24. Successful Completion Rates on Federal Conditional Release**

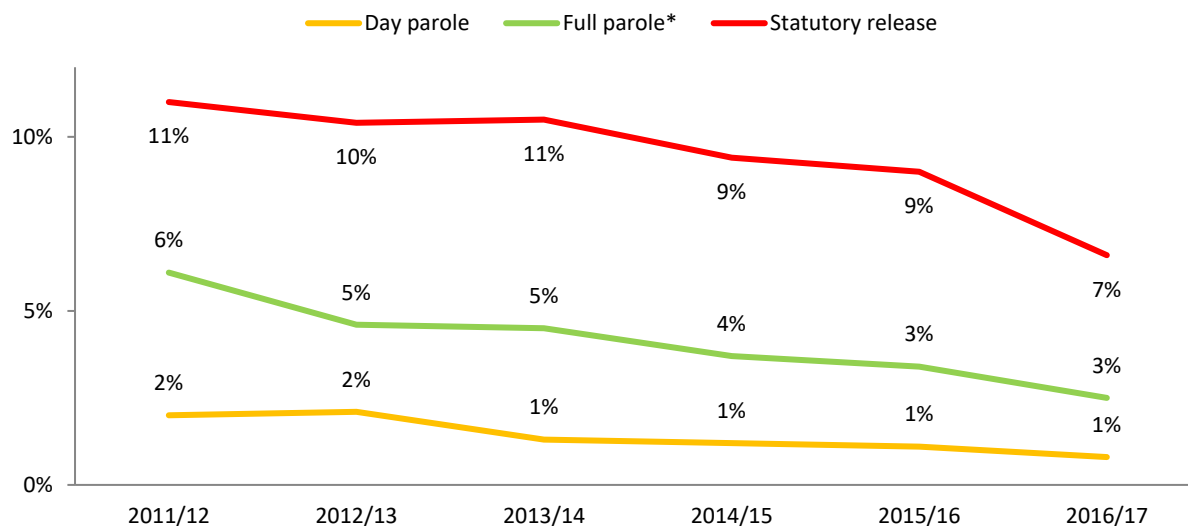
\*Includes determinate sentences only.

- In 2016/17, the successful completion rates increased on federal day parole (to 93%), federal full parole (to 90%) and on statutory release (to 67%).
- When compared with the successful completion rate of full parole supervision periods, the successful completion rates of statutory release supervision periods were not only significantly lower, but the statutory release supervision periods were shorter. Over the last five years, 48% of all successfully completed statutory releases were less than six months compared with less than one percent of successfully completed full parole supervision periods. The majority of successfully completed supervision periods on full parole (86%) were for periods of more than one year.
- During the five-year period (between 2012/13 and 2016/17), the successful completion rate on federal regular full parole was on average 3.5 percentage points lower than the rate on full parole APR.

**Figure 25. Revocation for Breach of Condition Rates on Federal Conditional Release**

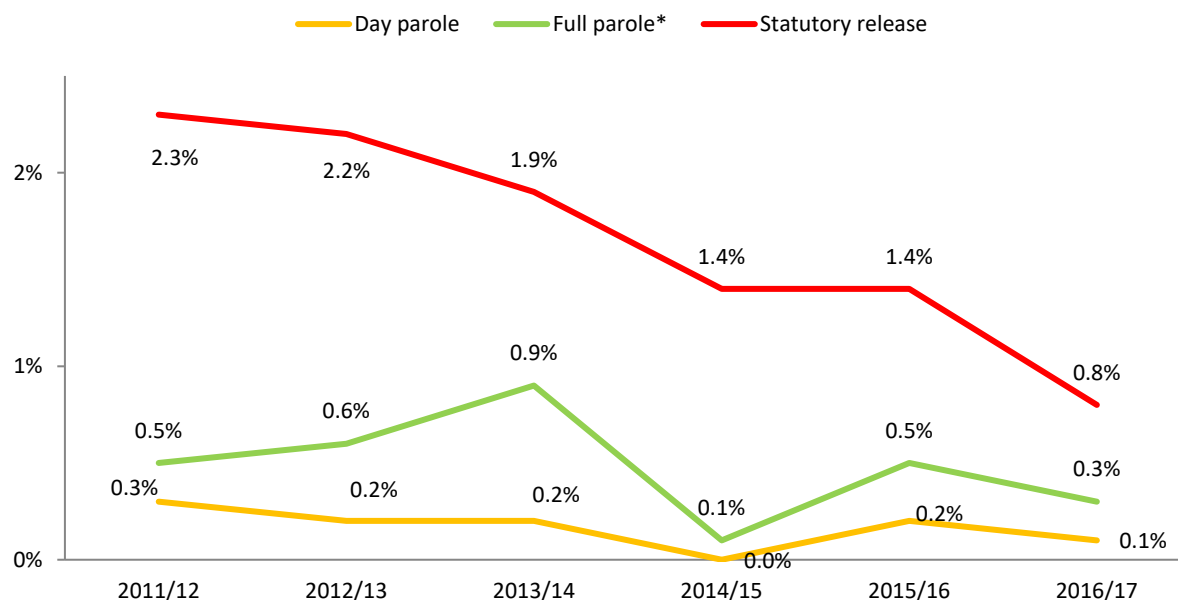
\*Includes determinate sentences only.

- Over the last five years, the revocation for breach of condition rates on federal day and full parole have been generally decreasing.
- Offenders released on statutory release were far more likely to have had their releases revoked because of a breach of condition than offenders on day parole or full parole during each of the last five years.

**Figure 26. Total Revocation with Offence Rates on Federal Conditional Release**

\*Includes determinate sentences only.

- Over the last five years, the total revocation with offence rates decreased for all federal conditional release supervision populations. During the same period, the rates for statutory release were on average seven times higher than the rates of federal day parole and more than twice the rates of federal full parole.

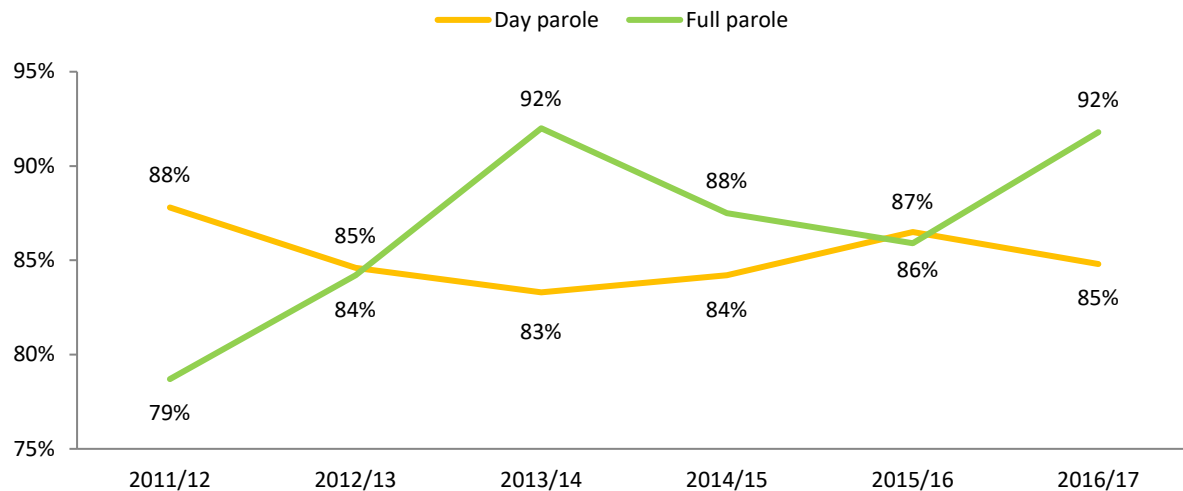
**Figure 27. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates on Federal Conditional Release**

\*Includes determinate sentences only.

- Over the last five years, the revocation with violent offence rates were, on average, ten and a half times higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on federal day parole and three times higher than for offenders on federal full parole. The rates of revocation with a violent offence for statutory release have been declining in the last five years.
- When comparing the rates, it should be noted that the revocation with violent offence rates on statutory release were not just higher than those for full parole supervision periods, they also occurred earlier. Fifteen percent (15%) of statutory release supervision periods revoked with a violent offence between 2012/13 and 2016/17 were revoked in the first three months, while no full parole supervision period was revoked with a violent offence in the first three months during the same time period.
- Of the federal day parole supervision periods that had been revoked with a violent offence in the last five years, 5% were revoked in the first three months. The average length of day parole supervision periods in the last five years was under five months.

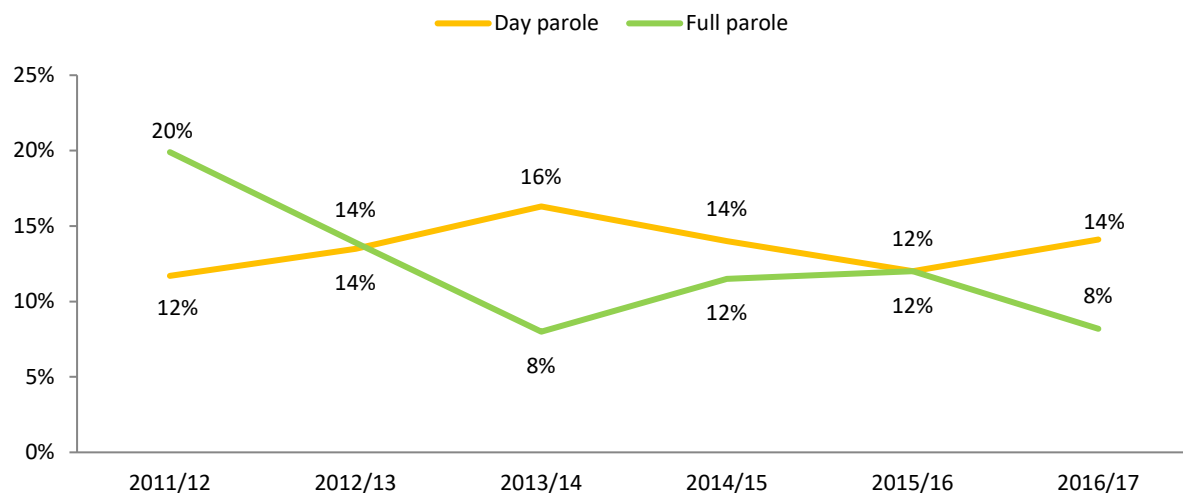
Outcomes on provincial day and full parole supervision periods demonstrated a similar picture to the outcomes of federal day and full parole.

**Figure 28. Successful Completion Rates on Provincial Parole**

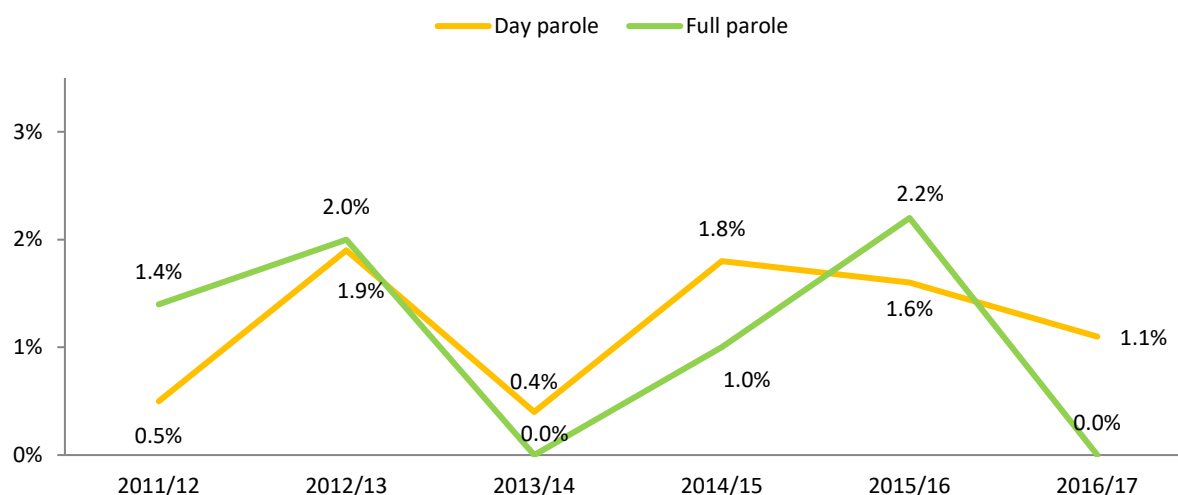


- Over the last five years, the successful completion rates for offenders on provincial day and full parole have been fluctuating. In 2016/17, the successful completion rate decreased two percentage points on provincial day parole (to 85%) and increased six percentage points on provincial full parole (to 92%).

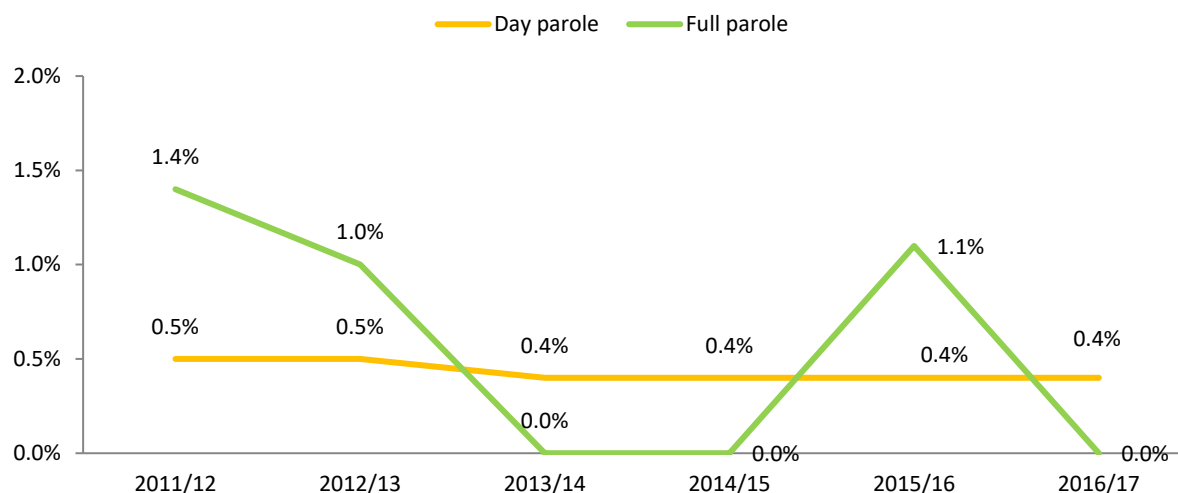
**Figure 29. Revocation for Breach of Condition Rates on Provincial Parole**



- In three of the last five years, provincial day parolees were more likely to have their paroles revoked due to a breach of condition than provincial full parolees were.

**Figure 30. Total Revocation with Offence Rates on Provincial Parole**

- Over the last five years, the total revocation with offence rates for provincial day parole were relatively stable under 2%, while the rate for provincial full parole was above 2% in 2015/16, but decreased to zero in 2016/17.

**Figure 31. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates on Provincial Parole**

- Very few provincial offenders have had their paroles revoked because of violent reoffending during the last five years. Five offenders on provincial day parole and two offenders on provincial full parole were convicted of a violent offence in the last five years.

## OUTCOME ON DAY PAROLE

### FEDERAL DAY PAROLE

- In 2016/17, the successful completion rate on federal day parole was 2.1 percentage points higher at 92.7% than in 2015/16.
- The successful completion rate on federal regular day parole for offenders serving determinate sentences for non-violent offences (schedule II and non-scheduled offences) was on average 9 percentage points lower when averaged over the last five years (between 2012/13 and 2016/17) than the rate for federal day parole APR (90% and 99% respectively).
- In 2016/17, offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences had the highest successful completion rate (98%) on federal day parole, while offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences had the lowest (90%).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders were the least likely to successfully complete federal day parole (87%), while Asian offenders were the most likely (96%).
- Over the last five years, there was no difference in the successful completion rates on federal day parole between male and female offenders (90.4% each).
- In 2016/17, the successful completion rate on federal day parole increased in all regions (Atlantic to 85%, Quebec to 97%, Ontario to 97%, Prairies to 87% and Pacific to 93%).
- The rate of violent reoffending on federal day parole has been very low in the last five years, averaging 0.1%. Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences accounted for almost half of all revocations with a violent offence on federal day parole (11 out of 24).
- In the last five years, Asian and White offenders averaged a 0.2% revocation with a violent offence rate, compared to 0.1% for Indigenous and Black offenders. There were no revocations with a violent offence for offenders in the Other category. White offenders accounted for the majority of all revocations with a violent offence on federal day parole (19 out of 24).
- The revocation with violent offence rate on federal day parole in the last five years was slightly higher for male offenders than female offenders (0.2% and 0.1% respectively).
- By region, the rates of violent reoffending on federal day parole have been fluctuating in the last five years. All regions averaged a rate of 0.2% with the exception of the Prairie region, where the rate was slightly lower at 0.1%.

## PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE

- In 2016/17, the successful completion rate on provincial day parole decreased to 85% (from 87%) compared to the previous year. The rates decreased in the Atlantic (to 80%) and Pacific regions (to 83%) and remained the same in the Prairie region (at 95%).
- Over the last five years (between 2012/13 and 2016/17), offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences and those serving sentences for schedule II offences reported the highest successful completion rates on provincial day parole (94%), while offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, the lowest (79%).
- The rates of violent reoffending on provincial day parole have been very low in the last five years: three offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and two offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences had their day paroles revoked because of a violent offence in the last five years.

## OUTCOME ON FULL PAROLE

Outcome on full parole is measured separately for offenders serving determinate sentences and for offenders serving indeterminate sentences. Indeterminate sentences are considered 'successful completions' for statistical purposes when the offender dies. For this reason, these cases are shown separately from those of offenders serving determinate sentences.

### FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: DETERMINATE SENTENCES

- In 2016/17, the successful completion rate on federal full parole for offenders serving determinate sentences increased 2.2 percentage points (to 88%) compared to 2015/16.
- Over the last five years (between 2012/13 and 2016/17), the successful completion rate on federal full parole was on average 3 percentage points higher for non-violent offenders released on federal full parole APR than those non-violent offenders released on regular full parole (89%; 86%).
- In 2016/17, the successful completion rate improved for all offence types. Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences reported the highest successful completion rate (96%) and offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, the lowest (87%).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported the lowest successful completion rate on federal full parole (80%), while Asian offenders, the highest (91%).
- Over the last five years, female offenders reported a higher successful completion rate on federal full parole (90%) than male offenders (86%).
- In 2016/17, the successful completion rate increased in the Quebec (to 95%), Ontario (to 93%) and Prairie (to 89%) regions and decreased in the Atlantic (to 81%) and Pacific (to 85%) regions when compared to the previous year.
- The rates of violent reoffending on federal full parole have been decreasing in the last five years, averaging 0.5%. Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences accounted for almost half of all revocations with a violent offence on federal full parole in the last five years (12 out of 25).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported the highest revocation with a violent offence rate on federal full parole (1.3%) compared to White offenders (0.5%). No Asian offenders and offenders in the Other category had their federal full paroles revoked because of a violent offence in the last five years. The rate for Black offenders was 0.4%.
- No female offenders serving determinate sentences on federal full parole had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence in the last five years.
- By region, the rate of violent reoffending has been fluctuating in the last five years. The five-year average rate has been the highest in the Quebec region (0.7%) and the lowest in the Ontario region (0.3%).

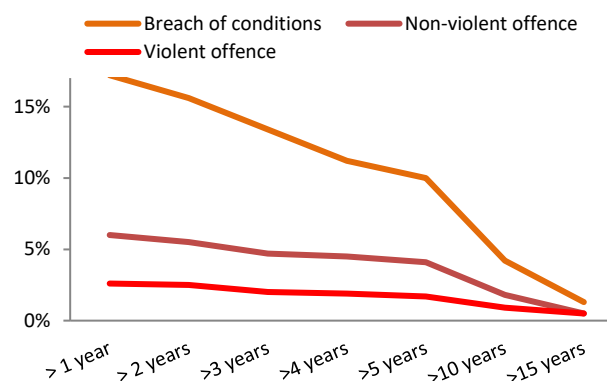
## FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

Reporting on outcomes of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences was reviewed in detail and now only includes supervision periods which started on or after April 1, 1994. This differs from previous reports, where all federal full parole supervision periods were tracked that ended between 1994/95 and the report's year-end regardless of whether they started before or after April 1, 1994. The current approach is methodologically more rigorous.

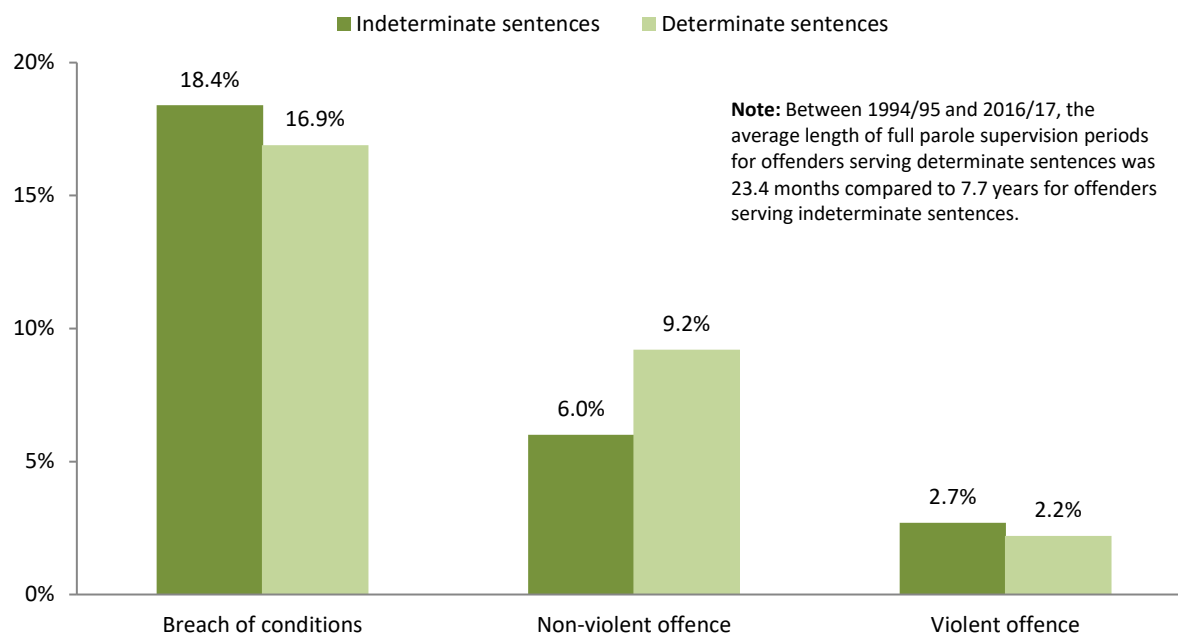
- Between 1994/95 and 2016/17, 1,798 offenders serving indeterminate sentences had been released on full parole, completing a total of 2,261 federal full parole supervision periods. As of April 9, 2017, 55% of the supervision periods were still active (supervised), 5% of the supervision periods that were active were for offenders who had been deported or extradited, 13% had ended because the offender had died while on parole, 18% were revoked for a breach of condition, 6% were revoked as the result of a non-violent offence, and 3% were revoked as the result of a violent offence.
- The average length of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences was 7.7 years.

- Over the last 23 years, the majority of revocations for breach of condition and revocations with offence for offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole occurred within the first five years of the federal full parole supervision periods, and the number of revocations gradually decreases afterward. Thus, the likelihood of having a supervision period revoked drops significantly the longer the offender is on full parole.

**Figure 32. Revocation Rates on Federal Full Parole for Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences (between 1994/95 and 2016/17)**



- Over the last 23 years, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 1.5 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new offence.
- Over the same time period, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 4.9 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence. The ratio increases for those offenders who were on full parole for over five years (6.9).

**Figure 33. Comparison of Revocation Rates on Federal Full Parole (between 1994/95 and 2016/17)**

- Compared to offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 8% more likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a breach of condition, and 19% more likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a new violent offence for federal supervision periods completed between 1994/95 and 2016/17.
- However, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 53% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a new non-violent offence than offenders serving determinate sentences during the same time period.
- Over the last 23 years (between 1994/95 and 2016/17), 61 federal full parole supervision periods were revoked with a violent offence for offenders serving indeterminate sentences, compared to 778 federal full paroles revoked with a violent offence for offenders serving determinate sentences.

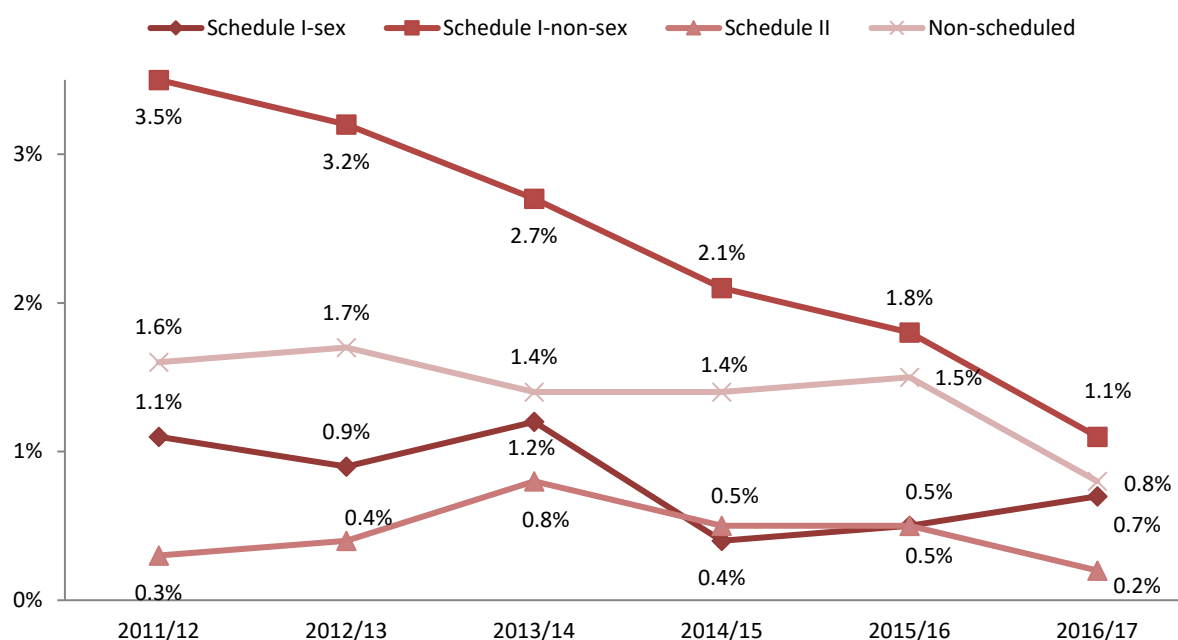
## PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE

- Over the last five years, the successful completion rate on provincial full parole averaged 88%. The rate was 92% in 2016/17.
- The successful completion rate on provincial full parole increased in the Atlantic (to 92%), Prairie (to 90%) and Pacific (to 92%) regions in 2016/17 compared to the previous year.
- Very few provincial offenders have had their full paroles revoked because of a violent offence. Over the last five years, one offender serving a sentence for a schedule I-non-sex offence and one offender serving a sentence for a non-scheduled offence, both males, had their provincial full paroles revoked with a violent offence.

## OUTCOME ON STATUTORY RELEASE

- In 2016/17, the successful completion rate on statutory release increased to 67% compared to 2015/16.
- In 2016/17, the successful completion rate on statutory release increased slightly for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (to 64%), and was the lowest rate. The rate also increased for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (to 75%), and offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (to 65%). The rate decreased slightly for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (to 78%), remaining the highest rate.
- Over the last five years (between 2012/13 and 2016/17), Indigenous offenders reported the lowest successful completion rate on statutory release (53%) and Asian offenders, the highest (78%).
- Female offenders were more likely to successfully complete their statutory releases in the last five years (68%) than male offenders (63%).
- In 2016/17, the successful completion rates increased in the Quebec (to 75%), Ontario (to 75%), Prairie (to 58%) and Pacific (to 69%) regions and decreased in the Atlantic region (to 61%).

Figure 34. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates on Statutory Release



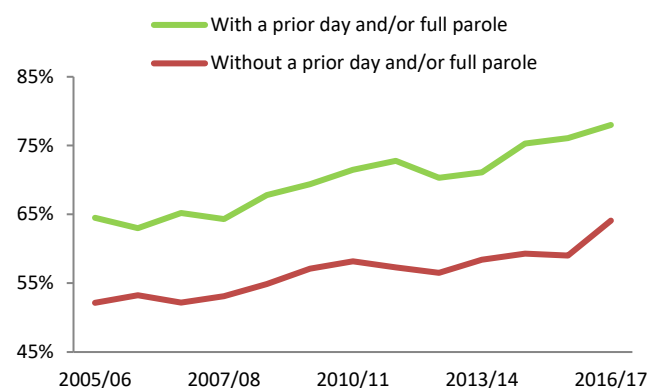
- The revocation with violent offence rates on statutory release have been fluctuating in the last five years for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences under one percent, the lowest rates.
- Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences had the highest revocation with violent offence rates in each of the last five years. They accounted for 69% of all revocations with violent offence on statutory release in the last five years.

- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders had the highest revocation with violent offence rate on statutory release (1.8%), and offenders in the Other category, the lowest (0.5%).
- Male offenders were more likely to be revoked with a violent offence on statutory release in the last five years (1.6%) than female offenders (0.5%).
- Over the last five years, the revocation with violent offence rates were above the national average of 1.6% in the Quebec (2.0%) and Pacific (2.0%) regions and below the national average in the Atlantic (1.3%) and Ontario (0.7%) regions. The rate in the Prairie region was the same as the national average.

Over the last ten years (between 2007/08 and 2016/17), the successful completion rate on statutory release for offenders who had a day and/or full parole supervision period prior to a statutory release supervision period on the same sentence was on average 13% higher than the rate for offenders who had no prior parole supervision period (71% v. 57%, rounded values).

This finding is applicable, although to a different extent, to all offence types, races and genders.

**Figure 35. Successful Completion Rates on Statutory Release With and Without a Prior Day and/or Full Parole on the Same Sentence**



Two possible explanations for this are:

1. Offenders that had a day or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release are less likely to reoffend and this is part of the reason they had the prior parole supervision periods.
2. Offenders that had a day or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release have benefited from their time in the community (i.e. programs and support in the community) and are thus more likely to successfully complete statutory release.

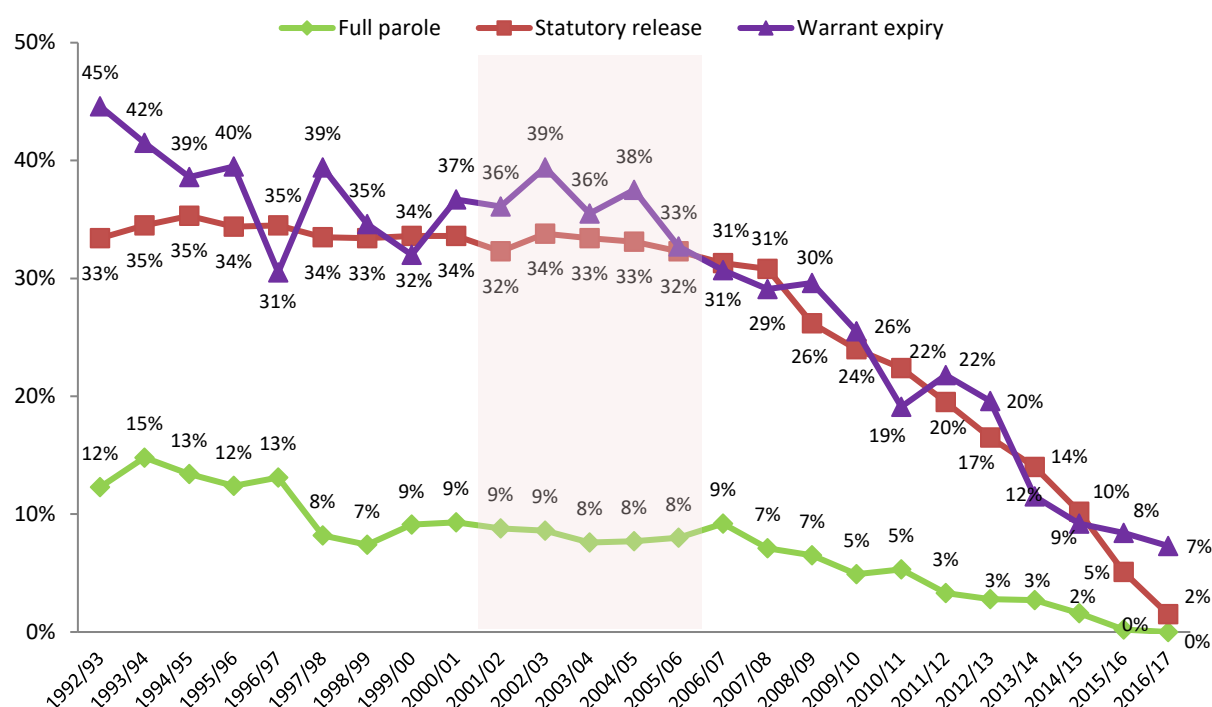
The difference between offenders serving sentences on statutory release who had a prior day and/or full parole supervision period on the same sentence and those who did not is also significant for the revocation with violent offence rates. Over the last ten years (between 2007/08 and 2016/17), the rate of violent reoffending on statutory release for offenders who had a prior day and/or full parole supervision period prior to a statutory release supervision period on the same sentence was 1.6% compared to 2.5% for those offenders who did not have a prior day and/or full parole supervision period. While a 0.9 percentage point difference seems small, it is nevertheless meaningful: it stands for 906 more violent offences that were reported for offenders on statutory release who did not have a prior day and/or full parole supervision period compared to those offenders who did.

## POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION

[Tables 153-165](#)

The post-warrant expiry readmission analysis provides an important insight into the offender's ability in the long term to live a crime-free life in the community after completion of his or her sentence. This information is useful for strategic planning and assessment of the effectiveness of the law, policy and operations.

**Figure 36. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rates**



- Ten to fifteen years after sentence completion (for sentences completed between 2001/02 and 2005/06), 27% of federal offenders had returned on a federal sentence as of March 31, 2017.
- Over the long-term (for sentences completed between 2001/02 and 2005/06), offenders released at warrant expiry were over four times more likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence than offenders who completed their sentences on full parole. Offenders released on statutory release were only slightly less likely to be readmitted on a federal sentence after their sentence completion than offenders released at warrant expiry.
- When looking at the readmission rate for a violent offence (for sentences completed between 2001/02 and 2005/06), offenders released at warrant expiry were more than thirteen times more likely to return to a federal institution because of a new violent offence than offenders who completed their sentences on full parole, and over one and a half times more likely than offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release.

- Over the long term (for sentences completed between 2001/02 and 2005/06), offenders who completed their sentences on full parole were more likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence for a non-violent offence than a violent offence, while offenders released at warrant expiry and those who completed their sentences on statutory release were more likely to be readmitted for having committed a violent offence than a non-violent offence.
- Over the long term (for sentences completed between 2001/02 and 2005/06), offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who completed their sentences either on full parole, statutory release or were released at warrant expiry, were the most likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence, and sex offenders were the least likely.
- Over the long term, of offenders who completed their sentences either on full parole, statutory release or were released at warrant expiry, Indigenous offenders were the most likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence.

**Figure 37. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rate by Offence Type (for sentences completed between 2001/02 and 2005/06) (%)**

Offence Type	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Warrant Expiry
Schedule I-sex	3.0	12.1	25.2
Schedule I-non-sex	7.2	33.1	43.3
Schedule II	7.6	28.9	43.8*
Non-Scheduled	12.5	44.4	51.1*

\* Low numbers.

**Figure 38. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rate by Region (for sentences completed between 2001/02 and 2005/06) (%)**

Region	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Warrant Expiry
Atlantic	11.4	35.7	37.8
Quebec	7.7	34.4	45.9
Ontario	7.3	31.6	28.6
Prairie	9.2	31.3	38.6
Pacific	5.5	34.8	28.8

- During the same time period, offenders from the Atlantic region who completed their sentences on either full parole (11%) or statutory release (36%) had the highest rates of readmission on a federal sentence, as did offenders who were released at warrant expiry in the Quebec region (46%). The lowest rates were reported in the Pacific region for offenders who completed their sentences on full parole (6%), in the Prairie region for offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release (31%) and in the Ontario region for offenders who were released at warrant expiry (29%).

## CONDITIONAL RELEASE OPENNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

[Tables 166-171](#)

The Parole Board of Canada is responsible under the CCRA for the provision of information to victims of crime and assistance to those who wish to observe PBC hearings or to gain access to the decision registry. Effectiveness in these areas of service and support is a crucial part of the Board's efforts to be accountable to the public and to build credibility and understanding of the conditional release program.

On June 13, 2012, Bill C-10 entrenched in law the right of victims to present a statement at parole hearings, previously a matter of PBC policy.

On April 23, 2015, Bill C-32, the *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights*, created and strengthened a set of rights for victims (rights to protection, participation, restitution and access to information). In relation to conditional release, victims received a wider access to information about the offender who harmed them, a right to obtain a copy of the PBC release decision (previously a matter of PBC policy) and a right to require the Board, upon receipt of a victim statement, to impose any condition on an offender that is reasonable and necessary to protect the victim or provide reasons why they did not do so. In addition, a victim has now a right to listen to an audio recording of the hearing if a victim was unable to attend in person.

On April 23, 2015, Bill C-479 (*An Act to Bring Fairness for the Victims of Violent Offenders*) created a provision for the Board to allow a victim who cannot attend a hearing of the offender who harmed them with an opportunity to observe a hearing by any other reasonable means.

Increased public awareness and various campaigns in previous years promoting victim's rights may have contributed to increases in the number of PBC contacts with victims.

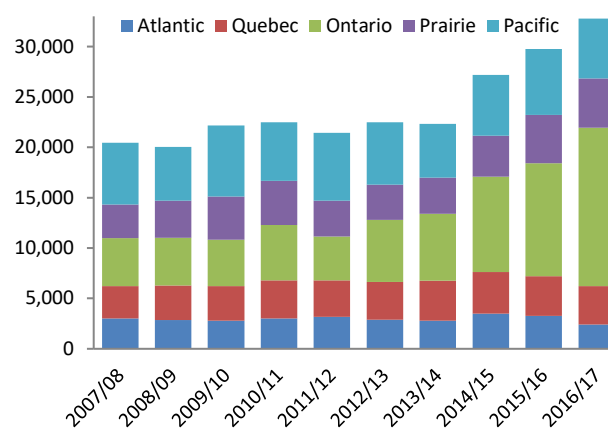
In reviewing the information within this section, it should be noted that there will be some variances between regions and some significant changes within regional numbers. This is a result of the efforts the Board has made over the last few years to improve information services for victims and the public and to improve its data collection methods.

## INFORMATION SERVICES FOR VICTIMS

- In 2016/17, PBC reported 32,786 contacts with victims, an increase of 10% from the previous year. The numbers increased in the Ontario and Prairie regions and decreased in the Atlantic, Quebec and Pacific regions.
- On March 31, 2017, the number of victims who were registered to receive information from the PBC and CSC was 7,748, a decrease of 7% from 2015/16.

**Note:** Prior to a launch of the Victims Portal in June 2016, the Board performed data cleanup, which probably resulted in a decrease in the number of contacts with victims.

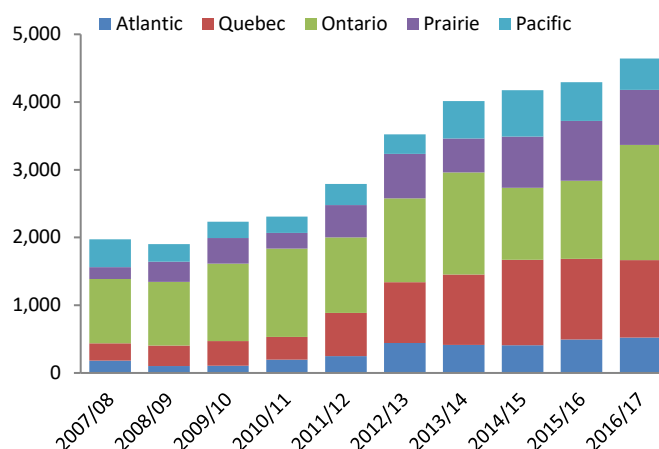
Figure 39. PBC Contacts with Victims



## OBSERVERS AT PBC HEARINGS

- In 2016/17, the number of observers at PBC hearings increased to 4,642 (+8%) compared to the previous year; the number of hearings with observers increased to 1,910 (+8%). The number of observers increased in the Atlantic and Ontario regions and decreased in the other regions.
- In the last five years (2012/13 to 2016/17), 20,645 observers have attended 8,432 PBC hearings.

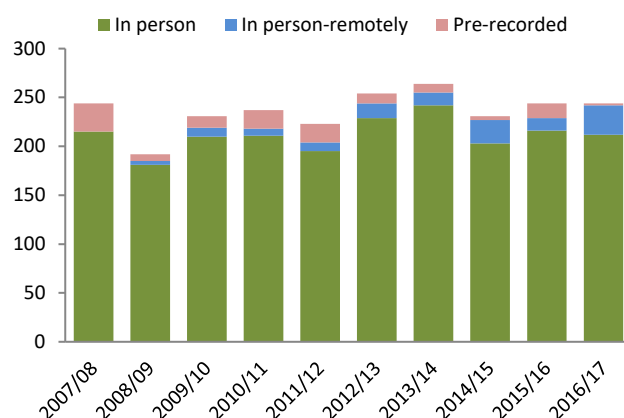
Figure 40. Observers at PBC Hearings



## VICTIMS SPEAKING AT PBC HEARINGS

Since July 1, 2001, victims of crime have been permitted to read prepared statements at PBC parole hearings. On June 13, 2012, the right of victims to present a statement at parole hearings was entrenched in law.

Figure 41. Victims Presentations at PBC Hearings



- In 2016/17, victims made 244 presentations at 149 hearings. By comparison, victims made 244 presentations at 171 hearings the previous year.
- The majority of presentations were done in person (87%) followed by presentations via video conferencing (12%) and pre-recorded presentations (audiotape or videotape/DVD) (1%).
- The major offence of victimization for victims making presentations in 2016/17 was most likely to have been murder (42%), sexual assault (20%), manslaughter (5%) or impaired driving causing death (5%).

## ACCESS TO DECISION REGISTRY

- In 2016/17, the number of decisions sent from the decision registry decreased to 4,525 (-40%) compared to 2015/16. The decrease is in part due to the Ontario region not capturing full data for a few months. Smaller decreases were reported in other regions.
- In the last five years, 32,713 decisions have been sent from the decision registry.

## RECORD SUSPENSION DECISIONS AND CLEMENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

[Tables 172-180](#)

The Record Suspension and Clemency program involves the review of record suspension applications, the ordering of record suspensions and the making of clemency recommendations.

### RECORD SUSPENSION PROGRAM

A record suspension, formerly a pardon, allows people who were convicted of a criminal offence, but have completed their sentences and demonstrated they are law-abiding citizens for a prescribed number of years, to have their criminal records kept separate and apart from other criminal records.

The *Criminal Records Act* (CRA), originally created in 1970, grants the Parole Board of Canada exclusive jurisdiction to order, refuse to order, or revoke record suspensions for convictions under federal acts or regulations of Canada.

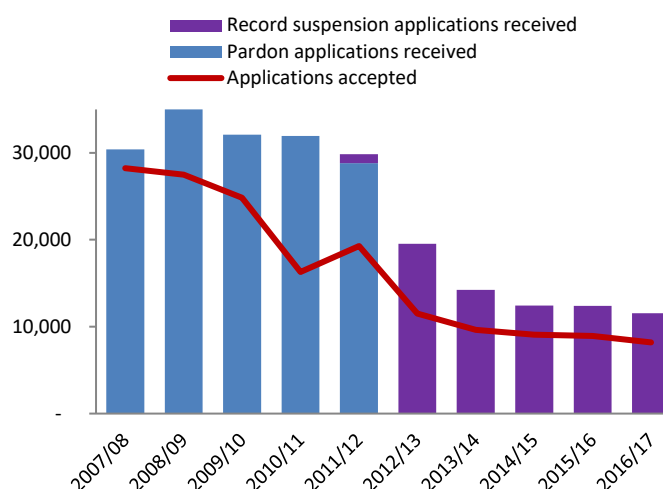
On March 13, 2012, Bill C-10 amended the CRA, replacing the term “pardon” with the term “record suspension” and increasing the waiting periods for a record suspension to five years for all summary convictions and to ten years for all indictable offences. Individuals convicted of sexual offences against minors (with certain exceptions) and those who have been convicted of more than three indictable offences, each with a sentence of two or more years, became ineligible for a record suspension.

Following the implementation of Bill C-10, the Record Suspension program continued processing pardon applications received before March 13, 2012, as well as processing record suspension applications received on and after that date. In 2016/17, all remaining pardon cases were processed.

- In 2016/17, the Board received 11,563 record suspension applications and accepted 8,191 (71%) applications. In the previous year, the Board received 12,384 record suspension applications and accepted 8,917 applications (or 72%).

As record suspensions are not fully comparable with pardons (the eligibility criteria for a record suspension are different than for a pardon), direct comparisons between the year-end reports would be inaccurate. It was reported that the number of record suspension applications received between 2012/13 and 2016/17 was much lower than the number of pardon applications received in the preceding years, in part due to the decrease in the number of citizens eligible to apply for record suspensions (effect of Bill C-10) and in part due to the increase in the processing fee.

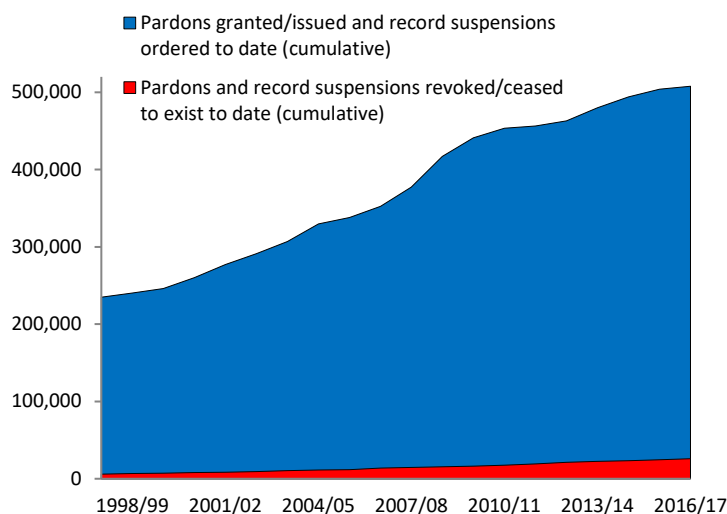
**Figure 42. Pardon and Record Suspension Applications**



- In the last ten years of receiving pardon applications (between 2002/03 and 2011/12), the PBC had been receiving, on average, more than 25,000 pardon applications a year and accepting more than 20,000 for processing (or 78%).
- In 2016/17, the Board rendered 3,865 pardon decisions for applications received prior to March 13, 2012, granting a pardon in 97% cases and denying a pardon in 3% of cases, effectively clearing the backlog of pardon cases.
- In 2016/17, the Board made 8,779 record suspension decisions; 95% of record suspensions were ordered and 5% were refused.
- In 2016/17, the average processing time of a record suspension application accepted for processing was 150 days for summary offences and 330 days for indictable offences where the final decision was to order a record suspension, and 424 days for those cases where the final decision was to refuse to order a record suspension.

- In 2016/17, the number of pardons and record suspensions revoked and those that had ceased to exist decreased from the previous year to 1,277 (-2%). It included 463 pardons and 38 record suspensions revoked by the PBC (39%); 737 pardons and 34 record suspensions that ceased to exist on RCMP authority (60%); and four pardons and one record suspension that ceased to exist on PBC authority (0.4%).

**Figure 43. Pardon/Record Suspension Revocation/Cessation Rate**



- Over the last 15 years, the cumulative pardon/record suspension revocation/cessation rate has remained relatively low. However, with the termination of the pardon program in 2011/12 as a result of the legislative changes, pardon revocations continued to be processed and this greatly inflated the total revocation/cessation rate. As a result, in 2016/17, the pardon/record suspension revocation/cessation rate increased again (0.13 percentage point) to 5.02%.
- Generally, the pardon/record suspension revocation/cessation rate has been relatively low, indicating that 95% of pardoned citizens and those who received record suspensions have remained crime free.

## CLEMENCY PROGRAM

The clemency provisions of the *Letters Patent* and those contained in the *Criminal Code* are used in exceptional circumstances, where no other remedy exists in law to reduce exceptionally negative effects of criminal sanctions.

Clemency is requested for a myriad of reasons with employment being by far the most frequently used. Some of the other reasons include: perceived inequity, medical condition, immigration to Canada, compassion, financial hardship, etc.

- At the end of 2016, there were 118 active clemency cases.
- In the last five years, 12 clemency requests have been granted, five have been denied and 116 have been discontinued. The majority of requests were discontinued either because the applicant did not provide sufficient information or proof of excessive hardship to proceed with the request, or the Minister determined that the clemency request did not warrant investigation as the criteria had not been met.

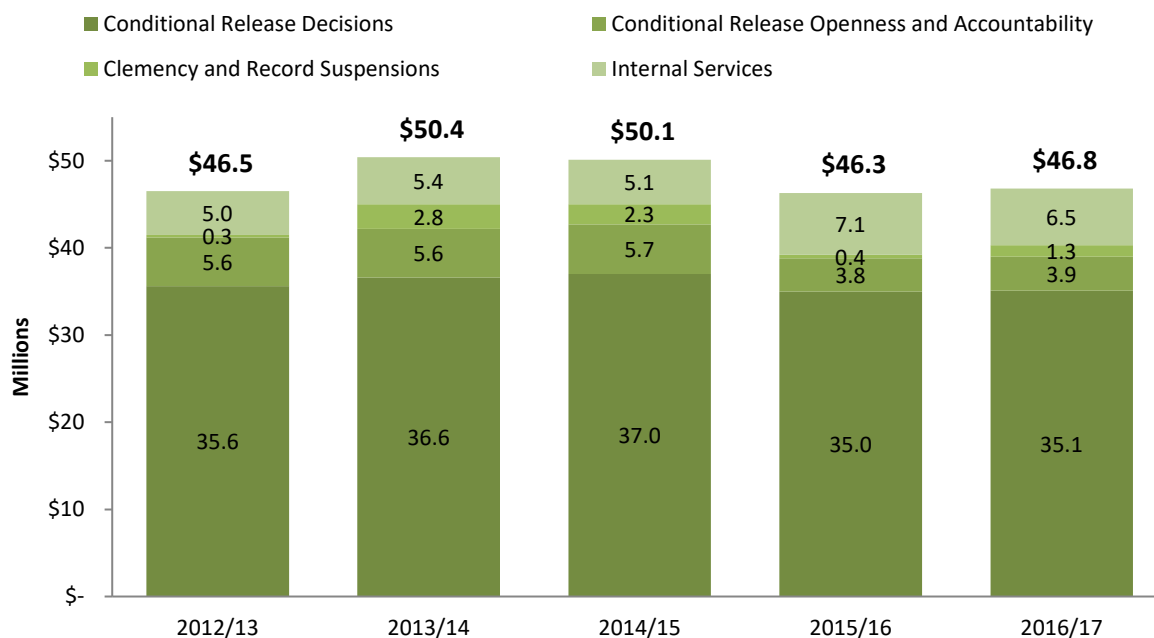
## INTERNAL SERVICES

[Tables 181-183](#)

As the Government of Canada is committed to the continuous examination of its expenditures to ensure responsible spending, the Board must ensure that its programs are managed effectively and efficiently.

## PBC REFERENCE LEVELS

Figure 44. PBC Reference Levels



- In 2016/17, the total PBC expenditures amounted to \$46.8 million, or a \$0.5 million increase compared to 2015/16.
- The Board has one strategic outcome which is “Conditional Release and Record Suspension Decisions and Decision Processes that Safeguard Canadian Communities”. The Board applies its resources to four programs: Conditional Release Decisions, Conditional Release Openness and Accountability, Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations and Internal Services. Conditional release decision-making is the most resource intensive area, accounting for 83% of the Board’s expenditures in 2016/17.
- The \$1.3 million in expenditures for the Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations program is net of revenue. The fee to process a record suspension application is \$631. The spendable revenue for the PBC is \$470 per application. In 2016/17, PBC received revenue of \$5,177,986 for 8,206 record suspension applications. The PBC portion was \$3,856,820.

## **HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

- As of March 15, 2017, the Board staff consisted of 434 employees, 81% females and 19% males. The highest proportion of female staff was in the Atlantic region (11:1) and the lowest proportion was at the National Office (3:1).
- For 61% of PBC employees, the first official language was English and for 39% of employees, it was French. Forty-nine percent (49%) of staff were bilingual.
- As of March 15, 2017, 5% of the Board's staff was Indigenous and 13% was visible minorities. Employees with disabilities accounted for 6% of the Board's staff.
- As of April 3, 2017, the Board had a total of 65 Board members (37 full-time and 28 part-time).
- Women represented 34% of all Board members.
- The first official language of 71% of Board members was English, while French was the first official language of 29% of Board members. Twenty-six percent (26%) of Board members were bilingual.

## APPENDIX

## PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

## OFFENDER POPULATION

Table 1. Federal Offender Population

Year	Incarcerated		Conditional Release		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	% change
1990/91	11,964	59.2	8,248	40.8	20,212	---
1991/92	12,719	59.9	8,532	40.1	21,251	5.1
1992/93	12,877	59.5	8,749	40.5	21,626	1.8
1993/94	13,560	60.3	8,919	39.7	22,479	3.9
1994/95	14,262	62.8	8,465	37.2	22,727	1.1
1995/96	14,183	62.9	8,367	37.1	22,550	-0.8
1996/97	14,137	63.4	8,163	36.6	22,300	-1.1
1997/98	13,399	61.0	8,583	39.0	21,982	-1.4
1998/99	13,081	59.2	9,016	40.8	22,097	0.5
1999/00	12,800	58.4	9,135	41.6	21,935	-0.7
2000/01	12,794	58.9	8,911	41.1	21,705	-1.0
2001/02	12,662	59.6	8,589	40.4	21,251	-2.1
2002/03	12,654	60.2	8,371	39.8	21,025	-1.1
2003/04	12,413	59.8	8,339	40.2	20,752	-1.3
2004/05	12,623	60.6	8,218	39.4	20,841	0.4
2005/06	12,671	60.2	8,365	39.8	21,036	0.9
2006/07	13,171	60.9	8,449	39.1	21,620	2.8
2007/08	13,582	61.7	8,434	38.3	22,016	1.8
2008/09	13,289	60.4	8,716	39.6	22,005	0.0
2009/10	13,531	60.8	8,709	39.2	22,240	1.1
2010/11	14,219	62.2	8,644	37.8	22,863	2.8
2011/12	14,419	62.3	8,736	37.7	23,155	1.3
2012/13	14,744	63.4	8,500	36.6	23,244	+0.4
2013/14	14,826	63.3	8,585	36.7	23,411	0.7
2014/15	14,337	61.9	8,830	38.1	23,167	-1.0
2015/16	14,134	60.6	9,189	39.4	23,323	0.7
2016/17	13,514	58.1	9,747	40.9	23,261	-0.3

**Note:** Excluded as of April 9, 2017, were: escapees (121), those on bail (146), and UAL (475).

**Definition:** Incarcerated population includes: offenders serving federal sentences in penitentiaries and in provincial facilities, those housed as inmates in Community Correctional Centres (as distinguished from conditionally released offenders), those temporarily absent from the institution on some form of temporary release (Temporary Absence or Work Release), and those remanded in federal custody.

Conditional Release population includes: those federal offenders conditionally released on day parole, full parole and statutory release including those paroled for deportation and those on long-term supervision orders and temporary detainees whether detained in a penitentiary or a provincial jail.

Table 2. Federal Offender Population by Region

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	2,290	9.9	5,608	24.1	6,250	26.9	5,904	25.4	3,192	13.7	23,244
2013/14	2,365	10.1	5,872	25.1	5,926	25.3	5,734	24.5	3,514	15.0	23,411
2014/15	2,303	9.9	5,871	25.3	5,824	25.1	5,753	24.8	3,416	14.7	23,167
2015/16	2,180	9.3	5,862	25.1	6,006	25.8	5,967	25.6	3,308	14.2	23,323
2016/17	2,184	9.4	5,548	23.9	6,106	26.2	6,020	25.9	3,403	14.6	23,261

**Note:** Excluded as of April 9, 2017, were: escapees (2 Atlantic, 21 Quebec, 52 Ontario, 15 Prairies and 31 Pacific), those on bail (7 Atlantic, 29 Quebec, 73 Ontario, 27 Prairies and 10 Pacific) and UAL (27 Atlantic, 106 Quebec, 112 Ontario, 169 Prairies and 61 Pacific).

**Table 3. Federal Incarcerated Population by Region**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	1,494	10.1	3,411	23.1	3,985	27.0	3,925	26.6	1,929	13.1	14,744
2013/14	1,552	10.5	3,615	24.4	3,694	24.9	3,779	25.5	2,186	14.7	14,826
2014/15	1,451	10.1	3,518	24.5	3,576	24.9	3,752	26.2	2,040	14.2	14,337
2015/16	1,282	9.1	3,348	23.7	3,582	25.3	3,996	28.3	1,926	13.6	14,134
2016/17	1,289	9.5	2,925	21.6	3,451	25.5	3,861	28.6	1,988	14.7	13,514

**Table 4. Federal Incarcerated Population by Indigenous and Race**

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	3,388	23.0	612	4.2	1,446	9.8	8,613	58.4	685	4.6	14,744
2013/14	3,385	22.8	608	4.1	1,449	9.8	8,559	57.7	825	5.6	14,826
2014/15	3,500	24.4	559	3.9	1,406	9.8	8,216	57.3	656	4.6	14,337
2015/16	3,630	25.7	533	3.8	1,279	9.0	7,780	55.0	912	6.5	14,134
2016/17	3,574	26.4	501	3.7	1,175	8.7	7,290	53.9	974	7.2	13,514

**Table 5. Federal Incarcerated Population by Gender**

Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	14,165	96.1	579	3.9	14,744
2013/14	14,212	95.9	614	4.1	14,826
2014/15	13,684	95.4	653	4.6	14,337
2015/16	13,464	95.3	670	4.7	14,134
2016/17	12,865	95.2	649	4.8	13,514

**Table 6. Federal Conditional Release Population**

Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Long-term Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1991/92	1,780	20.9	4,512	52.9	2,240	26.3			8,532
1992/93	1,785	20.4	4,878	55.8	2,086	23.8			8,749
1993/94	1,431	16.0	5,472	61.4	2,016	22.6			8,919
1994/95	1,263	14.9	5,063	59.8	2,139	25.3			8,465
1995/96	1,101	13.2	4,804	57.4	2,462	29.4			8,367
1996/97	959	11.7	4,588	56.2	2,616	32.0			8,163
1997/98	1,374	16.0	4,504	52.5	2,705	31.5			8,583
1998/99	1,562	17.3	4,755	52.7	2,699	29.9			9,016
1999/00	1,471	16.1	4,918	53.8	2,746	30.1			9,135
2000/01	1,319	14.8	4,807	53.9	2,779	31.2	6	0.1	8,911
2001/02	1,234	14.4	4,502	52.4	2,833	33.0	20	0.2	8,589
2002/03	1,201	14.3	4,258	50.9	2,878	34.4	34	0.4	8,371
2003/04	1,215	14.6	4,162	49.9	2,901	34.8	61	0.7	8,339
2004/05	1,160	14.1	4,043	49.2	2,922	35.6	93	1.1	8,218
2005/06	1,281	15.3	4,038	48.3	2,926	35.0	120	1.4	8,365
2006/07	1,245	14.7	3,997	47.3	3,038	36.0	169	2.0	8,449
2007/08	1,240	14.7	3,969	47.1	3,016	35.8	209	2.5	8,434
2008/09	1,145	13.1	4,007	46.0	3,311	38.0	253	2.9	8,716
2009/10	1,230	14.1	4,002	46.0	3,207	36.8	270	3.1	8,709
2010/11	1,128	13.0	4,040	46.7	3,177	36.8	299	3.5	8,644
2011/12	1,272	14.6	3,664	41.9	3,466	39.7	334	3.8	8,736
2012/13	1,243	14.6	3,390	39.9	3,499	41.2	366	4.3	8,500
2013/14	1,220	14.2	3,457	40.3	3,519	41.0	388	4.5	8,585
2014/15	1,341	15.2	3,564	40.4	3,550	40.2	371	4.2	8,830
2015/16	1,406	15.3	3,805	41.4	3,527	38.4	447	4.9	9,189
2016/17	1,625	16.7	4,146	42.5	3,508	36.0	468	4.8	9,747

**Note 1:** As of April 9, 2017, excluded UAL from supervision were 77 DP (4.5% of total DPs), 111 FP (2.6% of total FPs), 275 SR (7.3% of total SRs) and 12 LTS (2.6% of total LTSs).

**Note 2:** Totals include offenders who were deported or extradited.

**Table 7. Federal Conditional Release Population by Region**

Year	Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2012/13	Day parole	128	324	257	277	257	1,243
	Full parole	333	963	861	713	520	3,390
	Statutory release	316	787	1,041	933	422	3,499
	Long-term supervision	18	123	105	56	64	366
	Total	796*	2,197	2,265*	1,979	1,263	8,500
2013/14	Day parole	108	337	278	272	225	1,220
	Full parole	351	975	831	704	596	3,457
	Statutory release	336	810	1,008	923	442	3,519
	Long-term supervision	18	135	115	56	64	388
	Total	813	2,257	2,232	1,955	1,328*	8,585
2014/15	Day parole	153	320	301	322	245	1,341
	Full parole	348	972	905	722	617	3,564
	Statutory release	338	940	929	899	444	3,550
	Long-term supervision	13	121	113	58	66	371
	Total	852	2,353	2,248	2,001	1,376*	8,830
2015/16	Day parole	170	330	353	293	260	1,406
	Full parole	380	1,027	1,035	773	590	3,805
	Statutory release	333	1,019	893	845	437	3,527
	Long-term supervision	15	138	143	60	91	447
	Total	898	2,514	2,424	1,971	1,382*	9,189
2016/17	Day parole	162	437	403	320	303	1,625
	Full parole	437	1,103	1,177	831	598	4,146
	Statutory release	279	933	923	947	426	3,508
	Long-term supervision	17	150	152	61	83	463
	Total	895	2,623	2,655	2,159	1,415*	9,747

\* Includes offenders who were deported or extradited.

**Note:** Excluded as of April 9, 2017, were: 475 UAL (27 Atlantic, 106 Quebec, 112 Ontario, 169, Prairies and 61 Pacific).**Table 8. Federal Conditional Release Population by Indigenous and Race**

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	1,376	16.2	424	5.0	669	7.9	5,689	66.9	342	4.0	8,500
2013/14	1,451	16.9	470	5.5	674	7.9	5,644	65.7	346	4.0	8,585
2014/15	1,465	16.6	532	6.0	719	8.1	5,765	65.3	349	4.0	8,830
2015/16	1,564	17.0	525	5.7	766	8.3	5,920	64.4	414	4.5	9,189
2016/17	1,700	17.4	550	5.6	801	8.2	6,177	63.3	519	5.3	9,747

**Table 9. Federal Conditional Release Population by Gender**

Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	7,973	93.8	527	6.2	8,500
2013/14	8,085	94.2	500	5.8	8,585
2014/15	8,268	93.6	562	6.4	8,830
2015/16	8,570	93.3	619	6.7	9,189
2016/17	9,057	92.9	690	7.1	9,747

**Table 10. Provincial Conditional Release Population by Region**

Year	Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2012/13	Day parole	15	-	-	9	39	63
	Full parole	26	-	-	12	33	71
	Long-term supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	41	-	-	21	72	134
2013/14	Day parole	19	-	-	13	44	76
	Full parole	29	-	-	18	24	71
	Long-term supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	48	-	-	31	68	147
2014/15	Day parole	22	-	-	10	45	77
	Full parole	24	-	-	12	17	53
	Long-term supervision	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Total	46	-	-	23	62	131
2015/16	Day parole	17	-	-	14	48	79
	Full parole	33	1	-	16	21	71
	Long-term supervision	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Total	50	2	-	30	69	151
2016/17	Day parole	17	-	-	17	33	67
	Full parole	31	1	1	26	21	80
	Long-term supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	48	1	1	43	54	147

**Note:** Excluded as of April 9, 2017, were: 8 UAL (1 Atlantic, 2 Prairies and 5 Pacific), and two offenders in the Pacific region who had been deported.

The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were transfers from another region upon parole release or on an exchange of service.

**Table 11. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population by Region (%)**

Region	Year	Murder	Schedule I-Sex	Schedule I-Non-Sex	Schedule II	Non-Scheduled
Atlantic	2012/13	15	11	38	19	18
	2013/14	16	10	37	19	18
	2014/15	16	10	37	19	18
	2015/16	17	10	38	18	17
	2016/17	17	10	40	19	15
Quebec	2012/13	21	13	34	16	16
	2013/14	20	14	35	18	14
	2014/15	20	13	35	18	14
	2015/16	20	14	34	20	13
	2016/17	21	13	33	20	12
Ontario	2012/13	21	13	33	17	15
	2013/14	21	13	33	18	14
	2014/15	22	14	33	18	13
	2015/16	22	14	32	19	13
	2016/17	22	14	32	20	12
Prairies	2012/13	14	14	39	18	15
	2013/14	14	14	39	19	15
	2014/15	14	13	40	19	13
	2015/16	14	13	41	19	13
	2016/17	14	12	42	19	12
Pacific	2012/13	30	12	34	10	14
	2013/14	30	13	34	10	13
	2014/15	31	12	34	11	12
	2015/16	33	12	33	10	11
	2016/17	33	11	35	11	10

**Table 12. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Population by Region in 2016/17 (%)**

Region		Murder	Schedule I-Sex	Schedule I-Non-Sex	Schedule II	Non-Scheduled
Atlantic	Incarcerated	20	9	43	14	14
	Conditional release	13	10	35	25	17
Quebec	Incarcerated	22	13	38	15	12
	Conditional release	21	13	29	25	13
Ontario	Incarcerated	24	15	34	16	11
	Conditional release	20	12	31	24	13
Prairies	Incarcerated	14	12	46	16	13
	Conditional release	15	12	36	25	12
Pacific	Incarcerated	34	12	38	6	9
	Conditional release	31	10	31	17	11

**Table 13. Offence Profile of the Federal Conditional Release Population (%)**

Type	Year	Murder	Schedule I-Sex	Schedule I-Non-Sex	Schedule II	Non-Scheduled
Day parole	2012/13	21	7	26	29	17
	2013/14	21	8	27	28	16
	2014/15	20	7	26	32	15
	2015/16	19	9	29	31	13
	2016/17	18	9	31	29	14
Full parole	2012/13	44	5	14	26	11
	2013/14	44	5	15	26	11
	2014/15	44	5	14	27	11
	2015/16	42	5	14	28	11
	2016/17	40	6	16	28	11
Statutory release	2012/13	-	14	48	17	21
	2013/14	-	16	47	18	19
	2014/15	-	14	49	18	19
	2015/16	-	14	49	18	19
	2016/17	-	13	51	20	16
LTSO	2012/13	-	72	26	-	2
	2013/14	-	72	26	-	2
	2014/15	-	68	30	-	2
	2015/16	-	67	32	-	1
	2016/17	-	65	33	-	2

**Table 14. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population by Indigenous and Race (%)**

Race	Year	Murder	Schedule I-Sex	Schedule I-Non-Sex	Schedule II	Non-Scheduled
Indigenous	2012/13	18	15	45	8	14
	2013/14	18	15	45	9	13
	2014/15	18	13	47	9	12
	2015/16	18	12	48	10	12
	2016/17	19	11	50	10	11
Asian	2012/13	16	5	25	41	14
	2013/14	16	4	26	40	13
	2014/15	16	5	28	38	12
	2015/16	17	6	28	38	10
	2016/17	18	5	30	36	10
Black	2012/13	16	8	40	24	12
	2013/14	16	8	40	23	12
	2014/15	17	8	41	23	12
	2015/16	18	8	40	23	11
	2016/17	19	7	40	23	9
White	2012/13	22	14	32	15	16
	2013/14	22	14	32	16	15
	2014/15	22	14	32	17	15
	2015/16	23	14	31	18	14
	2016/17	23	14	31	18	13
Other	2012/13	14	11	31	27	18
	2013/14	13	11	35	26	16
	2014/15	15	12	31	30	13
	2015/16	12	13	31	30	14
	2016/17	13	14	31	29	13

**Table 15. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population by Gender (%)**

Gender	Year	Murder	Schedule I-Sex	Schedule I-Non-Sex	Schedule II	Non-Scheduled
Male	2012/13	20	14	35	16	15
	2013/14	20	14	35	16	14
	2014/15	21	14	36	17	13
	2015/16	21	14	36	17	13
	2016/17	21	13	36	17	12
Female	2012/13	18	3	35	26	18
	2013/14	18	3	35	27	17
	2014/15	17	3	35	28	17
	2015/16	17	3	35	30	16
	2016/17	17	2	35	31	15

[Return to the section Offender Population](#)

## FEDERAL ADMISSIONS

Table 16. Federal Admissions to Institutions

Admission Type		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal	Initial	3,734	46	3,841	48	3,692	49	3,779	50	3,792	53
	Repeat	1,345	16	1,270	16	1,147	15	1,162	15	1,114	15
	Subtotal	5,079	62	5,111	63	4,839	64	4,941	65	4,906	68
Revocation for breach of condition	Day parole	282	3	288	4	252	3	265	3	229	3
	Full parole	142	2	110	1	95	1	93	1	92	1
	Stat. release	1,680	21	1,574	19	1,532	20	1,492	20	1,290	18
	Subtotal	2,004	25	1,972	24	1,879	24	1,850	24	1,611	22
Revocation with outstanding charge	Day parole	6	0	13	0	7	0	10	0	14	0
	Full parole	27	0	26	0	19	0	15	0	18	0
	Stat. release	205	3	226	3	177	2	218	3	161	2
	Subtotal	238	3	265	3	203	2	243	3	193	2
Revocation with offence	Day parole	58	1	44	1	30	0	36	0	28	0
	Full parole	46	1	40	0	38	1	31	0	26	0
	Stat. release	525	6	520	6	447	6	429	6	334	5
	Subtotal	630	8	604	7	515	7	496	6	388	5
Other	Termination	4	0	1	0	5	0	3	0	3	0
	Transfer from foreign countries	74	1	57	1	19	0	26	0	55	1
	'Other'	64	1	72	1	63	1	66	1	45	1
	Subtotal	142	2	130	2	87	1	95	1	103	1
Total admissions		8,192		8,082		7,523		7,625		7,201	
Total offenders		7,997		7,899		7,370		7,459		7,098	

**Definition:** 'Repeat warrant of committal' is when an offender, after completing a first federal sentence, subsequently receives another federal sentence. 'Other' includes exchange of services, provincial transfers, etc.

**Note:** The number of admissions may be greater than the number of offenders admitted to federal institutions, as an offender could be admitted to an institution more than once during the same year.

Table 17. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Region

Region	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.
Atlantic	623	321	538	300	566	256	516	286	532	338
Quebec	1,162	518	1,349	547	1,209	444	1,134	450	1,054	391
Ontario	1,350	629	1,310	583	1,195	516	1,313	443	1,286	334
Prairies	1,493	1,162	1,494	1,111	1,519	1,073	1,624	1,081	1,661	877
Pacific	451	341	420	300	350	308	354	329	373	252
Canada	5,079	2,971	5,111	2,841	4,839	2,597	4,941	2,589	4,906	2,192

**Note:** Excluded were 'other' admissions, such as transfers from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.

Table 18. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Indigenous and Race (between 2012/13 and 2016/17)

Admission Type	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (Initial)	4,125	40	1,035	72	1,755	58	10,453	48	1,470	72
Warrant of committal (Repeat)	1,669	16	102	7	359	12	3,763	17	145	7
Revocation with outstanding charge	421	4	21	1	99	3	557	3	44	2
Revocation with offence	998	10	32	2	120	4	1,428	7	54	3
Revocation for breach of conditions	3,021	29	189	13	642	21	5,286	24	278	14
Other	115	1	49	3	49	2	292	1	52	3
Total	10,349		1,428		3,024		21,779		2,043	

**Table 19. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Gender (between 2012/13 and 2016/17)**

Admission Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (Initial)	17,264	48	1,574	63
Warrant of committal (Repeat)	5,833	16	205	8
Revocation with outstanding charge	1,115	3	27	1
Revocation with offence	2,482	7	150	6
Revocation for breach of conditions	8,901	25	515	21
Other	520	1	37	1
Total	36,115		2,508	

**Table 20. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Offence Type**

Offence Type	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Murder	211	3	211	3	189	3	199	3	210	3
Schedule I sex	805	10	830	10	793	11	712	9	802	11
Schedule I non-sex	3,606	44	3,477	43	3,351	45	3,348	44	3,105	43
Schedule II	1,673	20	1,751	22	1,690	22	1,848	24	1,707	24
Non-scheduled	1,897	23	1,813	22	1,500	20	1,518	20	1,377	19
Total	8,192		8,082		7,523		7,625		7,201	

**Table 21. Proportions of Admissions by Offence Type for Warrants of Committal and due to Revocations (%)**

Offence Type	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.
Murder	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.0	3.2	2.2
Schedule I sex	12.2	5.9	12.4	6.7	12.5	7.1	11.7	4.9	13.6	5.9
Schedule I non-sex	39.5	52.6	39.3	50.0	40.7	51.7	39.0	53.1	39.2	52.5
Schedule II	23.5	14.7	25.2	15.1	25.9	16.4	28.0	17.1	26.3	17.8
Non-scheduled	22.2	24.3	20.3	25.8	18.3	22.6	18.4	22.8	17.7	21.6
Total	5,079	2,971	5,111	2,841	4,839	2,597	4,941	2,589	4,906	2,192

**Note:** Excluded were 'other' admissions, such as transfers from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.

**Table 22. Age at Admission on Initial Warrants of Committal**

Age Group	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	1	0	4	0	-	-	2	0	1	0
18-29	1,813	49	1,767	46	1,690	46	1,514	40	1,604	42
30-39	921	25	938	24	953	26	1,138	30	1,040	27
40-49	564	15	602	16	514	14	576	15	598	16
50-59	270	7	327	9	350	9	346	9	330	9
60-69	128	3	149	4	128	3	150	4	155	4
70-79	33	1	45	1	49	1	48	1	53	1
Over 80	4	0	9	0	8	0	5	0	11	0
Total	3,734		3,841		3,692		3,779		3,792	

**Table 23. Average Age at Admission on Initial Warrants of Committal by Indigenous and Race (between 2012/13 and 2016/17)**

Age Group	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	6	0	-	-	1	0	1	0	-	-
18-29	2,381	58	418	40	1,057	60	3,882	37	650	44
30-39	992	24	319	31	426	24	2,855	27	398	27
40-49	494	12	173	17	184	10	1,780	17	223	15
50-59	182	4	96	9	69	4	1,150	11	126	9
60-69	57	1	26	3	12	1	562	5	53	4
70-79	13	0	3	0	6	0	192	2	14	1
Over 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	0	6	0
Total	4,125		1,035		1,755		10,453		1,470	

[Return to the section Federal Admissions](#)

## FEDERAL RELEASES

Table 24. Federal Releases and Graduations

Release/Graduation Type	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
DP from institutions	1,856	17	1,912	18	2,017	19	2,175	20	2,570	23
DP continued	1,219	11	1,202	11	1,234	12	1,196	11	1,222	11
All day parole	3,075	29	3,114	29	3,251	30	3,371	31	3,792	34
FP from institutions	121	1	170	2	189	2	185	2	180	2
DP to FP	894	8	927	9	953	9	1,108	10	1,275	11
All full parole	1,015	10	1,097	10	1,142	11	1,293	12	1,455	13
SR from institutions	5,555	52	5,636	52	5,339	50	5,271	48	4,829	44
DP to SR	633	6	648	6	617	6	711	6	742	7
All statutory release	6,188	58	6,284	58	5,956	56	5,982	54	5,571	50
WED to LTSO	44	0	40	0	43	0	55	0	31	0
Graduations to LTSO	16	0	23	0	20	0	30	0	24	0
All LTSO	60	1	63	1	63	1	85	1	55	0
WED from institutions	195	2	194	2	173	2	159	1	119	1
Other*	97	1	105	1	118	1	117	1	105	1
Releases from institutions	7,868	74	8,057	74	7,879	74	7,962	72	7,834	71
Graduations	2,762	26	2,800	26	2,824	26	3,045	28	3,263	29
Offenders released from institutions	7,165		7,327		7,252		7,319		7,303	
Offenders who graduated from one supervision period to another or to LTSO	2,030		2,051		2,091		2,292		2,508	

\* 'Other' includes death, transfers to foreign countries, etc.

**Note:** The number of releases from institutions and graduations may be greater than the number of offenders released, as an offender could be released from the institution and graduate from one supervision period to another supervision period more than once during the same year.

**Table 25. Federal Releases from Institution by Region**

Release Type	Region	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Day parole	Atlantic	287	291	323	382	384
	Quebec	449	503	486	513	734
	Ontario	339	386	385	485	537
	Prairies	531	480	555	551	618
	Pacific	250	252	268	244	297
	Canada	1,856	1,912	2,017	2,175	2,570
Full parole	Atlantic	1	8	8	8	7
	Quebec	25	41	21	32	24
	Ontario	55	52	108	95	84
	Prairies	19	28	31	34	44
	Pacific	21	41	21	16	21
	Canada	121	170	189	185	180
Statutory release	Atlantic	549	594	527	545	522
	Quebec	1,075	1,123	1,153	1,191	1,062
	Ontario	1,417	1,365	1,184	1,109	974
	Prairies	1,881	1,954	1,833	1,767	1,758
	Pacific	633	600	642	659	513
	Canada	5,555	5,636	5,339	5,271	4,829
WED	Atlantic	16	18	18	8	9
	Quebec	45	42	36	30	32
	Ontario	35	39	50	39	27
	Prairies	78	73	48	61	37
	Pacific	21	22	21	21	14
	Canada	195	194	173	159	119
WED to LTSO	Atlantic	1	2	1	-	2
	Quebec	16	12	14	17	14
	Ontario	16	13	15	18	7
	Prairies	7	8	5	9	4
	Pacific	4	5	8	11	4
	Canada	44	40	43	55	31
All releases from institutions	Atlantic	859	918	889	953	933
	Quebec	1,625	1,747	1,750	1,804	1,902
	Ontario	1,898	1,882	1,770	1,793	1,654
	Prairies	2,539	2,571	2,495	2,442	2,483
	Pacific	947	939	975	970	862
	Canada	7,868	8,057	7,879	7,962	7,834

**Note:** The totals include other types of releases from institutions, such as transfers to foreign countries, death, etc.

**Table 26. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods by Region**

Graduation Type	Region	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Day parole continued	Atlantic	62	72	60	86	75
	Quebec	343	341	393	295	321
	Ontario	261	264	254	254	275
	Prairies	280	255	260	296	282
	Pacific	273	270	267	265	269
	Canada	1,219	1,202	1,234	1,196	1,222
Day parole to full parole	Atlantic	157	166	153	202	240
	Quebec	236	256	263	284	364
	Ontario	141	139	187	242	286
	Prairies	270	227	241	276	281
	Pacific	90	139	109	104	104
	Canada	894	927	953	1,108	1,275
Day parole to statutory release	Atlantic	67	84	69	95	74
	Quebec	169	147	172	198	210
	Ontario	143	167	149	145	168
	Prairies	167	156	137	184	175
	Pacific	87	94	90	89	115
	Canada	633	648	617	711	742
Graduations to LTSO	Atlantic	-	2	-	4	1
	Quebec	7	7	6	11	9
	Ontario	2	7	4	5	6
	Prairies	2	3	8	4	6
	Pacific	5	4	2	6	2
	Canada	16	23	20	30	24
All graduations	Atlantic	286	324	282	387	390
	Quebec	755	751	834	788	904
	Ontario	547	577	594	646	735
	Prairies	719	641	646	760	744
	Pacific	455	507	468	464	490
	Canada	2,762	2,800	2,824	3,045	3,263

**Table 27. Federal Releases by Indigenous and Race (between 2012/13 and 2016/17)**

Release Type	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
DP from institutions	1,701	13	642	28	761	18	6,930	21	496	23
DP continued	1,164	9	292	13	318	8	4,088	13	211	10
DP all	2,865	23	934	40	1,079	26	11,018	34	707	33
FP from institutions	73	1	116	5	149	4	423	1	84	4
DP to FP	552	4	448	19	357	9	3,535	11	265	12
FP all	625	5	564	24	506	12	3,958	12	349	16
SR from institutions	8,091	64	664	29	2,199	53	14,760	46	916	43
DP to SR	665	5	150	6	276	7	2,133	7	127	6
SR all	8,756	69	814	35	2,475	60	16,893	52	1,043	49
WED	353	3	10	0	67	2	382	1	28	1
WED (to LTSO)	63	0	3	0	20	0	112	0	15	1
Graduation to LTSO	37	0	1	0	3	0	69	0	3	0
LTSO all	100	1	4	0	23	1	181	1	18	1
Total	12,699		2,326		4,150		32,432		2,145	

**Note:** Excluded releases from 2012/13 to 2016/17 were 10 transfers to foreign countries, 268 deceased and 264 'other' for a total of 542.

**Table 28. Federal Releases by Gender (between 2012/13 and 2016/17)**

Release Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
DP from institutions	9,509	19	1,021	27
DP continued	5,560	11	513	14
DP all	15,069	30	1,534	41
FP from institutions	751	2	94	2
DP to FP	4,683	9	474	13
FP all	5,434	11	568	15
SR from institutions	25,343	51	1,287	34
DP to SR	3,006	6	345	9
SR all	28,349	57	1,632	43
WED	815	2	25	1
WED (to LTSO)	207	0	6	0
Graduation to LTSO	108	0	5	0
LTSO all	315	1	11	0
Total	49,982		3,770	

**Note:** Excluded releases from 2012/13 to 2016/17 were 10 transfers to foreign countries, 268 deceased and 264 'other' for a total of 542.

**Table 29. Federal Releases and Graduations by Offence Type**

Release/Graduation Type	Year	Murder		Schedule I- Sex		Schedule I- Non-Sex		Schedule II		Non- Scheduled	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Releases from institutions on day parole	2012/13	120	19	159	15	563	13	632	28	382	17
	2013/14	110	17	167	15	563	13	690	28	382	16
	2014/15	142	20	141	14	594	14	781	30	359	17
	2015/16	123	18	193	19	661	15	819	30	379	18
	2016/17	148	21	235	22	803	18	939	33	445	22
Day parole continued	2012/13	424	66	91	9	313	7	251	11	140	6
	2013/14	417	65	82	8	307	7	257	10	139	6
	2014/15	419	60	99	10	331	8	254	10	131	6
	2015/16	427	61	97	10	312	7	237	9	123	6
	2016/17	417	59	113	11	354	8	242	8	96	5
Releases from institutions on full parole	2012/13	7	1	21	2	15	0	47	2	31	1
	2013/14	10	2	19	2	30	1	62	2	49	2
	2014/15	9	1	16	2	32	1	97	4	35	2
	2015/16	12	2	23	2	24	1	90	3	36	2
	2016/17	13	2	21	2	37	1	73	3	36	2
Graduations from day parole to full parole	2012/13	73	11	74	7	213	5	369	16	165	7
	2013/14	77	12	46	4	197	5	435	17	172	7
	2014/15	90	13	61	6	203	5	433	16	166	8
	2015/16	99	14	75	7	239	5	515	19	180	9
	2016/17	106	15	122	11	298	7	542	19	207	10
Releases from institutions on statutory release	2012/13	-	-	501	49	2,871	66	817	36	1,366	60
	2013/14	6	1	574	53	2,811	66	865	34	1,380	59
	2014/15	3	0	497	51	2,710	64	880	33	1,249	59
	2015/16	6	1	442	43	2,785	63	852	31	1,186	56
	2016/17	1	0	425	40	2,561	57	828	29	1,014	51
Graduations from day parole to statutory release	2012/13	-	-	71	7	248	6	168	7	146	6
	2013/14	1	0	92	8	224	5	191	8	140	6
	2014/15	-	-	64	7	255	6	178	7	120	6
	2015/16	-	-	82	8	255	6	226	8	148	7
	2016/17	-	-	79	7	282	6	236	8	145	7
Releases from institutions at WED	2012/13	-	-	67	7	109	2	1	0	18	1
	2013/14	-	-	65	6	111	3	6	0	12	1
	2014/15	-	-	60	6	97	2	3	0	13	1
	2015/16	3	0	47	5	93	2	2	0	14	1
	2016/17	-	-	38	4	78	2	-	-	3	0
Releases from institutions to LTSO	2012/13	-	-	19	2	22	1	-	-	3	0
	2013/14	-	-	23	2	17	0	-	-	-	-
	2014/15	-	-	21	2	21	0	-	-	1	0
	2015/16	-	-	29	3	26	1	-	-	-	-
	2016/17	-	-	18	2	12	0	-	-	1	0
Graduations to LTSO	2012/13	-	-	12	1	3	0	-	-	1	0
	2013/14	-	-	12	1	11	0	-	-	-	-
	2014/15	-	-	12	1	5	0	-	-	3	0
	2015/16	-	-	18	2	11	0	-	-	1	0
	2016/17	-	-	11	1	13	0	-	-	-	-

**Note 1:** Offenders serving sentences for murder on statutory release and those released at WED include federal offenders serving determinate sentences for offences of first and second degree murder convicted under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, as well as those serving determinate sentences for second degree murder that were transfers from the United States.

**Note 2:** Category 'Other' (transfers to foreign countries, deceased, etc.) was used in calculations but not shown in the table.

**Table 30. Proportions of Federal Releases and Graduations by Offence Type (%)**

Release/Graduation Type	Offence Type	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Releases from institutions on day parole	Murder	6	6	7	6	6
	Schedule I-sex	9	9	7	9	9
	Schedule I-non-sex	30	29	29	30	31
	Schedule II	34	36	39	38	37
	Non-scheduled	21	20	18	17	17
Day parole continued	Murder	35	35	34	36	34
	Schedule I-sex	7	7	8	8	9
	Schedule I-non-sex	26	26	27	26	29
	Schedule II	21	21	21	20	20
	Non-scheduled	11	12	11	10	8
Releases from institutions on full parole	Murder	6	6	5	6	7
	Schedule I-sex	17	11	8	12	12
	Schedule I-non-sex	12	18	17	13	21
	Schedule II	39	36	51	49	41
	Non-scheduled	26	29	19	19	20
Graduations from day parole to full parole	Murder	8	8	9	9	8
	Schedule I-sex	8	5	6	7	10
	Schedule I-non-sex	24	21	21	22	23
	Schedule II	41	47	45	46	43
	Non-scheduled	18	19	17	16	16
Releases from institutions on statutory release	Murder	-	0	0	0	0
	Schedule I-sex	9	10	9	8	9
	Schedule I-non-sex	52	50	51	53	53
	Schedule II	15	15	16	16	17
	Non-scheduled	25	24	23	23	21
Graduations from day parole to statutory release	Murder	-	0	-	-	-
	Schedule I-sex	11	14	10	12	11
	Schedule I-non-sex	39	35	41	36	38
	Schedule II	27	29	29	32	32
	Non-scheduled	23	22	19	21	20

**Note 1:** The proportion is calculated by offence type and applied to each type of release/graduation.

**Note 2:** Offenders serving sentences for murder on statutory release include federal offenders serving determinate sentences for offences of first and second degree murder convicted under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, as well as those serving determinate sentences for second degree murder that were transfers from the United States.

**Table 31. Federal Releases to Statutory Release in Relation to Prior Consideration for Parole Release**

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2012/13	Parole granted/directed	209	34	331	27	300	19	512	25	208	29	1,560	25
	Parole denied/not directed	135	22	406	33	398	26	647	32	178	25	1,764	29
	No prior parole decision	272	44	507	41	862	55	889	43	334	46	2,864	46
2013/14	Parole granted/directed	221	33	330	26	313	20	495	23	182	26	1,541	25
	Parole denied/not directed	150	22	378	30	353	23	627	30	147	21	1,655	26
	No prior parole decision	307	45	562	44	866	57	988	47	365	53	3,088	49
2014/15	Parole granted/directed	158	27	333	25	284	21	442	22	183	25	1,400	24
	Parole denied/not directed	134	22	413	31	251	19	517	26	154	21	1,469	25
	No prior parole decision	304	51	579	44	798	60	1,011	51	395	54	3,087	52
2015/16	Parole granted/directed	206	32	304	22	257	20	454	23	200	27	1,421	24
	Parole denied/not directed	95	15	457	33	191	15	455	23	137	18	1,335	22
	No prior parole decision	339	53	628	45	806	64	1,042	53	411	55	3,226	54
2016/17	Parole granted/directed	225	38	302	24	278	24	437	23	196	31	1,438	26
	Parole denied/not directed	70	12	340	27	173	15	404	21	106	17	1,093	20
	No prior parole decision	301	51	630	50	691	61	1,092	56	326	52	3,040	55

**Note:** Includes releases on statutory release directly from institutions and graduations from day parole to statutory release.

**Table 32. Federal Releases at Warrant Expiry in Relation to Prior Consideration for Parole Release**

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2012/13	Parole granted/directed	-	-	2	3	1	2	6	7	1	4	10	4
	Parole denied/not directed	6	35	12	20	3	6	15	18	4	16	40	17
	No prior parole decision	11	65	47	77	47	92	64	75	20	80	189	79
2013/14	Parole granted/directed	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	2	7	5	2
	Parole denied/not directed	2	10	9	17	9	17	16	20	3	11	39	17
	No prior parole decision	18	90	44	81	43	83	63	78	22	81	190	81
2014/15	Parole granted/directed	-	-	3	6	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	2
	Parole denied/not directed	2	11	5	10	7	11	2	4	7	24	23	11
	No prior parole decision	17	89	42	84	58	89	50	94	22	76	189	88
2015/16	Parole granted/directed	1	13	2	4	-	-	1	1	1	3	5	2
	Parole denied/not directed	-	-	6	13	6	11	6	9	7	22	25	12
	No prior parole decision	7	88	39	83	51	89	63	90	24	75	184	86
2016/17	Parole granted/directed	1	9	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	1
	Parole denied/not directed	-	-	4	9	4	12	4	10	3	17	15	10
	No prior parole decision	10	91	42	91	29	85	37	90	15	83	133	89

**Note:** Includes releases directly from institutions at warrant expiry and releases at warrant expiry onto long-term supervision orders.

[Return to the section Federal Releases](#)

## REVIEWS

**Table 33. Federal and Provincial Reviews**

Jurisdiction	Region	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Federal	Atlantic	1,586	1,695	1,596	1,508	1,515
	Quebec	4,892	5,462	4,840	3,903	3,883
	Ontario	4,284	4,226	3,858	3,528	3,405
	Prairies	5,125	4,981	4,583	4,257	4,099
	Pacific	2,330	2,477	2,260	1,931	1,897
	Canada	18,217	18,841	17,137	15,127	14,799
Provincial	Atlantic	201	228	223	167	158
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
	Ontario	2	2	-	3	2
	Prairies	157	169	109	115	147
	Pacific	374	440	409	362	345
	Canada	734	839	741	647	652
Canada	Atlantic	1,787	1,923	1,819	1,675	1,673
	Quebec	4,892	5,462	4,840	3,903	3,883
	Ontario	4,286	4,228	3,858	3,531	3,407
	Prairies	5,282	5,150	4,692	4,372	4,246
	Pacific	2,704	2,917	2,669	2,293	2,242
	Canada	18,951	19,680	17,878	15,774	15,451

**Note 1:** 2012/13 and 2013/14 included reviews where the final decision was to accept postponement of the scheduled review.

**Note 2:** As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournments, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014/15 includes 2,439 such reviews conducted prior to November 2014.

**Table 34. Federal and Provincial Decisions**

Jurisdiction	Region	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Federal	Atlantic	2,247	2,379	2,182	2,100	2,179
	Quebec	6,978	7,676	6,908	5,596	5,797
	Ontario	5,729	5,641	5,069	4,684	4,520
	Prairies	8,043	7,766	7,006	6,443	6,197
	Pacific	3,324	3,351	3,094	2,753	2,719
	Canada	26,321	26,813	24,259	21,576	21,412
Provincial	Atlantic	309	348	324	237	229
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
	Ontario	2	3	-	3	3
	Prairies	216	248	169	174	220
	Pacific	420	518	473	437	432
	Canada	947	1,117	966	851	884
Canada	Atlantic	2,556	2,727	2,506	2,337	2,408
	Quebec	6,978	7,676	6,908	5,596	5,797
	Ontario	5,731	5,644	5,069	4,687	4,523
	Prairies	8,259	8,014	7,175	6,617	6,417
	Pacific	3,744	3,869	3,567	3,190	3,151
	Canada	27,268	27,930	25,225	22,427	22,296

**Note 1:** 2012/13 and 2013/14 included decisions where the final decision was to accept postponement of the scheduled review.

**Note 2:** As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournments, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014/15 includes 3,206 such decisions rendered prior to November 2014.

**Table 35. Federal and Provincial Pre-Release Decisions**

Jurisdiction	Region	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Federal	Atlantic	1,723	1,900	1,782	1,663	1,681
	Quebec	5,321	6,026	5,513	4,167	4,457
	Ontario	4,270	4,269	3,791	3,521	3,468
	Prairies	6,389	6,185	5,509	4,956	4,887
	Pacific	2,484	2,608	2,349	1,998	2,053
	Canada	20,187	20,988	18,944	16,305	16,546
Provincial	Atlantic	280	326	294	214	209
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
	Ontario	2	3	-	3	3
	Prairies	205	242	164	172	211
	Pacific	391	487	431	403	394
	Canada	878	1,058	889	792	817
Canada	Atlantic	2,003	2,226	2,076	1,877	1,890
	Quebec	5,321	6,026	5,513	4,167	4,457
	Ontario	4,272	4,272	3,791	3,524	3,471
	Prairies	6,594	6,427	5,673	5,128	5,098
	Pacific	2,875	3,095	2,780	2,401	2,447
	Canada	21,065	22,046	19,833	17,097	17,363

**Note 1:** 2012/13 and 2013/14 included decisions where the final decision was to accept postponement of the scheduled review.

**Note 2:** As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournments, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014/15 includes 3,020 such pre-release decisions rendered prior to November 2014.

**Table 36. Federal and Provincial Post-Release Decisions**

Jurisdiction	Region	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Federal	Atlantic	465	421	357	399	480
	Quebec	1,488	1,464	1,264	1,332	1,284
	Ontario	1,283	1,213	1,143	1,076	1,023
	Prairies	1,436	1,372	1,313	1,355	1,250
	Pacific	749	647	639	677	627
	Canada	5,421	5,117	4,716	4,839	4,664
Provincial	Atlantic	29	22	30	23	20
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
	Ontario	-	-	-	-	-
	Prairies	11	6	5	2	9
	Pacific	29	31	42	34	38
	Canada	69	59	77	59	67
Canada	Atlantic	494	443	387	422	500
	Quebec	1,488	1,464	1,264	1,332	1,284
	Ontario	1,283	1,213	1,143	1,076	1,023
	Prairies	1,447	1,378	1,318	1,357	1,259
	Pacific	778	678	681	711	665
	Canada	5,490	5,176	4,793	4,898	4,731

**Note 1:** 2012/13 and 2013/14 included decisions where the final decision was to accept postponement of the scheduled review.

**Note 2:** As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournments, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014/15 includes 91 such post-release decisions rendered prior to November 2014.

**Table 37. Detention Decisions**

Region	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Atlantic	59	58	43	38	18
Quebec	169	186	131	97	56
Ontario	176	159	135	87	29
Prairies	218	209	184	132	60
Pacific	91	96	106	78	39
Canada	713	708	599	432	202

**Note 1:** 2012/13 and 2013/14 included decisions where the final decision was to accept postponement of the scheduled review.

**Note 2:** As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournments, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014/15 includes 95 such detention decisions rendered prior to November 2014.

**Table 38. Federal and Provincial Hearings with an Indigenous Cultural Advisor**

Type	Region	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Pre-release	Atlantic	24	15	29	20	21
	Quebec	34	38	50	45	55
	Ontario	23	15	17	38	58
	Prairies	202	208	182	183	270
	Pacific	108	74	85	81	141
	Canada	391	350	363	367	545
Post-release	Atlantic	2	-	1	2	4
	Quebec	5	3	5	4	14
	Ontario	7	-	4	1	5
	Prairies	38	1	2	5	20
	Pacific	32	4	3	4	23
	Canada	84	8	15	16	66
Detention	Atlantic	2	4	5	-	1
	Quebec	2	2	1	2	6
	Ontario	7	4	5	12	3
	Prairies	17	15	13	9	2
	Pacific	16	13	13	8	6
	Canada	44	38	37	31	18
Total	Atlantic	26	19	34	21	24
	Quebec	38	41	54	50	69
	Ontario	34	19	26	49	64
	Prairies	236	224	196	194	284
	Pacific	147	90	99	91	164
	Canada	481	393	409	405	605

**Note 1:** The total of pre-, post- and detention reviews does not equal the total number of reviews as more than one type of review can be undertaken at the same hearing. In the total, only one review is counted for each case file.

**Note 2:** 2012/13 and 2013/14 included reviews where the final decision was to accept postponement of the scheduled review.

**Note 3:** As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournments, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014/15 includes one such review conducted prior to November 2014.

**Table 39. Delays and Cancellations**

Region	Year	Waived		Postponed		Withdrawn		Rescheduled	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Atlantic	2012/13	536	1	370	22	114	126	36	-
	2013/14	580	-	338	24	184	155	26	-
	2014/15	640	-	300	21	161	160	21	-
	2015/16	483	-	362	22	159	93	11	-
	2016/17	446	-	353	24	125	144	7	-
Quebec	2012/13	583	-	1,989	-	137	-	83	-
	2013/14	645	-	1,700	-	152	-	101	-
	2014/15	707	-	1,345	-	163	-	89	-
	2015/16	674	2	1,637	-	133	-	47	-
	2016/17	561	-	1,438	-	138	-	46	-
Ontario	2012/13	1,409	2	1,018	6	372	-	177	2
	2013/14	1,284	8	722	2	326	-	131	6
	2014/15	1,282	-	650	-	273	-	36	-
	2015/16	1,204	1	838	-	300	-	117	3
	2016/17	1,219	2	1,006	8	284	-	320	12
Prairies	2012/13	1,075	7	1,318	27	284	156	23	-
	2013/14	1,095	1	1,091	33	234	161	58	2
	2014/15	1,154	3	905	16	283	116	27	3
	2015/16	1,199	1	1,131	5	317	132	45	9
	2016/17	1,148	-	1,293	14	257	208	49	11
Pacific	2012/13	556	1	481	7	153	223	195	5
	2013/14	620	-	413	4	112	255	28	1
	2014/15	630	3	445	13	128	176	77	-
	2015/16	586	-	493	22	174	193	89	2
	2016/17	492	1	714	29	130	151	94	1
Canada	2012/13	4,159	11	5,176	62	1,060	505	514	7
	2013/14	4,224	9	4,262	63	1,008	571	344	9
	2014/15	4,413	6	3,645	50	1,008	452	250	3
	2015/16	4,146	4	4,461	49	1,083	418	309	14
	2016/17	3,866	3	4,804	75	934	503	516	24

**Note:** Postponement cases in 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 include decisions where the postponement accepted decision was recorded as the final decision and cases where the postponement decision was entered as a decision status.

[Return to the section Reviews](#)

## CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS

### CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: DECISION TRENDS

#### TEMPORARY ABSENCE

**Table 40. Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absences (%)**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2012/13	62	80	79	88	91	60	54	68	79	49	76	69
2013/14	91	59	81	90	78	58	56	90	100	51	77	82
2014/15	77	92	75	72	91	58	76	83	72	57	80	76
2015/16	97	62	97	87	79	65	72	92	90	55	85	85
2016/17	98	95	92	97	85	80	73	92	78	49	83	88
5-year average	91	76	88	87	84	64	69	86	83	51	82	80

**Note:** Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

**Table 41. Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absences by Offence Type (%)**

Year	Murder		Schedule I-Sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-Scheduled	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2012/13	76	71	-	71	-	58	-	-	-	100
2013/14	78	83	-	67	0	84	-	-	-	50
2014/15	80	77	-	73	-	73	-	-	-	0
2015/16	85	83	-	92	60	86	-	-	-	-
2016/17	83	89	100	89	100	85	-	-	-	100
5-year average	82	81	-	81	69	77	-	-	-	67

**Note:** Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

**Table 42. Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absences by Indigenous and Race (%)**

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2012/13	71	59	75	86	100	71	76	73	100	43
2013/14	75	89	67	88	67	63	79	79	100	63
2014/15	82	85	50	47	100	79	80	72	67	67
2015/16	80	90	81	75	79	78	87	81	94	75
2016/17	76	90	82	71	85	80	87	88	89	50
5-year average	77	85	78	75	83	74	84	78	90	55

**Note:** Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

**Table 43. Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absences by Gender (%)**

Year	Male		Female	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2012/13	75	69	80	64
2013/14	76	80	81	93
2014/15	81	74	79	93
2015/16	86	85	67	86
2016/17	83	87	81	96
5-year average	83	79	76	88

**Note:** Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

**Table 44. Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absences by Sentence Type (%)**

Year	Lifer		Other Indeterminate		Determinate	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2012/13	76	70	100	88	-	59
2013/14	77	83	-	82	-	79
2014/15	80	77	-	67	-	72
2015/16	84	83	100	100	-	86
2016/17	83	89	100	83	-	89
5-year average	82	81	100	85	-	77

**Note:** Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

**Definition:** Lifers include those offenders sentenced to life as a minimum sentence or life as a maximum sentence. Other indeterminate includes dangerous offenders, dangerous sexual offenders, habitual criminals, and those offenders who are on Lieutenant Governor Warrants.

[Return to the section Temporary Absences](#)

## DAY PAROLE

Table 45. Day Parole Release Decisions

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2012/13	453	115	1,229	-	914	-	1,307	89	716	244	4,619	448
2013/14	462	146	1,242	-	919	-	1,134	103	688	307	4,445	556
2014/15	495	131	1,414	-	892	-	1,206	72	693	295	4,700	498
2015/16	539	88	1,166	-	1,026	-	1,252	89	622	280	4,605	457
2016/17	528	97	1,414	-	1,116	1*	1,303	110	655	277	5,016	485
5-year average	495	115	1,293	-	973	-	1,240	93	675	281	4,677	489

\* The provincial case in the Ontario region was a federal sentence which was completed in less than two years after the sentence conviction had been suspended.

Table 46. Day Parole Release Decisions by Regular and APR Review

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2012/13	Reg.	453	115	1,229	-	914	-	1,307	89	695	244	4,598	448
	APR <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	-
	All	453	115	1,229	-	914	-	1,307	89	716	244	4,619	448
2013/14	Reg.	462	146	1,241	-	919	-	1,134	103	642	307	4,398	556
	APR <sup>2</sup>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	47	-
	All	462	146	1,242	-	919	-	1,134	103	688	307	4,445	556
2014/15	Reg.	494	131	1,414	-	878	-	1,205	72	662	295	4,653	498
	APR <sup>3</sup>	1	-	-	-	14	-	1	-	29	-	45	-
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
	All	495	131	1,414	-	892	-	1,206	72	693	295	4,700	498
2015/16	Reg.	539	88	1,155	-	969	-	1,241	89	611	280	4,515	457
	APR <sup>3</sup>	-	-	11	-	57	-	11	-	11	-	90	-
	All	539	88	1,166	-	1,026	-	1,252	89	622	280	4,605	457
2016/17	Reg.	528	97	1,389	-	1,086	1	1,293	110	637	277	4,933	485
	APR <sup>3</sup>	-	-	25	-	30	-	10	-	18	-	83	-
	All	528	97	1,414	-	1,116	1	1,303	110	655	277	5,016	485

**Note:** Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct day parole, except APRI not-directed.

<sup>1</sup> These are APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision.

<sup>2</sup> These are APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court, Quebec Superior Court and the Supreme Court of Canada decisions.

<sup>3</sup> These are APR cases following the Supreme Court of Canada decision and other provincial supreme court decisions.

Table 47. Day Parole Release Decisions Following Hearings with an Indigenous Cultural Advisor

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2012/13	19	-	27	-	15	-	163	-	81	-	305	-
2013/14	13	-	30	-	12	-	176	1	56	-	287	1
2014/15	23	-	41	-	13	-	151	-	67	1	295	1
2015/16	17	-	37	-	27	-	132	-	65	-	278	-
2016/17	15	-	38	-	44	-	196	2	102	-	395	2
5-year average	17	-	35	-	22	-	164	1	74	-	312	1

**Note:** Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct day parole, except APRI not-directed.

Table 48. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Day Parole Release by Region (%)

Region	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	35	36	36	37	32	35
Quebec	38	38	37	39	37	38
Ontario	42	42	41	38	38	40
Prairies	37	37	37	38	38	37
Pacific	40	37	40	41	41	40
Canada	38	38	38	39	37	38

**Note:** Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

**Table 49. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Day Parole Release by Offence Type (%)**

Offence Type	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	44	45	42	41	40	42
Schedule I-non-sex	42	42	42	43	41	42
Schedule II	34	34	34	35	34	34
Non-scheduled	39	37	38	38	36	38

**Note:** Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

**Table 50. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Day Parole Release by Indigenous and Race (%)**

Race	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	5-Yr. Avg.
Indigenous	42	43	41	44	41	42
Asian	34	35	33	34	33	34
Black	40	40	40	39	40	40
White	38	37	37	38	36	37
Other	37	35	38	36	33	35

**Note:** Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

**Table 51. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Day Parole Release by Gender (%)**

Gender	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	38	38	38	39	37	38
Female	39	35	35	37	34	36

**Note:** Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

**Table 52. Grant Rates for Federal Day Parole**

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2012/13	Regular	347	77	807	66	612	67	833	64	511	74	3,110	68
	APR <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	67	14	67
	All	347	77	807	66	612	67	833	64	525	73	3,124	68
2013/14	Regular	345	75	859	69	647	70	737	65	484	75	3,072	70
	APR <sup>2</sup>	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	38	83	39	83
	All	345	75	860	69	647	70	737	65	522	76	3,111	70
2014/15	Regular	396	80	884	63	665	76	877	73	497	75	3,319	71
	APR <sup>3</sup>	1	100	-	-	13	93	1	100	23	79	38	84
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	2	100
	All	397	80	884	63	678	76	878	73	522	75	3,359	71
2015/16	Regular	478	89	794	69	761	79	908	73	443	73	3,384	75
	APR <sup>3</sup>	-	-	11	100	54	95	11	100	10	91	86	96
	All	478	89	805	69	815	79	919	73	453	73	3,470	75
2016/17	Regular	456	86	1,048	75	881	81	971	75	488	77	3,844	78
	APR <sup>3</sup>	-	-	25	100	30	100	9	90	16	89	80	96
	All	456	86	1,073	76	911	82	980	75	504	77	3,924	78

**Note:** Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct day parole, except APRI not-directed.

<sup>1</sup> These are APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision.

<sup>2</sup> These are APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court, Quebec Superior Court and the Supreme Court of Canada decisions.

<sup>3</sup> These are APR cases following the Supreme Court of Canada decision and other provincial supreme court decisions.

**Table 53. Grant Rates for Federal Day Parole Following Hearings with an Indigenous Cultural Advisor**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2012/13	14	74	10	37	7	47	95	58	50	62	176	58
2013/14	7	54	14	47	6	50	102	58	38	68	167	58
2014/15	16	70	22	54	10	77	94	62	46	69	188	64
2015/16	15	88	23	62	22	81	80	61	46	71	186	67
2016/17	13	87	28	74	34	77	131	67	79	77	285	72
5-year average	13	75	19	56	16	71	100	61	52	70	200	64

**Note:** Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct day parole, except APRI not-directed.

**Table 54. Grant Rates for Provincial Day Parole**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2012/13	53	46	-	-	-	-	33	37	128	52	214	48
2013/14	69	47	-	-	-	-	49	48	178	58	296	53
2014/15	77	59	-	-	-	-	35	49	174	59	286	57
2015/16	61	69	-	-	-	-	49	55	154	55	264	58
2016/17	67	69	-	-	1	100	60	55	163	59	291	60
5-year average	65	57	-	-	-	-	45	49	159	57	270	55

\* The provincial case in the Ontario region was a federal sentence which was completed in less than two years after the sentence conviction had been suspended.

**Table 55. Grant Rates for Federal and Provincial Day Parole by Offence Type (%)**

Year	Murder		Schedule I-Sex		Schedule I-Non-Sex		Schedule II		Non-Scheduled	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2012/13	80	-	45	41	63	44	77	51	66	51
2013/14	83	-	48	57	65	59	80	59	68	44
2014/15	82	-	47	54	67	54	84	71	68	54
2015/16	85	-	55	67	70	53	87	66	73	54
2016/17	89	-	56	52	74	55	88	74	79	58
5-year average	84	-	50	55	68	53	83	65	71	52

**Table 56. Grant Rates for Federal and Provincial Day Parole by Indigenous and Race (%)**

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2012/13	64	47	74	60	57	21	70	50	64	33
2013/14	63	49	80	53	66	23	72	58	63	39
2014/15	68	56	77	59	69	43	72	62	68	40
2015/16	70	51	76	68	71	63	77	58	79	59
2016/17	74	53	83	67	76	43	79	62	80	61
5-year average	68	51	78	61	68	36	74	58	73	47

**Table 57. Grant Rates for Federal and Provincial Day Parole by Gender**

Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2012/13	67	46	80	62
2013/14	69	51	83	71
2014/15	70	56	86	73
2015/16	75	58	85	62
2016/17	77	59	90	73
5-year average	72	54	85	69

**Table 58. Grant Rates for Federal Day Parole by Sentence Type**

Year	Type	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
2012/13	Regular	2,525	69	571	80	14	6
	APR <sup>1</sup>	14	67	-	-	-	-
	All	2,539	69	571	80	14	6
2013/14	Regular	2,518	71	538	83	16	8
	APR <sup>2</sup>	39	83	-	-	-	-
	All	2,557	71	538	83	16	8
2014/15	Regular	2,687	73	605	82	27	11
	APR <sup>2</sup>	38	84	-	-	-	-
	By exception	-	-	2	100	-	-
	All	2,725	74	607	82	27	11
2015/16	Regular	2,795	77	564	85	25	11
	APR <sup>3</sup>	86	96	-	-	-	-
	All	2,881	78	564	85	25	11
2016/17	Regular	3,206	80	604	89	34	13
	APR <sup>3</sup>	80	96	-	-	-	-
	All	3,286	81	604	89	34	13

**Note:** Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct day parole.

**Definition:** Lifers include those offenders sentenced to life as a minimum sentence or life as a maximum sentence. Other indeterminate includes dangerous offenders, dangerous sexual offenders, habitual criminals, and those offenders who are on Lieutenant Governor Warrants.

<sup>1</sup> These are APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision.

<sup>2</sup> These are APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court, Quebec Superior Court and the Supreme Court of Canada decisions.

<sup>3</sup> These are APR cases following the Supreme Court of Canada decision and other provincial supreme court decisions.

[Return to the section Day Parole](#)

## FULL PAROLE

**Table 59. Full Parole Release Decisions**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2012/13	326	127	1,116	-	572	-	1,097	90	389	130	3,500	347
2013/14	321	143	1,176	-	578	-	923	78	437	148	3,435	369
2014/15	295	118	1,300	-	656	-	979	57	376	114	3,606	289
2015/16	355	95	1,174	-	771	1*	979	78	347	106	3,626	280
2016/17	425	80	1,403	-	793	-	1,035	95	386	103	4,042	278
5-year average	344	113	1,234	-	674	-	1,003	80	387	120	3,642	313

\*The provincial case in the Ontario region was a federal sentence which was reduced to a provincial sentence by court order.

**Table 60. Full Parole Release Decisions by Regular and APR Review**

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2012/13	Regular	326	127	1,115	-	572	-	1,096	90	364	130	3,473	347
	APR <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	25	-	26	-
	By exc.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	All	326	127	1,116	-	572	-	1,097	90	389	130	3,500	347
2013/14	Regular	321	143	1,144	-	577	-	921	78	326	148	3,289	369
	APR <sup>2</sup>	-	-	30	-	-	-	1	-	111	-	142	-
	By exc.	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
	All	321	143	1,176	-	578	-	923	78	437	148	3,435	369
2014/15	Regular	294	118	1,292	-	572	-	965	57	341	114	3,464	289
	APR <sup>2</sup>	1	-	7	-	84	-	14	-	31	-	137	-
	By exc.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-
	All	295	118	1,300	-	656	-	979	57	376	114	3,606	289
2015/16	Regular	355	95	1,143	-	648	1*	963	78	329	106	3,438	280
	APR <sup>3</sup>	-	-	30	-	123	-	14	-	18	-	185	-
	By exc.	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
	All	355	95	1,174	-	771	1*	979	78	347	106	3,626	280
2016/17	Regular	424	80	1,377	-	737	-	1,013	95	363	103	3,914	278
	APR <sup>3</sup>	1	-	26	-	54	-	22	-	23	-	126	-
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	All	425	80	1,403	-	793	-	1,035	95	386	103	4,042	278

**Note:** Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not direct full parole, except APRI not-directed.

\*The provincial case in the Ontario region was a federal sentence which was reduced to a provincial sentence by court order.

<sup>1</sup> These are APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision.

<sup>2</sup> These are APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court, Quebec Superior Court and the Supreme Court of Canada decisions.

<sup>3</sup> These are APR cases following the Supreme Court of Canada decision and other provincial supreme court decisions.

**Table 61. Full Parole Release Decisions Following Hearings with an Indigenous Cultural Advisor**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2012/13	10	-	26	-	8	-	125	-	65	-	234	-
2013/14	6	-	30	-	3	-	134	1	35	-	208	1
2014/15	13	-	42	-	9	-	125	-	51	-	240	-
2015/16	6	-	37	-	17	-	98	-	40	-	198	-
2016/17	9	-	37	-	17	-	129	-	67	-	259	-
5-year average	9	-	34	-	11	-	122	-	52	-	228	-

**Note:** Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not direct full parole, except APRI not-directed.

**Table 62. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Full Parole Release by Region (%)**

Region	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	45	44	43	45	43	44
Quebec	48	49	48	49	48	48
Ontario	47	47	46	47	45	46
Prairies	47	47	45	46	46	46
Pacific	46	44	43	44	43	44
Canada	47	47	46	46	46	46

**Note:** Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

**Table 63. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Full Parole Release by Offence Type (%)**

Offence Type	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	50	48	49	47	49	49
Schedule I-non-sex	49	47	49	49	49	49
Schedule II	45	46	44	46	44	45
Non-scheduled	47	47	45	46	43	46

**Note:** Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

**Table 64. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Full Parole Release by Indigenous and Race (%)**

Race	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	5-Yr. Avg.
Indigenous	49	49	47	51	49	49
Asian	45	46	44	44	45	45
Black	44	45	45	48	45	46
White	47	47	46	46	46	46
Other	44	45	44	44	43	44

**Note:** Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

**Table 65. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Full Parole Release by Gender (%)**

Gender	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	47	47	46	47	46	46
Female	46	44	45	45	43	44

**Note:** Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

**Table 66. Grant Rates for Federal Full Parole**

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2012/13	Regular	166	51	262	23	196	34	294	27	85	23	1,003	29
	APR <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	25	100	26	100
	By exc.	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
	All	166	51	263	24	196	34	295	27	110	28	1,030	29
2013/14	Regular	178	55	277	24	193	33	244	26	93	29	985	30
	APR <sup>2</sup>	-	-	27	90	-	-	1	100	98	88	126	89
	By exc.	-	-	1	50	1	100	1	100	-	-	3	75
	All	178	55	305	26	194	34	246	27	191	44	1,114	32
2014/15	Regular	161	55	278	22	239	42	288	30	87	26	1,053	30
	APR <sup>2</sup>	1	100	5	71	74	88	9	64	30	97	119	87
	By exc.	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	2	50	3	60
	All	162	55	284	22	313	48	297	30	119	32	1,175	33
2015/16	Regular	212	60	297	26	254	39	317	33	76	23	1,156	34
	APR <sup>3</sup>	-	-	27	90	109	89	12	86	18	100	166	90
	By exc.	-	-	1	100	-	-	2	100	-	-	3	100
	All	212	60	325	28	363	47	331	34	94	27	1,325	37
2016/17	Regular	261	62	370	27	328	45	338	33	77	21	1,374	35
	APR <sup>3</sup>	1	100	26	100	52	96	20	91	23	100	122	97
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-	-	-	1	50
	All	262	62	396	28	381	48	358	35	100	26	1,497	37

**Note:** Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not direct full parole, except APRI not-directed.

<sup>1</sup> These are APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision.

<sup>2</sup> These are APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision (including an APR case in the Prairie region, which was a transfer from the Pacific region), the Quebec Superior Court decision and the Supreme Court of Canada decision.

<sup>3</sup> These are APR cases following the Supreme Court of Canada decision and other provincial supreme court decisions.

**Table 67. Grant Rates for Federal Full Parole Following Hearings with an Indigenous Cultural Advisor**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2012/13	0	0	2	8	1	13	13	10	6	9	22	9
2013/14	2	33	1	3	0	0	19	14	6	17	28	13
2014/15	4	31	5	12	2	22	12	10	6	12	29	12
2015/16	0	0	7	19	1	6	13	13	2	5	23	12
2016/17	2	22	3	8	1	6	20	16	5	7	31	12
5-year average	2	18	4	10	1	9	15	13	5	10	27	12

**Note:** Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not direct full parole, except APRI not-directed.

**Table 68. Grant Rates for Provincial Full Parole**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2012/13	44	35	-	-	-	-	16	18	43	33	103	30
2013/14	47	33	-	-	-	-	24	31	41	28	112	30
2014/15	48	41	-	-	-	-	12	21	33	29	93	32
2015/16	56	59	-	-	0*	0	24	31	27	25	107	38
2016/17	41	51	-	-	-	-	33	35	27	26	101	36
5-year average	47	42	-	-	-	-	22	27	34	28	103	33

\*The provincial case in the Ontario region was a federal sentence which was reduced to a provincial sentence by court order.

**Table 69. Grant Rates for Federal and Provincial Full Parole by Offence Type (%)**

Year	Murder		Schedule I-Sex		Schedule I-Non-Sex		Schedule II		Non-Scheduled	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2012/13	29	-	20	25	24	26	40	38	28	29
2013/14	33	-	16	21	24	27	45	47	35	24
2014/15	38	-	17	29	23	20	44	43	33	36
2015/16	39	-	22	48	26	31	49	42	39	38
2016/17	43	-	25	61	29	28	47	47	39	28
5-year average	37	-	20	35	25	27	45	43	35	31

**Table 70. Grant Rates for Federal and Provincial Full Parole by Indigenous and Race (%)**

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2012/13	18	15	45	41	26	23	31	37	35	7
2013/14	23	21	46	19	37	14	32	35	35	23
2014/15	19	3	48	31	40	22	33	39	36	29
2015/16	25	21	50	18	38	56	37	47	44	31
2016/17	25	19	52	40	40	14	38	38	41	47
5-year average	22	17	48	33	36	27	34	38	39	28

**Table 71. Grant Rates for Federal and Provincial Full Parole by Gender (%)**

Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2012/13	29	29	41	40
2013/14	32	27	48	53
2014/15	31	31	51	39
2015/16	36	38	48	46
2016/17	36	36	51	42
5-year average	33	32	48	45

**Table 72. Grant Rates for Federal Full Parole by Sentence Type**

Year	Type	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
2012/13	Regular	917	31	85	30	1	0
	APR <sup>1</sup>	26	100	-	-	-	-
	By exc.	1	100	-	-	-	-
	All	944	31	85	30	1	0
2013/14	Regular	892	32	92	33	1	1
	APR <sup>2</sup>	126	89	-	-	-	-
	By exc.	3	75	-	-	-	-
	All	1,021	35	92	33	1	1
2014/15	Regular	947	32	106	38	0	0
	APR <sup>2</sup>	119	87	-	-	-	-
	By exc.	1	100	2	50	-	-
	All	1,067	35	108	38	0	0
2015/16	Regular	1,045	35	109	39	2	1
	APR <sup>3</sup>	166	90	-	-	-	-
	By exc.	3	100	-	-	-	-
	All	1,214	39	109	39	2	1
2016/17	Regular	1,254	37	119	43	1	0
	APR <sup>3</sup>	122	97	-	-	-	-
	By exc.	-	-	1	50	-	-
	All	1,376	39	120	43	1	0

**Note:** Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not-direct full parole, except APR not-directed.

**Definition:** Lifers include those offenders sentenced to life as a minimum sentence or life as a maximum sentence. Other indeterminate includes dangerous offenders, dangerous sexual offenders, habitual criminals, and those offenders who are on Lieutenant Governor Warrants.

<sup>1</sup> These were APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision.

<sup>2</sup> These are APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court, Quebec Superior Court and the Supreme Court of Canada decisions.

<sup>3</sup> These are APR cases following the Supreme Court of Canada decision and other provincial supreme court decisions.

**Table 73. Residency Conditions on Federal Full Parole by Regular and APR**

Type	Year	Pre-Release		Post-Release			Total
		Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
Regular	2012/13	24	-	29	3	9	56
	2013/14	13	-	24	3	7	40
	2014/15	16	-	24	6	8	46
	2015/16	15	-	37	6	4	58
	2016/17	28	-	50	2	10	80
APR	2012/13	2	1	10	3	2	14
	2013/14	12	-	2	-	-	14
	2014/15	14	-	2	-	5	16
	2015/16	11	-	2	-	6	13
	2016/17	9	-	4	-	6	13
All full parole	2012/13	26	1	39	6	11	70
	2013/14	25	-	26	3	7	54
	2014/15	30	-	26	6	13	62
	2015/16	26	-	39	6	10	71
	2016/17	37	-	55	2	16	94*

**Note:** Total = (pre-release imposed - cancelled) + (post-release imposed + prolonged).

\*The total includes one full parole for deportation decision where a change of condition was ordered.

**Table 74. Residency Conditions on Federal Full Parole by Region**

Year	Region	Pre-Release		Post-Release		
		Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
2012/13	Atlantic	3	-	3	-	1
	Quebec	10	-	27	6	2
	Ontario	4	1	3	-	3
	Prairies	4	-	1	-	1
	Pacific	5	-	5	-	4
	Canada	26	1	39	6	11
2013/14	Atlantic	-	-	1	-	-
	Quebec	9	-	22	3	1
	Ontario	4	-	-	-	1
	Prairies	-	-	-	-	-
	Pacific	12	-	3	-	5
	Canada	25	-	26	3	7
2014/15	Atlantic	2	-	1	-	-
	Quebec	9	-	18	6	1
	Ontario	15	-	2	-	4
	Prairies	1	-	1	-	-
	Pacific	3	-	4	-	8
	Canada	30	-	26	6	13
2015/16	Atlantic	5	-	3	-	1
	Quebec	6	-	19	6	1
	Ontario	10	-	3	-	5
	Prairies	-	-	4	-	2
	Pacific	5	-	10	-	1
	Canada	26	-	39	6	10
2016/17	Atlantic	8	-	8	1	1
	Quebec	9	-	26	1	3
	Ontario	8	-	8	-	8
	Prairies	2	-	-	-	1
	Pacific	10	-	13	-	3
	Canada	37	-	55	2	16

**Table 75. Residency Conditions on Federal Full Parole Recommended by CSC (%)**

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2012/13	67	59	0	60	90	58
2013/14	100	68	25	-	47	59
2014/15	67	63	47	50	29	54
2015/16	88	48	62	75	63	61
2016/17	50	60	31	0	48	49
5-year average	65	60	38	54	55	55

**Note:** This percentage is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC and which were imposed by the Board by the total number of residency conditions imposed by the Board.

**Table 76. Residency Conditions on Federal Full Parole Concordance with CSC (%)**

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2012/13	57	79	-	100	100	81
2013/14	50	91	100	-	88	88
2014/15	100	94	100	100	67	94
2015/16	100	60	80	100	91	78
2016/17	89	100	83	-	79	90
5-year average	81	85	88	100	87	86

**Note:** The concordance rate is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions imposed by the Board which were recommended by CSC by the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC.

[Return to the section Full Parole](#)

## STATUTORY RELEASE

**Table 77. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Serving Determinate Sentences Released on Statutory Release**

Year	Incarcerated Population	Year of SR Releases	# of Releases on SR	% of Incarcerated Pop. Released on SR
April 1, 2012	11,061	2012/13	5,555	50
April 1, 2013	11,308	2013/14	5,636	50
April 1, 2014	11,306	2014/15	5,339	47
April 1, 2015	10,800	2015/16	5,271	49
April 1, 2016	10,565	2016/17	4,829	46

**Table 78. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Serving Determinate Sentences Released on Statutory Release by Region (%)**

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
2012/13	52	42	47	58	54
2013/14	49	42	47	60	49
2014/15	43	40	44	58	47
2015/16	48	43	43	57	54
2016/17	53	41	38	53	47

**Table 79. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Serving Determinate Sentences Released on Statutory Release by Offence Type (%)**

Year	Schedule I-Sex	Schedule I-Non-Sex	Schedule II	Non-Scheduled
2012/13	30	55	45	58
2013/14	34	52	44	62
2014/15	31	49	42	60
2015/16	28	52	43	63
2016/17	28	49	40	59

**Note:** Due to recent updates to offence definitions as part of the C-10 legislation, the proportions calculated for offence types may differ from previous reports.

**Table 80. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Serving Determinate Sentences Released on Statutory Release by Indigenous and Race (%)**

Year	Indigenous	Asian	Black	White	Other
2012/13	63	19	42	51	35
2013/14	64	28	42	49	32
2014/15	66	31	38	45	24
2015/16	62	35	40	47	34
2016/17	56	32	43	45	22

**Table 81. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Serving Determinate Sentences Released on Statutory Release by Gender (%)**

Year	Male	Female
2012/13	50	50
2013/14	50	52
2014/15	47	51
2015/16	49	54
2016/17	46	48

**Table 82. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release**

Year	Pre-Release			Post-Release			Total
	Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2012/13	2,277	11	3	22	1	108	2,308
2013/14	2,028	23	6	17	1	99	2,063
2014/15	2,141	15	2	16	1	111	2,171
2015/16	2,264	21	6	21	3	101	2,303
2016/17	2,004	8	3	30	8	127	2,047

**Note:** Total = (pre-release imposed + detention to SR residency - cancelled) + (post-release imposed + prolonged).

**Table 83. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release by Region**

Year	Region	Pre-Release			Post-Release		
		Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
2012/13	Atlantic	178	-	-	-	-	8
	Quebec	493	4	1	6	-	13
	Ontario	851	2	2	7	-	55
	Prairies	446	1	-	1	-	7
	Pacific	309	4	-	8	1	25
	Canada	2,277	11	3	22	1	108
2013/14	Atlantic	199	3	1	-	-	4
	Quebec	432	5	-	6	1	23
	Ontario	661	2	1	8	-	42
	Prairies	434	3	1	1	-	9
	Pacific	302	10	3	2	-	21
	Canada	2,028	23	6	17	1	99
2014/15	Atlantic	221	2	-	-	-	10
	Quebec	516	3	1	3	1	29
	Ontario	592	2	-	9	-	50
	Prairies	472	3	-	1	-	5
	Pacific	340	5	1	3	-	17
	Canada	2,141	15	2	16	1	111
2015/16	Atlantic	224	2	-	1	-	5
	Quebec	556	3	2	3	3	35
	Ontario	565	5	3	12	-	45
	Prairies	516	2	-	1	-	6
	Pacific	403	9	1	4	-	10
	Canada	2,264	21	6	21	3	101
2016/17	Atlantic	232	1	-	1	-	4
	Quebec	501	2	1	10	6	50
	Ontario	430	2	-	8	1	48
	Prairies	499	2	1	2	-	9
	Pacific	342	1	1	9	1	16
	Canada	2,004	8	3	30	8	127

**Table 84. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release Recommended by CSC (%)**

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2012/13	95	81	67	89	78	78
2013/14	86	82	76	86	79	81
2014/15	91	85	83	85	80	84
2015/16	97	83	85	87	83	86
2016/17	96	88	91	86	82	88
5-year average	93	84	79	86	81	83

**Note:** This percentage is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC which were imposed by the Board by the total number of residency conditions imposed by the Board.

**Table 85. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release Concordance with CSC (%)**

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2012/13	89	98	90	95	98	94
2013/14	96	99	97	99	98	98
2014/15	95	99	99	99	98	98
2015/16	97	100	98	99	98	99
2016/17	98	97	97	99	97	98
5-year average	95	99	96	98	98	97

**Note:** The concordance rate is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions imposed by the Board which were recommended by CSC by the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC.

[Return to the section Statutory Release](#)

## DETENTION

Table 86. Detained Offenders by Region (as of April 9, 2017)

Status	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently detained	17	54	37	70	48	226
Detention ordered/not past SR date	7	11	10	10	10	48
One chance SR revoked	-	7	1	3	2	13
Detained total	24	72	48	83	60	287

Table 87. Referrals for Detention by Region

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2007/08	27	69	67	70	32	265
2008/09	22	57	60	103	25	267
2009/10	25	54	79	97	23	278
2010/11	20	44	71	88	30	253
2011/12	16	51	53	73	21	214
2012/13	16	57	59	79	25	236
2013/14	16	51	48	70	23	208
2014/15	11	37	32	62	32	174
2015/16	16	39	39	54	25	173
2016/17	12	38	18	40	27	135
10-year total	181	497	526	736	263	2,203

Table 88. Detention Referral Rate

Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release	Detention Referral Rate (%)
2007/08	265	5,893	4.5
2008/09	267	6,196	4.3
2009/10	278	5,996	4.6
2010/11	253	5,543	4.6
2011/12	214	5,742	3.7
2012/13	236	5,974	4.0
2013/14	208	6,014	3.5
2014/15	174	5,682	3.1
2015/16	173	5,582	3.1
2016/17	135	5,116	2.6

**Definition:** Offenders entitled to statutory release = number of offenders released from institutions on statutory release + number of offenders detained + number of offenders with detention ordered not past SR date + number of offenders with one chance SR revoked.

Table 89. Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews

Year	Detained		Statutory Release		One-Chance SR		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2007/08	247	93	11	4	7	3	265
2008/09	256	96	10	4	1	0	267
2009/10	261	94	10	4	7	3	278
2010/11	239	94	3	1	11	4	253
2011/12	207	97	3	1	4	2	214
2012/13	232	98	2	1	2	1	236
2013/14	200	96	3	1	5	2	208
2014/15	164	94	3	2	7	4	174
2015/16	167	97	2	1	4	2	173
2016/17	131	97	-	-	4	3	135
10-year average	-	96	-	2	-	2	-

**Table 90. Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews by Offence Type (%)**

Type	Year	Schedule I-Sex	Schedule I-Non-Sex	Schedule II	Non-Scheduled
Detained	2012/13	99	98	100	100
	2013/14	96	97	100	93
	2014/15	98	91	100	100
	2015/16	97	96	-	100
	2016/17	100	95	100	100
Statutory release	2012/13	1	1	-	-
	2013/14	1	2	-	-
	2014/15	2	2	-	-
	2015/16	0	2	-	-
	2016/17	-	-	-	-
One-chance statutory release	2012/13	-	1	-	-
	2013/14	3	2	-	7
	2014/15	-	7	-	-
	2015/16	3	2	-	-
	2016/17	-	5	-	-

**Note:** Excludes five detained offenders who were serving determinate sentences for murder. The offenders with determinate sentences serving sentences for murder were transfers from the United States or convictions under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

**Table 91. Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews by Indigenous and Race (%)**

Type	Year	Indigenous	Asian	Black	White	Other
Detained	2012/13	96	100	100	100	100
	2013/14	95	100	100	96	100
	2014/15	93	100	91	95	100
	2015/16	97	67	87	99	100
	2016/17	97	50	100	98	100
Statutory release	2012/13	2	-	-	-	-
	2013/14	2	-	-	1	-
	2014/15	3	-	-	1	-
	2015/16	-	33	7	-	-
	2016/17	-	-	-	-	-
One-chance statutory release	2012/13	2	-	-	-	-
	2013/14	2	-	-	3	-
	2014/15	4	-	9	4	-
	2015/16	3	-	7	1	-
	2016/17	3	50	-	2	-

**Table 92. Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews by Gender (%)**

Type	Year	Male	Female
Detained	2012/13	98	-
	2013/14	96	100
	2014/15	94	100
	2015/16	96	100
	2016/17	97	-
Statutory release	2012/13	1	-
	2013/14	2	-
	2014/15	2	-
	2015/16	1	-
	2016/17	-	-
One-chance statutory release	2012/13	1	-
	2013/14	3	-
	2014/15	4	-
	2015/16	2	-
	2016/17	3	-

**Table 93. Initial Detention Rates by Region (%)**

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2007/08	100	94	87	100	84	93
2008/09	95	100	92	97	92	96
2009/10	96	98	89	96	91	94
2010/11	100	98	92	98	83	94
2011/12	94	98	100	96	90	97
2012/13	94	98	100	100	92	98
2013/14	94	94	100	99	87	96
2014/15	91	95	97	97	88	94
2015/16	100	100	90	100	92	97
2016/17	100	97	94	98	96	97
10-year average	97	97	93	98	89	96

**Table 94. Outcome of Subsequent Annual Detention Reviews**

Number/ Rate	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	5-Year
Total subsequent reviews	312	308	270	219	36	1,145
Detention confirmed	303	293	261	203	31	1,091
% detention confirmed	97%	95%	97%	93%	86%	95%

[Return to the section Detention](#)

## LONG-TERM SUPERVISION

**Table 95. Long-Term Supervision Population**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2001/02	3	-	5	-	3	1	6	-	3	-	20	1
2002/03	3	-	11	-	7	1	9	-	4	-	34	1
2003/04	6	-	21	-	13	-	12	-	9	-	61	-
2004/05	10	-	29	-	26	-	16	-	12	-	93	-
2005/06	11	-	33	-	35	-	25	-	16	-	120	-
2006/07	12	-	41	-	51	-	34	-	31	-	169	-
2007/08	13	-	60	-	64	-	33	2	39	-	209	2
2008/09	14	-	74	-	77	-	45	2	43	-	253	2
2009/10	14	-	78	-	81	-	55	-	42	-	270	-
2010/11	15	-	93	-	81	-	58	-	52	-	299	-
2011/12	17	-	105	-	96	-	57	-	59	-	334	-
2012/13	18	-	123	-	105	-	56	-	64	-	366	-
2013/14	18	-	135	-	115	-	56	-	64	-	388	-
2014/15	13	-	121	-	113	-	58	1	66	-	371	1
2015/16	15	-	138	1	143	-	60	-	91	-	447	1
2016/17	17	-	150	-	152	-	61	-	88	-	468	-

**Note:** Excluded as of April 9, 2017, were 12 LTSOs who were UAL (Atlantic 1, Quebec 3, Ontario 1, Prairies 4, Pacific 3).

**Table 96. Total Long-Term Supervision Population by Indigenous and Race**

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2012/13	85	23	3	1	20	6	255	70	3	1
2013/14	94	24	4	1	22	6	261	67	7	2
2014/15	97	26	7	2	15	4	244	66	9	2
2015/16	124	28	6	1	24	5	279	62	15	3
2016/17	124	26	10	2	29	6	283	60	22	5

**Table 97. Offence Profile of the Total Long-Term Supervision Population (%)**

Offence Type	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Schedule I-sex	72	72	67	67	65
Schedule I-non-sex	26	26	30	32	33
Total schedule I	98	98	98	99	98
Schedule II	-	-	-	-	-
Non-scheduled	2	2	2	1	2

**Table 98. Federal and Provincial Long-Term Supervision Decisions**

Year	Pre-Release		Post-Release			Total
	Change Condition	Other	Change Condition	Suspension	Other	
2012/13	66	3	404	44	107	624
2013/14	78	1	417	38	119	653
2014/15	92	1	414	42	109	658
2015/16	89	1	449	56	132	727
2016/17	67	-	314	83	116	580

**Definition:** 'Other' includes the decisions of no action, laying of information recommended and panel hearing ordered.

**Table 99. Residency Conditions on Federal and Provincial Long-Term Supervision**

Year	Pre-Release		Post-Release			Total
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2012/13	57	-	84	232	4	373
2013/14	57	1	59	260	14	375
2014/15	76	-	57	273	6	406
2015/16	71	-	51	287	6	409
2016/17	57	-	33	160	8	250

**Note:** Total = (pre-release imposed - cancelled) + (post-release imposed + prolonged).

[Return to the section Long-Term Supervision](#)

## APPEALS

Table 100. Applications for Appeal (April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017)

Application Status	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Received	51	3	119		137		120	5	86	18	513	26
Rejected	8	-	21		31		15	-	7	-	82	-
Pending*	2	-	1		1		-	-	1	-	5	-
Accepted for processing	43	3	98		106		105	5	79	18	431	26
Cancelled	4	-	8		1		3	-	4	-	20	-
Withdrawn	-	-	1		3		-	-	1	1	5	1
To be processed	39	3	89		102		102	5	74	17	406	25

**Note:** More than one decision can be appealed per application.

\* Applications pending refer to those applications where an extension of time has been granted to submit grounds for the appeal.

Table 101. Appeal Decisions by Decision Type and Jurisdiction

Supervision	Release	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
ETA	Pre-release	4	-	7	-	12	-	21	-	30	-
UTA	Pre-release	16	-	17	-	23	-	25	-	16	-
	Post-release	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	4	-
Day parole	Pre-release	194	28	133	18	204	19	170	12	169	22
	Post-release	29	-	37	1	33	-	36	1	38	1
Full parole	Pre-release	139	16	103	8	156	11	139	4	139	7
	Post-release	25	-	28	-	34	-	27	-	32	-
Stat release	Pre-release	88	-	69	-	87	-	89	-	103	-
	Post-release	42	-	52	-	72	-	60	-	67	-
Detention		39		32	-	35	-	36	-	29	-
Total		577	44	481	27	658	30	604	17	627	30

Table 102. Appeal Decisions by Offence Type and Jurisdiction

Offence Type	Release	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Murder	Pre-release	70	-	50	-	74	-	91	-	72	-
	Post-release	14	-	18	-	24	-	22	-	20	-
Schedule I-sex	Pre-release	77	2	38	4	81	3	63	2	87	1
	Post-release	3	-	8	-	19	-	7	-	12	1
	Detention	6	-	12	-	10	-	8	-	10	-
Schedule I-non-sex	Pre-release	133	17	118	10	159	13	150	4	150	12
	Post-release	51	-	51	-	57	-	59	-	59	-
	Detention	31	-	16	-	21	-	26	-	16	-
Schedule II	Pre-release	79	6	53	5	73	6	75	4	70	8
	Post-release	16	-	22	-	18	-	18	1	28	-
	Detention	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Non-scheduled	Pre-release	82	19	71	7	94	8	65	6	78	8
	Post-release	13	-	20	1	24	-	18	-	22	-
	Detention	1	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	3	-
Total		577	44	481	27	658	30	604	17	627	30

**Table 103. Outcomes for Federal Appeal Decisions by Decision Type (2015/16 and 2016/17)**

Supervision	Release	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		15/16	16/17	15/16	16/17	15/16	16/17	15/16	16/17
ETA	Pre-release	10	13	11	17	-	-	21	30
UTA	Pre-release	16	8	9	8	-	-	25	16
	Post-release	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	4
Day parole	Pre-release	153	137	17	32	-	-	170	169
	Post-release	19	25	17	13	-	-	36	38
Full parole	Pre-release	129	114	10	25	-	-	139	139
	Post-release	13	18	14	14	-	-	27	32
Stat. release	Pre-release	80	85	8	15	1	3	89	103
	Post-release	38	40	22	27	-	-	60	67
Detention		36	25	-	4	-	-	36	29
Total decisions		494	469	109	155	1	3	604	627
% of appeal decisions		82	75	18	25	0	0		

**Table 104. Outcomes for Provincial Appeal Decisions by Decision Type (2015/16 and 2016/17)**

Supervision	Release	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		15/16	16/17	15/16	16/17	15/16	16/17	15/16	16/17
Day parole	Pre-release	11	19	1	3	-	-	12	22
	Post-release	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Full parole	Pre-release	4	5	-	1	-	1	4	7
	Post-release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total decisions		15	24	2	5	-	1	17	30
% of appeal decisions		88	80	12	17	-	3		

**Table 105. Outcome for Appeal Decisions by Region and Jurisdiction (2015/16 and 2016/17)**

Jurisdiction	Region	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
Federal	Atlantic	27	32	9	9	-	-	36	41
	Quebec	173	122	12	16	-	-	186	138
	Ontario	130	119	45	57	1	1	176	177
	Prairies	99	122	24	50	-	2	123	174
	Pacific	64	74	19	23	-	-	83	97
	Canada	494	469	109	155	1	3	604	627
Provincial	Atlantic	4	3	-	-	-	1	4	4
	Prairies	4	5	2	4	-	-	6	9
	Pacific	7	16	-	1	-	-	7	17
	Canada	15	24	2	5	-	1	17	30

**Table 106. Federal Appeal Rate by Decision Type (2015/16 and 2016/17)**

Decision	Release	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
		2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
ETA	Pre-release	113	104	21	30	18.6	28.8
UTA	Pre-release	600	600	25	16	4.2	2.7
	Post-release	15	8	1	4	6.7	50.0
Day parole	Pre-release	4,664	5,076	170	169	3.6	3.3
	Post-release	437	448	36	38	8.2	8.5
Full parole	Pre-release	3,673	4,070	139	139	3.8	3.4
	Post-release	362	356	27	32	7.5	9.0
Statutory release	Pre-release	6,259	5,670	89	103	1.4	1.8
	Post-release	2,623	2,334	60	67	2.3	2.9
Detention		410	186	36	29	8.8	15.6
Total		19,156	18,852	604	627	3.2	3.3

**Table 107. Provincial Appeal Rate by Decision Type (2015/16 and 2016/17)**

Decision	Release	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
		2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
Day parole	Pre-release	462	486	12	22	2.6	4.5
	Post-release	37	46	1	1	2.7	2.2
Full parole	Pre-release	279	278	4	7	1.4	2.5
	Post-release	12	10	-	-	0.0	0.0
Total		790	822	17	30	2.2	2.1

[Return to the section Appeals](#)

## CONDITIONAL RELEASE PERFORMANCE

### TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

**Table 108. Average Length of Federal Supervision Periods for Offenders with Determinate Sentences in Months (from 2012/13 to 2016/17)**

Release/Supervision Type	Successful Completions	Revocations for Breach of Condition	Revocations with a Non-Violent Offence	Revocations with a Violent Offence	Average Length
Day parole APR	8.2	7.7	-	-	8.2
Day parole regular	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.6
All day parole	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.7
Full parole APR	32.3	23.6	28.4	26.2	31.5
Full parole regular	21.9	14.3	14.3	16.0	20.8
All full parole	24.5	16.1	17.2	16.8	23.4
Statutory release	7.7	6.2	6.3	7.1	7.1

**Note:** For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2017.

**Table 109. Average Length of Federal Supervision Periods for Offenders with Determinate Sentences by Indigenous and Race in Months (from 2012/13 to 2016/17)**

Supervision Type	Indigenous	Asian	Black	White	Other
Day parole	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7
Full parole	18.9	25.7	24.8	23.3	27.4
Statutory release	5.7	9.6	8.7	7.5	8.5

**Note:** For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2017.

**Table 110. Average Length of Federal Supervision Periods for Offenders with Determinate Sentences by Gender in Months (from 2012/13 to 2016/17)**

Supervision Type	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Cond.		Revocations for a Non-Violent Offence		Revocations for a Violent Offence		Average Length	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Day parole	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.5	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.6
Full parole	24.6	23.8	16.2	14.0	17.4	12.9	18.6	-	23.5	22.8
Stat. release	7.7	6.8	6.3	5.4	6.3	5.6	7.2	4.5	7.2	6.4

**Note:** For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2017.

**Table 111. Length of Federal Supervision Periods for Successful Completions for Offenders with Determinate Sentences (from 2012/13 to 2016/17)**

Length of Supervision Period	DP APR	DP Regular	All Day Parole	FP APR	FP Regular	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	20.7	26.0	25.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	32.8
3 to less than 6 months	25.0	65.2	64.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	15.3
6 to less than 9 months	22.6	8.2	8.5	0.8	1.8	1.5	18.9
9 to less than 12 months	13.5	0.5	0.7	1.4	15.2	11.7	12.4
1 to 2 years	13.5	0.1	0.3	48.4	56.1	54.2	17.7
Over 2 years	4.8	0.0	0.1	48.6	26.0	31.7	3.0

**Note:** For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2017.

**Table 112. Length of Federal Supervision Periods for Revocations for Breach of Condition for Offenders with Determinate Sentences (from 2012/13 to 2016/17)**

Length of Supervision Period	DP APR	DP Regular	All Day Parole	FP APR	FP Regular	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	-	14.1	14.1	-	1.0	0.8	15.9
3 to less than 6 months	-	74.8	74.6	2.1	19.7	16.2	45.5
6 to less than 9 months	100	10.8	11.0	8.3	19.4	17.2	22.4
9 to less than 12 months	-	0.3	0.3	9.4	15.9	14.6	8.4
1 to 2 years	-	-	-	47.9	31.5	34.7	6.9
Over 2 years	-	-	-	32.3	12.5	16.4	0.9

**Note:** For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2017.

**Table 113. Length of Federal Supervision Periods for Revocation with a Non-Violent Offence for Offenders with Determinate Sentences (from 2012/13 to 2016/17)**

Length of Supervision Period	DP APR	DP Regular	All Day Parole	FP APR	FP Regular	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	-	13.7	13.7	-	0.7	0.6	16.5
3 to less than 6 months	-	70.9	70.9	-	19.4	15.5	44.2
6 to less than 9 months	-	12.6	12.6	5.9	17.2	14.9	22.3
9 to less than 12 months	-	2.7	2.7	8.8	20.1	17.9	8.9
1 to 2 years	-	-	-	50.0	29.9	33.9	7.0
Over 2 years	-	-	-	35.3	12.7	17.3	1.0

**Note:** For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2017.

**Table 114. Length of Federal Supervision Periods for Revocation with a Violent Offence for Offenders with Determinate Sentences (from 2012/13 to 2016/17)**

Length of Supervision Period	DP APR	DP Regular	All Day Parole	FP APR (#<10)	FP Regular	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	-	5.3	5.3	-	-	-	17.8
3 to less than 6 months	-	73.7	73.7	-	13.0	12.0	38.5
6 to less than 9 months	-	21.1	21.1	-	17.4	16.0	22.8
9 to less than 12 months	-	-	-	-	26.1	24.0	8.0
1 to 2 years	-	-	-	50.0	34.8	36.0	10.1
Over 2 years	-	-	-	50.0	8.7	12.0	2.8

**Note:** For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2017.

[Return to the section Time under Supervision](#)

**CONVICTIONS****Table 115. Rates of Conviction for Violent Offences per 1,000 Supervised Offenders on Federal Conditional Release**

Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Total Convictions
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#
1996/97	34	33	64	15	228	96	326
1997/98	45	36	54	13	214	86	313
1998/99	37	24	42	10	201	80	280
1999/00	55	35	50	11	215	77	320
2000/01	31	22	40	9	226	81	297
2001/02	36	28	36	8	200	70	272
2002/03	23	18	34	8	223	76	280
2003/04	19	15	25	6	214	72	258
2004/05	32	26	36	9	200	67	268
2005/06	16	12	28	7	179	58	223
2006/07	25	19	21	6	214	68	260
2007/08	18	14	23	6	213	68	254
2008/09	22	18	17	4	153	46	192
2009/10	17	13	16	4	149	46	182
2010/11	10	8	19	5	128	39	157
2011/12	8	6	10	3	135	38	153
2012/13	6	5	11	3	134	38	151
2013/14	6	5	10	3	117	33	133
2014/15	1	1	2	1	86	24	89
2015/16	8	6	7	2	82	23	97
2016/17	3	2	5	1	47	13	55

**Note:** The year 2016/17 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

**Table 116. Rates of Conviction for Violent Offences per 1,000 Supervised Offenders on Federal Conditional Release by Offence Type**

Year	Supervision Type	Murder	Schedule I- Sex	Schedule I-Non- Sex	Schedule II	Non- Scheduled
2011/12	Day parole	4	11	11	-	8
	Full parole	2	-	4	3	4
	Stat. release	-	14	60	4	29
	Total	3	11	43	3	17
2012/13	Day parole	-	12	9	3	4
	Full parole	1	12	13	-	3
	Stat. release	-	12	58	7	35
	Total	1	12	43	3	21
2013/14	Day parole	8	-	6	-	10
	Full parole	1	-	8	-	8
	Stat. release	-	15	47	13	31
	Total	2	10	34	5	21
2014/15	Day parole	-	-	-	-	-
	Full parole	1	-	-	-	-
	Stat. release	-	6	33	8	27
	Total	1	4	23	3	14
2015/16	Day parole	12	-	7	2	5
	Full parole	1	11	6	-	-
	Stat. release	-	6	30	8	29
	Total	3	6	22	3	16
2016/17	Day parole	-	-	4	2	-
	Full parole	1	-	2	2	-
	Stat. release	-	9	16	3	16
	Total	1	5	11	2	8

**Note:** The year 2016/17 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

**Table 117. Rates of Conviction for Violent Offences per 1,000 Supervised Offenders on Federal Conditional Release by Indigenous and Race**

Year	Supervision Type	Indigenous	Asian	Black	White	Other
2011/12	Day parole	5	-	13	7	-
	Full parole	6	-	-	3	-
	Stat. release	61	-	24	37	7
	Total	38	-	14	17	2
2012/13	Day parole	5	-	-	6	-
	Full parole	9	-	-	3	-
	Stat. release	45	-	23	42	8
	Total	30	-	13	19	3
2013/14	Day parole	5	-	-	6	-
	Full parole	6	-	-	3	-
	Stat. release	45	17	27	31	15
	Total	30	5	14	15	6
2014/15	Day parole	-	-	-	1	-
	Full parole	-	-	-	1	-
	Stat. release	44	15	9	20	-
	Total	26	4	5	8	-
2015/16	Day parole	-	11	9	6	-
	Full parole	7	-	-	2	-
	Stat. release	35	8	25	19	15
	Total	22	4	14	9	5
2016/17	Day parole	-	12	-	2	-
	Full parole	-	-	8	1	-
	Stat. release	13	7	9	15	-
	Total	7	4	7	6	-

**Note:** The year 2016/17 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

**Table 118. Convictions for Violent Offences on Federal Conditional Release by Region**

Region	Supervision Type	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	10-Year Avg.
Atlantic	Day parole	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1
	Full parole	3	8	3	1	3	3	-	1	-	1	1	3
	Stat. release	23	18	18	12	12	8	13	13	5	5	6	13
	Total	29	27	24	14	16	12	14	15	5	7	8	16
Quebec	Day parole	9	2	3	4	1	2	1	3	-	3	-	3
	Full parole	7	6	5	7	7	2	7	4	1	1	1	5
	Stat. release	70	68	38	43	32	45	39	39	16	30	18	42
	Total	86	76	46	54	40	49	47	46	17	34	19	50
Ontario	Day parole	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	-	1	1	2
	Full parole	3	2	5	1	3	1	-	2	-	-	1	2
	Stat. release	44	44	24	21	21	23	16	8	13	10	4	22
	Total	48	49	31	25	25	26	18	12	13	11	6	26
Prairies	Day parole	6	6	11	4	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	4
	Full parole	7	5	2	1	4	2	2	2	1	3	1	3
	Stat. release	48	49	39	45	47	37	42	44	38	25	10	41
	Total	61	60	52	50	53	41	45	46	39	29	12	48
Pacific	Day parole	6	6	3	5	5	1	1	-	1	2	-	3
	Full parole	1	2	2	6	2	2	2	1	-	2	1	2
	Stat. release	29	34	34	28	16	22	24	13	14	12	9	23
	Total	36	42	39	39	23	25	27	14	15	16	10	28
Canada	Day parole	25	18	22	17	10	8	6	6	1	8	3	12
	Full parole	21	23	17	16	19	10	11	10	2	7	5	14
	Stat. release	214	213	153	149	128	135	134	117	86	82	47	141
	Total	260	254	192	182	157	153	151	133	89	97	55	167

**Note:** The year 2016/17 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

[Return to the section Convictions](#)

## OUTCOME RATES

**Table 119. Outcome Rates on Federal Conditional Release**

Release Type/ Year	Successful Completions		Revocations for Breach of Conditions		Total Without Re-offending		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence	
							Non-Violent		Violent			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day parole												
2012/13	2,759	88.6	289	9.3	3,048	97.9	60	1.9	6	0.2	66	2.1
2013/14	2,794	89.3	293	9.4	3,087	98.7	36	1.2	6	0.2	42	1.3
2014/15	2,820	90.5	260	8.3	3,080	98.8	35	1.1	1	0.0	36	1.2
2015/16	3,018	90.6	275	8.3	3,293	98.9	30	0.9	8	0.2	38	1.1
2016/17	3,244	92.7	226	6.5	3,470	99.2	26	0.7	3	0.1	29	0.8
Full parole (determinate sentences)												
2012/13	1,013	84.9	125	10.5	1,138	95.4	48	4.0	7	0.6	55	4.6
2013/14	825	85.0	102	10.5	927	95.5	35	3.6	9	0.9	44	4.5
2014/15	831	86.9	90	9.4	921	96.3	34	3.6	1	0.1	35	3.7
2015/16	853	87.5	89	9.1	942	96.6	28	2.9	5	0.5	33	3.4
2016/17	930	89.7	81	7.8	1,011	97.5	23	2.2	3	0.3	26	2.5
Statutory release												
2012/13	3,734	60.0	1,844	29.6	5,578	89.6	514	8.3	134	2.2	648	10.4
2013/14	3,808	61.4	1,742	28.1	5,550	89.5	532	8.6	117	1.9	649	10.5
2014/15	3,769	63.0	1,651	27.6	5,420	90.6	479	8.0	86	1.4	565	9.4
2015/16	3,784	62.9	1,684	28.0	5,468	91.0	462	7.7	82	1.4	544	9.0
2016/17	3,759	67.4	1,446	25.9	5,205	93.4	323	5.8	47	0.8	370	6.6

## OUTCOME RATES ON DAY PAROLE

### FEDERAL DAY PAROLE

**Table 120. Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole**

Outcome	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	2,759	88.6	2,794	89.3	2,820	90.5	3,018	90.6	3,244	92.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	289	9.3	293	9.4	260	8.3	275	8.3	226	6.5
Revoked for non-violent offences	60	1.9	36	1.2	35	1.1	30	0.9	26	0.7
Revoked for violent offences	6	0.2	6	0.2	1	0.0	8	0.2	3	0.1
Total revocations with offence	66	2.1	42	1.3	36	1.2	38	1.1	29	0.8
Total completions	3,114	100	3,129	100	3,116	100	3,331	100	3,499	100

**Table 121. Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole by Regular and APR**

Year	Type	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	Regular	2,738	88.6	288	9.3	60	1.9	6	0.2	66	2.1	3,092
	APR	21	95.5	1	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
2013/14	Regular	2,767	89.2	293	9.4	36	1.2	6	0.2	42	1.4	3,102
	APR	27	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27
2014/15	Regular	2,784	90.4	260	8.4	35	1.1	1	0.0	36	1.2	3,080
	APR	36	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36
2015/16	Regular	2,980	90.5	275	8.4	30	0.9	8	0.2	38	1.2	3,293
	APR	38	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38
2016/17	Regular	3,158	92.6	224	6.6	26	0.8	3	0.1	29	0.9	3,411
	APR	86	97.7	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	88

**Table 122. Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole with Determinate Sentences for Non-Violent Offences by Regular and APR (from 2012/13 to 2016/17)**

Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	6,577	89.7	208	98.6
Revoked for breach of conditions	636	8.7	3	1.4
Revoked for non-violent offences	115	1.6	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	7	0.1	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	122	1.7	0	0.0
Total completions	7,335	100.0	211	100.0

**Note:** Includes determinate sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences.

**Table 123. Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole by Offence Type (%)**

Offence Type	Year	Successful Completions	Revoked for Breach of Conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
				Non-Violent	Violent		
Murder	2012/13	94.9	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	529
	2013/14	92.9	6.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	537
	2014/15	94.5	5.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	546
	2015/16	94.4	5.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	558
	2016/17	96.8	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	538
Schedule I-sex	2012/13	93.9	4.9	0.8	0.4	1.1	263
	2013/14	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	243
	2014/15	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	249
	2015/16	94.9	4.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	277
	2016/17	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	343
Schedule I-non-sex	2012/13	85.6	12.2	1.8	0.3	2.1	890
	2013/14	85.4	12.7	1.6	0.2	1.9	849
	2014/15	87.5	10.7	1.7	0.1	1.8	887
	2015/16	87.2	11.7	0.8	0.3	1.1	909
	2016/17	89.8	8.8	1.2	0.2	1.4	1,020
Schedule II	2012/13	89.9	8.3	1.7	0.1	1.8	882
	2013/14	92.2	6.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	961
	2014/15	91.6	7.5	0.9	0.0	0.9	949
	2015/16	91.7	7.2	1.0	0.1	1.1	1,070
	2016/17	92.5	6.8	0.6	0.1	0.7	1,108
Non-scheduled	2012/13	82.7	12.4	4.7	0.2	4.9	550
	2013/14	84.4	13.0	2.2	0.4	2.6	539
	2014/15	87.4	10.7	1.9	0.0	1.9	485
	2015/16	87.8	9.9	2.1	0.2	2.3	517
	2016/17	91.0	7.8	1.2	0.0	1.2	490

**Table 124. Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole by Indigenous and Race**

Table 124: Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole by Indigenous and Race												
Year	Race	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	Indigenous	446	86.3	59	11.4	11	2.1	1	0.2	12	2.3	517
	Asian	169	95.5	7	4.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	177
	Black	151	92.1	12	7.3	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	164
	White	1,887	88.1	203	9.5	46	2.1	5	0.2	51	2.4	2,141
	Other	106	92.2	8	7.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	115
2013/14	Indigenous	463	84.6	69	12.6	14	2.6	1	0.2	15	2.7	547
	Asian	186	97.4	3	1.6	2	1.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	191
	Black	166	88.3	21	11.2	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	188
	White	1,889	89.7	194	9.2	18	0.9	5	0.2	23	1.1	2,106
	Other	90	92.8	6	6.2	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	97
2014/15	Indigenous	431	86.7	56	11.3	10	2.0	0	0.0	10	2.0	497
	Asian	190	96.0	8	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	198
	Black	212	95.5	9	4.1	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	222
	White	1,896	90.3	180	8.6	23	1.1	1	0.0	24	1.1	2,100
	Other	91	91.9	7	7.1	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	99
2015/16	Indigenous	514	87.3	64	10.9	11	1.9	0	0.0	11	1.9	589
	Asian	160	95.2	7	4.2	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	168
	Black	201	91.8	17	7.8	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	219
	White	2,005	90.7	182	8.2	17	0.8	6	0.3	23	1.0	2,210
	Other	138	95.2	5	3.4	2	1.4	0	0.0	2	1.4	145
2016/17	Indigenous	537	88.9	57	9.4	10	1.7	0	0.0	10	1.7	604
	Asian	188	96.4	6	3.1	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	195
	Black	227	95.0	12	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	239
	White	2,111	93.1	141	6.2	13	0.6	2	0.1	15	0.7	2,267
	Other	181	93.3	10	5.2	3	1.5	0	0.0	3	1.5	194

**Table 125. Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole by Gender**

Year	Gender	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	Male	2,489	88.4	265	9.4	56	2.0	5	0.2	61	2.2	2,815
	Female	270	90.3	24	8.0	4	1.3	1	0.3	5	1.7	299
2013/14	Male	2,559	89.1	273	9.5	33	1.1	6	0.2	39	1.4	2,871
	Female	235	91.1	20	7.8	3	1.2	0	0.0	3	1.2	258
2014/15	Male	2,572	90.6	235	8.3	30	1.1	1	0.0	31	1.1	2,838
	Female	248	89.2	25	9.0	5	1.8	0	0.0	5	1.8	278
2015/16	Male	2,755	90.7	248	8.2	25	0.8	8	0.3	33	1.1	3,036
	Female	263	89.2	27	9.2	5	1.7	0	0.0	5	1.7	295
2016/17	Male	2,928	92.8	202	6.4	23	0.7	3	0.1	26	0.8	3,156
	Female	316	92.1	24	7.0	3	0.9	0	0.0	3	0.9	343

**Table 126. Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole by Region**

Year	Region	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
2012/13	Atlantic	285	83.3	45	13.2	11	3.2	1	0.3	12	3.5	342
	Quebec	750	91.8	52	6.4	14	1.7	1	0.1	15	1.8	817
	Ontario	547	91.5	45	7.5	4	0.7	2	0.3	6	1.0	598
	Prairie	719	84.1	111	13.0	24	2.8	1	0.1	25	2.9	855
	Pacific	458	91.2	36	7.2	7	1.4	1	0.2	8	1.6	502
2013/14	Atlantic	317	86.1	43	11.7	7	1.9	1	0.3	8	2.2	368
	Quebec	756	90.6	68	8.2	7	0.8	3	0.4	10	1.2	834
	Ontario	567	91.2	50	8.0	3	0.5	2	0.3	5	0.8	622
	Prairie	642	85.9	90	12.0	15	2.0	0	0.0	15	2.0	747
	Pacific	512	91.8	42	7.5	4	0.7	0	0.0	4	0.7	558
2014/15	Atlantic	277	83.7	49	14.8	5	1.5	0	0.0	5	1.5	331
	Quebec	850	94.3	46	5.1	5	0.6	0	0.0	5	0.6	901
	Ontario	587	93.5	39	6.2	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3	628
	Prairie	639	86.1	87	11.7	16	2.2	0	0.0	16	2.2	742
	Pacific	467	90.9	39	7.6	7	1.4	1	0.2	8	1.6	514
2015/16	Atlantic	382	84.5	65	14.4	4	0.9	1	0.2	5	1.1	452
	Quebec	772	95.0	34	4.2	4	0.5	3	0.4	7	0.9	813
	Ontario	641	93.9	40	5.9	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.3	683
	Prairie	762	86.7	100	11.4	16	1.8	1	0.1	17	1.9	879
	Pacific	461	91.5	36	7.1	5	1.0	2	0.4	7	1.4	504
2016/17	Atlantic	388	85.5	59	13.0	6	1.3	1	0.2	7	1.5	454
	Quebec	896	97.4	22	2.4	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.2	920
	Ontario	728	96.9	21	2.8	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.3	751
	Prairie	742	87.4	92	10.8	14	1.6	1	0.1	15	1.8	849
	Pacific	490	93.3	32	6.1	3	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.6	525

*PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE***Table 127. Outcome Rates for Provincial Day Parole**

Outcome	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	176	84.6	219	83.3	240	84.2	217	86.5	240	84.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	28	13.5	43	16.3	40	14.0	30	12.0	40	14.1
Revoked for non-violent offences	3	1.4	0	0.0	4	1.4	3	1.2	2	0.7
Revoked for violent offences	1	0.5	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4
Total revocations with offence	4	1.9	1	0.4	5	1.8	4	1.6	3	1.1
Total completions	208	100	263	100	285	100	251	100	283	100

**Table 128. Outcomes Rates for Provincial Day Parole By Region**

Table 120: Outcomes Rates for Provincial Day Parole By Region												
Year	Region	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	Atlantic	46	76.7	13	21.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.7	60
	Prairie	30	93.8	2	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32
	Pacific	100	86.2	13	11.2	2	1.7	1	0.9	3	2.6	116
2013/14	Atlantic	46	70.8	18	27.7	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.5	65
	Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
	Prairie	39	90.7	4	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43
	Pacific	133	86.4	21	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	154
2014/15	Atlantic	54	78.3	15	21.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	69
	Prairie	37	92.5	3	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40
	Pacific	149	84.7	22	12.5	4	2.3	1	0.6	5	2.8	176
2015/16	Atlantic	56	87.5	7	10.9	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.6	64
	Prairie	36	94.7	2	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38
	Pacific	125	83.9	21	14.1	2	1.3	1	0.7	3	2.0	149
2016/17	Atlantic	52	80.0	13	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	65
	Prairie	52	94.5	3	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	55
	Pacific	136	83.4	24	14.7	2	1.2	1	0.6	3	1.8	163

**Note:** The case in the Ontario region was a case of a young offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

**Table 129. Outcome Rates for Provincial Day Parole by Offence Type (from 2012/13 to 2016/17)**

Outcome	Schedule I-Sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-Scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	67	94.4	372	82.1	295	93.9	358	79.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	4	5.6	74	16.3	18	5.7	85	18.8
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	4	0.9	1	0.3	7	1.5
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	3	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.4
Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	7	1.5	1	0.3	9	2.0
Total completions	71	100	453	100	314	100	452	100

**Table 130. Outcome Rates for Provincial Day Parole by Indigenous and Race (from 2012/13 to 2016/17)**

Outcome	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	190	84.4	76	96.2	15	88.2	692	83.1	119	87.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	28	12.4	3	3.8	2	11.8	132	15.8	16	11.8
Revoked for non-violent offences	5	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.8	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.7
Total revocations with offence	7	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	1.1	1	0.7
Total completions	225	100	79	100	17	100	833	100	136	100

**Table 131. Outcome Rates for Provincial Day Parole by Gender (from 2012/13 to 2016/17)**

Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	963	84.4	129	86.6
Revoked for breach of conditions	163	14.3	18	12.1
Revoked for non-violent offences	11	1.0	1	0.7
Revoked for violent offences	4	0.4	1	0.7
Total revocations with offence	15	1.3	2	1.3
Total completions	1,141	100	149	100

## OUTCOME RATES ON FULL PAROLE

### FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: DETERMINATE SENTENCES

**Table 132. Outcome Rates for Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences**

Outcome	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	1,013	84.9	825	85.0	831	86.9	853	87.5	930	89.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	125	10.5	102	10.5	90	9.4	89	9.1	81	7.8
Revoked for non-violent offences	48	4.0	35	3.6	34	3.6	28	2.9	23	2.2
Revoked for violent offences	7	0.6	9	0.9	1	0.1	5	0.5	3	0.3
Total revocations with offence	55	4.6	44	4.5	35	3.7	33	3.4	26	2.5
Total completions	1,193	100	971	100	956	100	975	100	1,037	100

**Table 133. Outcome Rates for Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Regular and APR**

Year	Type	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	Regular	424	79.8	76	14.3	25	4.7	6	1.1	31	5.8	531
	APR	589	89.0	49	7.4	23	3.5	1	0.2	24	3.6	662
2013/14	Regular	579	81.9	90	12.7	30	4.2	8	1.1	38	5.4	707
	APR	246	93.2	12	4.5	5	1.9	1	0.4	6	2.3	264
2014/15	Regular	734	86.9	78	9.2	32	3.8	1	0.1	33	3.9	845
	APR	97	87.4	12	10.8	2	1.8	0	0.0	2	1.8	111
2015/16	Regular	758	87.6	77	8.9	25	2.9	5	0.6	30	3.5	865
	APR	95	86.4	12	10.9	3	2.7	0	0.0	3	2.7	110
2016/17	Regular	842	89.9	70	7.5	22	2.3	3	0.3	25	2.7	937
	APR	88	88.0	11	11.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	100

**Table 134. Outcome Rates for Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences for Non-Violent Offences by Regular and APR (from 2012/13 to 2016/17)**

Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	2,111	86.3	1,115	89.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	241	9.8	96	7.7
Revoked for non-violent offences	88	3.6	34	2.7
Revoked for violent offences	7	0.3	2	0.2
Total revocations with offence	95	3.9	36	2.9
Total completions	2,447	100	1,247	100

**Note:** Includes determinate sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences.

**Table 135. Outcome Rates for Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Offence Type (%)**

Offence Type	Year	Successful Completions	Revoked for Breach of Conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
				Non-Violent	Violent		
Schedule I-sex	2012/13	94.3	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.9	70
	2013/14	91.3	7.5	1.3	0.0	1.3	80
	2014/15	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
	2015/16	93.9	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	66
	2016/17	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	90
Schedule I-non-sex	2012/13	77.6	16.0	4.6	1.8	6.4	219
	2013/14	78.8	13.5	5.7	2.1	7.8	193
	2014/15	84.8	11.2	4.0	0.0	4.0	223
	2015/16	82.5	11.8	4.2	1.4	5.7	212
	2016/17	87.0	9.8	2.8	0.5	3.3	215
Schedule II	2012/13	87.6	8.9	3.5	0.0	3.5	621
	2013/14	86.1	11.0	2.5	0.4	3.0	474
	2014/15	86.8	10.3	2.8	0.2	3.0	468
	2015/16	88.9	9.1	2.1	0.0	2.1	485
	2016/17	89.1	8.3	2.2	0.4	2.6	540
Non-scheduled	2012/13	82.3	11.7	5.7	0.4	6.0	282
	2013/14	85.7	8.0	4.9	1.3	6.3	224
	2014/15	87.2	6.6	6.1	0.0	6.1	196
	2015/16	87.3	8.5	4.2	0.0	4.2	212
	2016/17	91.7	5.7	2.6	0.0	2.6	192

**Note:** Excludes one completion of full parole in 2012/13 by an offender who was serving a sentence for murder sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

**Table 136. Outcome Rates for Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Indigenous and Race**

Year	Race	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	Indigenous	61	70.1	20	23.0	4	4.6	2	2.3	6	6.9	87
	Asian	87	91.6	6	6.3	2	2.1	0	0.0	2	2.1	95
	Black	93	89.4	8	7.7	3	2.9	0	0.0	3	2.9	104
	White	705	84.5	88	10.6	36	4.3	5	0.6	41	4.9	834
	Other	67	91.8	3	4.1	3	4.1	0	0.0	3	4.1	73
2013/14	Indigenous	67	73.6	18	19.8	4	4.4	2	2.2	6	6.6	91
	Asian	78	92.9	6	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	84
	Black	72	82.8	10	11.5	5	5.7	0	0.0	5	5.7	87
	White	553	85.6	61	9.4	25	3.9	7	1.1	32	5.0	646
	Other	55	87.3	7	11.1	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.6	63
2014/15	Indigenous	73	83.9	11	12.6	3	3.4	0	0.0	3	3.4	87
	Asian	77	86.5	7	7.9	5	5.6	0	0.0	5	5.6	89
	Black	70	85.4	11	13.4	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.2	82
	White	578	87.7	57	8.6	23	3.5	1	0.2	24	3.6	659
	Other	33	84.6	4	10.3	2	5.1	0	0.0	2	5.1	39
2015/16	Indigenous	64	81.0	12	15.2	1	1.3	2	2.5	3	3.8	79
	Asian	91	90.1	8	7.9	2	2.0	0	0.0	2	2.0	101
	Black	81	84.4	12	12.5	3	3.1	0	0.0	3	3.1	96
	White	567	88.3	51	7.9	21	3.3	3	0.5	24	3.7	642
	Other	50	87.7	6	10.5	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	1.8	57
2016/17	Indigenous	90	88.2	5	4.9	7	6.9	0	0.0	7	6.9	102
	Asian	101	94.4	6	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	107
	Black	67	87.0	6	7.8	2	2.6	2	2.6	4	5.2	77
	White	620	89.2	63	9.1	11	1.6	1	0.1	12	1.7	695
	Other	52	92.9	1	1.8	3	5.4	0	0.0	3	5.4	56

**Table 137. Outcome Rates for Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Gender**

Table 10.7: Outcome Rates for Peshawar Jail Parole with Determinate Sentence by Gender												
Year	Gender	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2012/13	Male	905	84.2	116	10.8	47	4.4	7	0.7	54	5.0	1,075
	Female	108	91.5	9	7.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	118
2013/14	Male	730	84.1	97	11.2	32	3.7	9	1.0	41	4.7	868
	Female	95	92.2	5	4.9	3	2.9	0	0.0	3	2.9	103
2014/15	Male	764	86.5	85	9.6	33	3.7	1	0.1	34	3.9	883
	Female	67	91.8	5	6.8	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.4	73
2015/16	Male	784	87.7	80	8.9	25	2.8	5	0.6	30	3.4	894
	Female	69	85.2	9	11.1	3	3.7	0	0.0	3	3.7	81
2016/17	Male	833	89.7	71	7.6	22	2.4	3	0.3	25	2.7	929
	Female	97	89.8	10	9.3	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	108

**Table 138. Outcome Rates for Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Region**

Year	Region	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	Atlantic	151	81.2	26	14.0	9	4.8	0	0.0	9	4.8	186
	Quebec	291	85.6	30	8.8	14	4.1	5	1.5	19	5.6	340
	Ontario	247	89.2	23	8.3	7	2.5	0	0.0	7	2.5	277
	Prairie	237	81.2	38	13.0	15	5.1	2	0.7	17	5.8	292
	Pacific	87	88.8	8	8.2	3	3.1	0	0.0	3	3.1	98
2013/14	Atlantic	125	79.6	20	12.7	11	7.0	1	0.6	12	7.6	157
	Quebec	238	88.5	24	8.9	4	1.5	3	1.1	7	2.6	269
	Ontario	189	89.2	17	8.0	4	1.9	2	0.9	6	2.8	212
	Prairie	207	80.5	35	13.6	13	5.1	2	0.8	15	5.8	257
	Pacific	66	86.8	6	7.9	3	3.9	1	1.3	4	5.3	76
2014/15	Atlantic	148	85.1	20	11.5	6	3.4	0	0.0	6	3.4	174
	Quebec	240	90.6	17	6.4	7	2.6	1	0.4	8	3.0	265
	Ontario	161	85.6	20	10.6	7	3.7	0	0.0	7	3.7	188
	Prairie	208	85.2	25	10.2	11	4.5	0	0.0	11	4.5	244
	Pacific	74	87.1	8	9.4	3	3.5	0	0.0	3	3.5	85
2015/16	Atlantic	126	82.9	19	12.5	6	3.9	1	0.7	7	4.6	152
	Quebec	232	94.3	10	4.1	3	1.2	1	0.4	4	1.6	246
	Ontario	188	88.7	19	9.0	5	2.4	0	0.0	5	2.4	212
	Prairie	198	82.5	28	11.7	12	5.0	2	0.8	14	5.8	240
	Pacific	109	87.2	13	10.4	2	1.6	1	0.8	3	2.4	125
2016/17	Atlantic	145	81.0	25	14.0	8	4.5	1	0.6	9	5.0	179
	Quebec	266	95.0	10	3.6	4	1.4	0	0.0	4	1.4	280
	Ontario	205	92.8	12	5.4	3	1.4	1	0.5	4	1.8	221
	Prairie	226	89.0	21	8.3	6	2.4	1	0.4	7	2.8	254
	Pacific	88	85.4	13	12.6	2	1.9	0	0.0	2	1.9	103

## FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

Table 139. Outcome of Full Parole for Offenders with Indeterminate Sentences (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2017)

Time Under Supervision	Still Supervised*		Died while on Full Parole		Revocations for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Non-Violent Offence		Revocations with Violent Offence		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 - 3 mths	29	2.2	23	7.7	9	2.2	1	0.7	0	0.0	62	2.7
>3 mths-6 mths	27	2.0	17	5.7	18	4.3	5	3.7	4	6.6	71	3.1
>6 mths-1 yr	61	4.5	20	6.7	48	11.5	10	7.4	5	8.2	144	6.4
>1 yr - 2 yrs	110	8.2	28	9.3	69	16.6	24	17.6	9	14.8	240	10.6
>2 yrs - 3 yrs	79	5.9	23	7.7	65	15.6	23	16.9	12	19.7	202	8.9
>3 yrs - 4 yrs	64	4.7	23	7.7	52	12.5	11	8.1	5	8.2	155	6.9
>4 yrs - 5 yrs	64	4.7	21	7.0	29	7.0	10	7.4	5	8.2	129	5.7
>5 yrs - 10 yrs	297	22.0	73	24.3	95	22.8	39	28.7	14	23.0	518	22.9
>10 yrs -15 yrs	269	20.0	47	15.7	26	6.3	10	7.4	5	8.2	357	15.8
>15 yrs	348	25.8	25	8.3	5	1.2	3	2.2	2	3.3	383	16.9
Total	1,348	100	300	100	416	100	136	100	61	100	2,261	100
Average length of full parole	9.6 Yrs		6.1 Yrs		4.0 Yrs		4.6 Yrs		4.5 Yrs		7.7 Yrs	

\*Includes offenders who were deported/extradited following their release on full parole.

Table 140. Full Parole Revocation Rates for Offenders with Indeterminate Sentences (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2017)

Time Under Supervision	Population		Total Revocations		Revocations with Offence			
	Total Population	Currently on Full Parole	Revocations for Breach of Conditions and with Offence		Total Revocations with Offence		Revocations with Violent Offence	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
>15 years	383	90.9	10	2.6	5	1.3	2	0.5
>10 years	740	83.4	51	6.9	20	2.7	7	0.9
>5 years	1,258	72.7	199	15.8	73	5.8	21	1.7
>4 years	1,387	70.5	243	17.5	88	6.3	26	1.9
>3 years	1,542	67.6	311	20.2	104	6.7	31	2.0
>2 years	1,744	64.3	411	23.6	139	8.0	43	2.5
>1 year	1,984	62.0	513	25.9	172	8.7	52	2.6
Total	2,261	59.6	613	27.1	197	8.7	61	2.7

Table 141. Likelihood of Dying Compared to Being Revoked for an Offence for Full Parolees Serving Indeterminate Sentences (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2017)

Time Under Supervision	Offenders that Died on Full Parole	Total Revocations with Offence	Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a New Offence	Revocations with Violent Offence	Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a Violent Offence
>5 years	145	73	2.0	21	6.9
>4 years	166	88	1.9	26	6.4
>3 years	189	104	1.8	31	6.1
>2 years	212	139	1.5	43	4.9
>1 year	240	172	1.4	52	4.6
Total full parole supervision periods	300	197	1.5	61	4.9

## PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE

Table 142. Outcome Rates for Provincial Full Parole

Outcome	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	85	84.2	92	92.0	84	87.5	79	85.9	78	91.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	14	13.9	8	8.0	11	11.5	11	12.0	7	8.2
Revoked for non-violent offences	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.1	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	2	2.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	2	2.2	0	0.0
Total completions	101	100	100	100	96	100	92	100	85	100

Table 143. Outcome Rates for Provincial Full Parole by Region

Table 1: Outcomes Rates for Provincial Fair Play by Region												
Year	Region	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	Atlantic	32	78.0	8	19.5	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	2.4	41
	Quebec	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
	Ontario	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
	Prairie	22	81.5	4	14.8	0	0.0	1	3.7	1	3.7	27
	Pacific	27	96.4	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28
2013/14	Atlantic	30	90.9	3	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33
	Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
	Prairie	15	88.2	2	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17
	Pacific	46	93.9	3	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49
2014/15	Atlantic	30	85.7	4	11.4	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	2.9	35
	Quebec	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
	Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
	Prairie	22	95.7	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23
	Pacific	29	82.9	6	17.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35
2015/16	Atlantic	42	82.4	7	13.7	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	3.9	51
	Ontario	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
	Prairie	8	88.9	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
	Pacific	26	89.7	3	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29
2016/17	Atlantic	36	92.3	3	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	39
	Quebec	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
	Prairie	19	90.5	2	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21
	Pacific	22	91.7	2	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24

**Note:** Cases from the Ontario and Quebec regions were regional transfers, cases of exchange of service, or cases of young offenders sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 144. Outcome Rates for Provincial Full Parole by Offence Type (from 2012/13 to 2016/17)

Outcome	Schedule I-Sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-Scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	42	97.7	104	86.7	153	92.7	119	81.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	1	2.3	15	12.5	10	6.1	25	17.1
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	1	0.7
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.7
Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	1.2	2	1.4
Total completions	43	100	120	100	165	100	146	100

**Table 145. Outcome Rates for Provincial Full Parole by Indigenous and Race (from 2012/13 to 2016/17)**

Outcome	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	22	78.6	28	100.0	12	85.7	298	87.4	58	92.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	5	17.9	0	0.0	2	14.3	39	11.4	5	7.9
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.9	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.2	0	0.0
Total completions	28	100	28	100	14	100	341	100	63	100

**Table 146. Outcome Rates for Provincial Full Parole by Gender (from 2012/13 to 2016/17)**

Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	353	87.2	65	94.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	47	11.6	4	5.8
Revoked for non-violent offences	3	0.7	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	2	0.5	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	5	1.2	0	0.0
Total completions	405	100	69	100

## OUTCOME RATES ON STATUTORY RELEASE

**Table 147. Outcome Rates for Statutory Release**

Outcome	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	3,734	60.0	3,808	61.4	3,769	63.0	3,784	62.9	3,759	67.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	1,844	29.6	1,742	28.1	1,651	27.6	1,684	28.0	1,446	25.9
Revoked for non-violent offences	514	8.3	532	8.6	479	8.0	462	7.7	323	5.8
Revoked for violent offences	134	2.2	117	1.9	86	1.4	82	1.4	47	0.8
Total revocations with offence	648	10.4	649	10.5	565	9.4	544	9.0	370	6.6
Total completions	6,226	100	6,199	100	5,985	100	6,012	100	5,575	100

**Note:** Total includes completions of statutory release of federal offenders who were subsequently convicted of a new offence and given an indeterminate sentence, as well as those serving determinate sentences for offences of second degree murder. The offenders with determinate sentences serving sentences for murder were transfers from the United States or convictions under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

**Table 148. Outcome Rates for Statutory Release by Offence Type (%)**

Offence Type	Year	Successful Completions	Revoked for Breach of Conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
				Non-Violent	Violent		
Schedule I-sex	2012/13	74.5	21.6	3.0	0.9	3.8	703
	2013/14	73.7	22.0	3.1	1.2	4.3	678
	2014/15	76.3	20.0	3.3	0.4	3.8	720
	2015/16	79.2	17.3	3.1	0.5	2.8	655
	2016/17	78.4	20.3	0.5	0.7	1.2	575
Schedule I-non-sex	2012/13	54.8	33.1	8.9	3.2	12.0	3,105
	2013/14	57.0	31.2	9.1	2.7	11.8	2,965
	2014/15	57.3	32.1	8.5	2.1	10.6	2,837
	2015/16	57.0	33.1	8.1	1.8	8.1	2,927
	2016/17	63.5	28.9	6.4	1.1	6.4	2,779
Schedule II	2012/13	68.4	25.1	6.1	0.4	6.5	889
	2013/14	70.2	22.0	7.0	0.8	7.9	993
	2014/15	71.3	20.7	7.5	0.5	8.0	1,021
	2015/16	71.7	21.2	6.6	0.5	7.1	1,069
	2016/17	74.8	20.8	4.3	0.2	4.5	1,006
Non-scheduled	2012/13	58.8	28.8	10.7	1.7	12.5	1,526
	2013/14	58.9	28.7	11.0	1.4	12.4	1,560
	2014/15	61.4	27.4	9.8	1.4	11.1	1,403
	2015/16	61.2	27.4	9.9	1.5	11.3	1,357
	2016/17	65.1	26.0	8.1	0.8	8.9	1,214

**Note:** Excludes fifteen completions of statutory release of federal offenders serving determinate sentences for murder. The offenders with determinate sentences serving sentences for murder were transfers from the United States or convictions under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

**Table 149. Outcome Rates for Statutory Release by Indigenous and Race**

Year	Race	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				#
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2012/13	Indigenous	839	50.1	622	37.1	178	10.6	36	2.1	214	12.8	1,675
	Asian	98	77.2	24	18.9	5	3.9	0	0.0	5	3.9	127
	Black	335	68.4	125	25.5	23	4.7	7	1.4	30	6.1	490
	White	2,312	62.4	1,006	27.2	296	8.0	90	2.4	386	10.4	3,704
	Other	150	65.2	67	29.1	12	5.2	1	0.4	13	5.7	230
2013/14	Indigenous	912	52.5	570	32.8	215	12.4	39	2.2	254	14.6	1,736
	Asian	133	79.2	29	17.3	4	2.4	2	1.2	6	3.6	168
	Black	330	65.7	137	27.3	27	5.4	8	1.6	35	7.0	502
	White	2,282	63.5	966	26.9	278	7.7	66	1.8	344	9.6	3,592
	Other	151	75.1	40	19.9	8	4.0	2	1.0	10	5.0	201
2014/15	Indigenous	968	52.4	652	35.3	189	10.2	38	2.1	227	12.3	1,847
	Asian	120	75.5	33	20.8	4	2.5	2	1.3	6	3.8	159
	Black	347	72.1	108	22.5	23	4.8	3	0.6	26	5.4	481
	White	2,195	66.6	804	24.4	253	7.7	43	1.3	296	9.0	3,295
	Other	139	68.5	54	26.6	10	4.9	0	0.0	10	4.9	203
2015/16	Indigenous	947	52.3	631	34.9	200	11.1	31	1.7	231	12.8	1,809
	Asian	154	78.8	33	18.4	4	2.2	1	0.6	5	2.8	179
	Black	359	69.6	124	24.0	25	4.8	8	1.6	33	6.4	516
	White	2,205	66.6	844	25.5	220	6.6	40	1.2	260	7.9	3,309
	Other	132	66.3	52	26.1	13	6.5	2	1.0	15	7.5	199
2016/17	Indigenous	965	59.3	510	31.3	141	8.7	12	0.7	153	9.4	1,628
	Asian	120	81.6	23	15.6	3	2.0	1	0.7	4	2.7	147
	Black	330	72.7	110	24.2	11	2.4	3	0.7	14	3.1	454
	White	2,193	69.7	760	24.1	163	5.2	31	1.0	194	6.2	3,147
	Other	151	75.9	43	21.6	5	2.5	0	0.0	5	2.5	199

**Table 150. Outcome Rates for Statutory Release by Gender**

Year	Gender	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	Male	3,531	59.7	1,755	29.7	497	8.4	133	2.2	630	10.6	5,916
	Female	203	65.5	89	28.7	17	5.5	1	0.3	18	5.8	310
2013/14	Male	3,607	61.0	1,680	28.4	510	8.6	115	1.9	625	10.6	5,912
	Female	201	70.0	62	21.6	22	7.7	2	0.7	24	8.4	287
2014/15	Male	3,579	62.9	1,576	27.7	452	7.9	84	1.5	536	9.4	5,691
	Female	190	64.6	75	25.5	27	9.2	2	0.7	29	9.9	294
2015/16	Male	3,549	62.6	1,600	28.2	438	7.7	80	1.4	518	9.1	5,667
	Female	235	68.1	84	24.3	24	7.0	2	0.6	26	7.5	345
2016/17	Male	3,509	67.2	1,366	26.2	302	5.8	46	0.9	348	6.7	5,223
	Female	250	71.0	80	22.7	21	6.0	1	0.3	22	6.3	352

**Table 151. Outcome Rates for Statutory Release by Region**

Year	Region	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	Atlantic	409	63.8	160	25.0	59	9.2	13	2.0	72	11.2	641
	Quebec	784	64.1	327	26.7	74	6.0	39	3.2	113	9.2	1,224
	Ontario	1,081	66.2	449	27.5	88	5.4	16	1.0	104	6.4	1,634
	Prairie	989	50.4	686	35.0	245	12.5	42	2.1	287	14.6	1,962
	Pacific	471	61.6	222	29.0	48	6.3	24	3.1	72	9.4	765
2013/14	Atlantic	393	62.8	170	27.2	50	8.0	13	2.1	63	10.1	626
	Quebec	837	65.1	305	23.7	104	8.1	39	3.0	143	11.1	1,285
	Ontario	1,014	67.3	428	28.4	56	3.7	8	0.5	64	4.2	1,506
	Prairie	1,145	54.1	656	31.0	273	12.9	44	2.1	317	15.0	2,118
	Pacific	419	63.1	183	27.6	49	7.4	13	2.0	62	9.3	664
2014/15	Atlantic	383	65.0	158	26.8	43	7.3	5	0.8	48	8.1	589
	Quebec	852	69.9	261	21.4	90	7.4	16	1.3	106	8.7	1,219
	Ontario	1,032	71.3	345	23.8	58	4.0	13	0.9	71	4.9	1,448
	Prairie	1,084	53.4	681	33.5	227	11.2	38	1.9	265	13.1	2,030
	Pacific	418	59.8	206	29.5	61	8.7	14	2.0	75	10.7	699
2015/16	Atlantic	414	65.9	172	27.4	37	5.9	5	0.8	42	6.7	628
	Quebec	617	68.6	307	23.0	82	6.1	30	2.2	112	8.4	1,336
	Ontario	925	71.3	315	24.3	48	3.7	10	0.8	58	4.5	1,298
	Prairie	1,051	53.5	654	33.3	234	11.9	25	1.3	259	13.2	1,964
	Pacific	477	60.7	236	30.0	61	7.8	12	1.5	73	9.3	786
2016/17	Atlantic	394	61.4	204	31.8	38	5.9	6	0.9	44	6.9	642
	Quebec	1,011	74.7	273	20.2	52	3.8	18	1.3	70	5.2	1,354
	Ontario	877	75.4	248	21.3	34	2.9	4	0.3	38	3.3	1,163
	Prairie	1,041	58.4	565	31.7	166	9.3	10	0.6	176	9.9	1,782
	Pacific	436	68.8	156	24.6	33	5.2	9	1.4	42	6.6	634

**Table 152. Outcome Rates for Statutory Release With and Without Prior Day and/or Full Parole Supervision Periods on the Same Sentence**

Year/ Type	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Compl.
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13											
Without DP/FP	2,628	56.5	1,510	32.5	408	8.8	107	2.3	515	11.1	4,653
With DP/FP	1,106	70.3	334	21.2	106	6.7	27	1.7	133	8.5	1,573
Prior DP	851	68.1	290	23.2	86	6.9	23	1.8	109	8.7	1,250
Prior FP	12	70.6	2	11.8	2	11.8	1	5.9	3	17.6	17
Prior DP&FP	243	79.4	42	13.7	18	5.9	3	1.0	21	6.9	306
2013/14											
Without DP/FP	2,755	58.4	1,428	30.3	436	9.2	99	2.1	535	11.3	4,718
With DP/FP	1,053	71.1	314	21.2	96	6.5	18	1.2	114	7.7	1,481
Prior DP	870	69.5	285	22.8	82	6.6	14	1.1	96	7.7	1,251
Prior FP	6	85.7	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3	7
Prior DP&FP	177	79.4	29	13.0	13	5.8	4	1.8	17	7.6	223
2014/15											
Without DP/FP	2,723	59.3	1,404	30.6	395	8.6	73	1.6	468	10.2	4,595
With DP/FP	1,046	75.3	247	17.8	84	6.0	13	0.9	97	7.0	1,390
Prior DP	898	74.6	221	18.4	71	5.9	13	1.1	84	7.0	1,203
Prior FP	17	81.0	1	4.8	3	14.3	0	0.0	3	14.3	21
Prior DP&FP	131	78.9	25	15.1	10	6.0	0	0.0	10	6.0	166
2015/16											
Without DP/FP	2,724	59.0	1,425	30.8	396	8.6	75	1.6	471	10.2	4,620
With DP/FP	1,060	76.1	259	18.6	66	4.7	7	0.5	73	5.2	1,392
Prior DP	927	75.6	234	19.1	60	4.9	6	0.5	66	5.4	1,227
Prior FP	13	76.5	3	17.6	0	0.0	1	5.9	1	5.9	17
Prior DP&FP	120	81.1	22	14.9	6	4.1	0	0.0	6	4.1	148
2016/17											
Without DP/FP	2,711	64.1	1,206	28.5	273	6.5	41	1.0	314	7.4	4,231
With DP/FP	1,048	78.0	240	17.9	50	3.7	6	0.4	56	4.2	1,344
Prior DP	939	77.7	220	18.2	45	3.7	4	0.3	49	4.1	1,208
Prior FP	13	86.7	1	6.7	1	6.7	0	0.0	1	6.7	15
Prior DP&FP	96	79.3	19	15.7	4	3.3	2	1.7	6	5.0	121

[Return to the section Outcome](#)

**POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION****Table 153. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence for Federal Offenders (as of March 31, 2017)**

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	3,851	416	10.8	651	16.9	1,067	27.7
1993/94	3,997	466	11.7	642	16.1	1,108	27.7
1994/95	4,430	485	10.9	754	17.0	1,239	28.0
1995/96	4,674	564	12.1	736	15.7	1,300	27.8
1996/97	4,646	585	12.6	732	15.8	1,317	28.3
1997/98	4,565	520	11.4	730	16.0	1,250	27.4
1998/99	4,479	507	11.3	689	15.4	1,196	26.7
1999/00	4,316	517	12.0	629	14.6	1,146	26.6
2000/01	4,533	541	11.9	664	14.6	1,205	26.6
2001/02	4,582	556	12.1	620	13.5	1,176	25.7
2002/03	4,554	592	13.0	666	14.6	1,258	27.6
2003/04	4,430	561	12.7	654	14.8	1,215	27.4
2004/05	4,450	553	12.4	664	14.9	1,217	27.3
2005/06	4,501	600	13.3	617	13.7	1,217	27.0
2006/07	4,527	613	13.5	589	13.0	1,202	26.6
2007/08	4,671	566	12.1	634	13.6	1,200	25.7
2008/09	4,810	519	10.8	547	11.4	1,066	22.2
2009/10	4,990	508	10.2	503	10.1	1,011	20.3
2010/11	4,763	471	9.9	410	8.6	881	18.5
2011/12	4,748	368	7.8	397	8.4	765	16.1
2012/13	5,001	350	7.0	343	6.9	693	13.9
2013/14	4,852	296	6.1	282	5.8	578	11.9
2014/15	4,799	206	4.3	209	4.4	415	8.6
2015/16	4,812	82	1.7	128	2.7	210	4.4
2016/17	4,781	26	0.5	39	0.8	65	1.4

**Table 154. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence for Federal Offenders Who Completed Sentences on Full Parole (as of March 31, 2017)**

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	1,338	92	6.9	73	5.5	165	12.3
1993/94	1,474	130	8.8	88	6.0	218	14.8
1994/95	1,540	111	7.2	95	6.2	206	13.4
1995/96	1,497	111	7.4	75	5.0	186	12.4
1996/97	1,256	109	8.7	55	4.4	164	13.1
1997/98	1,201	58	4.8	40	3.3	98	8.2
1998/99	1,168	58	5.0	28	2.4	86	7.4
1999/00	1,225	70	5.7	42	3.4	112	9.1
2000/01	1,335	84	6.3	40	3.0	124	9.3
2001/02	1,325	81	6.1	35	2.6	116	8.8
2002/03	1,168	68	5.8	33	2.8	101	8.6
2003/04	1,048	61	5.8	19	1.7	80	7.6
2004/05	1,050	64	6.1	17	1.6	81	7.7
2005/06	985	61	6.2	18	1.8	79	8.0
2006/07	971	67	6.9	22	2.3	89	9.2
2007/08	996	54	5.4	17	1.7	71	7.1
2008/09	1,032	56	5.4	11	1.1	67	6.5
2009/10	992	40	4.0	9	0.9	49	4.9
2010/11	1,037	38	3.7	17	1.6	55	5.3
2011/12	1,033	28	2.7	6	0.6	34	3.3
2012/13	1,027	21	2.0	8	0.8	29	2.8
2013/14	829	14	1.7	8	1.0	22	2.7
2014/15	834	10	1.2	3	0.4	13	1.6
2015/16	859	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2
2016/17	931	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

**Note:** The numbers for full parole prior to 1994/95 may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

**Table 155. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence for Federal Offenders Who Completed Sentences on Statutory Release (as of March 31, 2017)**

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	1,950	252	12.9	399	20.5	651	33.4
1993/94	2,246	303	13.5	472	21.0	775	34.5
1994/95	2,514	351	14.0	537	21.4	888	35.3
1995/96	2,739	415	15.2	526	19.2	941	34.4
1996/97	2,935	444	15.1	570	19.4	1,014	34.5
1997/98	2,920	429	14.7	548	18.8	977	33.5
1998/99	2,944	428	14.5	555	18.9	983	33.4
1999/00	2,800	428	15.3	513	18.3	941	33.6
2000/01	2,961	436	14.7	558	18.8	994	33.6
2001/02	3,027	461	15.2	516	17.0	977	32.3
2002/03	3,150	508	16.1	556	17.7	1,064	33.8
2003/04	3,137	483	15.4	565	18.0	1,048	33.4
2004/05	3,160	469	14.8	577	18.3	1,046	33.1
2005/06	3,256	524	16.1	529	16.2	1,053	32.3
2006/07	3,292	524	15.9	508	15.4	1,032	31.3
2007/08	3,417	493	14.4	561	16.4	1,054	30.8
2008/09	3,538	454	12.8	474	13.4	928	26.2
2009/10	3,755	454	12.1	446	11.9	900	24.0
2010/11	3,480	427	12.3	352	10.1	779	22.4
2011/12	3,477	325	9.3	354	10.2	679	19.5
2012/13	3,734	312	8.4	305	8.2	617	16.5
2013/14	3,789	276	7.3	253	6.7	529	14.0
2014/15	3,747	193	5.2	189	5.0	382	10.2
2015/16	3,739	79	2.1	111	3.0	190	5.1
2016/17	3,700	26	0.7	28	0.8	54	1.5

**Note:** The numbers for statutory release prior to 1994/95 may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

**Table 156. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence for Federal Offenders Who were Released at WED (as of March 31, 2017)**

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	563	72	12.8	179	31.8	251	44.6
1993/94	277	33	11.9	82	29.6	115	41.5
1994/95	376	23	6.1	122	32.4	145	38.6
1995/96	438	38	8.7	135	30.8	173	39.5
1996/97	455	32	7.0	107	23.5	139	30.5
1997/98	444	33	7.4	142	32.0	175	39.4
1998/99	367	21	5.7	106	28.9	127	34.6
1999/00	291	19	6.5	74	25.4	93	32.0
2000/01	237	21	8.9	66	27.8	87	36.7
2001/02	230	14	6.1	69	30.0	83	36.1
2002/03	236	16	6.8	77	32.6	93	39.4
2003/04	245	17	6.9	70	28.6	87	35.5
2004/05	240	20	8.3	70	29.2	90	37.5
2005/06	260	15	5.8	70	26.9	85	32.7
2006/07	264	22	8.3	59	22.3	81	30.7
2007/08	258	19	7.4	56	21.7	75	29.1
2008/09	240	9	3.8	62	25.8	71	29.6
2009/10	243	14	5.8	48	19.8	62	25.5
2010/11	246	6	2.4	41	16.7	47	19.1
2011/12	238	15	6.3	37	15.5	52	21.8
2012/13	240	17	7.1	30	12.5	47	19.6
2013/14	234	6	2.6	21	9.0	27	11.5
2014/15	218	3	1.4	17	7.8	20	9.2
2015/16	214	2	0.9	16	7.5	18	8.4
2016/17	150	0	0.0	11	7.3	11	7.3

**Note:** The numbers for WED prior to 1994/95 may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

**Table 157. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates for Federal Offenders Who Completed Sentences on Full Parole by Offence Type (as of March 31, 2017)**

Year of Completion	Schedule I-Sex	Schedule I-Non-Sex	Schedule II	Non-Scheduled
1992/93	9.0	11.7	12.3	14.9
1993/94	7.4	17.3	12.1	18.9
1994/95	8.0	13.0	11.7	19.3
1995/96	8.4	12.9	10.5	16.0
1996/97	7.0	13.2	13.6	15.1
1997/98	3.8	8.3	8.8	9.0
1998/99	2.8	8.1	6.2	10.3
1999/00	2.9	12.3	7.5	11.0
2000/01	2.5	8.2	8.6	15.8
2001/02	2.4	7.5	8.2	14.2
2002/03	6.2	7.6	8.9	10.5
2003/04	2.1	7.1	6.9	12.2
2004/05	3.2	7.3	6.5	12.1
2005/06	1.0	6.6	7.0	13.2
2006/07	2.9	7.5	8.6	12.8
2007/08	3.7	6.5	5.3	11.9
2008/09	1.5	3.6	6.3	10.6
2009/10	0.0	3.0	5.6	6.8
2010/11	1.5	5.9	4.0	8.8
2011/12	0.0	2.2	3.8	3.8
2012/13	1.4	2.9	2.4	4.3
2013/14	0.0	5.1	1.7	3.7
2014/15	0.0	2.1	1.7	1.2
2015/16	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
2016/17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Note:** The percentages for full parole prior to 1994/95 may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

**Table 158. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates for Federal Offenders Who Completed Sentences on Statutory Release by Offence Type (as of March 31, 2017)**

Year of Completion	Schedule I-Sex	Schedule I-Non-Sex	Schedule II	Non-Scheduled
1992/93	19.8	35.7	26.2	38.3
1993/94	20.4	35.6	26.7	43.5
1994/95	18.8	36.4	31.9	44.0
1995/96	15.5	35.9	27.4	44.3
1996/97	12.9	36.3	30.7	45.8
1997/98	12.9	36.3	23.7	43.9
1998/99	13.8	34.6	32.0	44.8
1999/00	13.6	33.5	26.2	50.2
2000/01	15.5	35.2	24.3	47.1
2001/02	10.8	32.2	29.2	45.4
2002/03	14.7	34.3	27.3	45.2
2003/04	11.5	33.6	31.1	44.9
2004/05	12.5	33.3	28.3	44.0
2005/06	11.1	32.2	28.5	42.6
2006/07	12.5	30.3	27.5	41.6
2007/08	11.4	29.6	27.6	41.1
2008/09	9.4	25.3	19.1	36.7
2009/10	5.2	24.4	19.7	32.6
2010/11	5.9	21.9	19.1	33.3
2011/12	3.7	21.1	16.0	26.1
2012/13	5.3	17.8	12.8	22.1
2013/14	2.1	14.3	13.3	19.4
2014/15	2.7	10.9	8.3	14.5
2015/16	1.8	5.5	3.1	7.7
2016/17	0.5	1.6	1.1	1.9

**Note:** The percentages for statutory release prior to 1994/95 may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

**Table 159. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates for Federal Offenders Who were Released at WED by Offence Type (as of March 31, 2017)**

Year of Completion	Schedule I-Sex	Schedule I-Non-Sex	Schedule II*	Non-Scheduled*
1992/93	41.8	48.1	26.9	42.4
1993/94	27.2	50.0	25.0	54.0
1994/95	29.8	43.2	42.9	50.0
1995/96	32.6	39.0	55.6	68.3
1996/97	21.7	37.7	36.4	39.5
1997/98	30.3	44.9	42.9	65.2
1998/99	31.1	36.7	0.0	70.0
1999/00	24.3	37.0	100.0	53.3
2000/01	32.1	38.0	33.3	58.8
2001/02	25.7	40.4	33.3	70.6
2002/03	27.9	51.8	25.0	33.3
2003/04	28.4	40.9	50.0	35.7
2004/05	25.9	43.6	100.0	71.4
2005/06	17.8	40.5	50.0	48.1
2006/07	21.3	36.7	50.0	26.3
2007/08	14.3	41.0	20.0	30.3
2008/09	14.8	40.6	12.5	26.1
2009/10	14.6	33.3	0.0	36.8
2010/11	9.6	25.9	0.0	20.0
2011/12	9.1	30.0	0.0	25.0
2012/13	11.1	23.4	0.0	28.6
2013/14	6.1	13.6	28.6	15.4
2014/15	1.3	14.5	0.0	7.1
2015/16	5.5	11.5	0.0	0.0
2016/17	6.0	8.4	-	0.0

**Note:** The percentages for WED prior to 1994/95 may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

\* Caution should be exercised when comparing the rates, as the numbers in some of the categories were low.

**Table 160. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates for Federal Offenders Who Completed Sentences on Full Parole by Indigenous and Race (as of March 31, 2017)**

Year of Completion	Indigenous*	Asian*	Black*	White	Other*
1992/93	28.6	10.0	15.9	11.7	5.2
1993/94	22.7	12.5	10.6	14.7	11.1
1994/95	26.8	3.7	6.5	13.4	3.7
1995/96	20.2	4.5	7.8	13.1	0.0
1996/97	26.8	4.4	12.5	13.0	3.6
1997/98	11.1	6.8	6.9	8.6	2.9
1998/99	6.6	9.2	2.6	8.4	1.6
1999/00	19.3	7.2	5.2	9.3	3.9
2000/01	14.1	6.2	6.7	10.0	3.7
2001/02	7.4	10.3	6.1	9.6	2.7
2002/03	15.1	7.5	5.3	8.7	5.6
2003/04	15.4	2.7	4.0	7.8	6.6
2004/05	10.0	9.9	4.7	8.0	4.9
2005/06	11.8	4.5	6.8	8.8	1.3
2006/07	9.4	9.1	2.8	10.6	2.7
2007/08	12.6	4.3	2.8	7.6	3.3
2008/09	11.8	5.8	3.2	6.6	4.4
2009/10	6.0	3.9	4.0	5.5	1.4
2010/11	10.6	3.3	1.3	5.6	3.7
2011/12	5.6	1.0	1.1	4.1	0.0
2012/13	0.0	2.3	0.0	3.5	2.9
2013/14	9.0	2.6	0.0	2.3	1.8
2014/15	1.4	1.3	0.0	1.9	0.0
2015/16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
2016/17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Note:** The percentages for full parole prior to 1994/95 may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

\* Caution should be exercised when comparing the rates, as the numbers in some of the categories were low.

**Table 161. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates for Federal Offenders Who Completed Sentences on Statutory Release by Indigenous and Race (as of March 31, 2017)**

Year of Completion	Indigenous	Asian*	Black	White	Other*
1992/93	38.2	9.1	30.3	33.1	14.3
1993/94	39.8	0.0	34.3	33.8	32.1
1994/95	43.3	20.0	30.5	34.2	24.2
1995/96	41.2	29.2	27.9	34.0	17.5
1996/97	42.5	31.3	30.3	34.1	6.9
1997/98	38.6	7.4	25.8	34.2	17.2
1998/99	39.0	20.5	27.2	33.3	14.1
1999/00	37.7	19.0	24.7	34.4	11.4
2000/01	37.9	15.1	23.7	34.7	13.5
2001/02	36.9	23.6	29.9	31.8	20.0
2002/03	37.8	14.3	29.9	34.1	16.7
2003/04	41.6	23.3	30.4	32.2	20.9
2004/05	40.4	21.5	26.7	31.9	31.0
2005/06	39.2	23.8	26.8	31.6	18.7
2006/07	39.6	16.0	27.5	30.0	17.2
2007/08	36.8	16.7	25.1	29.8	31.6
2008/09	31.5	15.9	18.3	26.0	13.3
2009/10	29.8	10.3	15.0	24.0	13.7
2010/11	26.4	13.8	18.0	22.4	10.2
2011/12	25.4	12.0	17.6	18.3	14.2
2012/13	20.9	11.2	11.5	16.1	13.2
2013/14	17.6	3.0	12.2	13.7	9.2
2014/15	12.6	2.5	6.7	10.2	8.6
2015/16	7.2	2.8	1.4	5.1	1.5
2016/17	1.7	0.0	0.9	1.5	1.4

**Note:** The percentages for statutory release prior to 1994/95 may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

\* Caution should be exercised when comparing the rates, as the numbers in some of the categories were low.

**Table 162. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates for Federal Offenders Who were Released at WED by Indigenous and Race (as of March 31, 2017)**

Year of Completion	Indigenous	Asian*	Black*	White	Other*
1992/93	51.0	0.0	42.9	43.0	0.0
1993/94	45.1	-	14.3	43.4	0.0
1994/95	48.6	50.0	26.3	35.7	14.3
1995/96	43.4	100.0	43.8	37.5	37.5
1996/97	43.1	100.0	30.0	26.2	0.0
1997/98	43.5	25.0	36.4	37.9	44.4
1998/99	35.8	0.0	40.0	34.5	16.7
1999/00	40.5	20.0	26.7	30.1	11.1
2000/01	41.5	0.0	25.0	37.1	12.5
2001/02	46.9	66.7	36.4	32.2	11.1
2002/03	45.2	0.0	53.8	36.1	25.0
2003/04	46.7	28.6	28.6	31.2	27.3
2004/05	45.5	0.0	35.0	33.1	33.3
2005/06	42.9	50.0	37.5	27.8	16.7
2006/07	35.8	0.0	17.4	31.6	0.0
2007/08	38.1	50.0	26.7	25.3	33.3
2008/09	40.0	0.0	26.3	26.5	12.5
2009/10	31.3	-	31.3	21.4	9.1
2010/11	22.4	0.0	35.3	15.6	20.0
2011/12	25.2	0.0	18.8	19.8	0.0
2012/13	24.2	100.0	14.3	17.3	0.0
2013/14	15.4	0.0	4.5	11.1	0.0
2014/15	9.1	0.0	9.5	10.7	0.0
2015/16	10.9	0.0	8.3	7.1	0.0
2016/17	7.3	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0

**Note:** The percentages for WED prior to 1994/95 may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

\* Caution should be exercised when comparing the rates, as the numbers in some of the categories were low.

**Table 163. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates for Federal Offenders Who Completed Sentences on Full Parole by Region (as of March 31, 2017)**

Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
1992/93	18.4	13.0	10.6	12.9	7.3
1993/94	18.4	18.0	11.4	17.4	4.8
1994/95	21.8	14.0	11.6	13.3	3.8
1995/96	18.0	13.9	9.2	12.3	10.1
1996/97	17.6	15.5	11.0	10.3	10.2
1997/98	13.6	8.9	5.3	9.3	4.7
1998/99	9.5	8.9	6.3	8.0	1.1
1999/00	14.6	10.6	5.7	8.8	8.0
2000/01	11.3	11.7	6.5	9.7	6.3
2001/02	9.2	9.1	8.1	10.3	3.7
2002/03	15.6	5.4	7.4	9.5	8.5
2003/04	8.9	8.9	6.0	8.5	4.8
2004/05	13.3	6.0	7.3	7.9	5.6
2005/06	9.3	8.8	7.2	9.0	4.3
2006/07	14.5	9.2	6.3	10.2	7.9
2007/08	11.5	6.8	5.0	7.7	6.1
2008/09	6.2	4.9	6.1	7.7	8.8
2009/10	6.2	6.4	3.5	3.9	5.6
2010/11	6.8	5.1	5.1	4.7	6.1
2011/12	4.4	4.0	1.8	2.2	5.9
2012/13	4.6	3.3	2.0	2.9	0.0
2013/14	4.0	2.5	1.6	3.4	1.5
2014/15	2.7	0.8	1.2	1.9	1.4
2015/16	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2016/17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Note:** The percentages for full parole prior to 1994/95 may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

**Table 164. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates for Federal Offenders Who Completed Sentences on Statutory Release by Region (as of March 31, 2017)**

Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
1992/93	35.1	41.2	30.4	29.2	27.6
1993/94	37.9	41.4	31.1	29.3	31.0
1994/95	40.3	40.3	31.1	33.0	33.2
1995/96	43.9	39.8	26.6	33.1	30.2
1996/97	34.3	40.0	31.0	32.1	33.1
1997/98	34.7	39.2	28.0	31.7	32.0
1998/99	36.6	35.3	31.3	32.0	32.7
1999/00	40.7	34.1	29.4	33.7	35.2
2000/01	44.7	37.8	29.5	29.8	33.6
2001/02	35.8	36.2	31.1	28.0	33.0
2002/03	35.4	37.7	31.1	32.5	33.4
2003/04	36.1	32.0	33.0	32.3	37.9
2004/05	37.1	32.2	31.8	31.1	38.6
2005/06	34.5	33.9	30.9	32.3	31.1
2006/07	33.0	33.2	29.3	31.1	31.7
2007/08	35.1	33.0	27.1	30.6	32.0
2008/09	25.2	27.8	23.8	26.1	29.8
2009/10	31.4	23.7	21.6	23.1	24.6
2010/11	25.5	24.4	19.1	23.8	19.7
2011/12	22.6	20.9	17.3	19.7	18.4
2012/13	17.8	18.9	13.8	16.5	17.6
2013/14	17.3	13.9	12.2	15.0	12.3
2014/15	11.7	11.1	8.7	10.5	9.5
2015/16	6.0	6.0	3.3	5.5	4.9
2016/17	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.4	1.7

**Note:** The percentages for statutory release prior to 1994/95 may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

**Table 165. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates for Federal Offenders Who were Released at WED by Region (as of March 31, 2017)**

Year of Completion	Atlantic*	Quebec*	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific*
1992/93	51.2	54.7	45.2	43.4	31.3
1993/94	52.2	52.6	27.6	46.3	36.6
1994/95	41.9	53.0	26.5	44.7	30.8
1995/96	29.0	50.7	35.2	42.3	34.3
1996/97	35.6	34.0	25.4	36.4	22.2
1997/98	46.9	50.0	26.8	37.8	42.6
1998/99	37.5	39.1	32.9	30.8	36.9
1999/00	32.5	39.6	33.3	31.5	22.6
2000/01	50.0	45.5	26.8	42.7	27.8
2001/02	37.5	54.0	31.6	28.8	30.0
2002/03	39.4	57.1	33.8	37.3	36.4
2003/04	40.6	54.2	23.6	37.0	21.6
2004/05	29.4	40.0	29.0	48.4	29.6
2005/06	37.9	34.3	25.3	41.4	26.1
2006/07	32.1	26.4	33.3	31.3	28.1
2007/08	51.6	25.9	23.7	29.8	23.3
2008/09	20.0	29.6	27.7	36.4	27.6
2009/10	9.1	26.6	25.0	28.3	20.0
2010/11	19.0	20.3	20.0	19.4	13.8
2011/12	33.3	24.4	17.2	23.8	10.7
2012/13	47.1	17.7	9.8	24.4	8.3
2013/14	0.0	11.3	9.6	13.4	17.9
2014/15	10.5	10.0	9.2	11.5	3.1
2015/16	37.5	12.8	1.7	10.6	2.9
2016/17	11.1	13.0	2.8	4.9	5.6

**Note:** The percentages for WED prior to 1994/95 may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

\* Caution should be exercised when comparing the rates, as the numbers in some of the categories were low.

[Return to the section Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission](#)

**CONDITIONAL RELEASE OPENNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY****Table 166. Contacts with Victims**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	2,882	13	3,765	17	6,154	27	3,482	15	6,192	28	22,475
2013/14	2,807	13	3,959	18	6,625	30	3,584	16	5,348	24	22,323
2014/15	3,479	13	4,152	15	9,469	35	4,048	15	6,043	22	27,191
2015/16	3,279	11	3,919	13	11,206	38	4,804	16	6,563	22	29,771
2016/17	2,396	7	3,837	12	15,727	48	4,875	15	5,951	18	32,786
5-year total	14,843	11	19,632	15	49,181	37	20,793	15	30,097	22	134,546

**Table 167. Observers at Hearings**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	442	13	897	25	1,240	35	658	19	287	8	3,524
2013/14	414	10	1,039	26	1,507	38	502	13	552	14	4,014
2014/15	407	10	1,263	30	1,062	25	757	18	684	16	4,173
2015/16	495	12	1,188	28	1,156	27	880	21	573	13	4,292
2016/17	522	11	1,145	25	1,700	37	813	18	462	10	4,642
5-year total	2,280	11	5,532	27	6,665	32	3,610	17	2,558	12	20,645

**Table 168. Hearings with Observers**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	140	10	377	26	535	37	314	22	75	5	1,441
2013/14	135	8	431	27	607	38	233	14	212	13	1,618
2014/15	145	9	573	34	432	25	302	18	249	15	1,701
2015/16	174	10	513	29	410	23	439	25	226	13	1,762
2016/17	199	10	574	30	529	28	428	22	180	9	1,910
5-year total	793	9	2,468	29	2,513	30	1,716	20	942	11	8,432

**Table 169. Victims Speaking at Hearings**

Type	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17
Hearings with presentations	139	112	127	137	140	140	142	128	171	149
Presentations	244	192	231	237	223	254	264	231	244	244
In person	215	181	210	211	195	229	242	203	216	212
By video conference	-	4	9	5	7	15	13	24	13	30
By teleconference	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Audiotape	24	6	8	14	12	8	7	3	8	2
Videotape or DVD	5	1	4	5	7	2	2	1	7	-
Requested, but did not take place because of:	32	18	13	10	35	48	30	19	23	8
Offender	13	13	2	6	15	28	10	11	10	5
Victim	17	4	10	4	18	20	18	8	13	3
PBC	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

**Table 170. Victims Speaking at Hearings by Region in 2016/17**

Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Hearings with presentations	10	22	58	32	27	149
Presentations	13	25	114	46	46	244
In person	13	21	97	38	43	212
By video conference	-	3	17	7	3	30
By teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audiotape	-	1	-	1	-	2
Videotape or DVD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Requested, but did not take place because of:	0	0	2	1	5	8
Offender	-	-	1	-	4	5
Victim	-	-	1	1	1	3
PBC	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major offence of victimization						
Aggravated assault	2	-	6	1	-	9
Assault	-	-	8	-	2	10
Assault causing bodily harm	-	-	2	3	-	5
Assault with a weapon	-	2	1	-	-	3
Attempted murder	2	1	2	-	2	7
Criminal negligence causing death	-	-	1	-	-	1
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	-	-	5	1	-	6
Forcible Confinement	-	-	-	1	2	3
Fraud	-	-	3	-	-	3
Impaired driving causing death	1	-	5	6	-	12
Impaired driving/Impaired driving causing bodily harm	-	2	6	-	-	8
Incest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	6	-	-	5	1	12
Murder	1	8	43	20	31	103
Robbery	-	1	-	-	1	2
Sexual assault	-	8	27	7	7	49
Sexual exploitation	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sexual interference	-	3	4	-	-	7
Spousal abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utter threats – death	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	1	2	-	3

**Table 171. Decisions Sent from the Decision Registry**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2012/13	733	11	1,826	27	1,239	19	1,092	16	1,756	26	6,646
2013/14	882	12	1,667	23	1,768	25	1,206	17	1,669	23	7,192
2014/15	749	11	1,327	20	1,665	24	1,340	20	1,722	25	6,803
2015/16	929	12	1,388	18	2,489	33	1,099	15	1,642	22	7,547
2016/17	522	12	1,072	24	820	18	984	22	1,127	25	4,525
5-year total	3,815	12	7,280	22	7,981	24	5,721	17	7,916	24	32,713

[Return to the section Conditional Release Openness and Accountability](#)

## RECORD SUSPENSION DECISIONS AND CLEMENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

**Table 172. Pardon Applications Received and Accepted**

Applications	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12*
Received	16,912	16,958	27,946	26,519	30,398	35,784	32,106	31,965	28,814
Accepted	16,696	19,681	12,705	27,203	28,239	27,501	24,842	16,311	18,936
% accepted	99	116	45	103	93	77	77	51	66

\* Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012.

**Table 173. Record Suspension Applications Received and Accepted**

Applications	2011/12*	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Received	1,035	19,526	14,253	12,415	12,384	11,563
Accepted	362	11,527	9,624	9,071	8,917	8,191
% accepted	35	59	68	73	72	71

\*Refers to record suspension applications received between March 13 and March 31, 2012.

**Table 174. Pardons Granted/Issued and Denied**

Decision	2011/12		2012/13*		2013/14*		2014/15*		2015/16*		2016/17*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	3,270	92	612	83	8,265	93	5,625	89	1,628	82	3,740	97
Denied	272	8	128	17	581	7	681	11	349	18	125	3
Total	3,542	100	740	100	8,846	100	6,306	100	1,977	100	3,865	100

\* Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012.

**Table 175. Record Suspensions Ordered and Refused**

Decision	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Ordered	6,022	97	8,511	92	8,422	92	8,428	94	8,340	95
Refused	203	3	772	8	726	8	525	6	439	5
Total	6,225	100	9,283	100	9,148	100	8,953	100	8,779	100

**Table 176. Average Processing Times for Pardon Applications Accepted**

Decision/Processing Time	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Applications accepted	-	-	-	-	-
Cases processed	740	8,846	6,306	1,977	3,865
Pardons granted	612	8,265	5,625	1,628	3,740
Average processing time (months)	20.4	28.3	36.0	51.0	58.0
Pardons denied	128	581	681	349	125
Average processing time (months)	20.7	32.3	38.0	47.0	62.0

**Note:** The cases processed do not include revocations processed by the PBC.

**Table 177. Average Processing Times for Record Suspension Applications Accepted**

Decision/Processing Time	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Applications accepted	11,527	9,624	9,071	8,917	8,191
Cases processed	6,225	9,283	9,148	8,953	8,779
Record suspensions ordered	6,022	8,511	8,422	8,428	8,340
Average processing time-indictable offence (days)	176	262	246	282	330
Average processing time-summary offence (days)	93	75	133	151	150
Record suspensions refused	203	772	726	525	439
Average processing time (days)	241	226	262	242	424

**Note:** The cases processed do not include revocations/cessations processed by the PBC.

**Table 178. Pardons and Record Suspensions Revoked/Ceased to Exist**

Decision	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17
Revoked by PBC	34	123	194	71	1,129	987	669	438	670	501
Ceased to exist (RCMP authority)	533	543	681	1,043	883	698	579	574	630	771
Ceased to exist (PBC authority)	14	41	46	12	20	7	10	4	6	5
Total	581	707	921	1,126	2,032	1,692	1,258	1,016	1,306	1,277

**Table 179. Pardon/Record Suspension Revocation/Cessation Rate**

Year	Cumulative # of Pardons Granted/Issued and Record Suspensions Ordered to Date	Pardons and Record Suspensions Revoked/Ceased during the Year	Cumulative # of Pardons and Record Suspensions Revoked/Ceased	Cumulative Revocation/ Cessation Rate (%)
1997/98	234,779	666	6,046	2.58
1998/99	240,255	684	6,730	2.80
1999/00	246,116	643	7,373	3.00
2000/01	260,311	542	7,915	3.04
2001/02	276,956	463	8,378	3.03
2002/03	291,392	902	9,280	3.18
2003/04	306,985	1,314	10,594	3.45
2004/05	329,530	557	11,151	3.38
2005/06	337,883	456	11,607	3.44
2006/07	352,631	2,397	14,004	3.97
2007/08	377,477	581	14,585	3.86
2008/09	417,105	707	15,292	3.67
2009/10	441,244	921	16,213	3.67
2010/11	453,330	1,126	17,339	3.82
2011/12	456,600	2,032	19,371	4.24
2012/13	463,234	1,692	21,063	4.55
2013/14	480,010	1,258	22,321	4.65
2014/15	494,057	1,016	23,337	4.72
2015/16	504,113	1,306	24,643	4.89
2016/17	516,193	1,277	25,920	5.02

**Note:** The cumulative revocation/cessation rate is calculated by dividing the cumulative number of pardons revoked/ceased and record suspensions revoked by the cumulative number of pardons granted/issued and record suspensions ordered to date.

**Table 180. Royal Prerogative of Mercy Requests**

Decisions	Up to 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Requests	818	21	37	31	32	52	40	28	40	39	1,138
Granted	186	0	1	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	201
Denied	114	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	123
Discontinued	494	21	15	32	21	20	14	24	42	16	699

**Note:** These numbers are provided on a calendar year basis.

[Return to the section Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations](#)

## INTERNAL SERVICES

**Table 181. Expenditures by Program (in Millions)**

Year	Conditional Release Decisions		Conditional Release Openness and Accountability		Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations		Internal Services		PBC Total
2012/13	\$35.6	77%	\$5.6	12%	\$0.3	1%	\$5.0	11%	\$46.5
2013/14	\$36.6	73%	\$5.6	11%	\$2.8 <sup>1</sup>	6%	\$5.4	11%	\$50.4
2014/15	\$37.0	74%	\$5.7	11%	\$2.3 <sup>2</sup>	5%	\$5.1	10%	\$50.1
2015/16	\$35.0	76%	\$3.8	8%	\$0.4 <sup>3</sup>	1%	\$7.1	15%	\$46.3
2016/17	\$35.1	75%	\$3.9	8%	\$1.3 <sup>4</sup>	3%	\$6.5	14%	\$46.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$2.1 million related to the hiring of temporary human resources to work on clearing the Pardons backlog which accumulated prior to the pardon reform.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$1.1 million related to the hiring of temporary human resources to work on clearing the Pardons backlog which accumulated prior to the pardon reform.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$0.6 million related to the hiring of temporary human resources to work on clearing the Pardons backlog which accumulated prior to the pardon reform.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$1.0 million related to the hiring of temporary human resources to work on clearing the Pardons backlog which accumulated prior to the application fee increase.

**Table 182. Parole Board of Canada Staff Complement (as of March 15, 2017)**

Region	Females	Males	Total Staff	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	118	39	157	67	90	131	83
Atlantic	35	2	37	16	21	22	59
Quebec	47	12	59	3	56	51	86
Ontario	53	7	60	57	3	5	8
Prairies	58	17	75	75	-	3	4
Pacific	40	6	46	45	1	-	-
Canada	351	83	434	263	171	212	49
	81%	19%	100%	61%	39%		

**Note:** Includes indeterminate and term employees.

**Table 183. Parole Board of Canada Board Member Complement (as of April 3, 2017)**

Region	Female	Male	Total	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	1	3	4	4	-	2	50
Atlantic	1	6	7	5	2	2	29
Quebec	5	11	16	-	16	11	69
Ontario	3	8	11	10	1	1	9
Prairies	6	10	16	16	-	1	6
Pacific	6	5	11	11	-	-	-
Canada	22	43	65	46	19	17	26%
	34%	66%	100%	71%	29%		

[Return to the section Internal Services](#)

**ENDNOTES**

---

<sup>i</sup> Allen, M. (2016). Police-reported Crime Statistics in Canada, 2015. *Juristat*. Statistics Canada catalogue number 85-002-X. ISSN 1209-6393.

<sup>ii</sup> Ibid.

<sup>iii</sup> Perreault, S. (2015). Criminal victimization in Canada, 2014. *Juristat*. Statistics Canada catalogue number 85-002-X. ISSN 1209-6393.  
<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14241-eng.pdf>

<sup>iv</sup> Cotter, A. (2015). Public Confidence in Canadian Institutions. *Juristat*. Catalogue 89-652-X.

<sup>v</sup> Excluded from offender populations are escapees, those on bail and those who are unlawfully at large (UAL) from supervision. The tables in the appendix provide information on exclusions for the most recent year where appropriate.

<sup>vi</sup> *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, 1992, c.20, s.102; 1995, c.42, s.27 (f).

<sup>vii</sup> Among other end results, successful completion includes cases where the offender died.

<sup>viii</sup> A supervision period can also end by becoming inoperative. Parole can become inoperative if an offender who is on conditional release (day parole or full parole) receives an additional sentence for an offence under a federal act, and the day on which the offender is eligible for parole is later than the day he/she received the additional sentence. These release periods are excluded from the outcome rates because they are not a reflection of behaviour on conditional release.