



Parole Board
of Canada

Commission des libérations
conditionnelles du Canada

PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT

2017-2018



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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
EAH	Elder-Assisted Hearing
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 8, 2018, to ensure all year-end data had been entered into IDS and OMS.

HIGHLIGHTS 2017/18

0.8% increase in the federal offender population (the federal incarcerated population decreased 1.0% (to 13,385), while the federal conditional release population increased 3.3% (to 10,072).

15,299 reviews conducted by the Board, a decrease of 1% compared to the previous year. The number of federal reviews decreased 1% (to 14,650), as did the number of provincial reviews (-1%; to 649). Federal pre-release reviews for discretionary release increased 4% (to 6,497).

5,669 day parole release decisions rendered by the Board. The number of federal day parole release decisions increased 4% (to 5,223), and the number of provincial day parole release decisions decreased 8% (to 446).

79% grant rate for federal day parole, a 1.2 percentage point increase compared to 2016/17.

69% grant rate for provincial day parole, an increase of 8.6 percentage points compared to 2016/17.

4,538 full parole release decisions rendered by the Board. The number of federal full parole release decisions increased 4% (to 4,213), and the number of provincial full parole release decisions increased 17% (to 325) compared to 2016/17.

40% grant rate for federal full parole, a 2.8 percentage point increase compared to 2016/17.

38% grant rate for provincial full parole, a 1.8 percentage point increase compared to 2016/17.

1,835 residency conditions imposed on statutory release, a decrease of 10% compared to 2016/17.

495 offenders on long-term supervision in the community (as of April 8, 2018).

99.1% of federal day parole supervision periods completed without reoffending, a 0.3 percentage point increase compared to 2016/17.

0.1% the rate of violent reoffending on federal day parole supervision periods in 2017/18.

98.3% of federal full parole supervision periods (for offenders serving determinate sentences) completed without reoffending, a 1.3 percentage point increase compared to 2016/17.

0.2% the rate of violent reoffending on federal full parole supervision periods in 2017/18.

91.8% of statutory release supervision periods completed without reoffending, a decrease of 0.3 of a percentage point compared to 2016/17.

0.9% the rate of violent reoffending on statutory release supervision periods in 2017/18.

33,370 PBC contacts with victims, an increase of 2% compared to 2016/17.

4,992 observers at PBC hearings, an increase of 8% compared to 2016/17.

328 presentations made by victims at 181 PBC hearings, a 34% increase in the number of presentations when compared to 2016/17.

5,039 decisions sent from the decision registry, an increase of 11% compared to 2016/17.

2,089 pardon decisions rendered by the Board: 94% pardons granted/issued and 6% pardons denied.

7,180 record suspension decisions rendered by the Board: 98% record suspensions ordered and 2% refused.

114 clemency cases being processed as of March 31, 2018.

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/pardon and clemency applications as well as the rendering of record suspension/pardon decisions and clemency recommendations.

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 2017/18. There were three new legislative initiatives last year that had a relatively small impact on the Board's conditional release program and there were three court cases that impacted the Board's conditional release and record suspension programs.

Legislative and Policy Changes

Over the course of 2017/18, Parliament adopted three bills that amended legislation of relevance to the PBC.

On May 4, 2017, [Bill C-224](#) (*An Act to amend the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (assistance — drug overdose)/Good Samaritan Drug Overdose Act*) received Royal Assent and came into force. The bill amended the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* in order to exempt from charges for possession a person who seeks emergency medical or law enforcement assistance for themselves or another person following overdosing on a controlled substance. The bill exempts offenders on parole from being suspended, or directly revoked with breaching a condition not to possess drugs.

On June 19, 2017, [Bill C-16](#) (*An Act to amend the Canadian Human Rights Act and the Criminal Code*) received Royal Assent and came into force. The Bill amended the *Canadian Human Rights Act* to add gender identity and gender expression to the list of prohibited grounds of discrimination. The enactment also amended the *Criminal Code* to extend the protection against hate propaganda set out in that Act to any section of the public that is distinguished by gender identity or expression and to clearly set out that evidence that an offence was motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on gender identity or expression constitutes an aggravating circumstance that a court must take into consideration when it imposes a sentence.

On June 22, 2017, [Bill C-44](#) (*An Act to Implement Certain Provisions of the Budget Tabled in Parliament on March 22, 2017 and Other Measures / Budget Implementation Act, 2017, No. 1*) received Royal Assent and came into force on April 1, 2018. This section of the Budget enacted the *Service Fees Act*, which replaced the *User Fees Act*. The Act requires that performance standards be established in relation to certain fees and that responsible authorities remit those fees when the standards are not met. This affects the Board's Record Suspension program.

In addition, there were three court decisions and one court matter that had an effect on the Board's conditional release and record suspension programs.

On April 18, 2017, the Supreme Court of British Columbia released its decision in the matter of [Chu v. Canada \(Attorney General\)](#). The Court held that the transitional provisions of legislation that had amended the *Criminal Records Act* (CRA) in 2010 (by Bill [C-23A](#) (*Limiting Pardons for Serious Crimes Act*)) and in 2012 (by Bill [C-10](#) (*Safe Streets and Communities Act*)) to increase waiting periods for obtaining record suspensions and change eligibility criteria were contrary to sections 11(h) and (i) of the *Charter*.

On June 14, 2017, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice in *Charron/Rajab v. Canada (Attorney General)* declared the retrospective application of changes made to the *Criminal Records Act* to be a violation of the *Charter* after considering the *Chu* decision.

Following the Supreme Court of British Columbia's decision ([*Attorney General of Canada v. Chu*](#)), the Board resumed processing pardon applications from residents of British Columbia where the offence was committed prior to the implementation of the amendments to the *Criminal Records Act* in 2010 and 2012. On June 14, 2017, following the Ontario Superior Court of Justice's decision (*Charron/Rajab v. the Queen*), the Board resumed processing pardon applications for similar cases of residents in the province of Ontario.

On June 7, 2017, as a result of a court matter (the *Dorsey* case), the Board determined that dangerous offenders (including dangerous sexual offenders and habitual criminals) serving indeterminate sentences should not be subject to subsections 123(5.01) and 123(5.2) of the CCRA for the timing of their next legislated review (these sections were added to the CCRA through Bill C-479, and served to increase the period of time between legislated parole reviews for offenders who met certain legislated criteria). Rather, these offenders are subject to a separate, specific regime under subsection 761(1) or 761(2) of the *Criminal Code*.

Implications for the Board

Bills C-224 and C-16, as well as the *Dorsey* case are expected to have a negligible impact on the Board's operations due to the small number of cases that would fall under the Board's jurisdiction.

It is expected that Bill C-44 will likely have a negligible impact on the Board's record suspension program as the Board was already subject to the *User Fees Act*. Over the last five years, the Board reported on average 20 cases a year that took longer to process than required by service standards, or under 0.5%.

The court cases in British Columbia and Ontario impacted the Board's record suspension workload in 2017/18 as it is now necessary to process applications against multiple legislative regimes. The Board received 5,200 pardon applications and 638 record suspension applications, reclassified as pardons, which reopened the pardon program.

Program Delivery Context

Offender Population

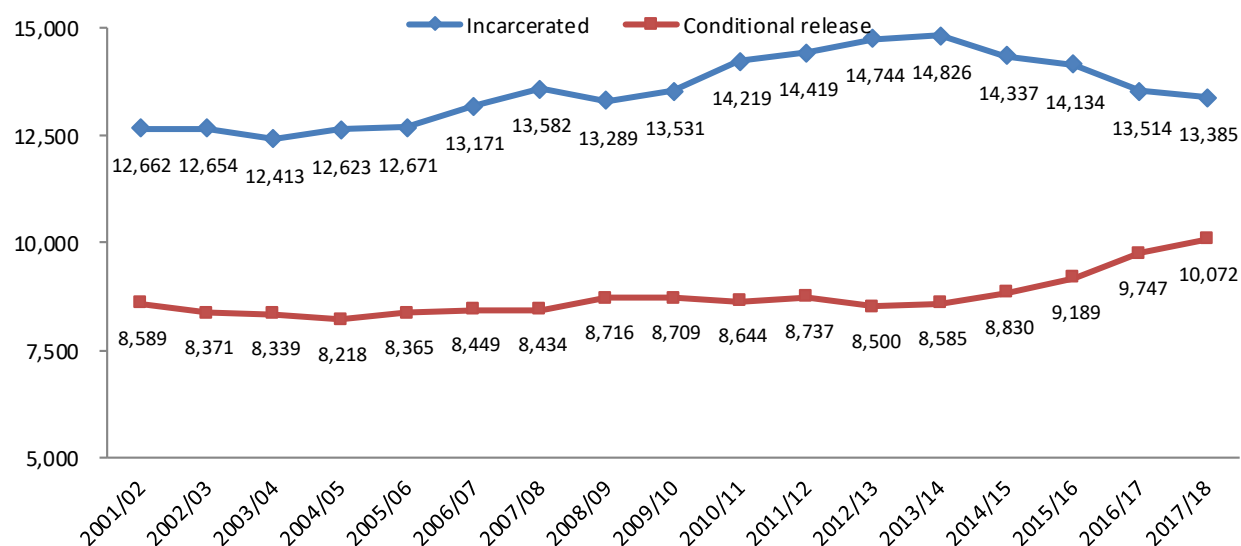
[Tables 1-15](#)

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 custody¹.

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.

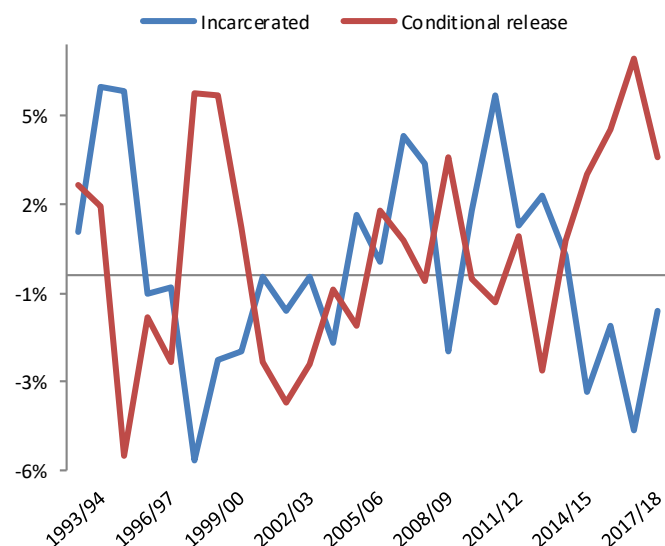
Figure 1. The Federal Offender Population



- On April 8, 2018, the total federal offender population increased 0.8% compared to the previous year (the snapshot of April 9, 2017). The federal incarcerated offender population decreased 1.0%, while the federal conditional release population increased 3.3%.

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. Higher proportions of non-violent offenders were released later in their sentences in the following years. Additionally, in 2016/17 and 2017/18, larger proportions of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were released on day and full parole. Combined, these increases in releases of non-violent offenders and offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences resulted in four consecutive increases in the federal conditional release population between 2014/15 and 2017/18.

Figure 2. Annual Changes in the Federal Offender Population



- The federal incarcerated offender population decreased in 2017/18 in the Atlantic (-0.9%), Quebec (-2.7%) and Prairie (-3.7%) regions. The federal incarcerated offender population increased in the Ontario (+1.1%) and Pacific (+3.3%) regions when compared to the previous year.
- In 2017/18, the federal conditional release offender population decreased in the Quebec region (-1.1%), while it increased in the Atlantic (+4.2%), Ontario (+6.4%), Prairie (+6.1%) and Pacific (+1.1%) regions.

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 2017/18 (34%) and the lowest proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for drug offences (10%) 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 drug offences (19% and 20% respectively). 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 (16%) and the lowest proportion of offenders serving sentences for sex offences (10%).

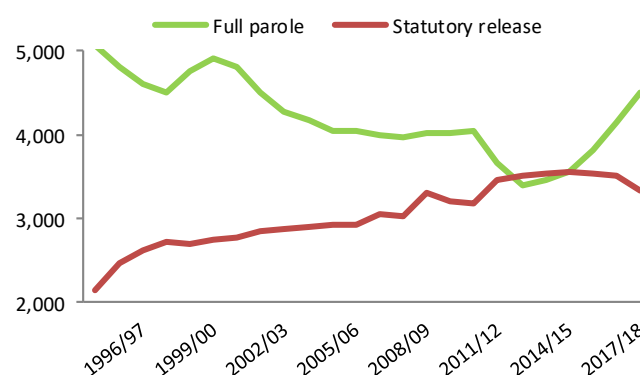
- Across Canada, the overall increase in the federal conditional release population was driven by the federal full parole population, which increased 8.7% in 2017/18, and by the federal day parole population, which increased 6.7%. The number of federal offenders on statutory release decreased (-5.1%) in 2017/18 when compared to the previous year.

- The increase in the federal day parole population was driven primarily by the Atlantic (+17.3%), Ontario (+16.6%) and Prairie (+19.4%) regions, while a smaller increase was reported in the Pacific region (+4.0%). The federal day parole population decreased in the Quebec region (-13.7%). Overall, an increase in admissions on warrants of committal two years earlier (+2.0%) as well as a small increase in the day parole grant rate (+1.0%) in 2017/18 resulted in more offenders on federal day parole in 2017/18.
- The increase in the federal day parole population in the Quebec region in 2016/17 (+32.0%) was followed by a decrease in 2017/18 (-13.7%). The increase in the previous year was attributed to the availability of new parole programs in the region as well as to in-reach conducted by the Board with offenders raising awareness about conditional release. In 2017/18, many of these offenders graduated to full parole as evidenced by an 18% increase in graduations from day parole to full parole in the Quebec region when compared to 2016/17.
- The federal full parole population increased in all regions, driven by the Quebec (+11.7%) and Ontario (+12.3%) regions. Smaller increases were reported in the Atlantic (+7.8%), Prairie (+4.6%) and Pacific (+2.7%) regions. These increases usually follow increases in the day parole population in the same year or previous year.
- The statutory release population decreased 5.1% in 2017/18. The Atlantic (-8.6%), Quebec (-11.5%) and Ontario (-5.4%) regions accounted for the majority of the decrease in the statutory release offender population in 2017/18. A smaller decrease was reported in the Pacific region (-3.5%), while the Prairie region reported a small increase (+1.8%).
- As for the provincial conditional release population in 2017/18, it increased to 170 (from 147 in 2016/17). Eighty-two provincial offenders were on day parole and 88 provincial offenders were on full 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 2017/18, federal full parolees accounted for 45% of the federal conditional release population compared to 33% of offenders on statutory release.

Figure 3. Federal Full Parole and Statutory Release Offender Populations

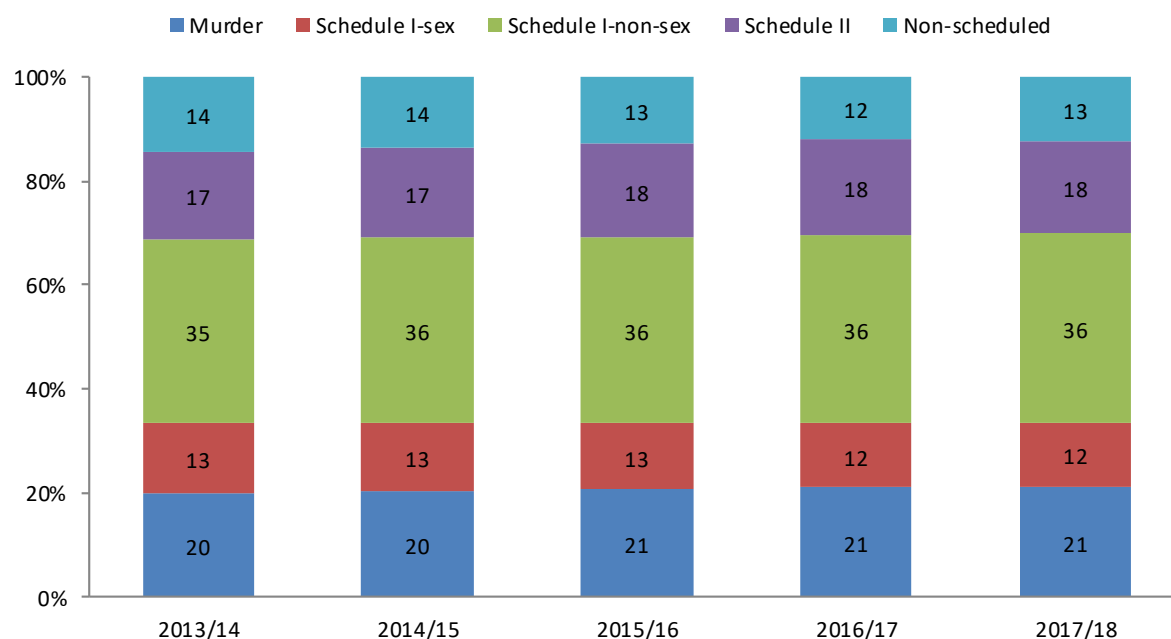


- The number of Indigenous federal inmates increased again in 2017/18 and their proportion increased to 27%. White offenders represented 52% of the federal inmate population; Asian offenders represented 4%, Black offenders, 8% and offenders in the Other category, 8%.
- By comparison, the proportion of federal offenders on conditional release increased for Indigenous offenders (to 19%) and offenders in the Other category (to 6%), while it decreased for White offenders (to 62%) and remained relatively unchanged for Asian (at 6%) and Black (at 8%) offenders.

- In 2017/18, the highest proportion of Indigenous offenders was in the Prairie region: 50% of federal male inmates and 62% of federal female inmates in the Prairie region were Indigenous. By comparison, 36% of federal male offenders on conditional release and 56% of federal female offenders on conditional release in the Prairie region were Indigenous.
- Overall, federal male offenders represented 92% of the federal conditional release population and 95% of the federal incarcerated offender population in 2017/18. Female offenders represented 8% of federal offenders on conditional release and 5% of the federal inmate population.
- On April 8, 2018, 9,664 federal offenders on conditional release were serving their sentences in Canada and 408 federal offenders had been deported. Offenders who have been deported or extradited are listed as active offenders by CSC until sentence completion.

Federal Offender Profile

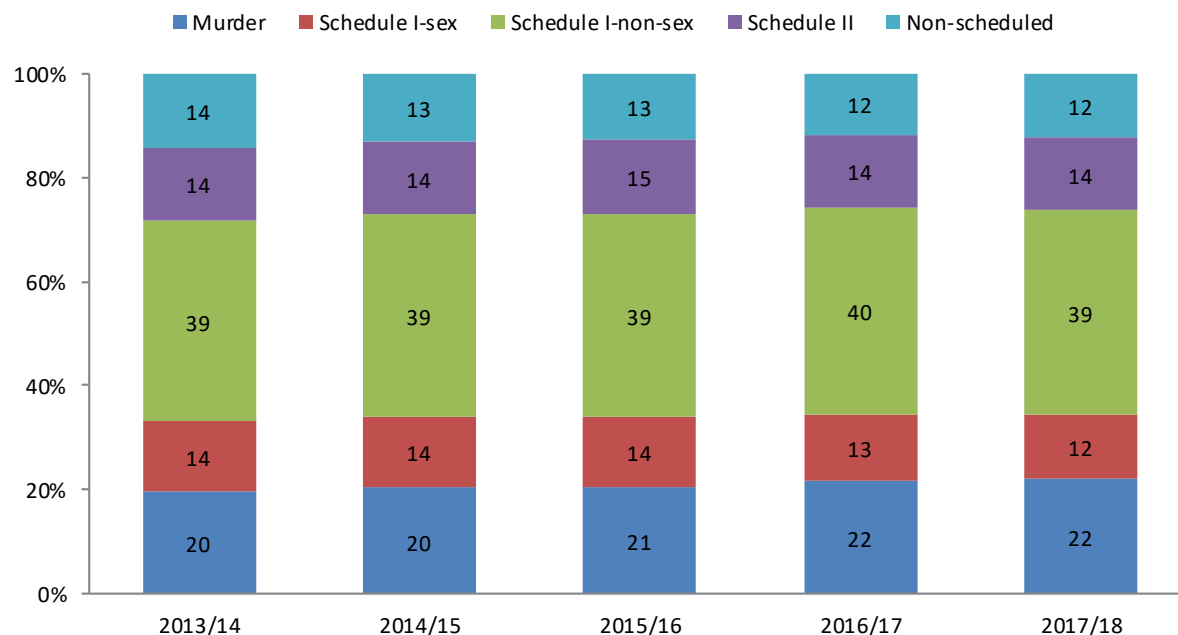
Figure 4. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population



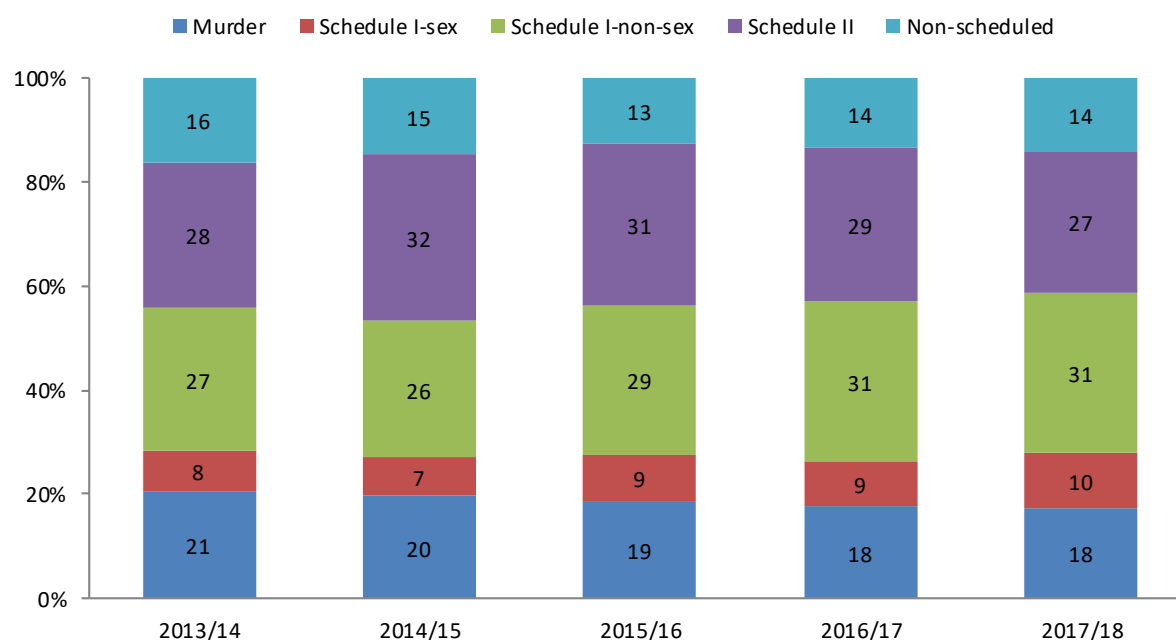
- On April 8, 2018, 21% of federal offenders were serving sentences for murder, 12% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 36% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 18% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 13% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- In 2017/18, the changes in the proportions were not significant for federal offenders serving sentences for murder, schedule I and schedule II offences when compared to the previous year.

- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences increased slightly (+0.4%) in 2017/18 when compared to 2016/17.

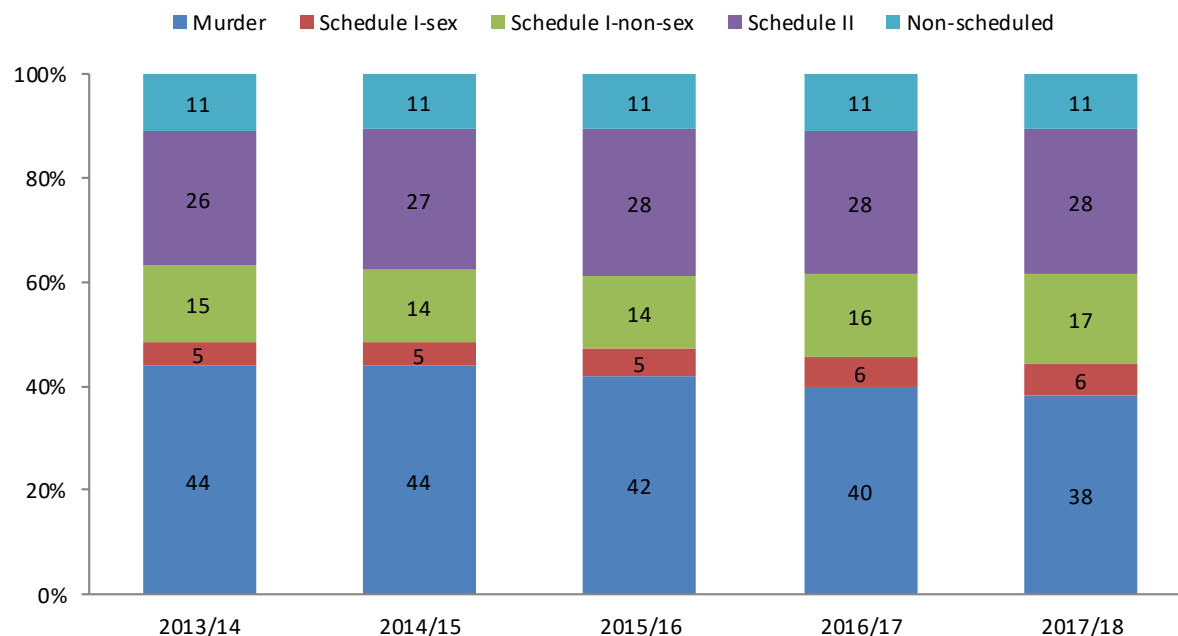
Figure 5. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated Offender Population



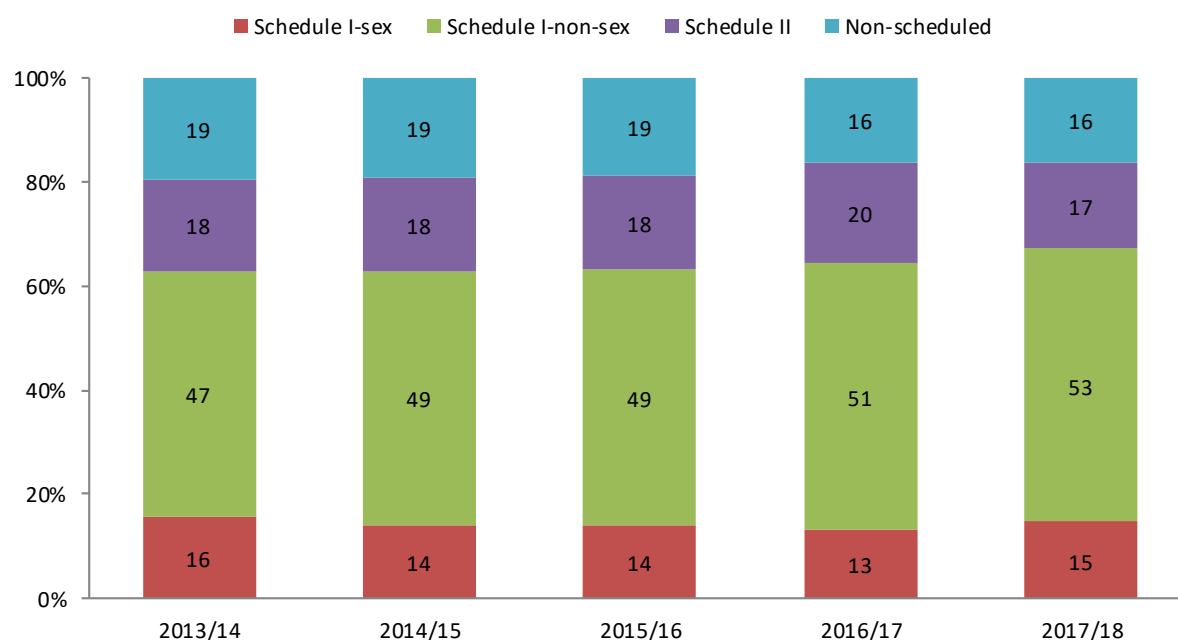
- On April 8, 2018, 22% of federal incarcerated offenders were serving sentences for murder, 12% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 39% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 14% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 12% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- The proportions of federal incarcerated offenders serving sentences for murder, schedule II and non-scheduled offences remained stable in 2017/18 compared to 2016/17.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences decreased 0.6% in 2017/18 from the previous year, as reflected by a similar decrease in admissions of these offenders to federal custody.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences decreased negligibly 0.1% (from 39.55% to 39.45%). (Rounded rates in this case may lead to a misleading interpretation).

Figure 6. Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population

- On April 8, 2018, 18% of federal offenders on day parole were serving sentences for murder, 10% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 31% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 27% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 14% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- There were no significant changes in the proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for murder, schedule I-non-sex offences and non-scheduled offences on day parole in 2017/18 when compared to the previous year.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences on day parole in 2017/18 increased 1.6% compared to 2016/17, mostly due to an increase in the proportion of federal releases of these offenders from institutions on day parole (+1.5%).
- In 2017/18, the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences on day parole decreased 2.2% from the previous year. A part of the decrease could be explained by a decrease in the proportion of admissions of these offenders to federal custody (-0.6%) two years earlier. Another reason was a decrease in the proportion of releases of these offenders on day parole (directly from institutions as well as continuations of day paroles) in 2017/18 (-1.3%) when compared to 2016/17.

Figure 7. Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population

- On April 8, 2018, 38% of federal offenders on full parole were serving sentences for murder, 6% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 17% 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 2017/18 in the proportions of non-violent offenders (serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences) on full parole when compared to the previous year.
- In 2017/18, the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences on full parole increased by 0.7% (from 5.6% in 2016/17 to 6.3% in 2017/18) when compared to the previous year. This is likely due to the fact that a larger proportion of these offenders graduated from day parole to full parole in 2016/17 (+2.8%) and remained on parole in 2017/18. Federal sex offenders are the most likely of all offender groups to complete full paroles without being revoked.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences on full parole increased 1.0% in 2017/18 compared to the previous year, which was by and large the result of a 0.9% increase in the proportion of releases of these offenders on full parole, including graduations from day parole to full parole.
- The proportion decreased for offenders serving sentences for murder on full parole in 2017/18 (-1.7%). While the number of these offenders on full parole grew by 66 individuals, their proportion was deflated by a larger increase in the proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (+1.0%).

Figure 8. Offence Profile of the Federal Statutory Release Population

- On April 8, 2018, 15% of federal offenders on statutory release were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 53% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 17% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 16% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- A large decrease in the proportion of offenders on statutory release was reported for those serving sentences for schedule II offences (-2.9%). The decrease follows an overall decrease in admissions of these offenders to federal custody a year earlier (-0.6% in 2016/17), as well as a higher proportion being released on full parole (+1.1%) in 2017/18, instead of statutory release, thus making its proportion on statutory release smaller in 2017/18.
- The proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences on statutory release increased 1.6% in 2017/18 compared to last year. The number dropped by 37 individuals, however a large decrease in the proportion of drug offenders inflated the proportion of this offender group.
- A modest increase in the proportion was reported for federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (+1.3%). The actual numbers increased by 18 individuals, however decreases in the actual number for three other offender groups inflated an increase in the proportion of sex offenders in 2017/18.
- The proportion remained relatively the same for federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences on statutory release in 2017/18.

Race Profile

- In 2017/18, 19% of Indigenous federal offenders were serving sentences for murder, 11% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 49% were serving sentences

for schedule I-non-sex offences, 9% for schedule II offences and 12% for non-scheduled offences.

- In 2017/18, Indigenous federal offenders, whether incarcerated or on conditional release (day parole, full parole and statutory release) were the most likely to be serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences when compared to the other race groups.
- In 2017/18, Indigenous federal offenders sentenced for murder, schedule I offences, as well as non-scheduled offences were the most likely to be incarcerated than be on any type of conditional release. As for those Indigenous offenders sentenced for schedule II offences, they were the most likely to be serving sentences on statutory release.
- In 2017/18, 19% of Asian federal offenders were serving sentences for murder, 5% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 30% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 36% for schedule II offences and 11% for non-scheduled offences.
- Asian federal offenders, whether incarcerated or on conditional release (day parole, full parole and statutory release) were the most likely to be serving sentences for schedule II offences when compared to other race groups.
- In 2017/18, Asian federal offenders sentenced for murder were the most likely to be serving their sentences on day parole. Those sentenced for schedule I-non-sex offences, schedule II and non-scheduled offences were more likely to be serving sentences on full parole rather than on other types of conditional release. Asian offenders sentenced for sex offences were the most likely to be serving their sentences on statutory release.
- In 2017/18, 21% of Black federal offenders were serving sentences for murder, 7% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 42% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 21% for schedule II offences and 9% for non-scheduled offences.
- Black offenders sentenced for schedule I-sex and non-sex offences were the most likely to be serving their sentences on statutory release. Black offenders sentenced for schedule II and non-scheduled offences were the most likely to be serving their sentences on full parole and, those sentenced for murder were more likely to be incarcerated than on day or full parole.
- In 2017/18, 24% of White federal offenders were serving sentences for murder, 14% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 31% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 18% for schedule II offences and 13% for non-scheduled offences.
- When compared to other race groups, White offenders, whether incarcerated or on conditional release (day parole, full parole and statutory release) were the most likely to be serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences. Of the incarcerated population, they were also the most likely to be serving sentences for murder.
- With the exception of White offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, White offenders were the most likely to be serving their sentences on full parole in 2017/18 (those sentenced for murder, schedule I offences and non-scheduled offences). White offenders sentenced for drug offences, were more likely to be serving their sentences on day parole or statutory release.

- As for federal offenders in the Other race group, 13% were serving sentences for murder, 12% for schedule I-sex offences, 33% for schedule I-non-sex offences, 27% for schedule II offences, and 15% for non-scheduled offences in 2017/18.
- In 2017/18, federal offenders in the Other race group sentenced for murder, schedule II and non-scheduled offences were more likely to be incarcerated than on any type of conditional release. Those sentenced for schedule I-sex offences were the most likely to be serving their sentences on full parole, and those sentenced for schedule I-non-sex offences were the most likely to be serving their sentences on day parole.

Gender Profile

- In 2017/18, 22% of federal male offenders were serving sentences for murder, 13% for schedule I-sex offences, 36% for schedule I-non-sex offences, 17% for schedule II offences and 12% for non-scheduled offences.
- As for women, 17% were serving sentences for murder in 2017/18, 3% for schedule I-sex offences, 33% for schedule I-non-sex offences, 30% for schedule II offences and 17% for non-scheduled offences.
- Overall, men were more likely to be serving sentences for violent offences (murder and schedule I) than women, and women were more likely to be serving sentences for non-violent offences (schedule II and non-scheduled).
- In 2017/18, male offenders sentenced for murder and schedule I-non-sex offences were more likely to be incarcerated than on any type of conditional release. Those sentenced for schedule I-sex, schedule II and non-scheduled offences were the most likely to be serving their sentences on statutory release.
- All women federal offenders in 2017/18 were more likely to be serving their sentences on day parole, regardless of the offence type. As for non-violent offences much larger proportions of women were serving their sentences on day and full parole than on statutory release or were incarcerated.

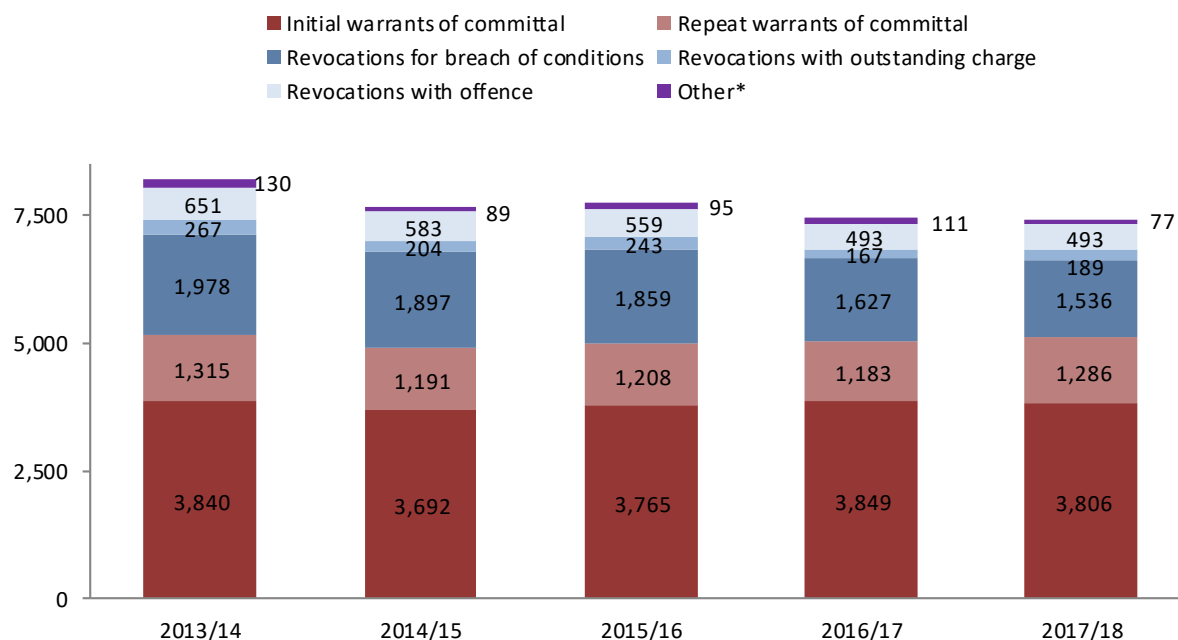
Federal Admissions

[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 2017/18 decreased 0.6% (to 7,387).

Figure 9. Federal Admissions



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

- Federal admissions on initial warrants of committal (first-time federal offenders) decreased 1.1% (to 3,806) in 2017/18, while federal admissions on repeat warrants of committal increased 8.7% (to 1,286) compared to the previous year.
- Federal admissions due to revocations decreased (-3.0%; to 2,218) in 2017/18.
- In 2017/18, federal admissions on warrants of committal increased in the Ontario (+6.9%) and Prairie (+0.4%) regions and decreased in the Atlantic (-2.4%), Quebec (-0.7%) and Pacific (-4.4%) regions. Federal admissions due to revocations increased in the Prairie region (+4.2%) and decreased in the other regions: Atlantic (-15.6%), Quebec (-0.5%), Ontario (-0.6%) and Pacific (-18.5%) regions.
- In the last five years (between 2013/14 and 2017/18), offenders in the Other race category 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 and male federal offenders were more likely to be admitted on repeat warrants of committal and on all types of revocations.
- When looking at the offence profile in 2017/18, there were no substantial changes in the proportions of admissions for offenders serving sentences for murder and non-violent offences (schedule II and non-scheduled offences). The proportion of federal admissions increased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (+1.7%) and decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (-1.3%) in 2017/18 compared to 2016/17.
- The average age of a first-time federal offender admitted to custody has increased slightly over the last five years. In 2017/18, 41% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal (first-time federal offenders) were for offenders between 18-29 years of age, and 28% were for offenders between 30-39 years of age. By comparison, in 2013/14, first-time federal offenders between 18-29 years of age accounted for 46% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal, and those between 30-39 years of age accounted for 24% 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 57% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal for this group, followed by Indigenous offenders (56%), the two youngest groups. By comparison, 36% of admissions of first-time federal White offenders and 39% of admissions of first-time federal Asian offenders were for offenders between 18 to 29 years of age during the same reference period. The proportion was 43% for offenders in the Other category.

Federal Releases

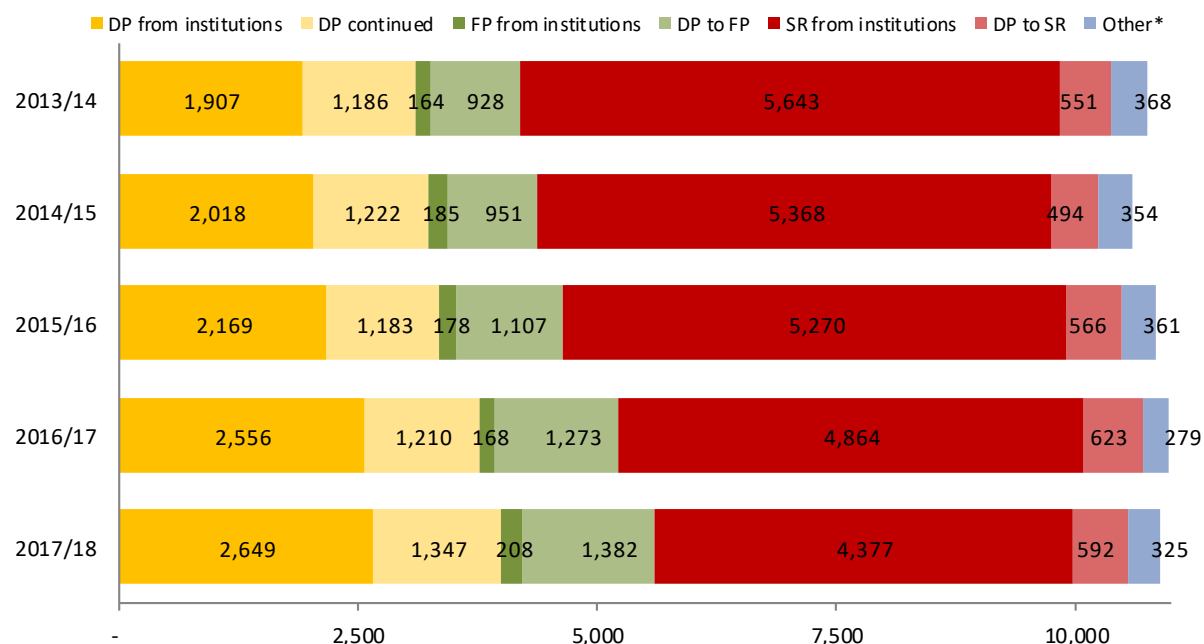
[Tables 24-32](#)

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.

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 2017/18, federal releases directly from institutions decreased 4.5% (from 7,889 to 7,533) compared to the previous year. Graduations to subsequent federal supervision periods increased 6.9% (from 3,132 to 3,347).
- By region, federal releases directly from institutions decreased in the Atlantic (-2.0%), Quebec (-17.1%) and Pacific (-5.9%) regions and increased in the Ontario (+2.0%) and Prairie (+0.4%) regions in 2017/18. Graduations to subsequent federal supervision

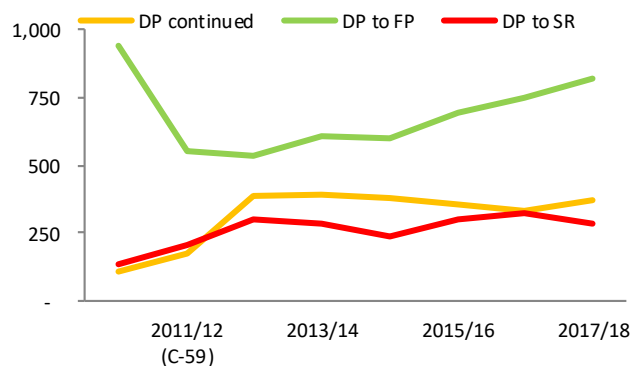
periods increased in the Quebec (+11.0%), Ontario (+14.5%) and Pacific (+8.5%) regions, while they decreased in the Atlantic (-5.3%) and Prairie (-0.6%) regions.

- Following the increases seen in 2016/17, federal releases on discretionary release increased significantly in 2017/18: by 6.1% on day parole and 10.3% on full parole. Federal releases on statutory release decreased by 9.4%. These changes point to a return to the pre-2011/12 patterns in releases, that is, prior to Bill C-59 (*Abolition of Early Parole*).

In 2017/18, the number of day parole supervision periods that were continued increased 11.3%, graduations from day parole to full parole increased 8.6%, and graduations from day parole to statutory release decreased 5.0% when compared to the previous year.

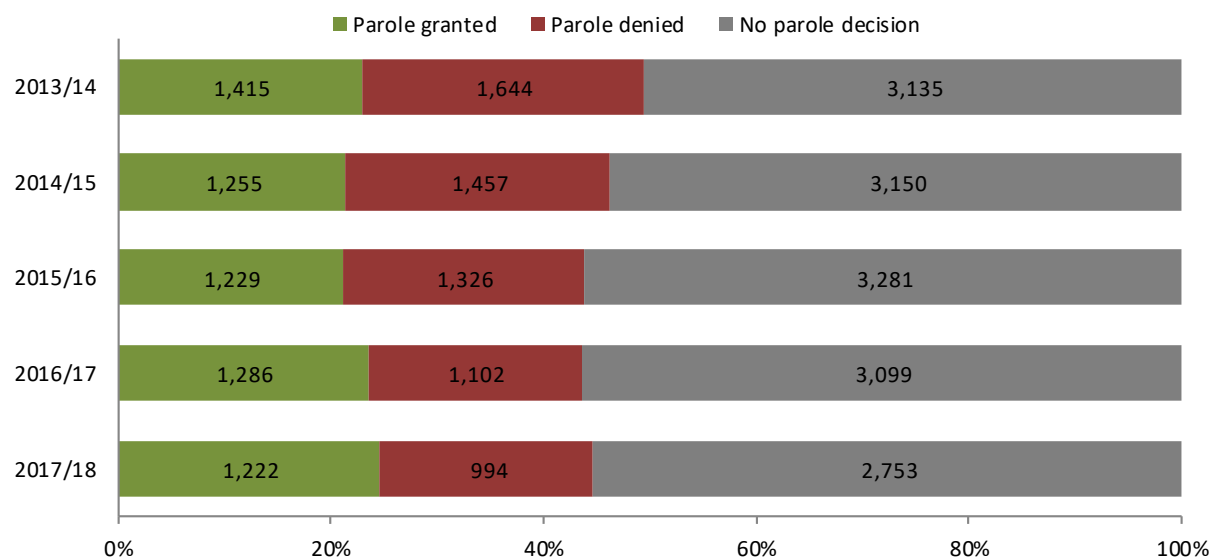
Some of the above changes were related to the APR-affected offenders. However, in 2017/18, continuations of day paroles were primarily driven by offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences.

Figure 11. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods (Non-Violent Offenders)



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 23% in 2013/14 to 25% in 2017/18.
 2. The proportion of federal releases to statutory release where parole was previously denied/not directed decreased from 27% in 2013/14 to 20% in 2017/18.
 3. The proportion of federal releases to statutory release with no prior parole decision increased from 51% in 2013/14 to 55% in 2017/18.

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

Between 2013/14 and 2017/18, the substantial increase in the proportion 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 56% in 2013/14 to 63% in 2017/18).

Compared to the previous year, the proportion of releases on statutory release where there was no prior parole decision was stable for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, the majority of whom prior to the abolition of the APR were automatically reviewed and usually directed to parole. The proportion decreased for sex offenders (from 56% in 2016/17 to 51% in 2017/18), as more of these offenders were released on discretionary release.

When looking at the numbers by race, 2 out of 3 Indigenous offenders and 3 out of 5 Black offenders released on statutory release were not seen by the Board for a parole review. The ratios were 1:2 for White offenders and 1:3 for Asian offenders.

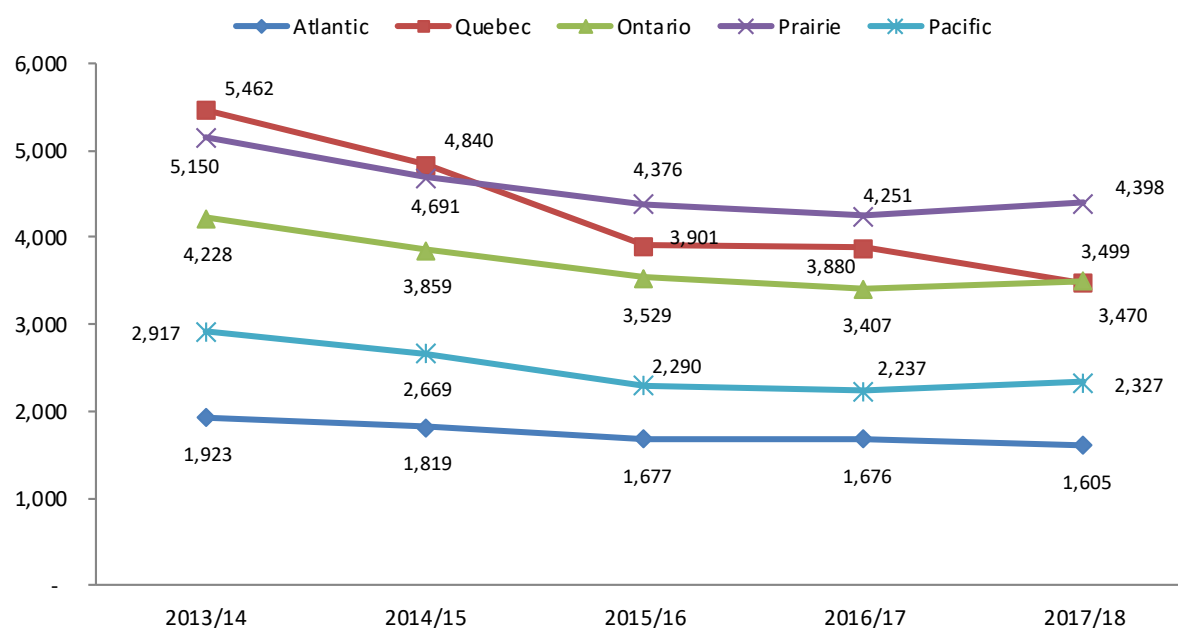
- Federal releases at warrant expiry without a prior parole decision fluctuated in the last five years (between 81 and 87 per year). In 2017/18, 87% of releases at warrant expiry, as well as releases on long-term supervision at warrant expiry, were releases where there was no prior parole review.
- Overall, in 2017/18, a total of 7,038 federal offenders were released from institutions and 2,684 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 to 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 2017/18, the Board conducted 14,650 federal reviews and 649 provincial reviews. Compared to the previous year, the number of federal reviews decreased (-1%), as did the number of provincial reviews (-1%).
- In 2017/18, federal reviews for discretionary release (reviews for release on day and full parole) increased 4% (from 6,244 in 2016/17 to 6,497 in 2017/18). The Ontario and Pacific regions accounted for the majority of the increase. The Quebec region was the only region to report a modest decrease, which was expected as it followed a spike in the number of discretionary release reviews a year before.
- The number of Elder-Assisted Hearings (EAH) increased 12% in 2017/18, following a 49% increase in 2016/17 (from 405 in 2015/16 to 605 in 2016/17, to 677 in 2017/18). The increase is associated with in-reach conducted by the Board with Indigenous offenders. The Prairie region accounted for 44% of all EAHs in 2017/18.
- In 2017/18, having conducted 15,299 federal and provincial reviews, the Board rendered 22,072 decisions. The number of PBC decisions decreased 1% compared to 2016/17.
- In 2017/18, the Board made more day and full parole decisions (+5% each) 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.

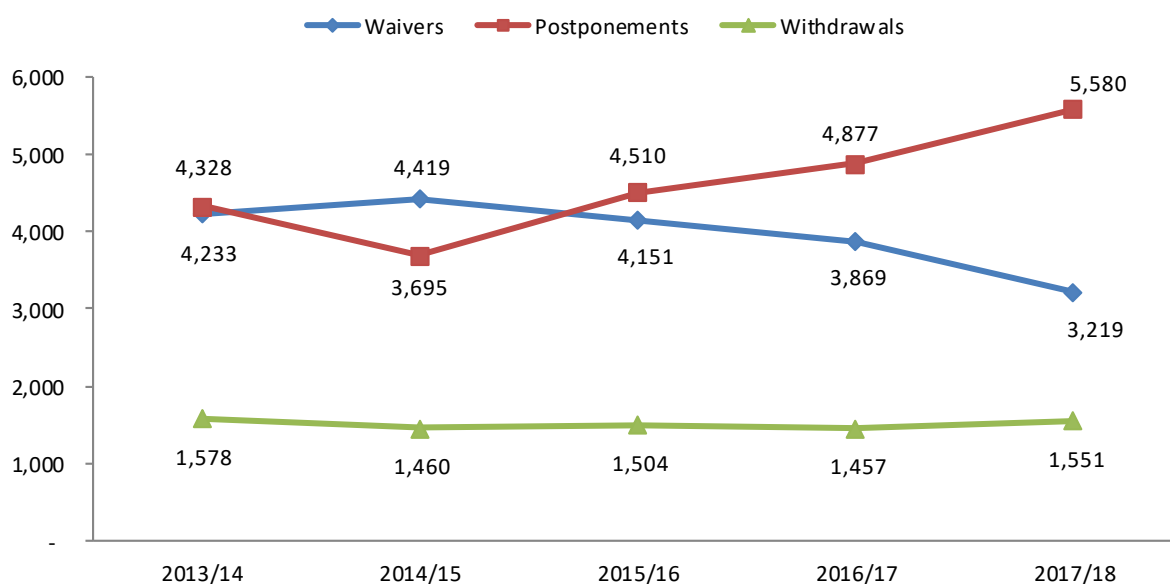
NOTE

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 until one year 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 2017/18, the Board rendered 3,215 decisions to accept a waiver of a federal parole decision (-17%); 5,521 decisions to accept a postponement of a federal parole decision (+15%); and 1,046 decisions to accept a withdrawal of a federal parole application (+10%).
- In 2017/18, the Board rendered two decisions to accept a waiver of a provincial parole hearing (two fewer than the year before); 59 decisions to accept a postponement of a provincial parole decision (16 decisions fewer than the year before); and 505 decisions to accept a withdrawal of a provincial parole application (one decision fewer 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 (to 574 from 177 in 2014/15). The number decreased in 2016/17 to 498 (-13%) and further to 471 in 2017/18 (-5%).
- In 2017/18, the Board rendered 419 UTA release decisions, a decrease of 22% when compared to 2016/17.

Figure 15. Temporary Absence Release Decisions

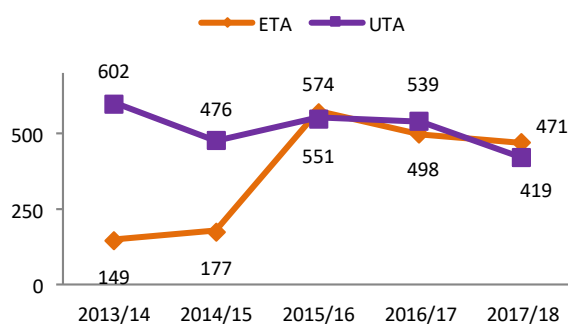
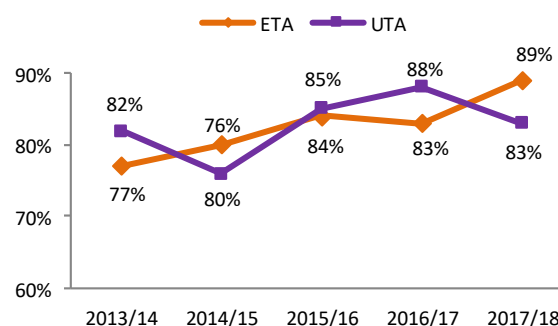


Figure 16. Approval/Authorization Rates



- The ETA approval/authorization rate increased from 83% in 2016/17 to 89% in 2017/18.

- Over the last five years, the Atlantic region reported the highest ETA approval/authorization rate (95%), while the Prairie region, the lowest (72%).
- The UTA authorization rate decreased to 83% in 2017/18 from 88% in 2016/17.
- Over the last five years, the Prairie region reported the highest UTA authorization rate (89%), while the Pacific region, the lowest (56%).
- The five-year average ETA approval/authorization rate for male offenders was higher than for female offenders (85%; 79%), while the five-year average UTA authorization rate was higher for female offenders (81%; 92%).
- The five-year average ETA approval/authorization rate for Indigenous offenders was six percentage points lower than the rate for non-Indigenous offenders (80% v. 86%). The five-year average UTA authorization rate was ten percentage points higher for Indigenous offenders than for non-Indigenous offenders (89%; 79%).
- Over the last five years, almost all (99.8%) ETA release decisions rendered by the Board were decisions for offenders serving life sentences with an average ETA approval rate of 84%.
- UTA decisions for lifers accounted for 71% of all UTA decisions rendered by the Board over the last five years, with an average UTA authorization rate of 83%.

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. Offenders released on day parole return to an institution or a community-based residential facility 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.

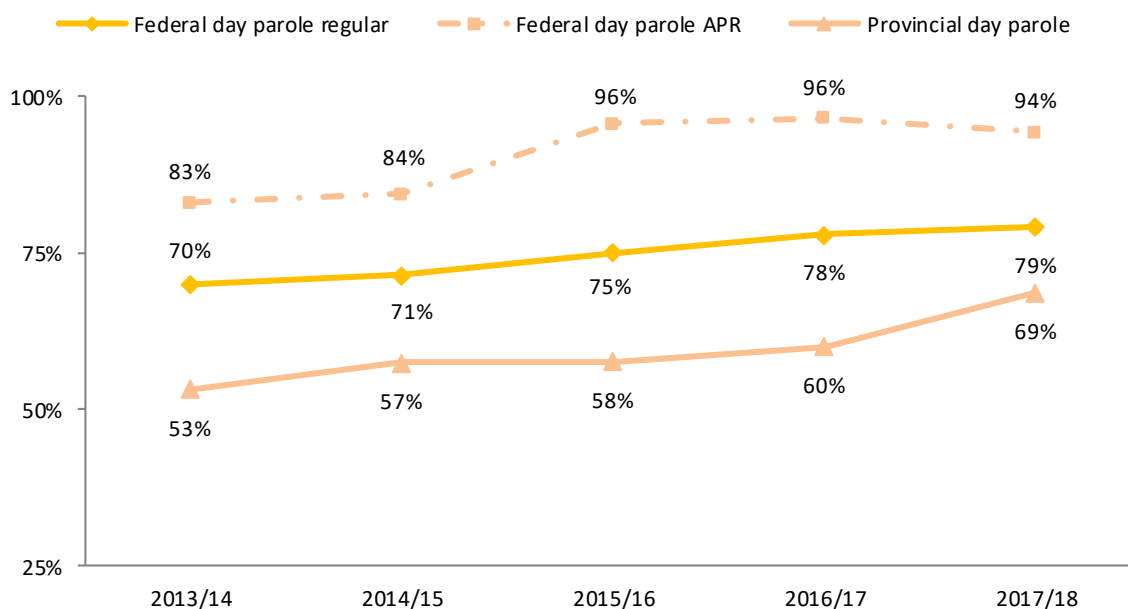
Due to court challenges, the abolition of APR had a smaller effect in the Pacific and Quebec regions in 2012/13 and 2013/14. Since 2012, the Pacific region has been processing active APR cases for offenders sentenced or convicted prior to the abolition of APR. In 2013/14, the Quebec region started processing 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 at least one of 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). On December 8, 2016, the Court of Appeal for Ontario held that APR would be reinstated for offenders who committed a continuous offence (an offence that started before the coming into force of Bill C-59 on March 28, 2011 but also continued after this date).

- In 2017/18, the Board rendered more federal day parole release decisions compared to the previous year (5,223; +4%). This included 106 day parole release decisions following an APR.
- The number of federal day parole release decisions rendered in 2017/18 increased in the Atlantic (+5%), Ontario (+14%), Prairie (+6%) and Pacific (+18%) regions and decreased in the Quebec region (-13%) when compared to the previous year. The decrease in the Quebec region followed a spike in day parole release decisions in 2016/17, which had been associated with the availability of new community programs in the region.

- The number of provincial day parole release decisions rendered by the Board in 2017/18 decreased (to 446; -8%) when compared to the previous year.
- In 2017/18, the number of federal and provincial day parole release decisions rendered following a hearing with an Indigenous Cultural Advisor increased 9% (to 434) compared to 2016/17.
- In 2017/18, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences decreased negligibly 0.3 of a percentage point (to 37%) from the previous year. A 2.6% decrease in the Quebec region and a 1.3% increase in the Prairie region leveled the national average, with the remaining regions reporting smaller changes. The decrease in the Quebec region was driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences. The increase in the Prairie region was associated with Indigenous offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences who waited slightly longer than other groups prior to being released on their first day paroles.
- 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 2017/18, the federal day parole grant rate (regular and APR) increased 1.2 percentage points to 79.4% compared to the previous year.
- The federal regular day parole grant rate increased from 77.9% in 2016/17 to 79.1% in 2017/18. The federal APR day parole grant rate decreased to 94.3% (from 96.4% in 2016/17).
- The provincial day parole grant rate increased 8.6 percentage points to 68.6% in 2017/18.

- By region, the federal day parole grant rate increased in the Atlantic (to 89%; +3%), Quebec (to 78%; +2%), Ontario (to 83%; +1%) and Prairie (to 78%; +3%) regions and decreased in the Pacific region (to 72%; -5%) regions.
- In 2017/18, offenders serving sentences for murder reported the highest federal day parole grant rate (87%) and offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, the lowest (63%).
- Offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences reported the highest provincial day parole grant rate (82%), and offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences reported the lowest rate (60%).
- In 2017/18, Black offenders reported the lowest federal day parole grant rate (72%), while Asian offenders reported the highest (84%).
- The provincial day parole grant rate was the lowest for Indigenous offenders (59%) and the highest for Asian offenders (84%).
- Female offenders had a much higher grant rate for federal day parole in 2017/18 than male offenders (94% and 78%).
- Female offenders had also a much higher provincial day parole grant rate than male offenders (90% and 66%) in 2017/18.
- In 2017/18, federal offenders serving determinate sentences accounted for 84% of all day parole grants (with a grant rate of 82%), while lifers accounted for 15% of day parole grants (with a grant rate of 88%), 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 88% in 2017/18, it should be noted that 73% of those decisions were decisions to continue day parole. The day parole grant rate for lifers who were granted day parole releases directly from institutions was 66%.
- In 2017/18, the federal day parole grant rate following hearings with an Indigenous Cultural Advisor decreased 0.8 of a percentage point to 71% 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.

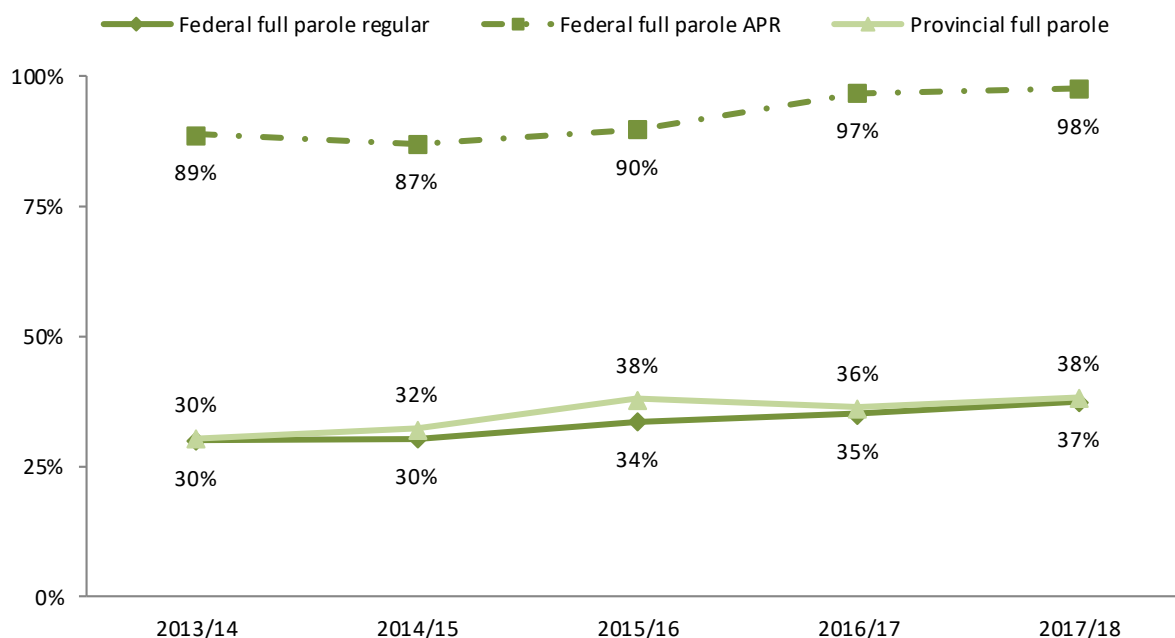
On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 eliminated the APR process, which resulted in fewer day and full parole decisions in 2011/12, for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in previous years would have been eligible for an APR review. The number of reviews for these offenders 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 2017/18 increased again to 4,213 (+4%) following the 12% increase from the previous year. The total included 165 full parole release decisions following accelerated parole reviews.
- In 2017/18, the number of federal full parole release decisions rendered by the Board increased in the Atlantic (+5%), Ontario (+21%), Prairie (+7%) and Pacific (+18%) regions. The Quebec region reported a decrease (-11%).
- In 2017/18, the Board rendered more provincial full parole release decisions (325; +17%) compared to the previous year. The numbers decreased in the Atlantic (-11%) region, increased in the Prairie (+3%) and Pacific (+50%) regions.
- The number of federal full parole release decisions following an Elder-Assisted Hearing increased in 2017/18 to 317 (+22%).
- The proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release for federal offenders serving determinate sentences decreased one percentage point (to 45%) in 2017/18 when compared to the previous year. The decrease was driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for schedule I offences with the majority of the decrease occurring in the Quebec region.
- In 2017/18, Indigenous offenders served the highest proportion of their sentences prior to their first federal full parole release (48%), although it decreased one percentage point compared to 2016/17. Asian offenders served the lowest proportion (42%).
- In 2017/18, male offenders served slightly higher proportions of their sentences before being released on their first federal full parole (45%) than female offenders (42%).

Figure 18. Full Parole Grant Rates



- In 2017/18, the federal full parole grant rate (regular and APR) increased 2.8 percentage points to 39.8% when compared to the previous year.
- The federal regular full parole grant rate increased to 37.4% (from 35.1% in 2016/17) and the federal APR grant rate increased to 97.6% (from 96.8% in 2016/17).
- The provincial full parole grant rate increased to 38.2% in 2017/18 from 36.3% in 2016/17.
- The increase in the federal full parole grant rate was driven primarily by the Quebec region where it increased in 2017/18 to 37% (+9%). The grant rate decreased in the Atlantic region (to 61%; -1%), while remaining the highest among the regions. The grant rates were relatively stable in the Ontario (48%) and Prairie (34%) regions when compared to 2016/17. The Pacific region reported the fifth consecutive decrease in the federal full parole grant rate, which decreased to 23% in 2017/18. Offenders serving sentences for schedule I offences accounted for the majority of the decrease.
- While the number of full parole release decisions increased following an Elder-Assisted Hearing in 2017/18, the federal full parole grant rate following an Elder-Assisted Hearing decreased to 9% in 2017/18 compared to the previous year. The decrease in the grant rate was primarily associated with offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences in the Prairie region and to a smaller effect, in the Pacific region. The grant rates increased slightly in the other regions.
- In 2017/18, the federal full parole grant rate increased for all offender groups, most notably for offenders serving sentences for murder (to 51%; +8%). While the increase in the grant rate was significant, in real numbers, there were two more grant decisions for offenders serving sentences for murder in 2017/18 compared to the previous year, while 40 fewer decisions to deny full parole in 2017/18.

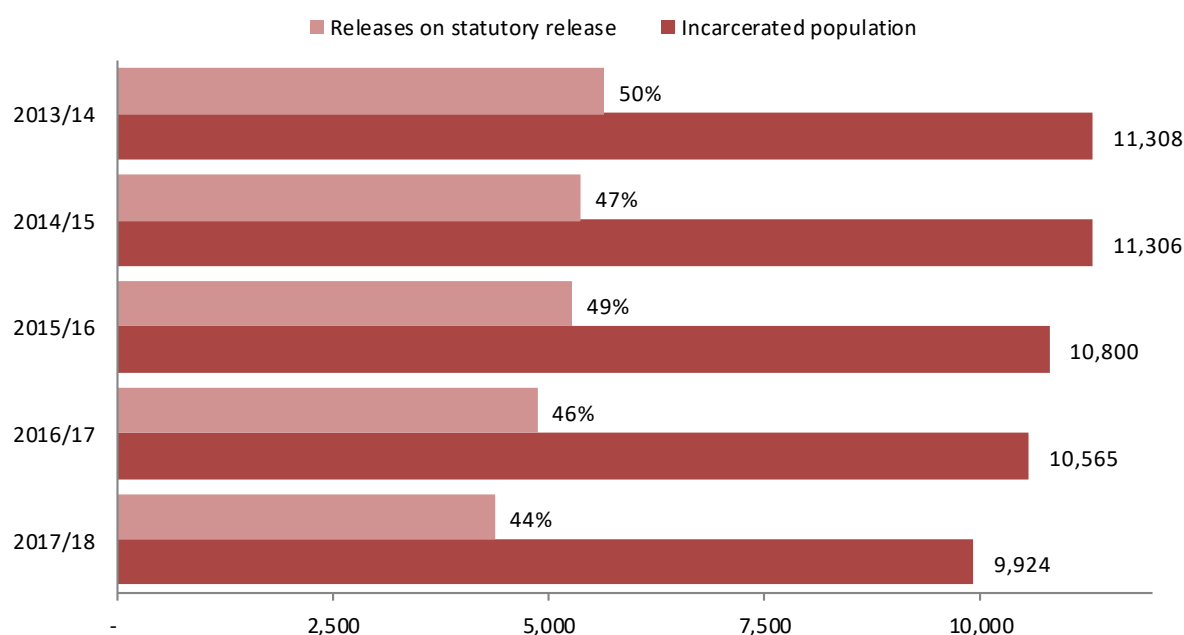
- Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences had the lowest federal full parole grant rate in 2017/18, which increased slightly (to 26%). The rate increased significantly for non-violent offenders: those serving sentences for schedule II offences (to 51%; +4%) and non-scheduled offences (to 42%; +3%).
- Averaged over the last five years, the provincial full parole grant rate was the highest for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (45%), followed by offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (39%), those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (32%) and those serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (28%).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported the lowest federal full parole grant rate (24%), while Asian offenders reported the highest rate (50%).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported the lowest provincial full parole grant rate (18%), while White offenders reported the highest rate (39%).
- Over the last five years, female offenders reported a higher federal full parole grant rate (50%) than male offenders (35%).
- Over the last five years, female offenders reported a higher provincial full parole grant rate than male offenders (49% and 33%).
- In 2017/18, federal offenders with determinate sentences accounted for 92% of all full parole grants (with a grant rate of 41%). Lifers accounted for 7% of all full parole grants (with a grant rate of 51%). Five offenders serving other indeterminate sentences were granted federal full parole in 2017/18 (with a grant rate of 2%).
- In 2017/18, the number of residency conditions imposed on federal full parole decreased by one (from 94 to 93) compared to the previous year. Offenders released on full parole APR accounted for 18% of the decisions to impose a residency condition on full parole, while representing 10% of all federal offenders on full parole in 2017/18.

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 or life sentences are not entitled to statutory release. If an offender is not ordered detained by the PBC, the PBC has no authority to make a decision to not allow an offender to be released on statutory release. In these cases, the PBC's authority is limited to imposing special conditions as well as making post-release decisions.

Figure 19. Proportion of Federal Releases on Statutory Release Compared to the Incarcerated Population Entitled to Statutory Release

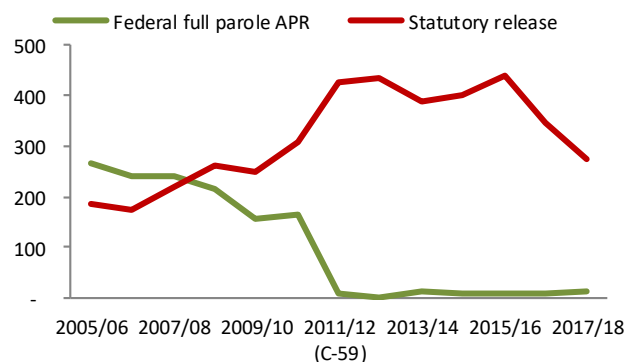


- The proportion of releases of offenders on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release decreased to 44% in 2017/18 compared to the previous year. This reflects a general pattern in the last five years where increasingly more offenders were released on discretionary release, while fewer offenders were released on statutory release in each of the last five years.
- The Prairie region reported the highest proportion (54%) of federal releases on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release in 2017/18, while the Ontario region reported the lowest proportion (35%).

- Decreases in the proportions of releases on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release were reported for all offender groups. The proportion decreased significantly for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (from 40% in 2016/17 to 35% in 2017/18) and to a smaller degree for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (from 58% in 2016/17 to 57% in 2017/18). The proportion also decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (from 32% in 2016/17 to 31% in 2017/18), as did the proportion for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (from 49% to 47%).
- By race, the proportion was the highest for Indigenous offenders (56%) and the lowest for offenders in the Other category (24%) in 2017/18.
- Female offenders reported a smaller proportion of federal releases on statutory release compared to their incarcerated population entitled to statutory release in 2017/18 (43%) compared to male offenders (44%).
- The number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release decreased 10% (from 2,047 in 2016/17 to 1,835 in 2017/18), reflecting an overall decrease in the statutory release population. The numbers decreased 11% in the pre-release category (from 2,009 to 1,798) and negligibly in the post-release category (from 38 to 37).

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 period. Since 2016/17, the number of residency conditions imposed 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 8, 2018, 165 offenders were detained (61 fewer than in 2016/17), 37 had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release dates (11 fewer than in 2016/17) and 20 had had their one chance statutory release revoked and were subsequently detained (seven more than in 2016/17).
- In 2017/18, the number of referrals for detention decreased 12% to 119 (from 135) when compared to 2016/17.
- The detention referral rate (ratio of detention referrals against the total offender population entitled to statutory release in a given year) remained the same in 2017/18 at 2.6% compared to the previous year.
- The number of offenders detained following a detention review decreased to 110 (-16%) compared to the previous year, while their proportion decreased to 92%. Seven offenders (6%) were released on one chance statutory release and two offenders (2%) were released on statutory release following a detention review in 2017/18.
- In 2017/18, the Ontario and Prairie regions reported the highest initial detention rates (97% for both), while the Atlantic region reported the lowest rate (83%), compared to the national average of 92%.
- In 2017/18, 91% of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences and 92% of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences who were referred for detention were detained. Thirteen offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, who were referred for detention in 2017/18, were ordered detained.
- Averaged over the last five years, the detention rate for Indigenous offenders was 95% compared to 97% for White offenders and 94% for Black offenders. Nine out of 11 Asian offenders referred for detention were detained. Twenty offenders in the Other category were referred for detention in 2017/18 and all were detained.
- Averaged over the last five years, 95% of male offenders referred for detention were detained, 3% were released on one-chance statutory release, and 1% was released on statutory release. All 20 female offenders (including 12 Indigenous women) who were referred for detention in the last five years were detained.
- In 2017/18, the Board conducted 107 subsequent detention reviews and confirmed detention in 79% of cases, compared to 36 reviews in 2016/17 with a confirmation rate of 86%. Proportionately more offenders (23 out of 107) were granted one-chance statutory release in 2017/18 compared to 2016/17 (5 out of 36), which resulted in a decrease in the confirmation rate.
- In the last five years, the Board conducted 940 subsequent detention reviews, confirming detention in 93% of cases.

Long-Term Supervision

[Tables 95-99](#)

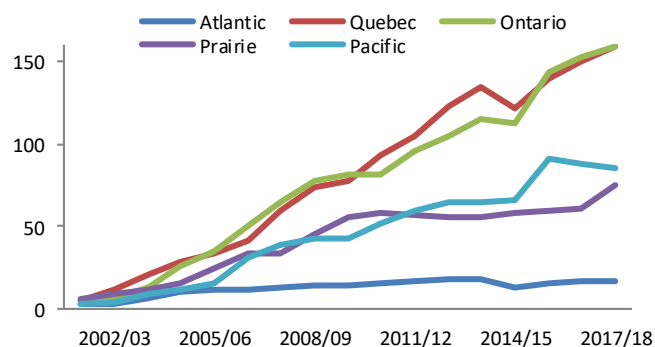
The court may impose a long-term supervision order (LTSO), not exceeding ten years, if it is satisfied that it would be appropriate to impose a sentence of two years or more for the offence of which the offender had been convicted, there is substantial risk that the offender will reoffend, and there 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 8, 2018, 889 offenders had long-term offender designations, which amounts to 3.8% of the total offender population. Of those, 319 offenders with long-term offender designations were still incarcerated; 71 were on statutory release and four were on day parole prior to the commencement of their LTSOs; 487 were in the community under long-term supervision orders and eight had been deported upon their release on LTS.

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 495 in 2017/18. Forty-eight (48) offenders were released at warrant expiry on long-term supervision orders in 2017/18 and 26 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 three regions in 2017/18: the Quebec (+9), Ontario (+7) and Prairie (+14) regions, decreased in the Pacific region (-3) and remained the same in the Atlantic region.
- On April 8, 2018, 63% of federal offenders on long-term supervision were those sentenced for schedule I-sex offences, 35% were those sentenced for schedule I-non-sex offences and two percent, sentenced for non-scheduled offences.
- Twenty-seven percent of offenders (27%) on LTSOs were Indigenous, compared to 1% of Asian offenders, 7% of Black offenders, 60% of White offenders and 4% of offenders in the Other category.
- The Board rendered 607 decisions for offenders on long-term supervision orders in 2017/18, a 5% increase compared to the previous year.

- Following a policy change in 2016 to increase the maximum period of a residency condition to 365 days, the number of post-release residency conditions imposed and prolonged for offenders with long-term supervision orders decreased in 2016/17 by 43% (from 338 in 2015/16 to 194 in 2016/17). The numbers started stabilizing in 2017/18, reporting a modest increase (from 194 in 2016/17 to 216 in 2017/18). A small increase was reported in the pre-release category as well (from 59 in 2016/17 to 70 in 2017/18). It should be noted that while the Board has been rendering fewer decisions to impose residency conditions since 2016/17, 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 reliable and persuasive information. It reviews the decision-making process to confirm that it was fair and that procedural safeguards were respected.

Appeal Applications

- In 2017/18, the Appeal Division received a total of 474 applications to appeal federal and provincial conditional release decisions and accepted 411 applications for processing (87%).
- By comparison, 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%).
- The number of federal appeal applications received in 2017/18 decreased in all regions: the Atlantic (-21; to 30), Quebec (-1; to 118), Ontario (-13; to 124), Prairie (-11; to 109) and Pacific (-12; to 74) regions when compared to the previous year.
- The number of provincial appeal applications received in 2017/18 increased in the Prairie region (+2; to 7), decreased in the Pacific region (-9; to 9) and remained unchanged in the Atlantic region (at 3) when compared to the previous year.
- Of the 393 federal appeal applications accepted for processing in 2017/18, 10 were cancelled and two were withdrawn, leaving 381 federal applications to be processed. Of the 18 provincial appeal applications accepted for processing, one was withdrawn, leaving 17 applications to be processed.

Appeal Decisions

- In 2017/18, the Appeal Division rendered 479 decisions on 359 cases.
- The Appeal Division modified the decision in 87 appeal cases which resulted in a new hearing/review ordered in 80 cases, altered a decision in one case and modified special conditions in 6 cases. The altered decision was a decision to cancel a previous Board decision as the Board did not have jurisdiction when the original decision was made.
- The reasons for modifying 87 cases fall into the following categories found below. Note that there could be more than one reason for modifying an appeal case.

Duty to act fairly	Cases where the Board failed to conduct adequate risk assessment (including the application of the Gladue principles), failed to ensure procedural fairness and that the right to be heard was respected, did not provide sufficient written reasons for its decision, made a decision deemed unreasonable, or where a decision was reached without ensuring that all file information was shared with the offender.	71
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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, as well as cases where the Board did not ensure that the information was reliable and persuasive.	13
Breach of policy	Cases where the Board failed to apply appropriate Parole Board of Canada policy.	1
Error of law	Cases where the Board failed to apply appropriate legal criteria for risk assessment or for the imposition of special conditions.	5

Appeal Decision Trends

- In 2017/18, the number of federal appeal decisions rendered by the Board decreased to 448 (-29%), and the number of provincial appeal decisions increased to 31 (from 30) when compared to the previous year.
- In 2017/18, the Board rendered fewer federal day parole (-13%) and full parole (-35%) and statutory release (-32%) appeal decisions compared to the previous year. Detention appeal decisions decreased from 29 to 18, UTA appeal decisions decreased from 20 to 11, and ETA appeal decisions decreased from 30 to 12.
- Proportionately more day parole appeal decisions were rendered in 2017/18, accounting for 40% of all federal appeal decisions when compared to 2016/17 (33%). Slight decreases in the proportions for other decision types were reported in 2017/18: ETA (to 3%), UTA (to 2%), full parole (to 25%), statutory release (to 26%) and detention (to 4%).
- Compared to the previous year, proportionately more federal appeal decisions were rendered for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences: 39% of all federal appeal decisions in 2017/18, when compared to 36% in 2016/17. The proportions remained the same or decreased slightly for the other offender groups.
- Of the 448 federal appeal decisions rendered in 2017/18, 76% of the initial decisions were affirmed, in 21% of cases a new review/hearing was ordered, in 2% of cases a change of condition was ordered and in one case a decision was altered. By comparison, in 2016/17, 75% of federal initial decisions appealed were affirmed and a new review/hearing was ordered in 25% of cases and a change of condition was ordered in 3 cases.
- Of the 31 provincial appeal decisions rendered in 2017/18, 25 initial decisions were affirmed (81%) and a new review/hearing was ordered in six cases (19%).
- In 2017/18, 88% of all federal decisions rendered by the Board were appealable, the same rate as in 2016/17. The number of appealable decisions in 2017/18 decreased 2% (to 18,555).
- In 2017/18, the federal appeal rate decreased by 0.9 of a percentage point to 2.4% from the previous year's rate of 3.3%. 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 0.7 of a percentage point to 2.8% in 2017/18 from 2.1% in 2016/17. 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 citizenⁱⁱ.

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 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 offenders serving determinate sentences was 4.7 months for day parole, 22.9 months for full parole and 7.3 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 full parole and statutory release supervision periods than male offenders. They also had their full parole and statutory release supervision periods revoked earlier than male offenders, either for a breach of condition or with a non-violent offence. No female offenders in the last five years had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence on day or full parole.
- Given the differences in the average lengths of federal supervision periods, it takes longer for offenders to successfully complete full parole when compared to day parole or statutory release. Over the last five years, 91% of day parole supervision periods and 46% 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 (84%) were over a year long.

- Fifty-five percent (55%) of statutory release supervision periods revoked with a violent offence in the last five years were revoked within six months of release compared to 8% of federal full parole supervision periods revoked with a violent offence during the same period.

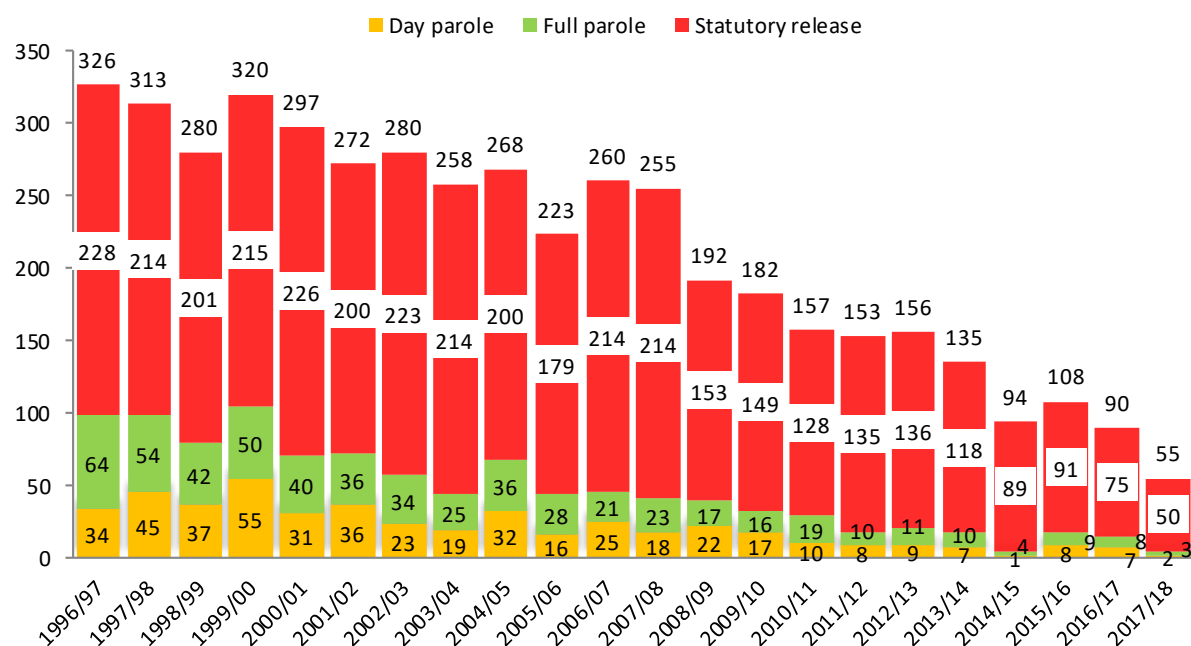
Convictions

[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

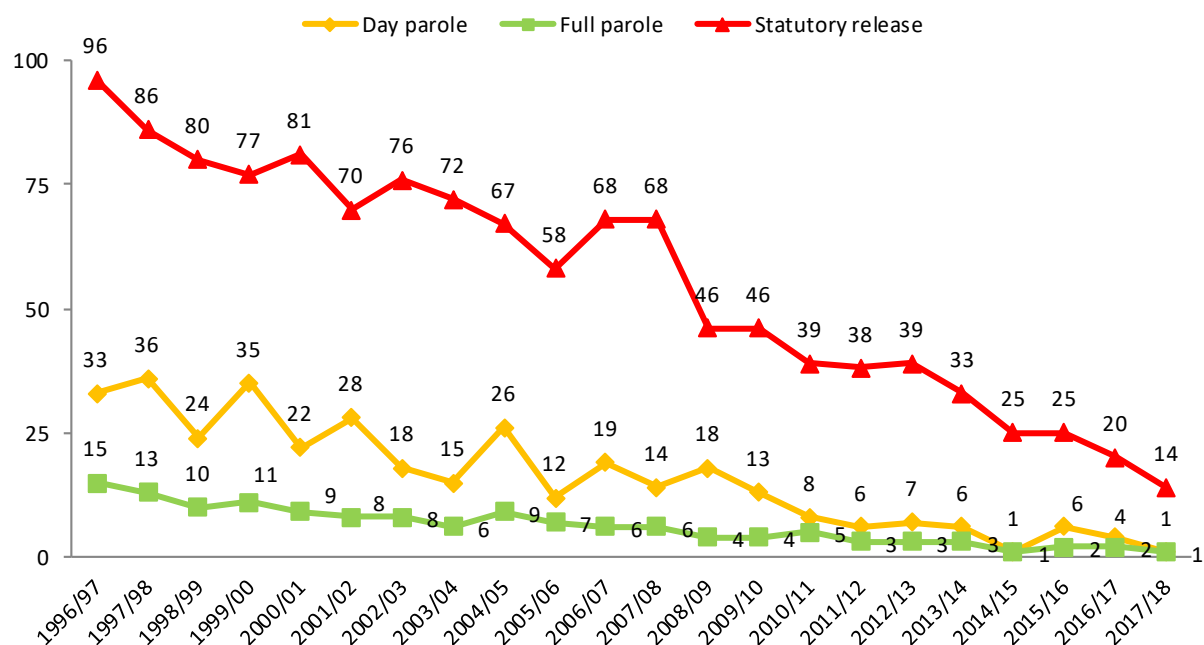


Note: The year 2017/18 is shown, but not used in calculations, because the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts.

- Over the last ten years (between 2007/08 and 2016/17), the number of convictions for a violent offence decreased 65% for offenders on federal conditional release (from 255 in 2007/08 to 90 in 2016/17). Day parolees averaged 11 convictions for violent offences annually and full parolees, 13 convictions, compared to 129 by offenders on statutory release.
- Over the last ten years (between 2007/08 and 2016/17), convictions for violent offences on statutory release accounted for 85% of all convictions for violent offences 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 2017/18 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 2007/08 and 2016/17), offenders on statutory release were 11 and a half 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 (between 2012/13 to 2016/17), 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.
- 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. Offenders in the Other category were the least likely to be convicted of a violent offence on any type of supervision period.
- Over the last five years (between 2012/13 to 2016/17), convictions for violent offences on conditional release decreased in all regions, except the Atlantic region, which reported one more conviction than in 2012/13. The Quebec and Prairie regions accounted for the majority of all convictions (63%) in the last five years.

Outcomes

[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:

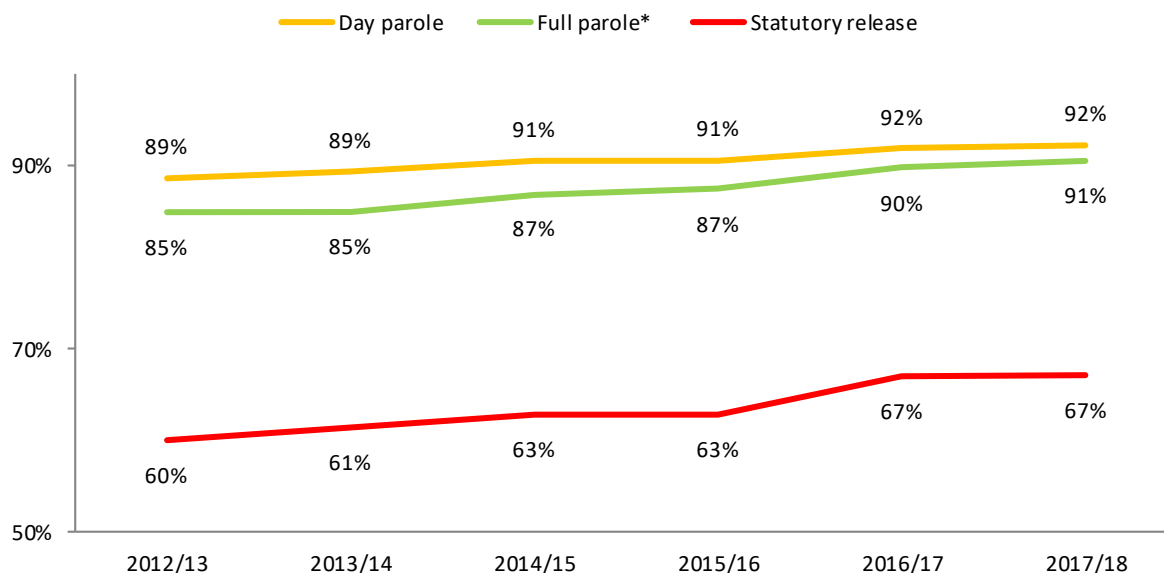
Successful completionⁱⁱⁱ—supervision periods that are completed without a breach of condition or a new offence.

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^{iv}.

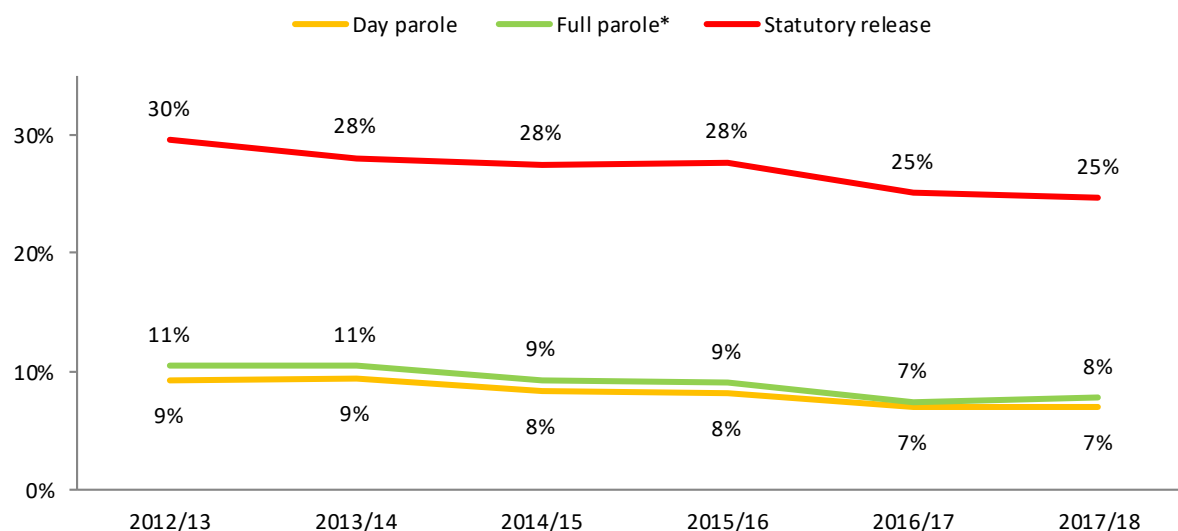
The factors influencing outcomes are diverse and complex. However, there are strong and persistent indicators that offenders released on parole as a result of a rigorous risk assessment are more likely to successfully complete their supervision periods than offenders released on statutory release. This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

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

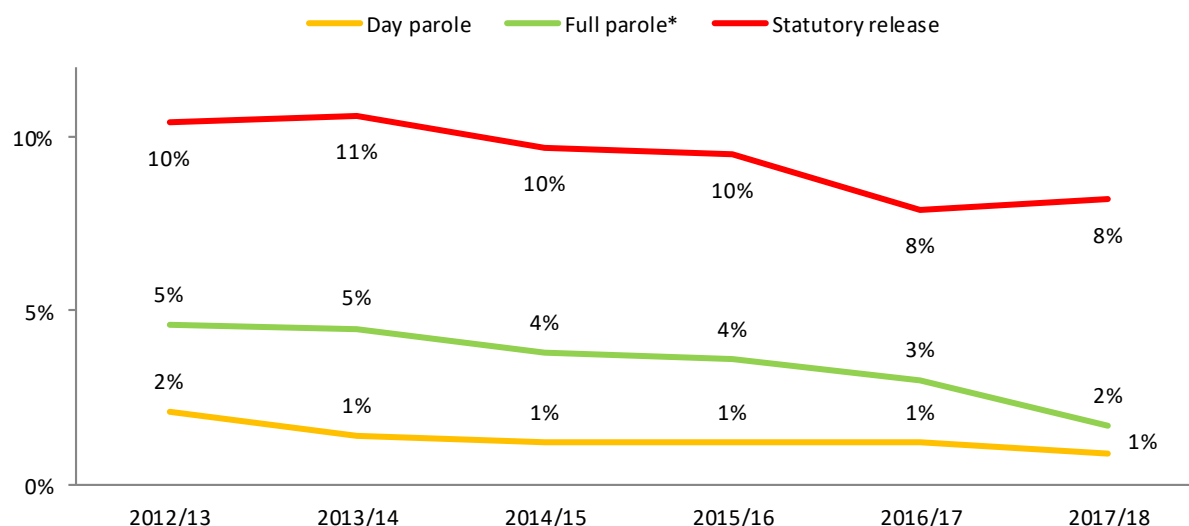
*Includes determinate sentences only.

- In 2017/18, the successful completion rates increased on federal day parole (to 92%), federal full parole (to 91%) and remained the same on statutory release (at 67%) when compared to the previous year.
- When compared with the successful completion rates 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, 46% 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 (84%) were for periods of more than one year.

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

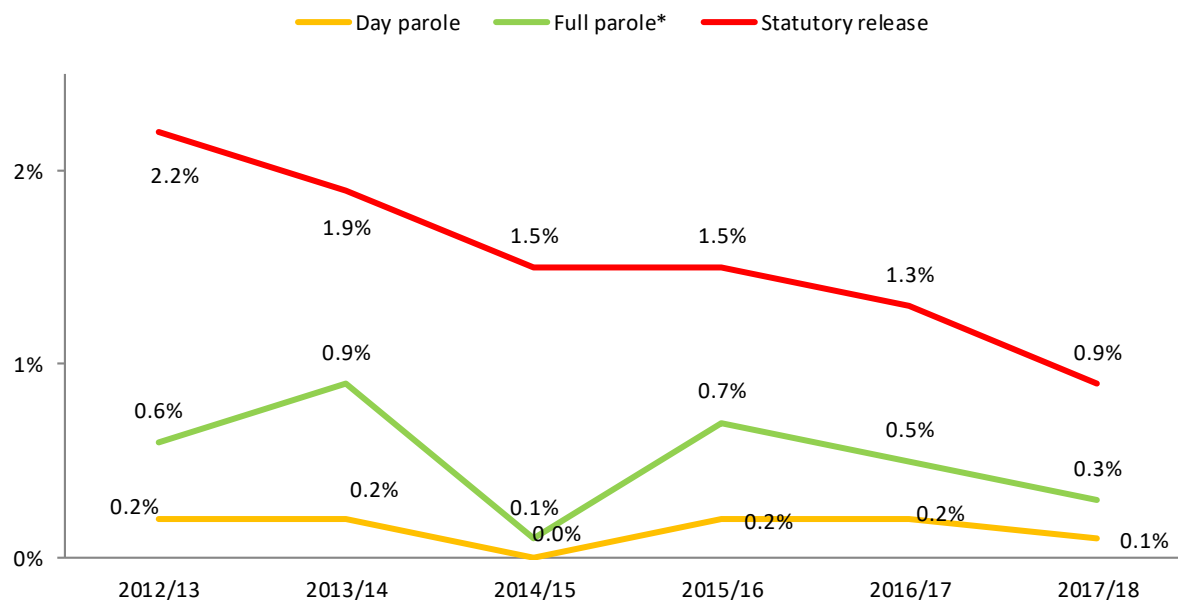
*Includes determinate sentences only.

- Over the last five years, the revocation for breach of condition rates on federal day and full parole, as well as on statutory release 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 offenders on federal day and full parole, as well on statutory release. During the same period, the rates for statutory release were on average eight times higher than the rates on federal day parole and three times higher than the rates on federal full parole.

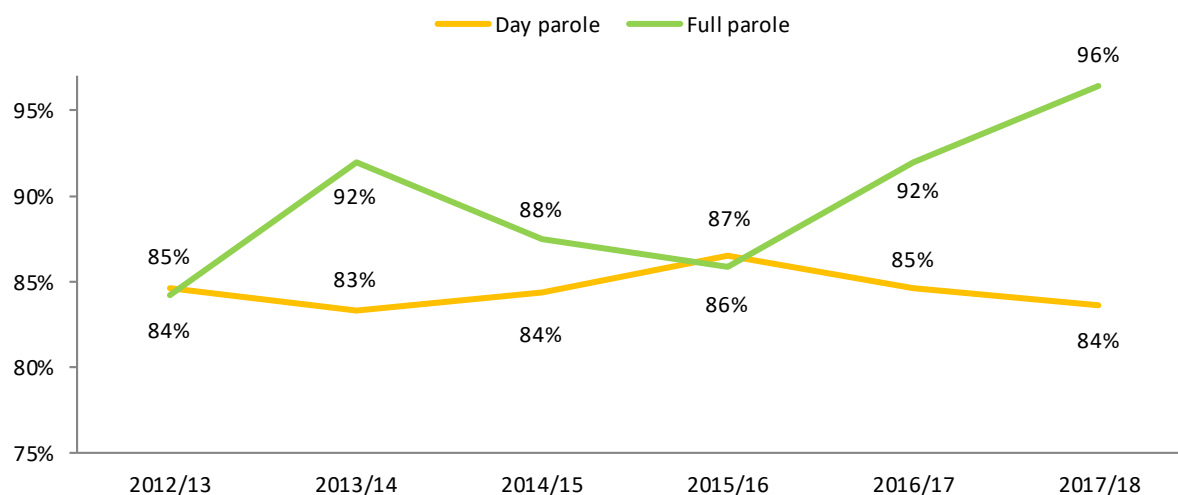
Figure 27. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates on Federal Conditional Release

*Includes determinate sentences only.

- Over the last five years, the revocation with violent offence rates were, on average, ten 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 on 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. Seventeen percent (17%) of statutory release supervision periods revoked with a violent offence between 2013/14 and 2017/18 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, 6% were revoked in the first three months. The average length of day parole supervision periods, which were revoked with a violent offence in the last five years, was under five months.

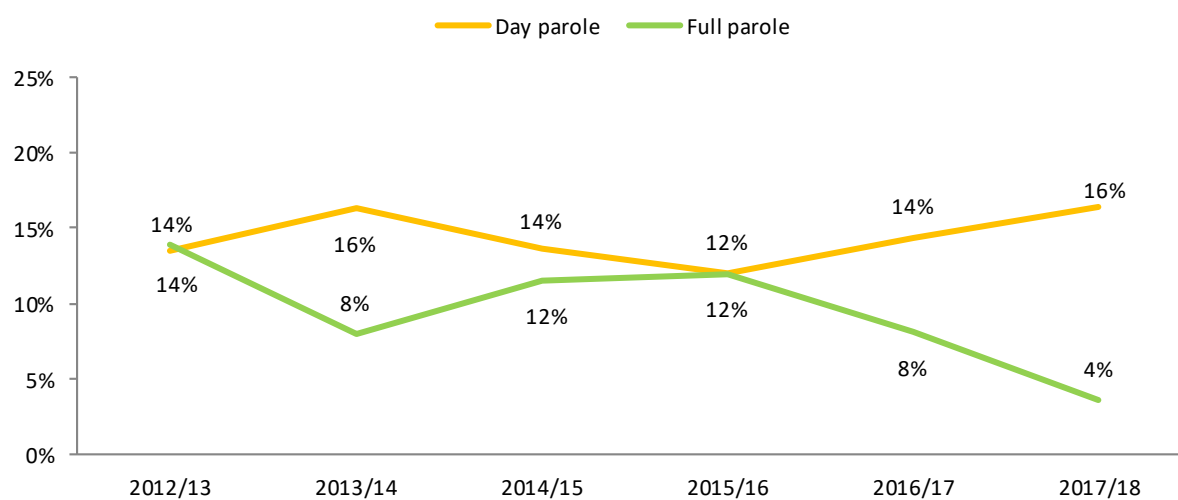
Outcomes on provincial day and full parole supervision periods demonstrated a similar picture to the outcomes of federal day and full parole.

Figure 28. Successful Completion Rates on Provincial Parole

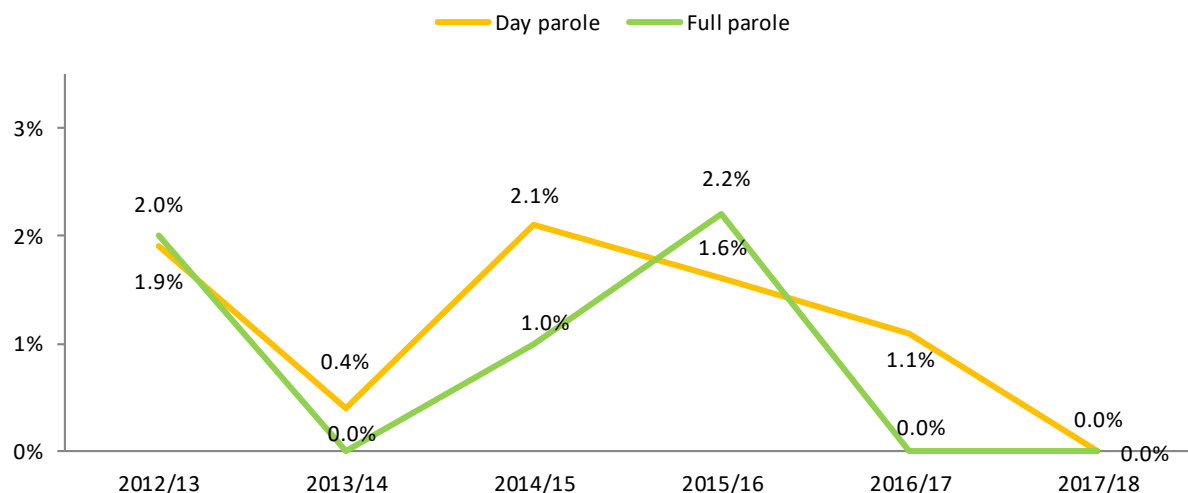


- Over the last five years, the successful completion rates for offenders on provincial day and full parole have been fluctuating. In 2017/18, the successful completion rate decreased one percentage point on provincial day parole (to 84%) and increased four percentage points on provincial full parole (to 96%).

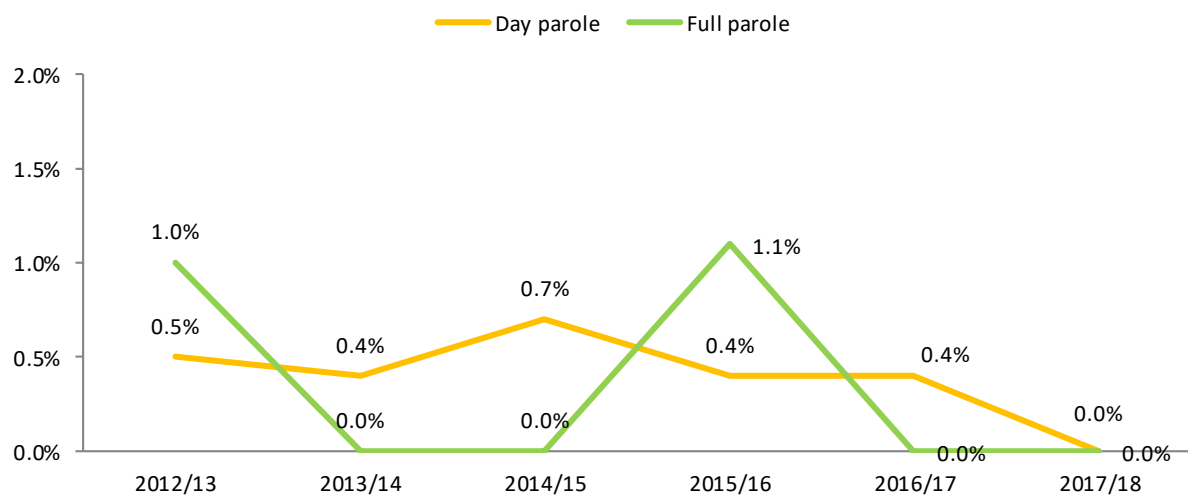
Figure 29. Revocation for Breach of Condition Rates on Provincial Parole



- In four 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.

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 averaging 1% (14 offences in total), while the rates for provincial full parole averaged 0.6% (three offences in total).

Figure 31. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates on Provincial Parole

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

Outcome on Day Parole

Federal Day Parole

- In 2017/18, the successful completion rate (without any breaches of special conditions or reoffending) on federal day parole increased 0.4 of a percentage point to 92.2% compared to 2016/17.
- The successful completion rate on federal regular day parole increased slightly to 92.2% (+0.5%) in 2017/18, while the rate on federal day parole APR decreased to 93.3% (-4.4%).
- 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 seven percentage points lower when averaged over the last five years (between 2013/14 and 2017/18) than the rate for federal day parole APR (90% and 97% respectively). It should be noted that APR numbers have been diminishing since 2010/11 when the APR-related provisions were rescinded.
- In 2017/18, offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences had the highest successful completion rate (97%) on federal day parole, while offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex 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, the successful completion rates on federal day parole for male offenders was slightly higher than for female offenders (91%; 90%).
- In 2017/18, the successful completion rate on federal day parole was the highest in the Ontario region (95%) and the lowest in the Atlantic region (86%).
- 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 25). One federal sex offender had his day parole revoked with a violent offence in the last five years.
- 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 25).
- The revocation with a violent offence rate on federal day parole in the last five years was 0.2% for male offenders. No female offender had their day parole supervision period revoked with a violent offence in the last five years.
- By region, the rates of violent reoffending on federal day parole have been fluctuating in the last five years. Three regions reported higher revocation with violent offence rates than the national average: the Atlantic (0.3%), Quebec (0.2%) and Pacific (0.2%) regions. The Prairie region reported a rate of zero (two violent offences). The Ontario region had a rate of 0.1%, the same as the national average.

Provincial Day Parole

- In 2017/18, the successful completion rate on provincial day parole decreased to 84% (from 85%) compared to the previous year. The rates decreased in the Atlantic (to 77%), Prairie (to 90%) and Pacific (to 83%) regions.
- Over the last five years (between 2013/14 and 2017/18), offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences reported the highest successful completion rates on provincial day parole (94%), while offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, the lowest (80%).
- The rates of violent reoffending on provincial day parole have been very low in the last five years: two offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and three 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 2017/18, the successful completion rate (without any breaches of special conditions or re-offending) on federal full parole for offenders serving determinate sentences increased 0.9 of a percentage point (to 90.5%) compared to 2016/17.
- Over the last five years (between 2013/14 and 2017/18), the successful completion rate on federal full parole was on average 1.3 percentage points higher for non-violent offenders released on federal full parole APR than those non-violent offenders released on regular full parole (89.7%; 88.4%).
- The successful completion rate improved for all offence types over the last five years. Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences reported the highest successful completion rate (93%) and offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, the lowest (86%).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported the lowest successful completion rate on federal full parole (81%), while Asian offenders, the highest (92%).
- Over the last five years, female offenders reported a higher successful completion rate on federal full parole (91%) than male offenders (88%).
- In 2017/18, the successful completion rate decreased in the Quebec region (to 93%), increased in the Atlantic (to 84%), Ontario (to 93%) and Pacific (to 93%) regions and remained unchanged in the Prairie region (at 89%) 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 (1.5%) compared to White (0.5%) and Black (0.5%) offenders. 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.
- 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 Pacific region (0.8%) and the lowest in the Ontario region (0.4%), the national average being 0.5%.

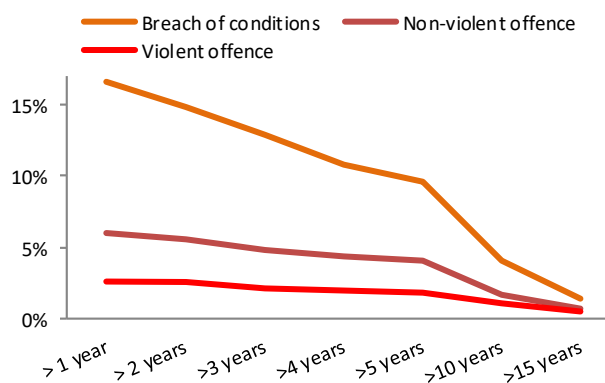
Federal Full Parole: Indeterminate Sentences

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.

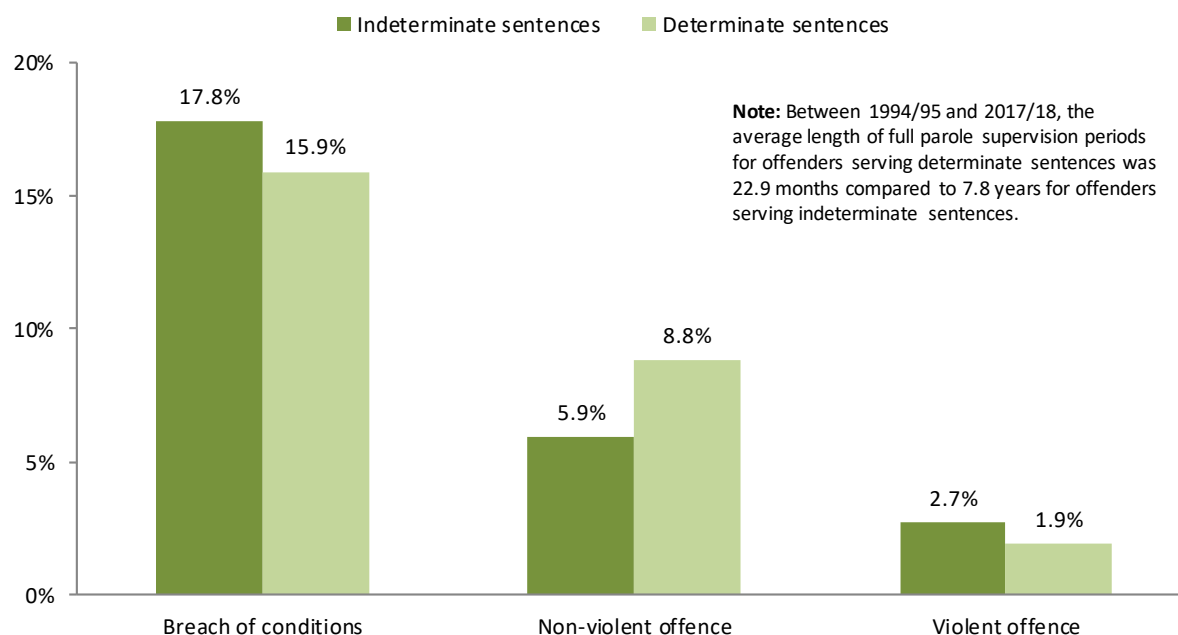
- Between 1994/95 and 2017/18, 1,894 offenders serving indeterminate sentences had been released on full parole, completing a total of 2,390 federal full parole supervision periods. As of April 8, 2018, 55% of the supervision periods were still active (supervised), 5% of the supervision periods that were active were for offenders who had been deported or extradited, 14% 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 7.8 years.

- Over the last 24 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 2017/18)



- Over the last 24 years, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 1.6 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 5.1 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 (6.7).

Figure 33. Comparison of Revocation Rates on Federal Full Parole (between 1994/95 and 2017/18)

- Compared to offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 12% more likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a breach of condition, and 42% more likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a new violent offence for federal supervision periods completed between 1994/95 and 2017/18.
- However, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 33% 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 24 years (between 1994/95 and 2017/18), 64 federal full parole supervision periods were revoked with a violent offence for offenders serving indeterminate sentences, compared to 671 federal full paroles revoked with a violent offence for offenders serving determinate sentences.

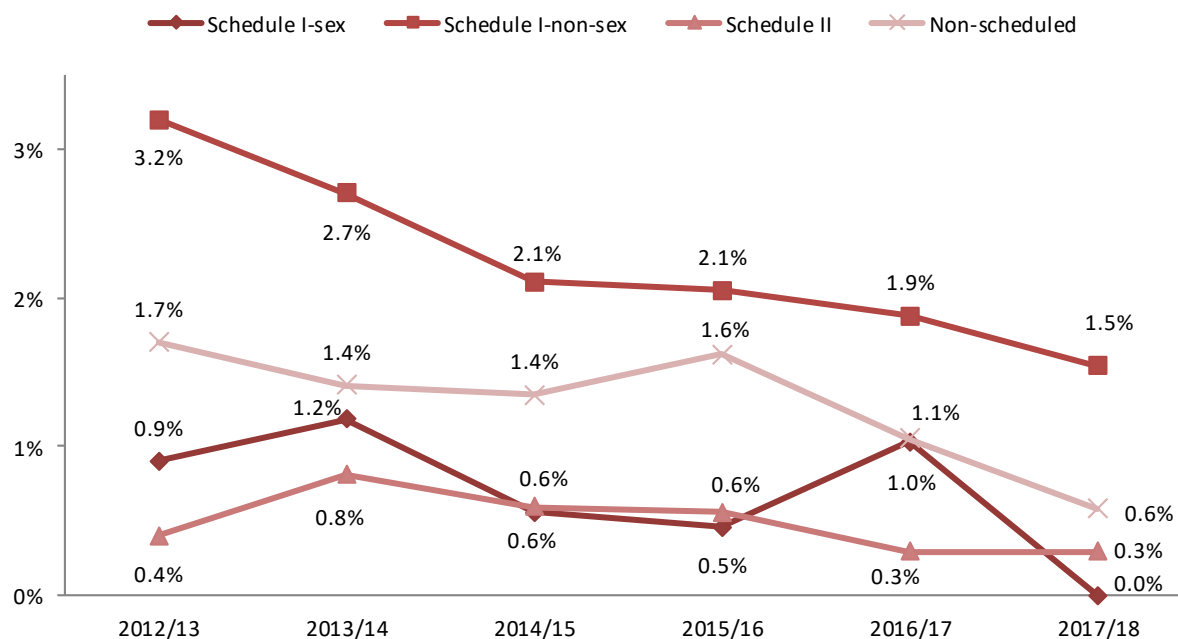
Provincial Full Parole

- Over the last five years, the successful completion rate on provincial full parole averaged 91%. The rate was 96% in 2017/18.
- The successful completion rate on provincial full parole increased in the Atlantic (to 98%) and Prairie (to 100%) regions and decreased in the Pacific region (to 91%) in 2017/18 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 White male offender serving a sentence for a non-scheduled offence had his provincial full parole revoked with a violent offence.

Outcome on Statutory Release

- In 2017/18, the successful completion rate on statutory release increased negligibly (+0.1%) to 67% compared to 2016/17.
- In 2017/18, the successful completion rate on statutory release increased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (to 85%), the highest rate, and for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (to 77%). The rate decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (to 61%), the lowest rate. The rate remained the same for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (at 65%).
- Over the last five years (between 2013/14 and 2017/18), Indigenous offenders reported the lowest successful completion rate on statutory release (54%) and Asian offenders, the highest (78%).
- Female offenders were more likely to successfully complete their statutory releases in the last five years (69%) than male offenders (64%).
- In 2017/18, the successful completion rates increased in the Atlantic (to 64%), Ontario (to 78%) and Pacific (to 69%) regions and decreased in the Quebec (to 73%) and Prairie (to 57%) regions.

Figure 34. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates on Statutory Release



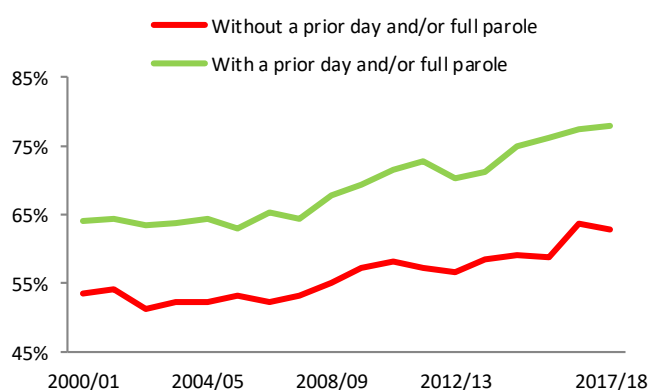
- The revocation with violent offence rates on statutory release have been fluctuating in the last five years for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences under one percent, the lowest rate.
- Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences had the highest revocation with a violent offence rate in each of the last five years. They accounted for 70% 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 (0.4%).
- Male offenders were more likely to be revoked with a violent offence on statutory release in the last five years (1.5%) than female offenders (0.6%).
- Over the last five years, the revocation with violent offence rates were above the national average of 1.5% in the Quebec (2.0%) and Pacific (1.8%) regions and below the national average in the Atlantic (1.3%) and Ontario (0.8%) regions. The rate in the Prairie region was the same as the national average.

Over the last ten years (between 2008/09 and 2017/18), 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 14% higher than the rate for offenders who had no prior parole supervision period (73% v. 59%).

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



The possible explanation for this is two-fold:

1. Offenders that had a day or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release had been assessed by the Board as not presenting an undue risk, which is why they were granted a release on parole.
2. So even when their parole was revoked, these offenders had benefited from their time in the community (i.e. programs and support in the community) and were thus more likely to successfully complete statutory release.

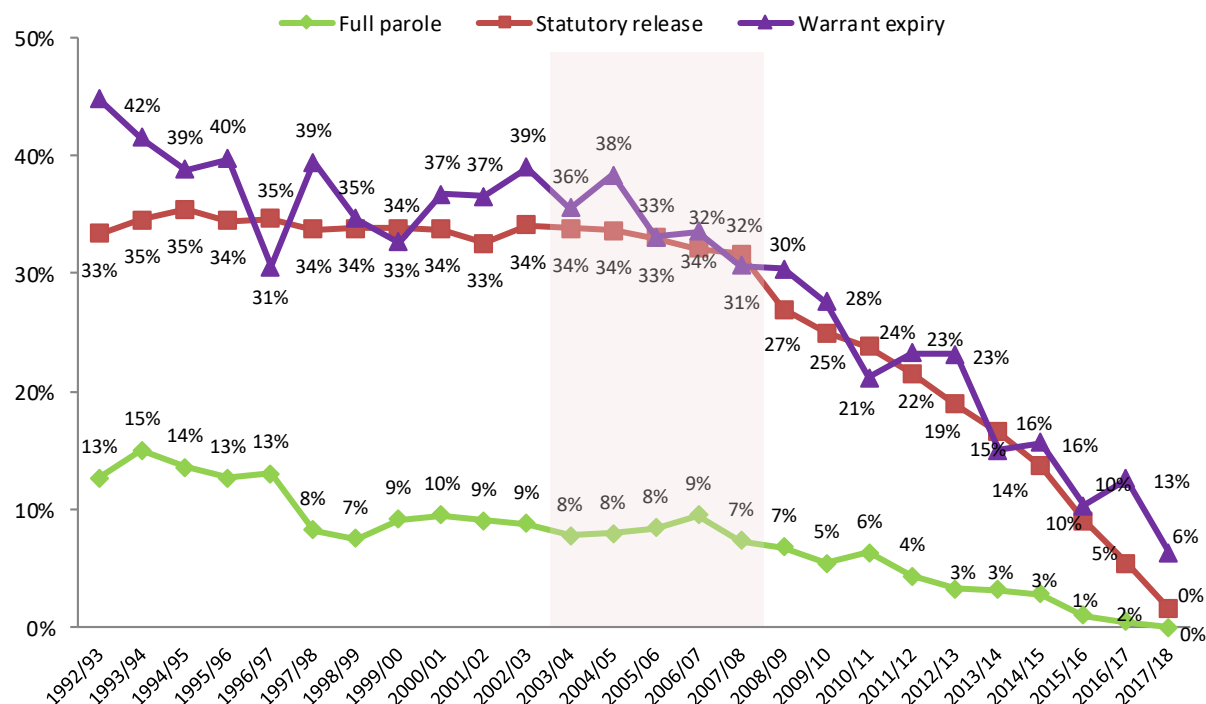
The difference between offenders serving sentences on statutory release who had a prior day and/or full parole supervision period on the same sentence and those who did not is also significant for the revocation with violent offence rates. Over the last ten years (between 2008/09 and 2017/18), the rate 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 1.3% compared to 2.2% 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 752 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 2003/04 and 2007/08), 27% of federal offenders had returned on a federal sentence as of March 31, 2018.
- Over the long-term (for sentences completed between 2003/04 and 2007/08), 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 2003/04 and 2007/08), 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 one and a half times more likely than offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release.

- Over the long term (for sentences completed between 2003/04 and 2007/08), 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 2003/04 and 2007/08), offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who completed their sentences either on full parole or statutory release were the most likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence, as were drug offenders who were released at warrant expiry. Offenders serving sentences for sex offences were the least likely to return to federal custody after sentence completion.
- 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 2003/04 and 2007/08) (%)

Offence Type	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Warrant Expiry
Schedule I-sex	2.7	12.3	23.5
Schedule I-non-sex	7.2	32.4	41.1
Schedule II	7.1	29.0	44.4*
Non-Scheduled	12.7	43.4	41.1*

* Low numbers.

Figure 38. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rate by Region (for sentences completed between 2003/04 and 2007/08) (%)

Region	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Warrant Expiry
Atlantic	11.6	35.6	40.9
Quebec	8.1	33.4	36.4
Ontario	6.8	31.3	27.9
Prairie	9.0	32.2	39.2
Pacific	6.0	34.5	26.8

- During the same time period, offenders from the Atlantic region had the highest rates of readmission on a federal sentence, whether they completed their sentences on full parole (12%), statutory release (36%) or were released at warrant expiry (41%). The lowest rates were reported in the Pacific region for offenders who completed their sentences on full parole (6%) and those released at warrant expiry (27%), and in the Ontario region for offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release (31%).

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. It also broadened the definition of a victim in the CCRA and expanded the type of information that was available to them.

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 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 day or full parole hearing if they are unable to observe the hearing.

On April 23, 2015, Bill C-479 (*An Act to Bring Fairness for the Victims of Violent Offenders*) created a provision requiring the Board to provide a victim the opportunity to observe a hearing by any other reasonable means when they are not permitted to attend.

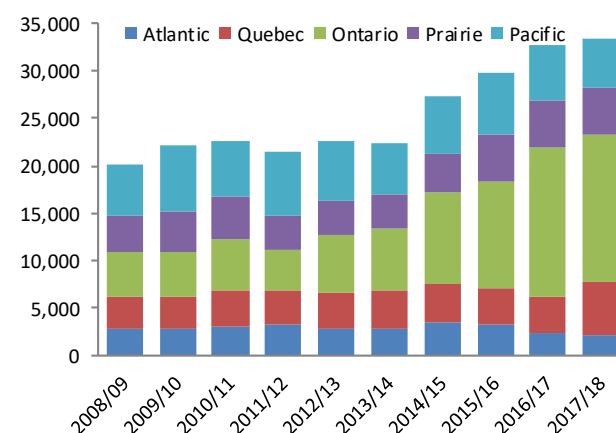
Increased public awareness and various campaigns in previous years promoting victim's rights may have contributed to increases in the number of PBC contacts with victims.

In reviewing the information within this section, it should be noted that some significant changes within regional numbers are a result of the Board's efforts to improve information services for victims and the public and to streamline its data collection methods. One of the most recent changes was the implementation of the Victims Portal in 2016, an online interface for victims to communicate and receive information from the Board. Since its inception, 635 victims have registered to receive information from the PBC via the Victims Portal.

Information Services for Victims

- In 2017/18, PBC reported 33,370 contacts with victims, an increase of 2% from the previous year. The numbers increased in the Quebec and Prairie regions and decreased in the Atlantic, Ontario and Pacific regions.
- On March 31, 2018, the number of victims who were registered to receive information from the PBC and CSC was 7,960, an increase of 3% (from 7,732 in 2016/17).

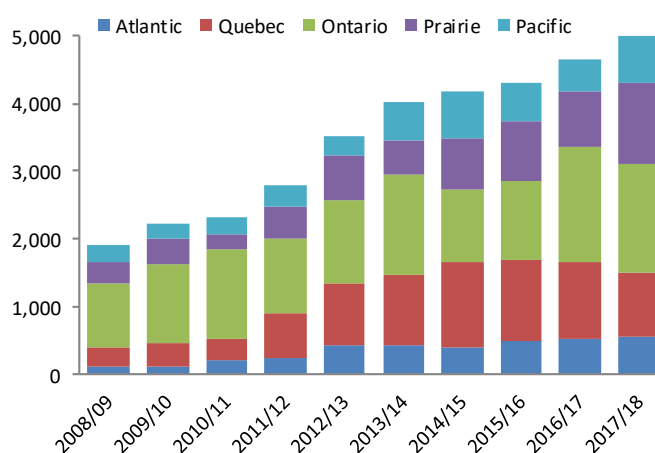
Figure 39. PBC Contacts with Victims



Observers at PBC Hearings

- In 2017/18, the number of observers at PBC hearings increased to 4,992 (+8%) compared to the previous year; the number of hearings with observers increased to 2,075 (+9%). The number of observers increased in the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions and decreased in the other regions.
- In the last five years (2013/14 to 2017/18), 22,113 observers have attended 9,066 PBC hearings. This suggests that (on average) the Board managed the attendance of 85 members of the public at its hearings weekly.

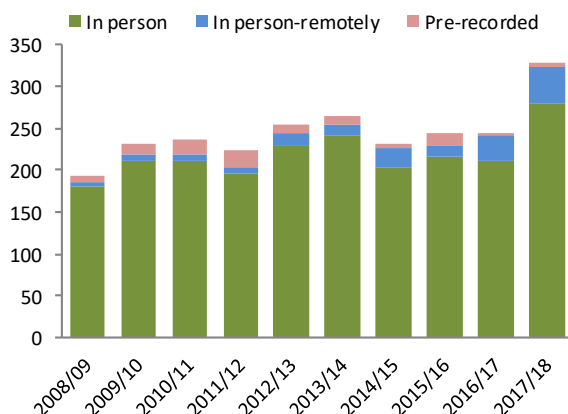
Figure 40. Observers at PBC Hearings



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 2017/18, victims made 328 presentations at 181 hearings. By comparison, victims made 244 presentations at 149 hearings the previous year.
- The majority of presentations were done in person (85%) followed by presentations via video conferencing (13%) and pre-recorded presentations (audiotape or videotape/DVD) (2%).
- The major offence of victimization for victims making presentations in 2017/18 was most likely to have been murder (31%), sexual assault (18%) and manslaughter (17%).

Access to Decision Registry

- In 2017/18, the number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased to 5,039 (+11%) compared to 2016/17. Increases were reported in the Quebec (+47%), Ontario (+1%) and Pacific (+24%) regions and decreases were reported in the Atlantic (-8%) and Prairie (-23%) regions.
- In the last five years, 31,106 decisions have been sent from the decision registry. When averaged over the last five years, the Board processed the release of 120 decisions a week.

Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations

[Tables 172-182](#)

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.

Since 2010, the pardon program has undergone significant changes.

On June 29, 2010, Bill C-23A amended the CRA by extending the ineligibility periods for certain applications for pardon: it changed the waiting periods from 3 to 5 years for offences punishable on summary conviction that are part of Schedule I; and from 5 to 10 years for serious personal injury offences for which the sentence of imprisonment was two years or more and for offences referred to in Schedule I that were prosecuted by indictment. Additionally, the bill resulted in significant changes to program operations. The process was modified to include additional inquiries and new, more exhaustive investigations by staff for some applications that required additional review time by Board members. New concepts of merit and disrepute to the administration of justice form part of the statute. As a result of these new changes, application processing time increased.

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.

Upon 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 applications were processed.

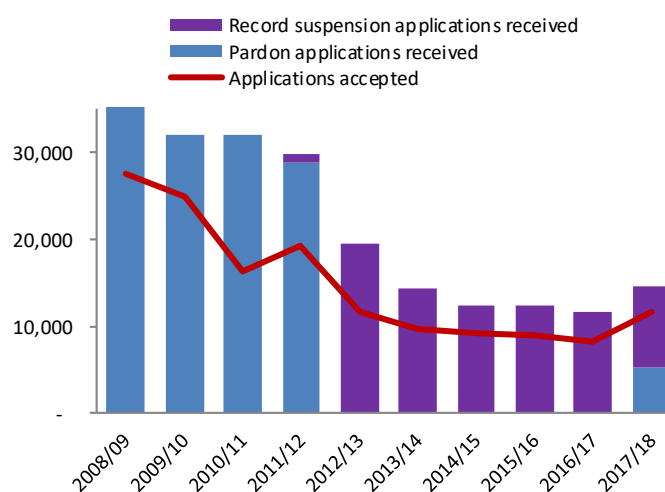
In 2017/18, some of the C-10 and C-23A amendments to the CRA were reversed for certain cases. Following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision on April 18, 2017 ([Chu v Canada](#)) and the Ontario Superior Court decision on June 14, 2017 ([Charron/Rajab v Canada](#)), the application of the CRA amendments for applicants who had committed an offence prior to the implementation of these amendments (such as increased waiting periods and tightened ineligibility criteria) were struck down as contrary to sections 11(h) and (i) of the Charter. As a result, the Board resumed processing pardon cases for residents of Ontario and British

Columbia based on the criteria that were in force on the day on which the offence was committed.

- In 2017/18, the Board received 9,461 record suspension applications and accepted 6,529 applications for processing as record suspensions and 638, as pardons (Ontario and British Columbia cases). The Board also received 5,200 pardon applications and accepted 4,429 pardon applications for processing. The acceptance rate was 79%.

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. The number of record suspension applications received between 2012/13 and 2017/18 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 and in part due to the increase in the processing fee.

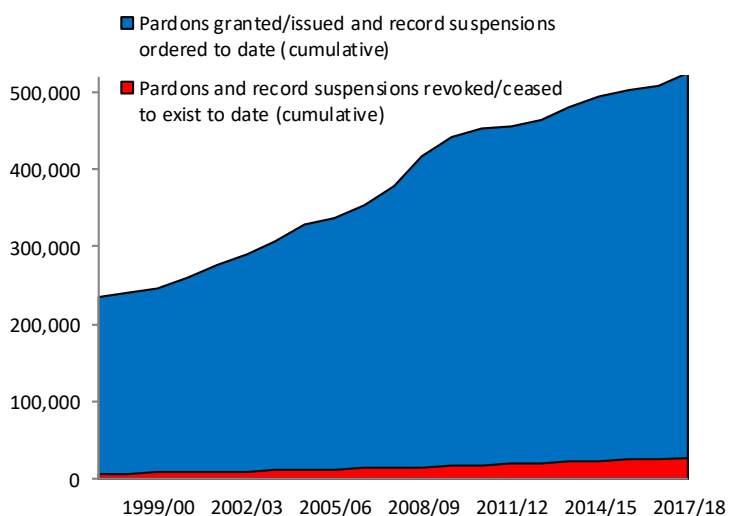
Figure 42. Pardon and Record Suspension Applications



- In 2017/18, the Board rendered 2,089 pardon decisions, granting a pardon in 94% of cases and denying a pardon in 6% of cases.
- In 2017/18, the Board made 7,180 record suspension decisions; 98% of record suspensions were ordered and 2% were refused.
- In 2017/18, the average processing time of a record suspension application accepted for processing was 162 days for summary offences and 351 days for indictable offences where the final decision was to order a record suspension, and 454 days for those cases where the final decision was to refuse to order a record suspension.

- In 2017/18, the number of pardons and record suspensions revoked and those that had ceased to exist decreased from the previous year to 777 (-39%). It included 78 pardons and seven record suspensions revoked by the PBC (11%); 634 pardons and 42 record suspensions that ceased to exist on RCMP authority (87%); and eight pardons and eight record suspensions that ceased to exist on PBC authority (2%).

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 C-10 legislative changes, pardon revocations continued to be processed and this greatly inflated the total revocation/cessation rate in 2016/17, which increased (by 0.13 of a percentage point) to 5.02%. With the reintroduction of pardon operations last year, the increase in the rate in 2017/18 was smaller (0.06 of a percentage point) reaching 5.08%.
- 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 negative effects of criminal sanctions, where remedies are not lawfully available in a particular case, or where recourse to them would result in greater hardship. It is intended for rare cases in which consideration of justice, humanity and compassion override the normal administration of justice.

Clemency (or Royal Prerogative of Mercy) is requested for various 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.

The Parole Board of Canada is responsible for assessing requests under the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and making recommendations to the Minister of Public Safety on the merits of each case. The Minister advises the Governor General of Canada (for requests under the *Letters Patent*) and the Governor in Council (for requests under the *Criminal Code*) whether to grant or deny clemency.

- In 2017/18, the Board received 34 clemency requests, two fewer when compared to the previous year.
- In the last five years (between 2013/14 and 2017/18), two clemency requests have been granted, three have been denied and 156 requests have been discontinued. The 156 discontinued requests included applications that were discontinued because the applicant became eligible for a pardon under the *Criminal Records Act* following court decisions, which reversed the changes made to the CRA in 2010 in British Columbia and in 2012 in Ontario. The majority of the remaining requests were discontinued because the Minister determined that the clemency request did not warrant investigation as the criteria had not been met. The next most common reason for discontinuance was because the applicant did not provide sufficient information or proof of excessive hardship.
- As of March 31, 2018, there were 114 active clemency cases.

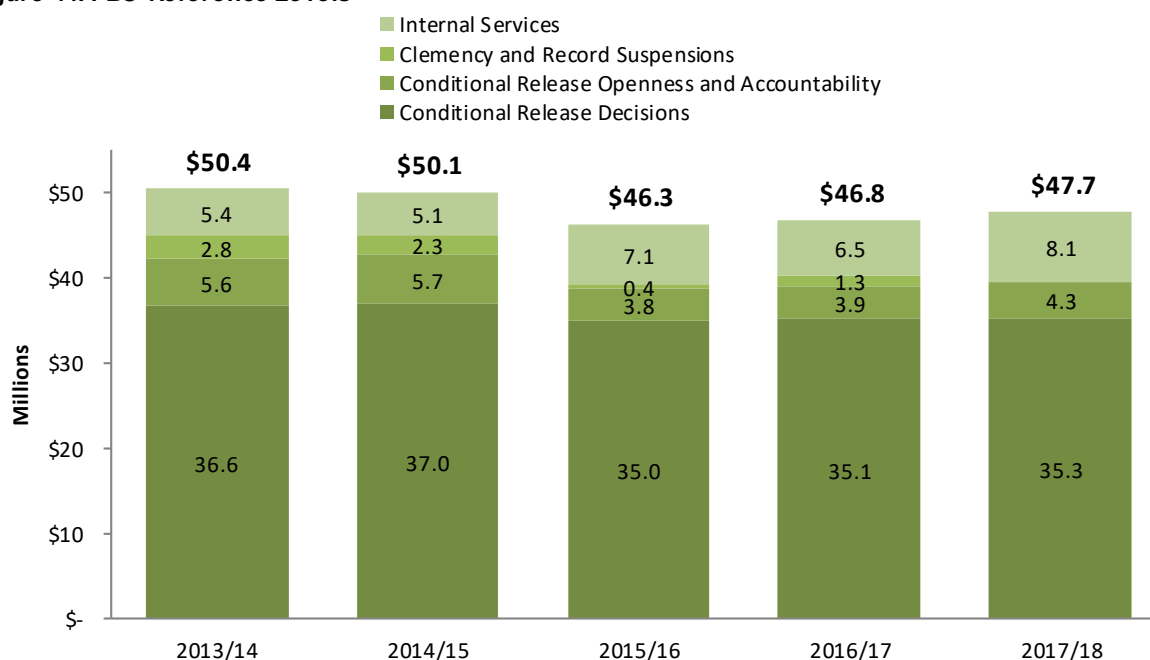
Internal Services

[Tables 183-185](#)

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 2017/18, the total PBC expenditures amounted to \$47.7 million, or a \$0.9 million increase compared to 2016/17.
- 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 2017/18.
- The 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 respendable revenue for the PBC is \$470 per application. In 2017/18, PBC received revenue of \$6,877,269 for 10,899 record suspension applications. The PBC portion was \$5,122,530.

Human Resources Management

- As of March 31, 2018, the Board staff consisted of 404 employees, 79% females and 21% males. The highest proportion of female staff was in the Atlantic region (16:1) and the lowest proportion was at the National Office (2:1).
- For 60% of PBC employees, the first official language was English and for 40% of employees, it was French. Fifty-one percent (51%) of staff were bilingual.
- As of March 31, 2018, four percent of the Board's staff were Indigenous and 12% were visible minorities. Employees with disabilities accounted for six percent of the Board's staff.
- As of April 9, 2018, the Board had a total of 69 Board members (42 full-time and 27 part-time).
- Women represented 48% of all Board members.
- The first official language of 77% of Board members was English, while French was the first official language of 23% of Board members. Twenty-five percent (25%) 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
2017/18	13,385	57.1	10,072	42.9	23,457	+0.8

Note: Excluded as of April 8, 2018, were: escapees (122), those on bail (206), and UAL (460).

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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2017/18	2,210	9.4	5,440	23.2	6,313	26.9	6,010	25.6	3,484	14.9	23,457

Note: Excluded as of April 8, 2018, were: escapees (2 Atlantic, 21 Quebec, 52 Ontario, 17 Prairies and 30 Pacific), those on bail (10 Atlantic, 35 Quebec, 96 Ontario, 48 Prairies and 17 Pacific) and UAL (27 Atlantic, 101 Quebec, 101 Ontario, 167 Prairies and 64 Pacific).

Table 3. Federal Incarcerated Population by Region

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2017/18	1,277	9.5	2,846	21.3	3,489	26.1	3,720	27.8	2,053	15.3	13,385

Table 4. Federal Incarcerated Population by Indigenous and Race

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2017/18	3,657	27.3	518	3.9	1,137	8.5	6,937	51.8	1,136	8.5	13,385

Table 5. Federal Incarcerated Population by Gender

Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
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
2017/18	12,751	95.3	634	4.7	13,385

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
2017/18	1,734	17.2	4,508	44.8	3,329	33.1	495	4.9	10,072

Note 1: As of April 8, 2018, excluded UAL from supervision were 88 DP (4.8% of total DPs), 106 FP (2.3% of total FPs), 260 SR (7.2% of total SRs) and 6 LTS (1.2% 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
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
2017/18	Day parole	190	377	470	382	315	1,734
	Full parole	471	1,232	1,322	869	614	4,508
	Statutory release	255	826	873	964	411	3,329
	Long-term supervision	17	159	159	75	85	495
	Total	933	2,594	2,824	2,290	1,431*	10,072

* Includes offenders who were deported following release on UTA (per *Criminal Code of Canada*).

Note: Excluded as of April 8, 2018, were UAL (27 Atlantic, 101 Quebec, 101 Ontario, 167 Prairies and 64 Pacific).

Table 8. Federal Conditional Release Population by Indigenous and Race

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2017/18	1,874	18.6	557	5.5	790	7.8	6,228	61.8	623	6.2	10,072

Table 9. Federal Conditional Release Population by Gender

Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	
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
2017/18	9,314	92.5	758	7.5	10,072

Table 10. Provincial Conditional Release Population by Region

Year	Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2017/18	Day parole	9	-	-	19	54	82
	Full parole	23	-	-	25	40	88
	Long-term supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	32	-	-	44	94	170

Note: Excluded as of April 8, 2018, were: 12 UAL (3 Atlantic, 3 Prairies and 6 Pacific).

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	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
	2017/18	17	10	40	16	16
Quebec	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
	2017/18	22	13	34	19	12
Ontario	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
	2017/18	22	14	32	20	12
Prairies	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
	2017/18	14	12	42	18	14
Pacific	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
	2017/18	34	11	35	10	10

Table 12. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Population by Region in 2017/18 (%)

Region		Murder	Schedule I- Sex	Schedule I-Non- Sex	Schedule II	Non- Scheduled
Atlantic	Incarcerated	20	11	42	11	16
	Conditional release	13	9	37	23	17
Quebec	Incarcerated	22	12	39	14	12
	Conditional release	22	14	27	25	12
Ontario	Incarcerated	24	14	34	16	12
	Conditional release	20	13	30	25	13
Prairies	Incarcerated	14	12	45	16	14
	Conditional release	14	13	39	22	12
Pacific	Incarcerated	35	11	38	7	9
	Conditional release	32	11	31	15	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	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
	2017/18	18	10	31	27	14
Full parole	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
	2017/18	38	6	17	28	11
Statutory release	2013/14	-	16	47	18	19
	2014/15	-	14	49	18	19
	2015/16	-	14	49	18	19
	2016/17	-	13	51	20	16
	2017/18	-	15	53	17	16
LTSO	2013/14	-	72	26	-	2
	2014/15	-	68	30	-	2
	2015/16	-	67	32	-	1
	2016/17	-	65	33	-	2
	2017/18	-	63	35	-	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	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
	2017/18	19	11	49	9	12
Asian	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
	2017/18	19	5	30	36	11
Black	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
	2017/18	21	7	42	21	9
White	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
	2017/18	24	14	31	18	13
Other	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
	2017/18	13	12	33	27	15

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	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
	2017/18	22	13	36	17	12
Female	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
	2017/18	17	3	33	30	17

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Federal Admissions

Table 16. Federal Admissions to Institutions

Admission Type		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal	Initial	3,840	47	3,692	48	3,765	49	3,849	52	3,806	52
	Repeat	1,315	16	1,191	16	1,208	16	1,183	16	1,286	17
	Subtotal	5,155	63	4,883	64	4,973	64	5,032	68	5,092	69
Revocation for breach of condition	Day parole	288	4	252	3	264	3	228	3	274	4
	Full parole	110	1	95	1	93	1	92	1	87	1
	Stat. release	1,580	19	1,550	20	1,502	19	1,307	18	1,175	16
Revocation with outstanding charge	Day parole	13	0	7	0	10	0	9	0	13	0
	Full parole	26	0	18	0	15	0	14	0	20	0
	Stat. release	228	3	179	2	218	3	144	2	156	2
Revocation with offence	Day parole	44	1	31	0	37	0	34	0	39	1
	Full parole	40	0	39	1	30	0	30	0	21	0
	Stat. release	567	7	513	7	492	6	429	6	433	6
	Subtotal	2,896	35	2,684	35	2,661	34	2,287	31	2,218	30
Other	Termination	1	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	4	0
	Transfer from foreign countries	57	1	19	0	26	0	62	1	24	0
	'Other'	72	1	65	1	66	1	46	1	49	1
	Subtotal	130	2	89	1	95	1	111	1	77	1
Total admissions		8,181		7,656		7,729		7,430		7,387	
Total offenders		7,991		7,491		7,551		7,312		7,267	

Definition: 'Repeat warrant of committal' is when an offender, after completing a first federal sentence, subsequently receives another federal sentence. 'Other' includes transfers from foreign countries, supervision terminated, 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	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.
Atlantic	539	300	571	257	514	287	534	339	521	286
Quebec	1,358	566	1,227	476	1,152	476	1,075	422	1,067	420
Ontario	1,325	593	1,201	531	1,312	459	1,336	345	1,428	343
Prairies	1,506	1,130	1,528	1,101	1,634	1,102	1,698	910	1,704	948
Pacific	427	307	356	319	361	337	389	271	372	221
Canada	5,155	2,896	4,883	2,684	4,973	2,661	5,032	2,287	5,092	2,218

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

Table 18. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Indigenous and Race (between 2013/14 and 2017/18)

Admission Type	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (Initial)	4,285	40	1,004	72	1,629	57	10,266	49	1,768	76
Warrant of committal (Repeat)	1,817	17	116	8	380	13	3,715	18	155	7
Revocation with outstanding charge	415	4	21	1	94	3	504	2	36	2
Revocation with offence	1,154	11	32	2	139	5	1,392	7	62	3
Revocation for breach of conditions	2,955	28	190	14	598	21	4,892	23	262	11
Other*	114	1	38	3	42	1	270	1	38	2
Total	10,740		1,401		2,882		21,039		2,321	

*Includes transfers from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, provincial transfers, etc.

Table 19. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Gender (between 2013/14 and 2017/18)

Admission Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (Initial)	17,239	48	1,713	64
Warrant of committal (Repeat)	5,972	17	211	8
Revocation with outstanding charge	1,041	3	29	1
Revocation with offence	2,620	7	159	6
Revocation for breach of conditions	8,374	23	523	20
Other*	474	1	28	1
Total	35,720		2,663	

*Includes transfers from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, provincial transfers, etc.

Table 20. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Offence Type

Offence Type	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Murder	211	3	186	2	191	2	214	3	248	3
Schedule I sex	889	11	872	11	781	10	886	12	788	11
Schedule I non-sex	3,514	43	3,403	44	3,389	44	3,189	43	3,298	45
Schedule II	1,750	21	1,688	22	1,837	24	1,723	23	1,674	23
Non-scheduled	1,817	22	1,507	20	1,531	20	1,418	19	1,379	19
Total	8,181		7,656		7,729		7,430		7,387	

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

Offence Type	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.
Murder	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.0	3.2	2.1	4.0	1.9
Schedule I sex	12.8	7.7	12.9	8.8	12.1	6.4	13.8	8.0	12.8	5.8
Schedule I non-sex	39.3	49.7	40.7	51.2	39.1	52.7	39.2	51.8	39.7	56.1
Schedule II	25.0	14.8	25.6	15.8	27.6	16.6	25.8	17.2	25.3	17.0
Non-scheduled	20.2	25.4	18.3	21.9	18.5	22.3	17.8	20.9	18.2	19.2
Total	5,155	2,896	4,883	2,684	4,973	2,661	5,032	2,287	5,092	2,218

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

Table 22. Age at Admission on Initial Warrants of Committal

Age Group	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	4	0	-	-	2	0	-	-	1	0
18-29	1,767	46	1,691	46	1,509	40	1,616	42	1,566	41
30-39	938	24	953	26	1,132	30	1,067	28	1,080	28
40-49	602	16	514	14	574	15	606	16	588	15
50-59	326	8	350	9	346	9	334	9	358	9
60-69	149	4	128	3	149	4	158	4	141	4
70-79	45	1	49	1	48	1	55	1	62	2
Over 80	9	0	7	0	5	0	13	0	10	0
Total	3,840		3,692		3,765		3,849		3,806	

Table 23. Average Age at Admission on Initial Warrants of Committal by Indigenous and Race (between 2013/14 and 2017/18)

Age Group	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-29	2,421	56	392	39	932	57	3,649	36	755	43
30-39	1,074	25	304	30	428	26	2,870	28	494	28
40-49	500	12	164	16	176	11	1,781	17	263	15
50-59	210	5	107	11	71	4	1,165	11	161	9
60-69	58	1	31	3	16	1	555	5	65	4
70-79	15	0	6	1	6	0	209	2	23	1
Over 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	0	7	0
Total	4,285		1,004		1,629		10,266		1,768	

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Federal Releases

Table 24. Federal Releases and Graduations

Release/Graduation Type	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
DP from institutions	1,907	18	2,018	19	2,169	20	2,556	23	2,649	24
DP continued	1,186	11	1,222	12	1,183	11	1,210	11	1,347	12
All day parole	3,093	29	3,240	31	3,352	31	3,766	34	3,996	37
FP from institutions	164	2	185	2	178	2	168	2	208	2
DP to FP	928	9	951	9	1,107	10	1,273	12	1,382	13
All full parole	1,092	10	1,136	11	1,285	12	1,441	13	1,590	15
SR from institutions	5,643	53	5,368	51	5,270	49	4,864	44	4,377	40
DP to SR	551	5	494	5	566	5	623	6	592	5
All statutory release	6,194	58	5,862	55	5,836	54	5,487	50	4,969	46
WED to LTSO	37	0	42	0	51	0	30	0	48	0
Graduations to LTSO	25	0	18	0	31	0	26	0	26	0
All LTSO	62	1	60	1	82	1	56	0	74	1
WED from institutions	201	2	190	2	176	2	155	1	146	1
Other*	105	1	118	1	117	1	116	1	105	1
Releases from institutions	8,057	75	7,921	75	7,961	73	7,889	72	7,533	69
Graduations	2,690	25	2,685	25	2,887	27	3,132	28	3,347	31
Offenders released from institutions	7,341		7,294		7,321		7,366		7,038	
Offenders who graduated from one supervision period to another or to LTSO	2,025		2,051		2,236		2,471		2,684	

* '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	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Day parole	Atlantic	291	323	382	382	401
	Quebec	503	486	512	733	624
	Ontario	384	384	483	534	678
	Prairies	479	556	548	613	653
	Pacific	250	269	244	294	293
	Canada	1,907	2,018	2,169	2,556	2,649
Full parole	Atlantic	6	7	8	5	9
	Quebec	40	21	32	21	25
	Ontario	52	107	91	83	79
	Prairies	26	31	32	40	76
	Pacific	40	19	15	19	19
	Canada	164	185	178	168	208
Statutory release	Atlantic	577	514	528	505	458
	Quebec	1,145	1,176	1,215	1,091	892
	Ontario	1,364	1,191	1,104	979	860
	Prairies	1,955	1,848	1,762	1,773	1,710
	Pacific	602	639	661	516	457
	Canada	5,643	5,368	5,270	4,864	4,377
WED	Atlantic	19	18	8	9	12
	Quebec	43	39	36	43	36
	Ontario	41	53	42	34	28
	Prairies	74	53	63	45	41
	Pacific	24	27	27	24	29
	Canada	201	190	176	155	146
WED to LTSO	Atlantic	1	1	-	2	2
	Quebec	10	14	16	14	12
	Ontario	13	15	17	7	21
	Prairies	8	5	8	3	7
	Pacific	5	7	10	4	6
	Canada	37	42	51	30	48
All releases from institutions	Atlantic	899	875	936	912	894
	Quebec	1,767	1,776	1,833	1,942	1,610
	Ontario	1,882	1,778	1,784	1,665	1,699
	Prairies	2,569	2,516	2,432	2,500	2,511
	Pacific	940	976	976	870	819
	Canada	8,057	7,921	7,961	7,889	7,533

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	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Day parole continued	Atlantic	69	60	85	75	72
	Quebec	338	390	292	317	368
	Ontario	262	251	253	273	318
	Prairies	251	257	290	279	280
	Pacific	266	264	263	266	309
	Canada	1,186	1,222	1,183	1,210	1,347
Day parole to full parole	Atlantic	168	151	200	238	238
	Quebec	254	261	285	365	430
	Ontario	139	188	243	285	346
	Prairies	228	241	276	283	272
	Pacific	139	110	103	102	96
	Canada	928	951	1,107	1,273	1,382
Day parole to statutory release	Atlantic	63	54	80	60	44
	Quebec	120	127	126	188	165
	Ontario	161	139	135	147	148
	Prairies	135	113	161	141	149
	Pacific	72	61	64	87	86
	Canada	551	494	566	623	592
Graduations to LTSO	Atlantic	2	-	3	1	-
	Quebec	8	6	12	10	14
	Ontario	8	4	5	6	2
	Prairies	3	6	5	7	5
	Pacific	4	2	6	2	5
	Canada	25	18	31	26	26
All graduations	Atlantic	302	265	368	374	354
	Quebec	720	784	715	880	977
	Ontario	570	582	636	711	814
	Prairies	617	617	732	710	706
	Pacific	481	437	436	457	496
	Canada	2,690	2,685	2,887	3,132	3,347

Table 27. Federal Releases by Indigenous and Race (between 2013/14 and 2017/18)

Release Type	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
DP from institutions	1,894	14	665	28	808	20	7,290	23	642	27
DP continued	1,227	9	282	12	323	8	4,069	13	247	10
DP all	3,121	24	947	41	1,131	28	11,359	36	889	37
FP from institutions	84	1	128	5	140	3	453	1	98	4
DP to FP	620	5	456	20	419	10	3,790	12	356	15
FP all	704	5	584	25	559	14	4,243	13	454	19
SR from institutions	8,185	63	660	28	2,067	51	13,718	43	892	37
DP to SR	603	5	126	5	237	6	1,750	6	110	5
SR all	8,788	67	786	34	2,304	56	15,468	49	1,002	42
WED	355	3	12	1	66	2	406	1	29	1
WED (to LTSO)	63	0	4	0	20	0	105	0	16	1
Graduation to LTSO	38	0	1	0	5	0	79	0	3	0
LTSO all	101	1	5	0	25	1	184	1	19	1
Total	13,069		2,334		4,085		31,660		2,393	

Note: Excluded releases from 2013/14 to 2017/18 were 8 transfers to foreign countries, 270 deceased and 283 'other' for a total of 561.

Table 28. Federal Releases by Gender (between 2013/14 and 2017/18)

Release Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
DP from institutions	10,142	20	1,157	30
DP continued	5,618	11	530	14
DP all	15,760	32	1,687	44
FP from institutions	803	2	100	3
DP to FP	5,099	10	542	14
FP all	5,902	12	642	17
SR from institutions	24,283	49	1,239	32
DP to SR	2,548	5	278	7
SR all	26,831	54	1,517	39
WED	848	2	20	1
WED (to LTSO)	203	0	5	0
Graduation to LTSO	121	0	5	0
LTSO all	324	1	10	0
Total	49,665		3,876	

Note: Excluded releases from 2013/14 to 2017/18 were 8 transfers to foreign countries, 270 deceased and 283 'other' for a total of 561.

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	2013/14	109	17	167	15	562	13	689	28	380	17
	2014/15	142	20	141	14	596	14	781	30	358	17
	2015/16	122	18	193	18	661	15	817	31	376	18
	2016/17	144	20	232	20	800	18	937	33	443	23
	2017/18	157	21	279	24	822	19	954	35	437	24
Day parole continued	2013/14	415	65	80	7	300	7	253	10	138	6
	2014/15	417	60	98	10	327	8	250	10	130	6
	2015/16	425	61	94	9	311	7	233	9	120	6
	2016/17	418	59	114	10	349	8	238	8	91	5
	2017/18	441	59	142	12	397	9	242	9	125	7
Releases from institutions on full parole	2013/14	10	2	19	2	29	1	58	2	48	2
	2014/15	9	1	15	1	32	1	94	4	35	2
	2015/16	11	2	23	2	23	1	86	3	35	2
	2016/17	12	2	21	2	35	1	65	2	35	2
	2017/18	9	1	23	2	52	1	83	3	41	2
Graduations from day parole to full parole	2013/14	77	12	46	4	198	5	436	18	171	8
	2014/15	89	13	62	6	204	5	432	17	164	8
	2015/16	100	14	75	7	239	5	514	19	179	9
	2016/17	104	15	122	11	299	7	545	19	203	11
	2017/18	109	15	124	11	331	8	608	22	210	11
Releases from institutions on statutory release	2013/14	6	1	625	55	2,801	66	856	35	1,355	60
	2014/15	3	0	540	53	2,725	64	862	34	1,238	59
	2015/16	6	1	498	47	2,767	63	838	31	1,161	57
	2016/17	1	0	483	42	2,577	58	811	29	992	51
	2017/18	4	1	428	37	2,403	55	677	25	865	47
Graduations from day parole to statutory release	2013/14	1	0	80	7	184	4	169	7	117	5
	2014/15	-	-	55	5	204	5	137	5	98	5
	2015/16	-	-	65	6	203	5	174	7	124	6
	2016/17	-	-	68	6	232	5	204	7	119	6
	2017/18	-	-	78	7	231	5	176	6	107	6
Releases from institutions at WED	2013/14	-	-	70	6	113	3	6	0	12	1
	2014/15	-	-	74	7	100	2	3	0	13	1
	2015/16	3	0	58	5	99	2	2	0	14	1
	2016/17	-	-	58	5	92	2	-	-	5	0
	2017/18	1	0	52	4	85	2	1	0	7	0
Releases from institutions to LTSO	2013/14	-	-	21	2	16	0	-	-	-	-
	2014/15	1	0	20	2	20	0	-	-	1	0
	2015/16	-	-	28	3	23	1	-	-	-	-
	2016/17	-	-	17	1	12	0	-	-	1	0
	2017/18	-	-	16	1	31	1	-	-	1	0
Graduations to LTSO	2013/14	-	-	13	1	12	0	-	-	-	-
	2014/15	-	-	10	1	5	0	-	-	3	0
	2015/16	-	-	18	2	12	0	-	-	1	0
	2016/17	-	-	12	1	14	0	-	-	-	-
	2017/18	-	-	18	2	7	0	-	-	1	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	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Releases from institutions on day parole	Murder	6	7	6	6	6
	Schedule I-sex	9	7	9	9	11
	Schedule I-non-sex	29	30	30	31	31
	Schedule II	36	39	38	37	36
	Non-scheduled	20	18	17	17	16
Day parole continued	Murder	35	34	36	35	33
	Schedule I-sex	7	8	8	9	11
	Schedule I-non-sex	25	27	26	29	29
	Schedule II	21	20	20	20	18
	Non-scheduled	12	11	10	8	9
Releases from institutions on full parole	Murder	6	5	6	7	4
	Schedule I-sex	12	8	13	13	11
	Schedule I-non-sex	18	17	13	21	25
	Schedule II	35	51	48	39	40
	Non-scheduled	29	19	20	21	20
Graduations from day parole to full parole	Murder	8	9	9	8	8
	Schedule I-sex	5	7	7	10	9
	Schedule I-non-sex	21	21	22	23	24
	Schedule II	47	45	46	43	44
	Non-scheduled	18	17	16	16	15
Releases from institutions on statutory release	Murder	0	0	0	0	0
	Schedule I-sex	11	10	9	10	10
	Schedule I-non-sex	50	51	53	53	55
	Schedule II	15	16	16	17	15
	Non-scheduled	24	23	22	20	20
Graduations from day parole to statutory release	Murder	0	-	-	-	-
	Schedule I-sex	15	11	11	11	13
	Schedule I-non-sex	33	41	36	37	39
	Schedule II	31	28	31	33	30
	Non-scheduled	21	20	22	19	18

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	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2013/14	Parole granted/directed	188	29	299	24	302	20	468	22	158	23	1,415	23
	Parole denied/not directed	145	23	382	30	347	23	623	30	147	22	1,644	27
	No prior parole decision	307	48	584	46	876	57	999	48	369	55	3,135	51
2014/15	Parole granted/directed	132	23	286	22	270	20	417	21	150	21	1,255	21
	Parole denied/not directed	130	23	415	32	245	18	514	26	153	22	1,457	25
	No prior parole decision	306	54	602	46	815	61	1,030	53	397	57	3,150	54
2015/16	Parole granted/directed	177	29	231	17	239	19	415	22	167	23	1,229	21
	Parole denied/not directed	93	15	457	34	187	15	454	24	135	19	1,326	23
	No prior parole decision	338	56	653	49	813	66	1,054	55	423	58	3,281	56
2016/17	Parole granted/directed	195	35	276	22	248	22	402	21	165	27	1,286	23
	Parole denied/not directed	69	12	346	27	180	16	402	21	105	17	1,102	20
	No prior parole decision	301	53	657	51	698	62	1,110	58	333	55	3,099	56
2017/18	Parole granted/directed	177	35	265	25	235	23	394	21	151	28	1,222	25
	Parole denied/not directed	87	17	305	29	139	14	362	19	101	19	994	20
	No prior parole decision	238	47	487	46	634	63	1,103	59	291	54	2,753	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	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2013/14	Parole granted/directed	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	2	7	5	2
	Parole denied/not directed	3	15	10	19	8	15	16	20	3	10	40	17
	No prior parole decision	17	85	42	79	46	85	64	78	24	83	193	81
2014/15	Parole granted/directed	-	-	3	6	-	-	2	3	-	-	5	2
	Parole denied/not directed	2	11	6	11	7	10	2	3	8	24	25	11
	No prior parole decision	17	89	44	83	61	90	54	93	26	76	202	87
2015/16	Parole granted/directed	1	13	2	4	-	-	2	3	1	3	6	3
	Parole denied/not directed	-	-	6	12	7	12	5	7	7	19	25	11
	No prior parole decision	7	88	44	85	52	88	64	90	29	78	196	86
2016/17	Parole granted/directed	1	9	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	4	4	2
	Parole denied/not directed	-	-	7	12	6	15	4	8	5	18	22	12
	No prior parole decision	10	91	50	88	34	83	43	90	22	79	159	86
2017/18	Parole granted/directed	-	-	2	4	1	2	1	2	-	-	4	2
	Parole denied/not directed	-	-	5	10	6	12	5	10	5	14	21	11
	No prior parole decision	14	100	41	85	42	86	42	88	30	86	169	87

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

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Reviews

Table 33. Federal and Provincial Reviews

Jurisdiction	Region	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Federal	Atlantic	1,695	1,596	1,510	1,516	1,478
	Quebec	5,462	4,840	3,901	3,880	3,470
	Ontario	4,226	3,859	3,525	3,405	3,498
	Prairies	4,980	4,582	4,261	4,104	4,239
	Pacific	2,477	2,257	1,927	1,892	1,965
	Canada	18,840	17,134	15,124	14,797	14,650
Provincial	Atlantic	228	223	167	160	127
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
	Ontario	2	-	4	2	1
	Prairies	170	109	115	147	159
	Pacific	440	412	363	345	362
	Canada	840	744	649	654	649
Canada	Atlantic	1,923	1,819	1,677	1,676	1,605
	Quebec	5,462	4,840	3,901	3,880	3,470
	Ontario	4,228	3,859	3,529	3,407	3,499
	Prairies	5,150	4,691	4,376	4,251	4,398
	Pacific	2,917	2,669	2,290	2,237	2,327
	Canada	19,680	17,878	15,773	15,451	15,299

Note 1: 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 adjournment, 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	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Federal	Atlantic	2,379	2,182	2,102	2,179	2,109
	Quebec	7,676	6,908	5,594	5,794	5,049
	Ontario	5,641	5,070	4,681	4,522	4,717
	Prairies	7,764	7,005	6,449	6,205	6,395
	Pacific	3,351	3,091	2,745	2,711	2,894
	Canada	26,811	24,256	21,571	21,411	21,164
Provincial	Atlantic	348	324	237	231	185
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
	Ontario	3	-	5	2	2
	Prairies	250	169	174	220	239
	Pacific	518	476	439	432	482
	Canada	1,119	969	855	885	908
Canada	Atlantic	2,727	2,506	2,339	2,410	2,294
	Quebec	7,676	6,908	5,594	5,794	5,049
	Ontario	5,644	5,070	4,686	4,524	4,719
	Prairies	8,014	7,174	6,623	6,425	6,634
	Pacific	3,869	3,567	3,184	3,143	3,376
	Canada	27,930	25,225	22,426	22,296	22,072

Note 1: 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 adjournment, 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	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Federal	Atlantic	1,900	1,782	1,663	1,680	1,621
	Quebec	6,026	5,513	4,167	4,457	3,882
	Ontario	4,269	3,792	3,517	3,471	3,700
	Prairies	6,183	5,508	4,958	4,887	4,986
	Pacific	2,608	2,346	1,995	2,051	2,167
	Canada	20,986	18,941	16,300	16,546	16,356
Provincial	Atlantic	326	294	214	210	166
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
	Ontario	3	-	5	2	2
	Prairies	244	164	172	211	229
	Pacific	487	434	405	394	445
	Canada	1,060	892	796	817	842
Canada	Atlantic	2,226	2,076	1,877	1,890	1,787
	Quebec	6,026	5,513	4,167	4,457	3,882
	Ontario	4,272	3,792	3,522	3,473	3,702
	Prairies	6,427	5,672	5,130	5,098	5,215
	Pacific	3,095	2,780	2,400	2,445	2,612
	Canada	22,046	19,833	17,096	17,363	17,198

Note 1: 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 adjournment, 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	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Federal	Atlantic	421	357	401	481	457
	Quebec	1,464	1,264	1,330	1,281	1,121
	Ontario	1,213	1,143	1,077	1,022	960
	Prairies	1,372	1,313	1,359	1,258	1,334
	Pacific	647	639	672	621	682
	Canada	5,117	4,716	4,839	4,663	4,554
Provincial	Atlantic	22	30	23	21	19
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
	Ontario	-	-	-	-	-
	Prairies	6	5	2	9	9
	Pacific	31	42	34	38	37
	Canada	59	77	59	68	65
Canada	Atlantic	443	387	424	502	476
	Quebec	1,464	1,264	1,330	1,281	1,121
	Ontario	1,213	1,143	1,077	1,022	960
	Prairies	1,378	1,318	1,361	1,267	1,343
	Pacific	678	681	706	659	719
	Canada	5,176	4,793	4,898	4,731	4,619

Note 1: 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 adjournment, 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	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Atlantic	58	43	38	18	31
Quebec	186	131	97	56	46
Ontario	159	135	87	29	57
Prairies	209	184	132	60	76
Pacific	96	106	78	39	45
Canada	708	599	432	202	255

Note 1: 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 adjournment, 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 Elder-Assisted Hearings

Type	Region	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Pre-release	Atlantic	15	29	20	21	25
	Quebec	38	50	45	55	54
	Ontario	15	17	38	58	84
	Prairies	208	182	183	270	279
	Pacific	74	85	81	141	144
	Canada	350	363	367	545	586
Post-release	Atlantic	-	1	2	4	5
	Quebec	3	5	4	14	10
	Ontario	-	4	1	5	25
	Prairies	1	2	5	20	32
	Pacific	4	3	4	23	44
	Canada	8	15	16	66	116
Detention	Atlantic	4	5	-	1	1
	Quebec	2	1	2	6	1
	Ontario	4	5	12	3	8
	Prairies	15	13	9	2	4
	Pacific	13	13	8	6	10
	Canada	38	37	31	18	24
Total	Atlantic	19	34	21	24	28
	Quebec	41	54	50	69	61
	Ontario	19	26	49	64	105
	Prairies	224	196	194	284	300
	Pacific	90	99	91	164	183
	Canada	393	409	405	605	677

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

Note 2: 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 adjournment, 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	2013/14	580	-	338	24	184	155	26	-
	2014/15	639	-	305	21	161	160	21	-
	2015/16	487	-	347	22	160	93	13	-
	2016/17	446	1	364	24	125	144	10	-
	2017/18	402	-	394	8	118	134	17	-
Quebec	2013/14	645	-	1,700	-	152	-	101	-
	2014/15	708	-	1,344	-	163	-	89	-
	2015/16	677	2	1,645	-	140	-	53	-
	2016/17	571	-	1,433	-	144	-	47	-
	2017/18	461	-	1,415	-	134	-	93	-
Ontario	2013/14	1,284	8	721	2	326	-	131	6
	2014/15	1,282	-	649	-	273	-	35	1
	2015/16	1,203	2	846	2	295	-	115	3
	2016/17	1,217	1	1,032	8	285	1	316	15
	2017/18	873	1	1,316	-	317	-	359	-
Prairies	2013/14	1,094	2	1,092	34	233	161	58	2
	2014/15	1,153	3	907	16	283	116	27	3
	2015/16	1,194	1	1,119	5	322	132	46	9
	2016/17	1,119	1	1,267	14	250	208	48	11
	2017/18	1,043	-	1,625	32	332	230	521	79
Pacific	2013/14	620	-	413	4	112	255	28	1
	2014/15	631	3	440	13	128	176	76	1
	2015/16	585	-	502	22	169	193	82	2
	2016/17	512	1	708	29	147	153	93	1
	2017/18	436	1	771	19	145	141	310	29
Canada	2013/14	4,223	10	4,264	64	1,007	571	344	9
	2014/15	4,413	6	3,645	50	1,008	452	248	5
	2015/16	4,146	5	4,459	51	1,086	418	309	14
	2016/17	3,865	4	4,802	75	951	506	514	27
	2017/18	3,215	2	5,521	59	1,046	505	1,300	108

Note: Postponement cases in 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.

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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
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	84	85
2016/17	98	95	92	97	85	80	73	92	78	49	83	88
2017/18	100	93	88	91	90	73	80	85	92	68	89	83
5-year average	95	79	89	87	84	67	72	89	86	56	84	83

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
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
2017/18	90	83	-	93	67	78	-	-	100	83
5-year average	84	83	-	85	68	81	-	-	-	64

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
2013/14	75	89	67	88	67	63	79	79	100	63
2014/15	80	85	50	47	100	79	80	72	67	67
2015/16	80	91	81	75	79	78	87	81	94	75
2016/17	76	90	82	71	85	80	87	88	89	50
2017/18	87	87	88	71	94	74	90	82	100	55
5-year average	80	89	82	72	85	74	86	80	92	59

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
2013/14	76	79	81	94
2014/15	81	74	79	93
2015/16	86	85	67	86
2016/17	83	87	81	96
2017/18	89	82	95	89
5-year average	85	81	79	92

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
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
2017/18	89	83	-	95	-	81
5-year average	84	83	-	86	-	82

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.
2013/14	462	146	1,242	-	919	-	1,133	104	688	307	4,444	557
2014/15	495	131	1,414	-	892	-	1,206	72	692	296	4,699	499
2015/16	539	88	1,166	-	1,025	1*	1,251	89	622	281	4,603	459
2016/17	527	98	1,414	-	1,117	-	1,302	110	656	277	5,016	485
2017/18	555	74	1,233	-	1,276	1**	1,386	114	773	257	5,223	446
5-year average	516	107	1,294	-	1,046	-	1,256	98	686	284	4,797	489

* The provincial case in the Ontario region in 2015/16 was a federal sentence which was completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by court order.

** This is a federal case recorded in error as a provincial case.

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.
13/14	Reg.	462	146	1,241	-	919	-	1,133	104	642	307	4,397	557
	APR	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	47	-
	All	462	146	1,242	-	919	-	1,133	104	688	307	4,444	557
14/15	Reg.	494	131	1,414	-	878	-	1,205	72	661	296	4,652	499
	APR	1	-	-	-	14	-	1	-	29	-	45	-
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
	All	495	131	1,414	-	892	-	1,206	72	692	296	4,699	499
15/16	Reg.	539	88	1,155	-	968	1	1,240	89	611	281	4,513	459
	APR	-	-	11	-	57	-	11	-	11	-	90	-
	All	539	88	1,166	-	1,025	1	1,251	89	622	281	4,603	459
16/17	Reg.	527	98	1,389	-	1,087	-	1,292	110	638	277	4,933	485
	APR	-	-	25	-	30	-	10	-	18	-	83	-
	All	527	98	1,414	-	1,117	-	1,302	110	656	277	5,016	485
17/18	Reg.	555	74	1,198	-	1,228	1	1,370	114	766	257	5,117	446
	APR	-	-	35	-	48	-	16	-	7	-	106	-
	All	555	74	1,233	-	1,276	1	1,386	114	773	257	5,223	446

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

Table 47. Day Parole Release Decisions Following Elder-Assisted Hearings

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
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
2017/18	17	-	40	-	54	-	222	2	97	2	430	4
5-year average	17	-	37	-	30	-	175	1	77	1	337	2

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

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

Region	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	36	36	37	33	33	35
Quebec	38	37	39	37	34	37
Ontario	42	41	38	38	38	39
Prairies	37	37	38	38	39	38
Pacific	37	40	41	41	40	40
Canada	38	38	39	37	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	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	45	42	41	40	40	41
Schedule I-non-sex	41	42	43	41	40	41
Schedule II	34	34	35	34	34	34
Non-scheduled	37	38	38	36	35	37

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

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

Race	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	5-Yr. Avg.
Indigenous	43	41	44	41	41	42
Asian	35	33	34	33	33	34
Black	40	41	39	40	38	39
White	37	37	38	36	36	37
Other	35	37	36	33	34	34

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

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

Gender	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	38	38	39	37	37	38
Female	35	35	37	34	33	35

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 52. Grant Rates for Federal Day Parole

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2013/14	Reg.	345	75	859	69	647	70	737	65	484	75	3,072	70
	APR	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	38	83	39	83
	All	345	75	860	69	647	70	737	65	522	76	3,111	70
2014/15	Reg.	396	80	884	63	665	76	877	73	497	75	3,319	71
	APR	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	Reg.	478	89	794	69	761	79	907	73	444	73	3,384	75
	APR	-	-	11	100	54	95	11	100	10	91	86	96
	All	478	89	805	69	815	80	918	73	454	73	3,470	75
2016/17	Reg.	455	86	1,048	75	882	81	970	75	489	77	3,844	78
	APR	-	-	25	100	30	100	9	90	16	89	80	96
	All	455	86	1,073	76	912	82	979	75	505	77	3,924	78
2017/18	Reg.	493	89	925	77	1,013	82	1,068	78	549	72	4,048	79
	APR	-	-	33	94	47	98	13	81	7	100	100	94
	All	493	89	958	78	1,060	83	1,081	78	556	72	4,148	79

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

Table 53. Grant Rates for Federal Day Parole Following Elder-Assisted Hearings

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2017/18	14	82	28	70	39	72	158	71	68	70	307	71
5-year average	13	76	23	62	22	74	113	64	55	72	227	67

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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2013/14	69	47	-	-	-	-	49	47	178	58	296	53
2014/15	77	59	-	-	-	-	35	49	174	59	286	57
2015/16	61	69	-	-	0	0*	49	55	154	55	264	58
2016/17	68	69	-	-	-	-	60	55	163	59	291	60
2017/18	48	65	-	-	0	0**	67	59	191	74	306	69
5-year average	65	60	-	-	-	-	52	53	172	61	289	59

* The provincial case in the Ontario region was a federal sentence which was completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by a court order.

** This is a federal case recorded in error as a provincial case.

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.
2013/14	83	-	48	57	65	59	80	59	68	44
2014/15	82	-	46	54	67	53	84	71	68	54
2015/16	85	-	55	67	70	52	87	66	73	54
2016/17	89	-	56	52	74	55	88	75	79	58
2017/18	87	-	63	60	74	62	90	82	80	67
5-year average	85	-	54	57	70	57	86	71	74	54

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.
2013/14	63	47	80	53	66	21	72	59	63	40
2014/15	68	56	77	59	69	40	72	62	68	41
2015/16	70	52	76	68	71	56	77	58	81	58
2016/17	74	53	83	67	76	43	79	62	81	61
2017/18	74	59	84	84	72	75	82	69	81	72
5-year average	70	54	80	67	71	46	76	62	77	54

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

Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2013/14	69	51	83	71
2014/15	70	55	86	73
2015/16	75	57	86	62
2016/17	77	59	90	73
2017/18	78	66	94	90
5-year average	74	57	88	75

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

Year	Type	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
2013/14	Regular	2,518	71	538	83	16	8
	APR	39	83	-	-	-	-
	All	2,557	71	538	83	16	8
2014/15	Regular	2,687	73	605	82	27	11
	APR	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	86	96	-	-	-	-
	All	2,881	78	564	85	25	11
2016/17	Regular	3,206	80	604	89	34	13
	APR	80	96	-	-	-	-
	All	3,286	81	604	89	34	13
2017/18	Regular	3,392	82	623	88	33	13
	APR	100	94	-	-	-	-
	All	3,492	82	623	88	33	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.

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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.
2013/14	321	143	1,176	-	578	-	922	79	437	148	3,434	370
2014/15	295	118	1,300	-	656	-	979	57	376	114	3,606	289
2015/16	355	95	1,174	-	770	2*	979	78	346	107	3,624	282
2016/17	425	80	1,403	-	793	-	1,035	95	386	103	4,042	278
2017/18	446	71	1,248	-	956	1**	1,106	98	457	155	4,213	325
5-year avg.	368	101	1,260	-	751	-	1,004	81	400	125	3,784	309

* The provincial case in the Ontario region was a federal sentence which was completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by court order.

** This is a federal case recorded in error as a provincial case.

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.
13/14	Regular	321	143	1,144	-	577	-	920	79	326	148	3,288	370
	APR	-	-	30	-	-	-	1	-	111	-	142	-
	By exc.	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
	All	321	143	1,176	-	578	-	922	79	437	148	3,434	370
14/15	Regular	294	118	1,292	-	572	-	965	57	341	114	3,464	289
	APR	1	-	7	-	84	-	14	-	31	-	137	-
	By exc.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-
	All	295	118	1,300	-	656	-	979	57	376	114	3,606	289
15/16	Regular	355	95	1,143	-	647	2	963	78	328	107	3,436	282
	APR	-	-	30	-	123	-	14	-	18	-	185	-
	By exc.	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
	All	355	95	1,174	-	770	2	979	78	346	107	3,624	282
16/17	Regular	424	80	1,377	-	737	-	1,013	95	363	103	3,914	278
	APR	1	-	26	-	54	-	22	-	23	-	126	-
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	All	425	80	1,403	-	793	-	1,035	95	386	103	4,042	278
17/18	Regular	445	71	1,195	-	885	1	1,085	98	436	155	4,046	325
	APR	1	-	52	-	70	-	21	-	21	-	165	-
	By exc.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	All	446	71	1,248	-	956	1	1,106	98	457	155	4,213	325

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

Table 61. Full Parole Release Decisions Following Elder-Assisted Hearings

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
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	-
2017/18	13	-	40	-	33	-	165	1	66	2	317	3
5-year average	9	-	37	-	16	-	130	-	52	-	244	-

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	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	44	43	45	43	42	43
Quebec	49	48	49	48	46	48
Ontario	47	46	47	45	44	46
Prairies	47	45	46	46	45	46
Pacific	44	43	44	43	45	44
Canada	47	46	46	46	45	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	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	48	49	47	49	47	48
Schedule I-non-sex	47	49	49	49	47	48
Schedule II	46	44	46	44	43	45
Non-scheduled	47	45	46	43	43	45

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

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

Race	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	5-Yr. Avg.
Indigenous	49	47	51	49	48	49
Asian	46	44	44	45	42	44
Black	45	45	48	45	45	46
White	46	46	46	46	45	46
Other	45	44	44	42	43	43

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

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

Gender	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	47	46	47	46	45	46
Female	44	45	45	43	42	44

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 66. Grant Rates for Federal Full Parole

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2013/14	Regular	178	55	277	24	193	33	244	27	93	29	985	30
	APR	-	-	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	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	-	-	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	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
2017/18	Regular	270	61	412	34	390	44	360	33	83	19	1,515	37
	APR	1	100	50	96	70	100	19	90	21	100	161	98
	By exc.	-	-	0	0	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	50
	All	271	61	462	37	461	48	379	34	104	23	1,677	40

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

Table 67. Grant Rates for Federal Full Parole Following Elder-Assisted Hearings

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2017/18	3	23	5	13	4	12	17	10	0	0	29	9
5-year average	2	23	4	11	2	10	16	12	4	7	28	11

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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2013/14	47	33	-	-	-	-	24	30	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
2017/18	34	48	-	-	0	0**	35	36	55	35	124	38
5-year average	45	45	-	-	-	-	26	31	37	29	107	35

* The provincial case in the Ontario region in 2015/16 was a federal sentence which was completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by court order.

** This is a federal case recorded in error as a provincial case.

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.
2013/14	33	-	16	21	24	27	45	47	35	24
2014/15	38	-	17	29	24	20	44	43	33	36
2015/16	39	-	22	48	26	30	49	42	39	38
2016/17	43	-	25	61	29	28	47	47	39	28
2017/18	51	-	26	42	31	31	51	47	42	36
5-year average	41	-	22	39	27	28	47	45	38	32

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.
2013/14	24	20	46	19	38	13	32	35	35	24
2014/15	19	3	48	31	40	22	33	39	36	29
2015/16	25	23	50	18	38	50	37	46	45	31
2016/17	26	19	52	40	40	14	37	38	42	47
2017/18	24	20	54	44	44	17	41	41	49	50
5-year average	24	18	50	33	40	25	36	39	43	36

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

Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2013/14	32	27	48	53
2014/15	31	31	51	39
2015/16	36	38	48	46
2016/17	36	36	51	42
2017/18	39	35	52	56
5-year average	35	33	50	49

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

Year	Type	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
2013/14	Regular	892	32	92	33	1	1
	APR	126	89	-	-	-	-
	By exc.	3	75	-	-	-	-
	All	1,021	35	92	33	1	1
2014/15	Regular	947	32	106	38	0	0
	APR	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	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	122	97	-	-	-	-
	By exc.	-	-	1	50	-	-
	All	1,376	39	120	43	1	0
2017/18	Regular	1,386	39	124	51	5	2
	APR	161	98	-	-	-	-
	By exc.	1	100	0	0	-	-
	All	1,548	41	124	51	5	2

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.

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	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
	2017/18	34	-	39	3	16	76
APR	2013/14	12	-	2	-	-	14
	2014/15	14	-	2	-	5	16
	2015/16	11	-	2	-	6	13
	2016/17	9	-	4	-	6	13
	2017/18	14	-	3	-	1	17
All full parole	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
	2017/18	48	-	42	3	18	93

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

Table 74. Residency Conditions on Federal Full Parole by Region

Year	Region	Pre-Release		Post-Release		
		Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
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
2017/18	Atlantic	12	-	5	2	4
	Quebec	18	-	21	1	2
	Ontario	5	-	3	-	4
	Prairies	7	-	2	-	5
	Pacific	6	-	11	-	3
	Canada	48	-	42	3	18

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

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2017/18	59	77	38	56	71	67
5-year average	62	64	43	53	54	58

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
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
2017/18	83	91	100	100	86	90
5-year average	88	88	89	100	84	88

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.

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Statutory Release

Table 77. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release

Year	Incarcerated Population	Year of SR Releases	# of Releases on SR	% of Incarcerated Pop. Released on SR
April 1, 2013	11,308	2013/14	5,643	50
April 1, 2014	11,306	2014/15	5,368	47
April 1, 2015	10,800	2015/16	5,270	49
April 1, 2016	10,565	2016/17	4,864	46
April 1, 2017	9,924	2017/18	4,377	44

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

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
2013/14	47	43	47	60	49
2014/15	42	41	44	59	47
2015/16	46	44	43	57	54
2016/17	51	42	38	53	47
2017/18	46	41	35	54	40

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

Year	Schedule I-Sex	Schedule I-Non-Sex	Schedule II	Non-Scheduled
2013/14	37	52	44	60
2014/15	33	50	41	60
2015/16	31	52	42	62
2016/17	32	49	40	58
2017/18	31	47	35	57

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 Released on Statutory Release by Indigenous and Race (%)

Year	Indigenous	Asian	Black	White	Other
2013/14	65	28	42	49	31
2014/15	67	30	38	45	24
2015/16	63	35	40	46	34
2016/17	58	31	42	46	21
2017/18	56	30	39	43	24

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

Year	Male	Female
2013/14	50	50
2014/15	47	50
2015/16	49	52
2016/17	46	48
2017/18	44	43

Table 82. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release

Year	Pre-Release			Post-Release			Total
	Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2013/14	2,028	23	6	17	1	99	2,063
2014/15	2,142	15	1	16	1	111	2,173
2015/16	2,264	21	6	21	3	101	2,303
2016/17	2,004	8	3	30	8	127	2,047
2017/18	1,772	29	3	27	10	85	1,835

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
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	517	3	-	3	1	29
	Ontario	593	2	-	9	-	50
	Prairies	471	3	-	1	-	5
	Pacific	340	5	1	3	-	17
	Canada	2,142	15	1	16	1	111
2015/16	Atlantic	224	2	-	1	-	5
	Quebec	555	3	2	3	3	35
	Ontario	565	5	3	12	-	45
	Prairies	518	2	-	1	-	6
	Pacific	402	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	431	2	-	8	1	48
	Prairies	499	2	1	2	-	9
	Pacific	341	1	1	9	1	16
	Canada	2,004	8	3	30	8	127
2017/18	Atlantic	189	2	-	2	-	7
	Quebec	395	5	-	7	10	27
	Ontario	383	3	1	6	-	29
	Prairies	489	5	1	3	-	13
	Pacific	316	14	1	9	-	9
	Canada	1,772	29	3	27	10	85

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

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2017/18	94	93	90	92	77	89
5-year average	93	86	84	87	80	86

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
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
2017/18	96	98	94	96	97	96
5-year average	97	99	97	98	98	98

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.

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Detention

Table 86. Detained Offenders by Region (as of April 8, 2018)

Status	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently detained	21	31	34	54	25	165
Detention ordered/not past SR date	5	5	5	15	7	37
One chance SR revoked	1	8	1	8	2	20
Detained total	27	44	40	77	34	222

Table 87. Referrals for Detention by Region

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2017/18	18	21	29	37	14	119
10-year total	172	449	488	703	245	2,057

Table 88. Detention Referral Rate

Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release	Detention Referral Rate (%)
2008/09	267	6,165	4.3
2009/10	278	5,966	4.7
2010/11	253	5,530	4.6
2011/12	214	5,731	3.7
2012/13	236	6,013	3.9
2013/14	208	6,019	3.5
2014/15	174	5,710	3.0
2015/16	173	5,581	3.1
2016/17	135	5,151	2.6
2017/18	119	4,599	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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2017/18	110	92	2	2	7	6	119
10-year average	-	96	-	2	-	3	-

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

Type	Year	Schedule I-Sex	Schedule I-Non-Sex	Schedule II	Non-Scheduled
Detained	2013/14	96	97	100	93
	2014/15	98	91	100	100
	2015/16	97	96	-	100
	2016/17	100	95	100	100
	2017/18	91	92	-	100
	5y avrg	97	95	100	98
Statutory release	2013/14	1	2	0	0
	2014/15	2	2	0	0
	2015/16	0	2	-	0
	2016/17	0	0	0	0
	2017/18	3	1	-	0
	5y avrg	1	1	0	0
One-chance statutory release	2013/14	3	2	0	7
	2014/15	0	7	0	0
	2015/16	3	2	-	0
	2016/17	0	5	0	0
	2017/18	6	7	-	0
	5y avrg	2	4	0	2

Note: Excludes four 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	2013/14	96	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
	2017/18	89	100	91	96	100
	5y avrg	95	82	94	97	100
Statutory release	2013/14	2	0	0	1	0
	2014/15	3	0	0	1	0
	2015/16	0	33	7	0	0
	2016/17	0	0	0	0	0
	2017/18	4	0	0	0	0
	5y avrg	2	9	2	1	0
One-chance statutory release	2013/14	2	0	0	3	0
	2014/15	4	0	9	4	0
	2015/16	3	0	7	1	0
	2016/17	3	50	0	2	0
	2017/18	7	0	9	4	0
	5y avrg	4	9	5	3	0

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

Type	Year	Male	Female
Detained	2013/14	96	100
	2014/15	94	100
	2015/16	96	100
	2016/17	97	-
	2017/18	92	100
	5y avrg	95	100
Statutory release	2013/14	2	0
	2014/15	2	0
	2015/16	1	0
	2016/17	0	-
	2017/18	2	0
	5y avrg	1	0
One-chance statutory release	2013/14	3	0
	2014/15	4	0
	2015/16	2	0
	2016/17	3	-
	2017/18	6	0
	5y avrg	3	0

Table 93. Initial Detention Rates by Region (%)

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2017/18	83	90	97	97	86	92
10-year average	95	97	94	98	90	96

Table 94. Outcome of Subsequent Annual Detention Reviews

Number/Rate	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	5-Year
Total subsequent review s	308	270	219	36	107	940
Detention confirmed	293	261	203	31	84	872
% detention confirmed	95%	97%	93%	86%	79%	93%

[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	-
2017/18	17	-	159	-	159	-	75	-	85	-	495	-

Note: Excluded as of April 8, 2018, were 6 LTSOs who were UAL (Atlantic 1, Quebec 2, Pacific 3).

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

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2017/18	135	27	7	1	37	7	297	60	19	4
5y avrg	115	27	7	2	25	6	273	63	14	3

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

Offence Type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Schedule I-sex	72	67	67	65	63
Schedule I-non-sex	26	30	32	33	35
Total schedule I	98	98	99	98	98
Schedule II	-	-	-	-	-
Non-scheduled	2	2	1	2	2

Table 98. Federal and Provincial Long-Term Supervision Decisions

Year	Pre-Release		Post-Release			Total
	Change Condition	Other	Change Condition	Suspension	Other	
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
2017/18	82	1	339	70	115	607
5y avrg	82	1	387	58	118	645

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	Prolonged	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2013/14	57	3	1	59	260	14	378
2014/15	76	4	-	57	273	6	410
2015/16	71	3	-	51	287	6	412
2016/17	57	2	-	33	161	8	253
2017/18	67	3	-	47	169	9	286
5y avrg	66	3	-	49	230	9	348

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

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

Appeals

Table 100. Applications for Appeal (April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018)

Application Status	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Received	30	3	118		124		109	7	74	9	455	19
Rejected	5	-	13		22		7	1	15	-	62	1
Pending*	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Accepted for processing	25	3	105		102		102	6	59	9	393	18
Cancelled	1	-	3		1		4	1	1	-	10	1
Withdrawn	1	-	1		-		-	-	-	-	2	-
To be processed	23	3	101		101		98	5	58	9	381	17

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	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
ETA	Pre-release	7	-	12	-	21	-	30	-	12	-
UTA	Pre-release	17	-	23	-	25	-	16	-	10	-
	Post-release	3	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	1	-
Day parole	Pre-release	133	18	204	19	170	12	169	22	129	19
	Post-release	37	1	33	-	36	1	38	1	51	2
Full parole	Pre-release	103	8	156	11	139	4	139	7	92	9
	Post-release	28	-	34	-	27	-	32	-	20	-
Stat release	Pre-release	69	-	87	-	89	-	103	-	72	-
	Post-release	52	-	72	-	60	-	67	-	43	-
Detention		32	-	35	-	36	-	29	-	18	1*
Total		481	27	658	30	604	17	627	30	448	31

* This is a case of an offender who was serving a federal sentence, which was reduced by a court order.

Table 102. Appeal Decisions by Offence Type and Jurisdiction

Offence Type	Release	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Murder	Pre-release	50	-	74	-	91	-	72	-	44	-
	Post-release	18	-	24	-	22	-	20	-	20	-
Schedule I-sex	Pre-release	38	4	81	3	63	2	87	1	61	2
	Post-release	8	-	19	-	7	-	12	1	10	-
	Detention	12	-	10	-	8	-	10	-	5	-
Schedule I-non-sex	Pre-release	118	10	159	13	150	4	150	12	118	13
	Post-release	51	-	57	-	59	-	59	-	45	2
	Detention	16	-	21	-	26	-	16	-	11	1
Schedule II	Pre-release	53	5	73	6	75	4	70	8	45	3
	Post-release	22	-	18	-	18	1	28	-	20	-
	Detention	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Non-scheduled	Pre-release	71	7	94	8	65	6	78	8	47	10
	Post-release	20	1	24	-	18	-	22	-	20	-
	Detention	2	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	2	-
Total		481	27	658	30	604	17	627	30	448	31

Table 103. Outcomes for Federal Appeal Decisions by Decision Type (2016/17 and 2017/18)

Supervision	Release	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		16/17	17/18	16/17	17/18	16/17	17/18	16/17	17/18
ETA	Pre-release	13	5	17	7	-	-	30	12
UTA	Pre-release	8	6	8	4	-	-	16	10
	Post-release	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	1
Day parole	Pre-release	137	99	32	27	-	3	169	129
	Post-release	25	39	13	12	-	-	38	51
Full parole	Pre-release	114	71	25	18	-	3	139	92
	Post-release	18	15	14	4	-	1	32	20
Stat. release	Pre-release	85	57	15	11	3	4	103	72
	Post-release	40	31	27	11	-	1*	67	43
Detention		25	17	4	1	-	-	29	18
Total decisions		469	341	155	95	3	12	627	448
% of appeal decisions		75	76	25	21	0	3		

*Includes an appeal decision to alter a release decision.

Table 104. Outcomes for Provincial Appeal Decisions by Decision Type (2016/17 and 2017/18)

Supervision	Release	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		16/17	17/18	16/17	17/18	16/17	17/18	16/17	17/18
Day parole	Pre-release	19	15	3	4	-	-	22	19
	Post-release	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	2
Full parole	Pre-release	5	7	1	2	1	-	7	9
	Post-release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total decisions		24	25*	5	6	1	-	30	31*
% of appeal decisions		80	81	17	19	3	-		

*Includes a detention appeal decision for an offender who was serving a federal sentence, which was reduced by a court order.

Table 105. Outcome for Appeal Decisions by Region and Jurisdiction (2016/17 and 2017/18)

Jurisdiction	Region	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Federal	Atlantic	32	21	9	3	-	-	41	24
	Quebec	122	105	16	11	-	3*	138	119
	Ontario	119	67	57	40	1	6	177	113
	Prairies	122	83	50	32	2	3	174	118
	Pacific	74	65	23	9	-	-	97	74
	Canada	469	341	155	95	3	12	627	448
Provincial	Atlantic	3	5	-	1	1	-	4	6
	Prairies	5	6	4	1	-	-	9	7
	Pacific	16	14	1	4	-	-	17	18
	Canada	24	25	5	6	1	-	30	31

*Includes one appeal decision to alter an original release decision.

Table 106. Federal Appeal Rate by Decision Type (2016/17 and 2017/18)

Decision	Release	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
		2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
ETA	Pre-release	104	71	30	12	28.8	16.9
UTA	Pre-release	600	486	16	10	2.7	2.1
	Post-release	8	7	4	1	50.0	14.3
Day parole	Pre-release	5,076	5,288	169	129	3.3	2.4
	Post-release	448	517	38	51	8.5	9.9
Full parole	Pre-release	4,070	4,239	139	92	3.4	2.2
	Post-release	356	343	32	20	9.0	5.8
Statutory release	Pre-release	5,670	5,229	103	72	1.8	1.4
	Post-release	2,334	2,145	67	43	2.9	2.0
Detention		186	230	29	18	15.6	7.8
Total		18,852	18,555	627	448	3.3	2.4

Table 107. Provincial Appeal Rate by Decision Type (2016/17 and 2017/18)

Decision	Release	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
		2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Day parole	Pre-release	486	453	22	19	4.5	4.2
	Post-release	46	47	1	2	2.2	4.3
Full parole	Pre-release	278	325	7	9	2.5	2.8
	Post-release	10	4	-	-	0.0	0.0
Total		822	829	30	31*	2.1	2.8

* Includes a detention appeal decision for an offender who was serving a federal sentence, which was reduced by a court order.

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Conditional Release Performance

Time Under Supervision

Table 108. Average Length of Federal Supervision Periods for Offenders with Determinate Sentences in Months (from 2013/14 to 2017/18)

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	7.5	7.9	-	-	7.5
Day parole regular	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6
All day parole	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7
Full parole APR	37.2	25.9	33.9	29.6	36.2
Full parole regular	21.7	13.9	14.0	13.9	20.8
All full parole	23.9	15.3	16.1	15.2	22.9
Statutory release	7.9	6.2	6.4	7.2	7.3

Note: For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2013 and March 31, 2018.

Table 109. Average Length of Federal Supervision Periods for Offenders with Determinate Sentences by Indigenous and Race in Months (from 2013/14 to 2017/18)

Supervision Type	Indigenous	Asian	Black	White	Other
Day parole	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8
Full parole	18.6	25.9	24.1	22.7	26.0
Statutory release	5.8	9.9	9.0	7.7	8.5

Note: For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2013 and March 31, 2018.

Table 110. Average Length of Federal Supervision Periods for Offenders with Determinate Sentences by Gender in Months (from 2013/14 to 2017/18)

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	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	-	4.7	4.7
Full parole	24.0	23.4	15.5	13.1	16.5	11.9	15.2	-	22.9	22.4
Stat. release	8.0	7.1	6.3	5.5	6.5	5.8	7.2	4.9	7.4	6.6

Note: For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2013 and March 31, 2018.

Table 111. Length of Federal Supervision Periods for Successful Completions for Offenders with Determinate Sentences (from 2013/14 to 2017/18)

Length of Supervision Period	DP APR	DP Regular	All Day Parole	FP APR	FP Regular	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
< 3 months	21.8	25.8	25.7	1.0	0.4	0.5	31.4
3 to < 6 months	25.8	66.5	65.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	14.9
6 to < 9 months	23.6	6.9	7.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	19.1
9 to < 12 months	15.1	0.7	1.0	2.7	15.0	13.3	12.7
1 to < 2 years	10.7	0.1	0.3	29.6	56.2	52.5	18.7
> 2 years	3.0	0.0	0.1	64.6	26.3	31.6	3.2

Note: For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2013 and March 31, 2018.

Table 112. Length of Federal Supervision Periods for Revocations for Breach of Condition for Offenders with Determinate Sentences (from 2013/14 to 2017/18)

Length of Supervision Period	DP APR*	DP Regular	All Day Parole	FP APR*	FP Regular	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
< 3 months	25.0	13.3	13.4	-	1.0	0.9	15.3
3 to < 6 months	25.0	75.1	74.8	7.3	19.1	17.7	45.8
6 to < 9 months	25.0	10.7	10.8	12.7	18.4	17.7	22.5
9 to < 12 months	12.5	0.8	0.9	9.1	16.3	15.4	8.7
1 to < 2 years	12.5	0.1	0.2	32.7	34.7	34.5	7.0
> 2 years	-	-	-	38.2	10.5	13.9	0.8

Note: For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2013 and March 31, 2018.

*Low numbers.

Table 113. Length of Federal Supervision Periods for Revocation with a Non-Violent Offence for Offenders with Determinate Sentences (from 2013/14 to 2017/18)

Length of Supervision Period	DP APR	DP Regular	All Day Parole	FP APR*	FP Regular	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
< 3 months	-	12.8	12.8	-	0.8	0.7	16.2
3 to < 6 months	-	76.2	76.2	-	18.3	16.3	42.8
6 to < 9 months	-	9.1	9.1	20.0	19.8	19.9	23.4
9 to < 12 months	-	1.8	1.8	13.3	15.9	15.6	9.0
1 to < 2 years	-	-	-	20.0	32.5	31.2	7.6
> 2 years	-	-	-	46.7	12.7	16.3	1.0

Note: For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2013 and March 31, 2018.

*Low numbers.

Table 114. Length of Federal Supervision Periods for Revocation with a Violent Offence for Offenders with Determinate Sentences (from 2013/14 to 2017/18)

Length of Supervision Period	DP APR	DP Regular*	All Day Parole*	FP APR*	FP Regular*	All Full Parole*	Statutory Release
< 3 months	-	5.9	5.9	-	-	-	17.3
3 to < 6 months	-	76.5	76.5	-	8.7	8.0	37.4
6 to < 9 months	-	17.6	17.6	-	13.0	12.0	23.2
9 to < 12 months	-	-	-	-	26.1	24.0	8.5
1 to < 2 years	-	-	-	50.0	43.5	44.0	11.3
> 2 years	-	-	-	50.0	8.7	12.0	2.4

Note: For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2013 and March 31, 2018.

*Low numbers.

[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	214	68	255
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	9	7	11	3	136	39	156
2013/14	7	6	10	3	118	33	135
2014/15	1	1	4	1	89	25	94
2015/16	8	6	9	2	91	25	108
2016/17	7	4	8	2	75	20	90
2017/18	2	1	3	1	50	14	55

Note: The year 2017/18 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
2012/13	Day parole	4	12	12	5	4
	Full parole	1	12	13	0	3
	Stat. release	-	14	58	7	35
	Total	2	13	44	3	21
2013/14	Day parole	8	11	6	0	10
	Full parole	1	0	8	2	8
	Stat. release	-	15	47	13	31
	Total	2	11	34	5	21
2014/15	Day parole	0	0	3	0	0
	Full parole	2	0	0	1	0
	Stat. release	-	8	34	10	27
	Total	2	5	23	3	14
2015/16	Day parole	12	0	7	2	5
	Full parole	1	11	9	0	0
	Stat. release	-	6	33	9	32
	Total	3	6	25	3	18
2016/17	Day parole	4	0	8	2	4
	Full parole	2	4	2	3	0
	Stat. release	-	13	28	4	21
	Total	2	8	19	3	11
2017/18	Day parole	3	0	2	0	0
	Full parole	0	4	3	0	0
	Stat. release	-	0	22	5	10
	Total	1	1	14	1	4
5-year (12-13 to 16-17)	Day parole	5	4	7	2	5
	Full parole	2	5	6	1	2
	Stat. release	-	11	40	9	29
	Total	2	9	28	4	17

Note: The year 2017/18 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
2012/13	Day parole	5	0	0	9	0
	Full parole	9	0	0	3	0
	Stat. release	45	0	23	42	8
	Total	30	0	13	20	3
2013/14	Day parole	5	0	0	7	0
	Full parole	9	0	0	3	0
	Stat. release	47	17	27	30	15
	Total	32	5	14	14	6
2014/15	Day parole	0	0	0	1	0
	Full parole	0	0	0	2	0
	Stat. release	47	15	9	20	0
	Total	28	4	5	9	0
2015/16	Day parole	0	11	9	6	0
	Full parole	10	0	0	2	0
	Stat. release	39	8	35	20	15
	Total	25	4	19	9	5
2016/17	Day parole	3	12	0	5	0
	Full parole	2	0	8	2	0
	Stat. release	23	7	22	21	0
	Total	14	4	13	9	0
2017/18	Day parole	3	0	0	1	0
	Full parole	0	0	0	1	0
	Stat. release	17	8	14	14	0
	Total	10	2	6	5	0
5-year (12-13 to 16-17)	Day parole	3	5	2	6	0
	Full parole	6	0	2	2	0
	Stat. release	40	10	23	27	7
	Total	25	4	13	12	3

Note: The year 2017/18 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	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	10-Year Avg.
Atlantic	Day parole	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	1
	Full parole	8	3	1	3	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	3
	Stat. release	18	18	12	12	8	13	13	5	5	10	6	11
	Total	27	24	14	16	12	14	15	5	7	15	8	15
Quebec	Day parole	2	3	4	1	2	2	3	0	3	1	0	2
	Full parole	6	5	7	7	2	7	4	2	2	3	0	5
	Stat. release	68	38	43	32	45	41	39	16	35	22	19	38
	Total	76	46	54	40	49	50	46	18	40	26	19	45
Ontario	Day parole	3	2	3	1	2	4	2	0	1	1	0	2
	Full parole	2	5	1	3	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	2
	Stat. release	44	24	21	21	23	16	8	13	11	11	7	19
	Total	49	31	25	25	26	20	12	14	12	13	8	23
Prairies	Day parole	6	11	4	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
	Full parole	5	2	1	4	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2
	Stat. release	49	39	45	47	37	42	45	41	27	20	10	39
	Total	60	52	50	53	41	45	47	42	31	22	11	44
Pacific	Day parole	6	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	3
	Full parole	2	2	6	2	2	2	1	0	3	1	1	2
	Stat. release	35	34	28	16	22	24	13	14	13	12	8	21
	Total	43	39	39	23	25	27	15	15	18	14	9	26
Canada	Day parole	18	22	17	10	8	9	7	1	8	7	2	11
	Full parole	23	17	16	19	10	11	10	4	9	8	3	13
	Stat. release	214	153	149	128	135	136	118	89	91	75	50	129
	Total	255	192	182	157	153	156	135	94	108	90	55	152

Note: The year 2017/18 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												
2013/14	2,793	89.3	293	9.4	3,086	98.6	36	1.2	7	0.2	43	1.4
2014/15	2,820	90.5	260	8.3	3,080	98.8	35	1.1	1	0.0	36	1.2
2015/16	3,019	90.6	273	8.2	3,292	98.8	32	1.0	8	0.2	40	1.2
2016/17	3,257	91.8	250	7.0	3,507	98.8	35	1.0	7	0.2	42	1.2
2017/18	3,536	92.2	267	7.0	3,803	99.1	31	0.8	2	0.1	33	0.9
Full parole (determinate sentences)												
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	89	9.3	920	96.2	35	3.7	1	0.1	36	3.8
2015/16	852	87.4	88	9.0	940	96.4	28	2.9	7	0.7	35	3.6
2016/17	936	89.7	77	7.4	1,013	97.0	26	2.5	5	0.5	31	3.0
2017/18	1,062	90.5	91	7.8	1,153	98.3	17	1.4	3	0.3	20	1.7
Statutory release												
2013/14	3,805	61.4	1,740	28.1	5,545	89.4	536	8.6	118	1.9	654	10.6
2014/15	3,759	62.8	1,648	27.5	5,407	90.3	489	8.2	89	1.5	578	9.7
2015/16	3,780	62.8	1,668	27.7	5,448	90.5	481	8.0	91	1.5	572	9.5
2016/17	3,789	67.0	1,417	25.1	5,206	92.1	374	6.6	75	1.3	449	7.9
2017/18	3,545	67.1	1,307	24.7	4,852	91.8	384	7.3	50	0.9	434	8.2

Outcome Rates on Day Parole

Federal Day Parole

Table 120. Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole

Outcome	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	2,793	89.3	2,820	90.5	3,019	90.6	3,257	91.8	3,536	92.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	293	9.4	260	8.3	273	8.2	250	7.0	267	7.0
Revoked for non-violent offences	36	1.2	35	1.1	32	1.0	35	1.0	31	0.8
Revoked for violent offences	7	0.2	1	0.0	8	0.2	7	0.2	2	0.1
Total revocations with offence	43	1.4	36	1.2	40	1.2	42	1.2	33	0.9
Total completions	3,129	100	3,116	100	3,332	100	3,549	100	3,836	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				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2013/14	Regular	2,766	89.2	293	9.4	36	1.2	7	0.2	43	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	2,981	90.5	273	8.3	32	1.0	8	0.2	40	1.2	3,294
	APR	38	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38
2016/17	Regular	3,171	91.6	248	7.2	35	1.0	7	0.2	42	1.2	3,461
	APR	86	97.7	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	88
2017/18	Regular	3,452	92.2	261	7.0	31	0.8	2	0.1	33	0.9	3,746
	APR	84	93.3	6	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	90

Table 122. Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole with Determinate Sentences for Non-Violent Offences by Regular and APR (from 2013/14 to 2017/18)

Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	6,833	90.3	271	97.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	629	8.3	8	2.9
Revoked for non-violent offences	97	1.3	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	6	0.1	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	103	1.4	0	0.0
Total completions	7,565	100.0	279	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	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	96.5	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	542
	2017/18	96.2	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	578
Schedule I-sex	2013/14	93.8	5.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	243
	2014/15	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	250
	2015/16	94.9	4.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	277
	2016/17	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	347
	2017/18	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	403
Schedule I-non-sex	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	88.3	9.6	1.7	0.4	2.1	1,044
	2017/18	89.6	9.3	1.1	0.1	1.1	1,140
Schedule II	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	948
	2015/16	91.7	7.1	1.1	0.1	1.2	1,070
	2016/17	91.7	7.6	0.6	0.1	0.7	1,119
	2017/18	91.9	7.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	1,182
Non-scheduled	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	9.7	2.3	0.2	2.5	518
	2016/17	89.9	8.0	1.8	0.2	2.0	497
	2017/18	90.4	7.9	1.7	0.0	1.7	533

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				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2013/14	Indigenous	469	84.7	70	12.6	14	2.5	1	0.2	15	2.7	554
	Asian	188	97.4	3	1.6	2	1.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	193
	Black	166	88.8	20	10.7	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	187
	White	1,881	89.6	194	9.2	18	0.9	6	0.3	24	1.1	2,099
	Other	89	92.7	6	6.3	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	96
2014/15	Indigenous	438	86.9	56	11.1	10	2.0	0	0.0	10	2.0	504
	Asian	190	96.0	8	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	198
	Black	213	95.5	9	4.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	223
	White	1,889	90.3	180	8.6	23	1.1	1	0.0	24	1.1	2,093
	Other	90	91.8	7	7.1	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	98
2015/16	Indigenous	517	87.2	65	11.0	11	1.9	0	0.0	11	1.9	593
	Asian	161	95.3	7	4.1	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	169
	Black	201	91.8	17	7.8	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	219
	White	2,004	90.8	180	8.2	18	0.8	6	0.3	24	1.1	2,208
	Other	136	95.1	4	2.8	3	2.1	0	0.0	3	2.1	143
2016/17	Indigenous	540	86.3	71	11.3	14	2.2	1	0.2	15	2.4	626
	Asian	190	96.0	7	3.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	198
	Black	226	95.0	12	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	238
	White	2,128	92.4	151	6.6	18	0.8	5	0.2	23	1.0	2,302
	Other	173	93.5	9	4.9	3	1.6	0	0.0	3	1.6	185
2017/18	Indigenous	646	90.1	62	8.6	8	1.1	1	0.1	9	1.3	717
	Asian	178	96.2	7	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	185
	Black	216	95.2	9	4.0	2	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.9	227
	White	2,243	91.8	181	7.4	18	0.7	1	0.0	19	0.8	2,443
	Other	253	95.8	8	3.0	3	1.1	0	0.0	3	1.1	264

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				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2013/14	Male	2,557	89.1	273	9.5	33	1.1	7	0.2	40	1.4	2,870
	Female	236	91.1	20	7.7	3	1.2	0	0.0	3	1.2	259
2014/15	Male	2,571	90.6	235	8.3	30	1.1	1	0.0	31	1.1	2,837
	Female	249	89.2	25	9.0	5	1.8	0	0.0	5	1.8	279
2015/16	Male	2,752	90.7	246	8.1	27	0.9	8	0.3	35	1.2	3,033
	Female	267	89.3	27	9.0	5	1.7	0	0.0	5	1.7	299
2016/17	Male	2,936	92.0	218	6.8	29	0.9	7	0.2	36	1.1	3,190
	Female	321	89.4	32	8.9	6	1.7	0	0.0	6	1.7	359
2017/18	Male	3,174	92.4	233	6.8	27	0.8	2	0.1	29	0.8	3,436
	Female	362	90.5	34	8.5	4	1.0	0	0.0	4	1.0	400

Table 126. Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole by Region

Table 120. 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				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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	511	91.6	42	7.5	4	0.7	1	0.2	5	0.9	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	64	14.2	5	1.1	1	0.2	6	1.3	452
	Quebec	772	95.0	33	4.1	5	0.6	3	0.4	8	1.0	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	462	91.5	36	7.1	5	1.0	2	0.4	7	1.4	505
2016/17	Atlantic	390	84.1	64	13.8	7	1.5	3	0.6	10	2.2	464
	Quebec	898	96.7	27	2.9	3	0.3	1	0.1	4	0.4	929
	Ontario	731	96.4	25	3.3	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.3	758
	Prairie	745	86.1	99	11.4	20	2.3	1	0.1	21	2.4	865
	Pacific	493	92.5	35	6.6	4	0.8	1	0.2	5	0.9	533
2017/18	Atlantic	372	86.1	50	11.6	8	1.9	2	0.5	10	2.3	432
	Quebec	991	94.4	54	5.1	5	0.5	0	0.0	5	0.5	1,050
	Ontario	875	95.0	40	4.3	6	0.7	0	0.0	6	0.7	921
	Prairie	768	88.3	94	10.8	8	0.9	0	0.0	8	0.9	870
	Pacific	530	94.1	29	5.2	4	0.7	0	0.0	4	0.7	563

*Provincial Day Parole***Table 127. Outcome Rates for Provincial Day Parole**

Outcome	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	219	83.3	241	84.3	217	86.5	241	84.6	214	83.6
Revoked for breach of conditions	43	16.3	39	13.6	30	12.0	41	14.4	42	16.4
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	4	1.4	3	1.2	2	0.7	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	1	0.4	2	0.7	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	1	0.4	6	2.1	4	1.6	3	1.1	0	0.0
Total completions	263	100	286	100	251	100	285	100	256	100

Table 128. Outcomes Rates for Provincial Day Parole By Region

Table 12b. 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				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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	14	20.3	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	1.4	69
	Prairie	37	92.5	3	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40
	Pacific	150	84.7	22	12.4	4	2.3	1	0.6	5	2.8	177
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	53	79.1	14	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	67
	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
2017/18	Atlantic	37	77.1	11	22.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48
	Prairie	52	89.7	6	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	58
	Pacific	125	83.3	25	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	150

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 2013/14 to 2017/18)

Outcome	Schedule I-Sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-Scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	67	94.4	387	81.0	324	92.8	354	79.9
Revoked for breach of conditions	4	5.6	86	18.0	24	6.9	81	18.3
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	3	0.6	1	0.3	5	1.1
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.7
Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	5	1.0	1	0.3	8	1.8
Total completions	71	100	478	100	349	100	443	100

Table 130. Outcome Rates for Provincial Day Parole by Indigenous and Race (from 2013/14 to 2017/18)

Outcome	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	201	83.4	82	93.2	18	90.0	690	82.5	141	90.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	34	14.1	6	6.8	2	10.0	139	16.6	14	9.0
Revoked for non-violent offences	5	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.5	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4	1	0.6
Total revocations with offence	6	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.8	1	0.6
Total completions	241	100	88	100	20	100	836	100	156	100

Table 131. Outcome Rates for Provincial Day Parole by Gender (from 2013/14 to 2017/18)

Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	992	83.9	140	88.6
Revoked for breach of conditions	179	15.1	16	10.0
Revoked for non-violent offences	8	0.7	1	0.6
Revoked for violent offences	4	0.3	1	0.6
Total revocations with offence	12	1.0	2	1.3
Total completions	1,183	100	158	100

Outcome Rates on Full Parole

Federal Full Parole: Determinate Sentences

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

Outcome	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	825	85.0	831	86.9	852	87.4	936	89.7	1,062	90.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	102	10.5	89	9.3	88	9.0	77	7.4	91	7.8
Revoked for non-violent offences	35	3.6	35	3.7	28	2.9	26	2.5	17	1.4
Revoked for violent offences	9	0.9	1	0.1	7	0.7	5	0.5	3	0.3
Total revocations with offence	44	4.5	36	3.8	35	3.6	31	3.0	20	1.7
Total completions	971	100	956	100	975	100	1,044	100	1,173	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				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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	11	9.9	3	2.7	0	0.0	3	2.7	111
2015/16	Regular	757	87.5	76	8.8	25	2.9	7	0.8	32	3.7	865
	APR	95	86.4	12	10.9	3	2.7	0	0.0	3	2.7	110
2016/17	Regular	847	89.8	67	7.1	25	2.7	4	0.4	29	3.1	943
	APR	89	88.1	10	9.9	1	1.0	1	1.0	2	2.0	101
2017/18	Regular	961	90.7	81	7.6	14	1.3	3	0.3	17	1.6	1,059
	APR	101	88.6	10	8.8	3	2.6	0	0.0	3	2.6	114

Table 134. Outcome Rates for Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences for Non-Violent Offences by Regular and APR (from 2013/14 to 2017/18)

Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	2,559	88.4	628	89.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	246	8.5	55	7.9
Revoked for non-violent offences	82	2.8	15	2.1
Revoked for violent offences	7	0.2	2	0.3
Total revocations with offence	89	3.1	17	2.4
Total completions	2,894	100	700	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	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	94.6	4.3	0.0	1.1	1.1	92
	2017/18	93.0	6.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	100
Schedule I-non-sex	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	82.1	11.3	4.2	2.4	6.6	212
	2016/17	87.2	8.7	3.7	0.5	4.1	218
	2017/18	86.0	11.0	2.2	0.7	2.9	272
Schedule II	2013/14	86.1	11.0	2.5	0.4	3.0	474
	2014/15	86.8	10.0	3.0	0.2	3.2	468
	2015/16	88.9	9.1	2.1	0.0	2.1	485
	2016/17	89.1	7.9	2.4	0.6	3.0	542
	2017/18	92.8	6.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	583
Non-scheduled	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
	2017/18	89.0	9.2	1.8	0.0	1.8	218

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				#
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013/14	Indigenous	68	72.3	19	20.2	4	4.3	3	3.2	7	7.4	94
	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	552	85.8	60	9.3	25	3.9	6	0.9	31	4.8	643
	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	78	86.7	7	7.8	5	5.6	0	0.0	5	5.6	90
	Black	70	85.4	11	13.4	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.2	82
	White	577	87.7	56	8.5	24	3.6	1	0.2	25	3.8	658
	Other	33	84.6	4	10.3	2	5.1	0	0.0	2	5.1	39
2015/16	Indigenous	64	80.0	12	15.0	1	1.3	3	3.8	4	5.0	80
	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	566	88.3	50	7.8	21	3.3	4	0.6	25	3.9	641
	Other	50	87.7	6	10.5	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	1.8	57
2016/17	Indigenous	90	88.2	4	3.9	7	6.9	1	1.0	8	7.8	102
	Asian	101	93.5	6	5.6	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	108
	Black	68	87.2	6	7.7	2	2.6	2	2.6	4	5.1	78
	White	625	89.3	60	8.6	13	1.9	2	0.3	15	2.1	700
	Other	52	92.9	1	1.8	3	5.4	0	0.0	3	5.4	56
2017/18	Indigenous	95	81.2	19	16.2	3	2.6	0	0.0	3	2.6	117
	Asian	96	96.0	3	3.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	100
	Black	87	90.6	5	5.2	4	4.2	0	0.0	4	4.2	96
	White	712	90.9	59	7.5	9	1.1	3	0.4	12	1.5	783
	Other	72	93.5	5	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	77

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

Year	Gender	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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	84	9.5	34	3.9	1	0.1	35	4.0	883
	Female	67	91.8	5	6.8	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.4	73
2015/16	Male	783	87.6	79	8.8	25	2.8	7	0.8	32	3.6	894
	Female	69	85.2	9	11.1	3	3.7	0	0.0	3	3.7	81
2016/17	Male	839	89.6	67	7.2	25	2.7	5	0.5	30	3.2	936
	Female	97	89.8	10	9.3	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	108
2017/18	Male	945	90.2	86	8.2	14	1.3	3	0.3	17	1.6	1,048
	Female	117	93.6	5	4.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	3	2.4	125

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		#	%	
						#	%	#	%			
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	7	8.2	4	4.7	0	0.0	4	4.7	85
2015/16	Atlantic	126	82.9	19	12.5	6	3.9	1	0.7	7	4.6	152
	Quebec	232	94.3	9	3.7	3	1.2	2	0.8	5	2.0	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	108	86.4	13	10.4	2	1.6	2	1.6	4	3.2	125
2016/17	Atlantic	146	81.1	23	12.8	9	5.0	2	1.1	11	6.1	180
	Quebec	269	95.1	9	3.2	4	1.4	1	0.4	5	1.8	283
	Ontario	204	92.3	12	5.4	4	1.8	1	0.5	5	2.3	221
	Prairie	228	89.1	21	8.2	6	2.3	1	0.4	7	2.7	256
	Pacific	89	85.6	12	11.5	3	2.9	0	0.0	3	2.9	104
2017/18	Atlantic	169	84.1	25	12.4	7	3.5	0	0.0	7	3.5	201
	Quebec	302	93.2	22	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	324
	Ontario	244	93.1	15	5.7	2	0.8	1	0.4	3	1.1	262
	Prairie	258	89.0	23	7.9	8	2.8	1	0.3	9	3.1	290
	Pacific	89	92.7	6	6.3	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	96

*Federal Full Parole: Indeterminate Sentences***Table 139. Outcome of Full Parole for Offenders with Indeterminate Sentences (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2018)**

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	36	2.5	26	8.0	9	2.1	1	0.7	0	0.0	72	3.0
>3-6 mths	26	1.8	18	5.5	18	4.2	5	3.5	4	6.3	71	3.0
>6 mths-1 yr	61	4.3	21	6.5	50	11.7	10	7.1	5	7.8	147	6.2
>1-2 yrs	111	7.7	31	9.5	72	16.9	24	17.0	9	14.1	247	10.3
>2-3 yrs	110	7.7	23	7.1	68	16.0	24	17.0	12	18.8	237	9.9
>3-4 yrs	73	5.1	24	7.4	52	12.2	14	9.9	5	7.8	168	7.0
>4-5 yrs	60	4.2	21	6.5	30	7.0	10	7.1	5	7.8	126	5.3
>5-10 yrs	293	20.4	79	24.3	94	22.1	39	27.7	16	25.0	521	21.8
>10-15 yrs	279	19.5	53	16.3	27	6.3	11	7.8	6	9.4	376	15.7
>15 yrs	385	26.8	29	8.9	6	1.4	3	2.1	2	3.1	425	17.8
Total	1,434	100	325	100	426	100	141	100	64	100	2,390	100
Average length of full parole	9.8 Yrs		6.3 Yrs		4.0 Yrs		4.6 Yrs		4.7 Yrs		7.8 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, 2018)

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	425	90.6	11	2.6	5	1.2	2	0.5
>10 years	801	82.9	55	6.9	22	2.7	8	1.0
>5 years	1,322	72.4	204	15.4	77	5.8	24	1.8
>4 years	1,448	70.2	249	17.2	92	6.4	29	2.0
>3 years	1,616	67.5	320	19.8	111	6.9	34	2.1
>2 years	1,853	64.8	424	22.9	147	7.9	46	2.5
>1 year	2,100	62.4	529	25.2	180	8.6	55	2.6
Total	2,390	60.0	631	26.4	205	8.6	64	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, 2018)

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	161	77	2.1	24	6.7
>4 years	182	92	2.0	29	6.3
>3 years	206	111	1.9	34	6.1
>2 years	229	147	1.6	46	5.0
>1 year	260	180	1.4	55	4.7
Total full parole supervision periods	325	205	1.6	64	5.1

Provincial Full Parole

Table 142. Outcome Rates for Provincial Full Parole

Outcome	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	92	92.0	84	87.5	79	85.9	79	91.9	107	96.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	8	8.0	11	11.5	11	12.0	7	8.1	4	3.6
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	1	1.0	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total completions	100	100	96	100	92	100	86	100	111	100

Table 143. Outcome Rates for Provincial Full Parole by Region

Year	Region	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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	20	90.9	2	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
	Pacific	22	91.7	2	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24
2017/18	Atlantic	39	97.5	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40
	Quebec	1	100.0	0	0.0	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	31	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31
	Pacific	32	91.4	3	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35

Note: Cases in the Ontario and Quebec regions were regional transfers, cases of exchange of service, etc.

Table 144. Outcome Rates for Provincial Full Parole by Offence Type (from 2013/14 to 2017/18)

Outcome	Schedule I-Sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-Scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	49	100.0	112	90.3	159	93.0	121	85.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	0	0.0	12	9.7	11	6.4	18	12.8
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.7
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	1.4
Total completions	49	100	124	100	171	100	141	100

Table 145. Outcome Rates for Provincial Full Parole by Indigenous and Race (from 2013/14 to 2017/18)

Outcome	Indigenous		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	33	89.2	29	96.7	9	81.8	293	89.9	77	95.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	4	10.8	1	3.3	2	18.2	30	9.2	4	4.9
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.9	0	0.0
Total completions	37	100	30	100	11	100	326	100	81	100

Table 146. Outcome Rates for Provincial Full Parole by Gender (from 2013/14 to 2017/18)

Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	376	90.0	65	97.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	39	9.3	2	3.0
Revoked for non-violent offences	2	0.5	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	1	0.2	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	3	0.7	0	0.0
Total completions	418	100	67	100

Outcome Rates on Statutory Release

Table 147. Outcome Rates for Statutory Release

Outcome	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	3,805	61.4	3,759	62.8	3,780	62.8	3,789	67.0	3,545	67.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	1,740	28.1	1,648	27.5	1,668	27.7	1,417	25.1	1,307	24.7
Revoked for non-violent offences	536	8.6	489	8.2	481	8.0	374	6.6	384	7.3
Revoked for violent offences	118	1.9	89	1.5	91	1.5	75	1.3	50	0.9
Total revocations with offence	654	10.6	578	9.7	572	9.5	449	7.9	434	8.2
Total completions	6,199	100	5,985	100	6,020	100	5,655	100	5,286	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	2013/14	73.7	22.0	3.1	1.2	4.3	678
	2014/15	76.1	19.9	3.5	0.6	4.0	720
	2015/16	79.2	17.3	3.1	0.5	3.5	655
	2016/17	78.0	19.8	1.2	1.0	2.2	582
	2017/18	85.0	13.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	554
Schedule I-non-sex	2013/14	56.9	31.2	9.1	2.7	11.8	2,963
	2014/15	57.2	32.1	8.6	2.1	10.7	2,837
	2015/16	56.8	32.9	8.3	2.0	10.3	2,933
	2016/17	63.1	27.8	7.2	1.9	9.1	2,819
	2017/18	60.5	29.8	8.2	1.5	9.7	2,664
Schedule II	2013/14	70.2	22.0	7.0	0.8	7.9	993
	2014/15	71.0	20.7	7.7	0.6	8.3	1,021
	2015/16	71.5	21.0	6.9	0.6	7.5	1,070
	2016/17	74.3	20.3	5.1	0.3	5.4	1,020
	2017/18	76.7	17.4	5.5	0.3	5.8	1,032
Non-scheduled	2013/14	58.8	28.6	11.1	1.4	12.5	1,562
	2014/15	61.2	27.4	10.1	1.4	11.5	1,403
	2015/16	61.0	26.8	10.5	1.6	12.2	1,358
	2016/17	64.8	25.1	9.0	1.1	10.1	1,233
	2017/18	64.8	24.8	9.8	0.6	10.4	1,032

Note: Excludes sixteen 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				#
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2013/14	Indigenous	918	52.4	574	32.7	220	12.5	41	2.3	261	14.9	1,753
	Asian	133	79.2	29	17.3	4	2.4	2	1.2	6	3.6	168
	Black	329	65.5	137	27.3	28	5.6	8	1.6	36	7.2	502
	White	2,275	63.6	962	26.9	276	7.7	65	1.8	341	9.5	3,578
	Other	150	75.8	38	19.2	8	4.0	2	1.0	10	5.1	198
2014/15	Indigenous	973	52.3	653	35.1	195	10.5	41	2.2	236	12.7	1,862
	Asian	120	75.0	34	21.3	4	2.5	2	1.3	6	3.8	160
	Black	347	72.3	107	22.3	23	4.8	3	0.6	26	5.4	480
	White	2,181	66.5	801	24.4	257	7.8	43	1.3	300	9.1	3,282
	Other	138	68.7	53	26.4	10	5.0	0	0.0	10	5.0	201
2015/16	Indigenous	962	52.4	631	34.3	210	11.4	34	1.9	244	13.3	1,837
	Asian	142	78.9	32	17.8	5	2.8	1	0.6	6	3.3	180
	Black	357	69.3	122	23.7	25	4.9	11	2.1	36	7.0	515
	White	2,187	66.5	830	25.2	228	6.9	43	1.3	271	8.2	3,288
	Other	132	66.0	53	26.5	13	6.5	2	1.0	15	7.5	200
2016/17	Indigenous	982	58.5	510	30.4	164	9.8	22	1.3	186	11.1	1,678
	Asian	122	81.9	22	14.8	4	2.7	1	0.7	5	3.4	149
	Black	329	72.1	106	23.2	14	3.1	7	1.5	21	4.6	456
	White	2,204	69.4	739	23.3	186	5.9	45	1.4	231	7.3	3,174
	Other	152	76.8	40	20.2	6	3.0	0	0.0	6	3.0	198
2017/18	Indigenous	920	56.6	498	30.6	191	11.7	17	1.0	208	12.8	1,626
	Asian	113	77.4	25	17.1	7	4.8	1	0.7	8	5.5	146
	Black	317	74.9	90	21.3	12	2.8	4	0.9	16	3.8	423
	White	2,038	70.9	646	22.5	163	5.7	28	1.0	191	6.6	2,875
	Other	157	72.7	48	22.2	11	5.1	0	0.0	11	5.1	216

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				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2013/14	Male	3,604	61.0	1,679	28.4	513	8.7	116	2.0	629	10.6	5,912
	Female	201	70.0	61	21.3	23	8.0	2	0.7	25	8.7	287
2014/15	Male	3,570	62.7	1,573	27.6	461	8.1	87	1.5	548	9.6	5,691
	Female	189	64.3	75	25.5	28	9.5	2	0.7	30	10.2	294
2015/16	Male	3,545	62.5	1,584	27.9	456	8.0	89	1.6	545	9.6	5,674
	Female	235	67.9	84	24.3	25	7.2	2	0.6	27	7.8	346
2016/17	Male	3,536	66.8	1,335	25.2	353	6.7	72	1.4	425	8.0	5,296
	Female	253	70.5	82	22.8	21	5.8	3	0.8	24	6.7	359
2017/18	Male	3,313	66.8	1,227	24.7	370	7.5	50	1.0	420	8.5	4,960
	Female	232	71.2	80	24.5	14	4.3	0	0.0	14	4.3	326

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				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2013/14	Atlantic	393	62.8	170	27.2	50	8.0	13	2.1	63	10.1	626
	Quebec	836	65.1	304	23.7	106	8.2	39	3.0	145	11.3	1,285
	Ontario	1,013	67.3	427	28.4	58	3.9	8	0.5	66	4.4	1,506
	Prairie	1,144	54.0	656	31.0	273	12.9	45	2.1	318	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	849	69.6	261	21.4	93	7.6	16	1.3	109	8.9	1,219
	Ontario	1,032	71.3	345	23.8	58	4.0	13	0.9	71	4.9	1,448
	Prairie	1,078	53.1	679	33.4	232	11.4	41	2.0	273	13.4	2,030
	Pacific	417	59.7	205	29.3	63	9.0	14	2.0	77	11.0	699
2015/16	Atlantic	413	65.8	171	27.2	39	6.2	5	0.8	44	7.0	628
	Quebec	913	68.3	302	22.6	87	6.5	35	2.6	122	9.1	1,337
	Ontario	927	71.3	313	24.1	49	3.8	11	0.8	60	4.6	1,300
	Prairie	1,050	53.4	649	33.0	242	12.3	27	1.4	269	13.7	1,968
	Pacific	477	60.6	233	29.6	64	8.1	13	1.7	77	9.8	787
2016/17	Atlantic	395	61.0	201	31.0	42	6.5	10	1.5	52	8.0	648
	Quebec	1,016	74.4	264	19.3	64	4.7	22	1.6	86	6.3	1,366
	Ontario	878	75.0	242	20.7	39	3.3	11	0.9	50	4.3	1,170
	Prairie	1,062	58.1	557	30.5	190	10.4	20	1.1	210	11.5	1,829
	Pacific	438	68.2	153	23.8	39	6.1	12	1.9	51	7.9	642
2017/18	Atlantic	346	64.4	144	26.8	41	7.6	6	1.1	47	8.8	537
	Quebec	861	72.5	251	21.1	56	4.7	19	1.6	75	6.3	1,187
	Ontario	850	77.6	202	18.4	36	3.3	7	0.6	43	3.9	1,095
	Prairie	1,076	57.4	563	30.0	225	12.0	10	0.5	235	12.5	1,874
	Pacific	412	69.5	147	24.8	26	4.4	8	1.3	34	5.7	593

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.
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2013/14											
Without DP/FP	2,753	58.4	1,427	30.2	438	9.3	100	2.1	538	11.4	4,718
With DP/FP	1,052	71.0	313	21.1	98	6.6	18	1.2	116	7.8	1,481
Prior DP	869	69.5	284	22.7	84	6.7	14	1.1	98	7.8	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	2,716	59.1	1,402	30.5	402	8.7	75	1.6	477	10.4	4,595
With DP/FP	1,043	75.0	246	17.7	87	6.3	14	1.0	101	7.3	1,390
Prior DP	896	74.5	220	18.3	73	6.1	14	1.2	87	7.2	1,203
Prior FP	17	81.0	1	4.8	3	14.3	0	0.0	3	14.3	21
Prior DP&FP	130	78.3	25	15.1	11	6.6	0	0.0	11	6.6	166
2015/16											
Without DP/FP	2,720	58.8	1,413	30.5	411	8.9	83	1.8	494	10.7	4,627
With DP/FP	1,060	76.1	255	18.3	70	5.0	8	0.6	78	5.6	1,393
Prior DP	927	75.6	231	18.8	62	5.1	7	0.6	69	5.6	1,227
Prior FP	13	76.5	3	17.6	0	0.0	1	5.9	1	5.9	17
Prior DP&FP	120	80.5	21	14.1	8	5.4	0	0.0	8	5.4	149
2016/17											
Without DP/FP	2,736	63.7	1,176	27.4	317	7.4	65	1.5	382	8.9	4,294
With DP/FP	1,053	77.4	241	17.7	57	4.2	10	0.7	67	4.9	1,361
Prior DP	943	77.2	220	18.0	52	4.3	7	0.6	59	4.8	1,222
Prior FP	13	86.7	1	6.7	1	6.7	0	0.0	1	6.7	15
Prior DP&FP	97	78.2	20	16.1	4	3.2	3	2.4	7	5.6	124
2017/18											
Without DP/FP	2,470	63.1	1,071	27.4	326	8.3	46	1.2	372	9.5	3,913
With DP/FP	1,075	78.3	236	17.2	58	4.2	4	0.3	62	4.5	1,373
Prior DP	951	77.1	223	18.1	57	4.6	2	0.2	59	4.8	1,233
Prior FP	9	81.8	2	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11
Prior DP&FP	115	89.1	11	8.5	1	0.8	2	1.6	3	2.3	129

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Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission

Table 153. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence for Federal Offenders (as of March 31, 2018)

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	420	10.9	652	16.9	1,072	27.8
1993/94	3,997	469	11.7	643	16.1	1,112	27.8
1994/95	4,430	490	11.1	756	17.1	1,246	28.1
1995/96	4,674	565	12.1	742	15.9	1,307	28.0
1996/97	4,647	587	12.6	733	15.8	1,320	28.4
1997/98	4,565	527	11.5	732	16.0	1,259	27.6
1998/99	4,479	515	11.5	695	15.5	1,210	27.0
1999/00	4,316	520	12.0	634	14.7	1,154	26.7
2000/01	4,533	544	12.0	670	14.8	1,214	26.8
2001/02	4,582	562	12.3	626	13.7	1,188	25.9
2002/03	4,554	601	13.2	667	14.6	1,268	27.8
2003/04	4,430	566	12.8	662	14.9	1,228	27.7
2004/05	4,451	564	12.7	673	15.1	1,237	27.8
2005/06	4,501	613	13.6	630	14.0	1,243	27.6
2006/07	4,528	632	14.0	606	13.4	1,238	27.3
2007/08	4,671	578	12.4	655	14.0	1,233	26.4
2008/09	4,810	533	11.1	564	11.7	1,097	22.8
2009/10	4,990	532	10.7	525	10.5	1,057	21.2
2010/11	4,763	493	10.4	451	9.5	944	19.8
2011/12	4,747	411	8.7	437	9.2	848	17.9
2012/13	4,999	391	7.8	402	8.0	793	15.9
2013/14	4,851	346	7.1	340	7.0	686	14.1
2014/15	4,799	287	6.0	282	5.9	569	11.9
2015/16	4,814	154	3.2	213	4.4	367	7.6
2016/17	4,835	97	2.0	129	2.7	226	4.7
2017/18	4,746	42	0.9	24	0.5	66	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, 2018)

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	95	7.1	74	5.5	169	12.6
1993/94	1,474	132	9.0	89	6.0	221	15.0
1994/95	1,540	114	7.4	95	6.2	209	13.6
1995/96	1,497	111	7.4	78	5.2	189	12.6
1996/97	1,257	109	8.7	55	4.4	164	13.0
1997/98	1,201	59	4.9	40	3.3	99	8.2
1998/99	1,168	59	5.1	28	2.4	87	7.4
1999/00	1,225	70	5.7	42	3.4	112	9.1
2000/01	1,335	86	6.4	41	3.1	127	9.5
2001/02	1,325	84	6.3	35	2.6	119	9.0
2002/03	1,168	69	5.9	33	2.8	102	8.7
2003/04	1,048	62	5.9	19	1.8	81	7.7
2004/05	1,051	65	6.2	18	1.7	83	7.9
2005/06	985	62	6.3	21	2.1	83	8.4
2006/07	971	68	7.0	24	2.5	92	9.5
2007/08	996	56	5.6	17	1.7	73	7.3
2008/09	1,032	57	5.5	13	1.3	70	6.8
2009/10	992	43	4.3	11	1.1	54	5.4
2010/11	1,037	43	4.1	22	2.1	65	6.3
2011/12	1,033	36	3.5	9	0.9	45	4.4
2012/13	1,027	23	2.2	10	1.0	33	3.2
2013/14	829	17	2.1	9	1.1	26	3.1
2014/15	834	20	2.4	3	0.4	23	2.8
2015/16	859	4	0.5	4	0.5	8	0.9
2016/17	938	2	0.2	2	0.2	4	0.4
2017/18	1,061	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, 2018)

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	304	13.5	472	21.0	776	34.6
1994/95	2,514	353	14.0	538	21.4	891	35.4
1995/96	2,739	416	15.2	528	19.3	944	34.5
1996/97	2,935	446	15.2	571	19.5	1,017	34.7
1997/98	2,920	435	14.9	550	18.8	985	33.7
1998/99	2,944	435	14.8	561	19.1	996	33.8
1999/00	2,800	431	15.4	516	18.4	947	33.8
2000/01	2,961	437	14.8	563	19.0	1,000	33.8
2001/02	3,027	464	15.3	521	17.2	985	32.5
2002/03	3,150	516	16.4	558	17.7	1,074	34.1
2003/04	3,137	487	15.5	573	18.3	1,060	33.8
2004/05	3,160	477	15.1	585	18.5	1,062	33.6
2005/06	3,256	535	16.4	539	16.6	1,074	33.0
2006/07	3,292	539	16.4	518	15.7	1,057	32.1
2007/08	3,417	503	14.7	578	16.9	1,081	31.6
2008/09	3,538	467	13.2	487	13.8	954	27.0
2009/10	3,755	473	12.6	463	12.3	936	24.9
2010/11	3,480	441	12.7	386	11.1	827	23.8
2011/12	3,477	361	10.4	387	11.1	748	21.5
2012/13	3,734	350	9.4	355	9.5	705	18.9
2013/14	3,789	321	8.5	304	8.0	625	16.5
2014/15	3,747	256	6.8	256	6.8	512	13.7
2015/16	3,742	149	4.0	188	5.0	337	9.0
2016/17	3,746	95	2.5	108	2.9	203	5.4
2017/18	3,496	40	1.1	14	0.4	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, 2018)

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	73	13.0	179	31.8	252	44.8
1993/94	277	33	11.9	82	29.6	115	41.5
1994/95	376	23	6.1	123	32.7	146	38.8
1995/96	438	38	8.7	136	31.1	174	39.7
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	76	26.1	95	32.6
2000/01	237	21	8.9	66	27.8	87	36.7
2001/02	230	14	6.1	70	30.4	84	36.5
2002/03	236	16	6.8	76	32.2	92	39.0
2003/04	245	17	6.9	70	28.6	87	35.5
2004/05	240	22	9.2	70	29.2	92	38.3
2005/06	260	16	6.2	70	26.9	86	33.1
2006/07	265	25	9.4	64	24.2	89	33.6
2007/08	258	19	7.4	60	23.3	79	30.6
2008/09	240	9	3.8	64	26.7	73	30.4
2009/10	243	16	6.6	51	21.0	67	27.6
2010/11	246	9	3.7	43	17.5	52	21.1
2011/12	237	14	5.9	41	17.3	55	23.2
2012/13	238	18	7.6	37	15.5	55	23.1
2013/14	233	8	3.4	27	11.6	35	15.0
2014/15	218	11	5.0	23	10.6	34	15.6
2015/16	213	1	0.5	21	9.9	22	10.3
2016/17	151	0	0.0	19	12.6	19	12.6
2017/18	189	2	1.1	10	5.3	12	6.3

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, 2018)

Year of Completion	Schedule I-Sex	Schedule I-Non-Sex	Schedule II	Non-Scheduled
1992/93	9.0	11.9	12.6	15.5
1993/94	7.9	17.5	12.1	19.2
1994/95	8.0	13.0	12.1	19.6
1995/96	8.4	13.3	10.8	16.0
1996/97	7.0	13.2	13.6	15.0
1997/98	3.8	8.6	8.8	9.0
1998/99	2.8	8.1	6.4	10.3
1999/00	2.9	12.3	7.5	11.0
2000/01	2.5	8.2	9.0	16.1
2001/02	2.4	7.5	8.4	14.9
2002/03	6.2	7.6	9.1	10.5
2003/04	2.1	7.1	6.9	12.7
2004/05	3.2	7.7	6.5	12.5
2005/06	2.0	7.1	7.3	13.6
2006/07	2.9	8.0	9.0	12.8
2007/08	3.7	6.5	5.8	11.9
2008/09	1.5	3.6	6.7	11.0
2009/10	1.4	4.1	6.0	6.8
2010/11	1.5	6.9	4.9	10.0
2011/12	0.0	3.8	5.1	4.2
2012/13	1.4	4.0	2.7	4.3
2013/14	0.0	5.7	1.7	5.3
2014/15	0.0	3.1	3.2	2.3
2015/16	1.6	1.7	0.5	1.1
2016/17	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0
2017/18	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, 2018)

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	43.7
1994/95	18.8	36.6	31.9	44.1
1995/96	15.5	36.0	27.8	44.3
1996/97	13.3	36.3	30.3	46.0
1997/98	12.9	36.7	24.4	43.9
1998/99	14.1	34.9	33.0	45.6
1999/00	13.9	33.8	26.6	50.2
2000/01	16.0	35.3	24.6	47.3
2001/02	11.0	32.4	29.5	45.8
2002/03	14.7	34.6	27.8	45.5
2003/04	11.5	34.1	31.3	45.3
2004/05	12.8	33.8	28.6	44.6
2005/06	12.0	32.8	28.8	43.3
2006/07	13.1	31.0	28.0	42.7
2007/08	12.0	30.5	28.3	41.6
2008/09	10.1	25.9	19.9	37.6
2009/10	5.8	25.5	20.8	33.3
2010/11	5.9	23.2	21.0	35.0
2011/12	4.7	23.0	18.2	28.7
2012/13	6.8	20.1	15.7	24.7
2013/14	2.8	16.9	16.0	22.5
2014/15	4.9	14.5	11.0	19.1
2015/16	2.5	10.1	5.3	13.6
2016/17	1.1	5.7	4.4	7.9
2017/18	0.3	1.5	0.8	3.4

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.

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, 2018)

Year of Completion	Schedule I-Sex	Schedule I-Non-Sex	Schedule II*	Non-Scheduled*
1992/93	41.8	48.5	26.9	42.4
1993/94	27.2	50.0	25.0	54.0
1994/95	29.8	43.8	42.9	50.0
1995/96	32.6	39.5	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	25.7	37.0	100.0	53.3
2000/01	32.1	38.0	33.3	58.8
2001/02	25.7	41.3	33.3	70.6
2002/03	27.9	51.8	0.0	33.3
2003/04	28.4	40.9	50.0	35.7
2004/05	27.8	43.6	100.0	71.4
2005/06	18.8	40.5	50.0	48.1
2006/07	24.5	39.2	50.0	31.6
2007/08	17.3	41.8	20.0	30.3
2008/09	14.8	42.2	12.5	26.1
2009/10	15.6	36.6	0.0	36.8
2010/11	10.6	28.9	0.0	20.0
2011/12	9.2	31.5	33.3	25.0
2012/13	14.8	27.4	0.0	28.6
2013/14	9.9	17.4	28.6	15.4
2014/15	3.9	22.8	25.0	14.3
2015/16	8.3	13.1	0.0	0.0
2016/17	14.0	12.5	-	0.0
2017/18	5.2	6.7	0.0	11.1

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, 2018)

Year of Completion	Indigenous*	Asian*	Black*	White	Other*
1992/93	28.6	10.0	15.9	12.1	5.2
1993/94	22.7	12.5	10.6	14.9	11.1
1994/95	26.8	3.7	7.8	13.5	3.7
1995/96	21.1	4.5	7.8	13.3	0.0
1996/97	26.8	4.4	12.5	13.0	3.6
1997/98	12.7	6.8	6.9	8.6	2.9
1998/99	6.6	9.2	2.6	8.5	1.6
1999/00	19.3	7.2	5.2	9.3	3.9
2000/01	14.1	6.2	6.7	10.3	3.7
2001/02	8.3	10.3	6.1	9.8	2.7
2002/03	15.1	7.5	5.3	8.9	5.6
2003/04	15.4	2.7	4.0	7.9	6.6
2004/05	10.0	9.9	4.7	8.3	4.8
2005/06	12.8	6.1	6.8	9.2	1.3
2006/07	10.6	9.1	4.2	10.7	2.7
2007/08	12.6	4.3	4.2	7.7	3.3
2008/09	13.0	5.8	3.2	6.9	4.4
2009/10	6.0	3.9	4.0	6.2	1.4
2010/11	12.9	3.3	1.3	6.7	3.7
2011/12	8.3	1.0	2.2	5.2	0.0
2012/13	0.0	2.3	0.0	4.1	2.9
2013/14	10.3	2.6	0.0	2.9	1.8
2014/15	1.4	2.5	0.0	3.3	3.0
2015/16	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
2016/17	0.0	1.0	2.9	0.2	0.0
2017/18	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, 2018)

Year of Completion	Indigenous	Asian*	Black	White	Other*
1992/93	38.8	9.1	30.3	33.0	14.3
1993/94	40.1	0.0	34.3	33.7	32.1
1994/95	43.3	20.0	30.5	34.3	24.2
1995/96	41.4	29.2	27.9	34.1	17.5
1996/97	42.7	31.3	30.3	34.1	8.6
1997/98	38.9	7.5	25.9	34.4	18.8
1998/99	39.4	22.5	26.7	33.8	14.3
1999/00	38.0	19.0	24.7	34.6	11.4
2000/01	38.0	16.4	23.7	34.9	13.5
2001/02	37.6	23.6	29.9	32.0	19.0
2002/03	38.6	15.9	30.5	34.3	16.7
2003/04	42.8	23.3	30.9	32.4	20.0
2004/05	40.9	21.5	26.7	32.4	33.8
2005/06	40.8	23.8	26.6	32.0	18.7
2006/07	40.3	18.0	27.6	30.8	17.2
2007/08	38.5	16.7	25.7	30.4	31.6
2008/09	33.4	17.4	19.2	26.3	13.3
2009/10	30.8	14.1	17.1	24.7	14.5
2010/11	29.3	13.8	19.4	23.3	11.7
2011/12	28.6	14.6	19.0	19.8	17.4
2012/13	24.4	12.2	13.6	18.2	14.5
2013/14	20.7	6.1	14.6	16.1	10.6
2014/15	18.4	5.0	8.7	13.2	8.7
2015/16	13.2	7.7	4.5	8.3	4.6
2016/17	5.8	4.1	3.9	5.7	2.7
2017/18	2.3	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.6

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, 2018)

Year of Completion	Indigenous	Asian*	Black*	White	Other*
1992/93	51.0	0.0	42.9	43.3	0.0
1993/94	45.1	-	14.3	43.4	0.0
1994/95	48.6	50.0	26.3	36.1	14.3
1995/96	43.9	100.0	43.8	37.6	37.5
1996/97	42.6	100.0	30.0	26.5	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	35.7	30.4	11.1
2000/01	41.5	0.0	25.0	37.1	12.5
2001/02	47.7	66.7	36.4	31.7	22.2
2002/03	43.8	0.0	53.8	36.1	25.0
2003/04	47.4	28.6	28.6	31.2	20.0
2004/05	46.6	0.0	35.0	33.9	33.3
2005/06	45.8	50.0	37.5	26.9	16.7
2006/07	39.5	0.0	17.4	34.6	0.0
2007/08	43.8	50.0	30.0	24.8	33.3
2008/09	41.6	0.0	31.6	26.2	12.5
2009/10	34.3	-	37.5	22.2	9.1
2010/11	25.6	0.0	35.3	17.2	21.4
2011/12	26.5	0.0	25.0	20.7	0.0
2012/13	30.3	100.0	14.3	19.6	0.0
2013/14	18.9	0.0	4.5	14.8	9.1
2014/15	20.5	0.0	19.0	13.7	0.0
2015/16	13.0	0.0	16.7	8.2	0.0
2016/17	11.1	0.0	7.7	15.8	0.0
2017/18	5.6	0.0	5.9	6.7	12.5

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, 2018)

Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
1992/93	19.6	13.2	10.9	12.9	7.3
1993/94	18.9	18.2	11.4	17.4	5.4
1994/95	21.8	14.3	12.0	13.3	3.8
1995/96	18.0	14.3	9.4	12.3	10.1
1996/97	17.6	15.5	11.0	10.3	10.2
1997/98	13.6	8.9	5.3	9.7	4.7
1998/99	9.5	8.9	6.5	8.0	1.1
1999/00	14.6	10.6	5.7	8.8	8.0
2000/01	12.1	11.7	6.7	9.7	7.4
2001/02	9.2	9.4	8.4	10.6	3.7
2002/03	15.6	5.4	7.7	9.5	8.5
2003/04	8.9	8.9	6.0	8.9	4.8
2004/05	13.3	6.4	7.6	7.9	5.6
2005/06	9.3	9.2	7.6	9.4	5.3
2006/07	14.5	9.2	6.7	11.1	7.9
2007/08	11.5	6.8	5.8	7.7	6.1
2008/09	6.2	5.3	6.1	8.1	9.8
2009/10	6.9	6.8	4.7	3.9	5.6
2010/11	7.6	6.9	5.1	6.1	6.1
2011/12	6.1	5.7	2.9	2.6	5.9
2012/13	4.6	4.0	2.4	3.3	0.0
2013/14	4.6	2.5	2.1	3.9	1.5
2014/15	3.3	2.1	1.9	4.3	1.4
2015/16	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.9
2016/17	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
2017/18	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, 2018)

Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
1992/93	35.1	41.2	30.4	29.2	27.6
1993/94	37.9	41.5	31.1	29.3	31.0
1994/95	40.7	40.4	31.3	33.0	33.2
1995/96	43.9	39.8	26.9	33.3	30.2
1996/97	34.3	40.1	31.0	32.2	33.3
1997/98	35.0	39.4	28.4	31.9	32.3
1998/99	37.5	35.9	31.5	32.3	33.2
1999/00	40.7	34.6	29.6	33.7	35.2
2000/01	45.1	38.0	29.6	29.9	33.9
2001/02	36.2	36.3	31.5	28.2	33.5
2002/03	35.4	37.9	31.5	33.0	33.4
2003/04	36.4	32.4	33.4	32.8	37.9
2004/05	38.2	32.6	32.0	31.9	38.8
2005/06	34.8	34.3	31.8	33.1	31.5
2006/07	33.0	34.2	30.2	31.8	32.4
2007/08	35.7	33.5	28.3	31.3	32.7
2008/09	25.7	28.3	25.2	26.7	30.1
2009/10	31.9	24.7	22.7	24.3	25.0
2010/11	26.7	25.7	20.3	25.7	20.6
2011/12	24.1	22.6	20.1	21.5	20.2
2012/13	19.7	20.9	16.7	18.7	20.1
2013/14	20.1	17.1	14.4	17.5	14.0
2014/15	14.3	15.1	11.1	15.4	11.9
2015/16	10.5	10.0	7.1	9.7	7.9
2016/17	7.1	6.8	4.0	5.1	4.4
2017/18	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.7

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, 2018)

Year of Completion	Atlantic*	Quebec*	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific*
1992/93	51.2	54.7	45.2	43.4	32.3
1993/94	52.2	52.6	27.6	46.3	36.6
1994/95	41.9	53.0	27.4	44.7	30.8
1995/96	29.0	52.1	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	34.7	31.5	24.5
2000/01	50.0	45.5	26.8	42.7	27.8
2001/02	37.5	54.0	33.3	28.8	30.0
2002/03	36.4	57.1	33.8	37.3	36.4
2003/04	40.6	54.2	23.6	37.0	21.6
2004/05	29.4	41.4	29.0	50.0	29.6
2005/06	37.9	34.3	25.3	43.1	26.1
2006/07	39.3	30.2	35.3	32.8	31.3
2007/08	51.6	27.2	23.7	33.3	26.7
2008/09	20.0	31.0	27.7	38.2	27.6
2009/10	18.2	28.1	26.8	30.4	20.0
2010/11	28.6	20.3	21.5	20.8	17.2
2011/12	33.3	24.4	19.0	26.3	11.1
2012/13	52.9	19.7	13.7	28.2	12.5
2013/14	0.0	15.4	13.5	17.1	21.4
2014/15	10.5	14.0	18.5	20.8	6.5
2015/16	37.5	17.0	3.5	10.6	5.7
2016/17	11.1	17.0	5.6	17.1	5.6
2017/18	21.4	6.3	8.3	2.1	3.1

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.

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Conditional Release Openness and Accountability

Table 166. Contacts with Victims

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2017/18	2,250	7	5,536	17	15,448	46	4,971	15	5,165	15	33,370
5-year total	14,211	10	21,403	15	58,475	40	22,282	15	29,070	20	145,441

Table 167. Observers at Hearings

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2017/18	547	11	965	19	1,596	32	1,182	24	702	14	4,992
5-year total	2,385	11	5,600	25	7,021	32	4,134	19	2,973	13	22,113

Table 168. Hearings with Observers

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2017/18	237	11	475	23	547	26	538	26	278	13	2,075
5-year total	890	10	2,566	28	2,525	28	1,940	21	1,145	13	9,066

Table 169. Victims Speaking at Hearings

Type	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18
Hearings with presentations	112	127	137	140	140	142	128	171	149	181
Presentations	192	231	237	223	254	264	231	244	244	328
In person	181	210	211	195	229	242	203	216	212	280
By video conference	4	9	5	7	15	13	24	13	30	42
By teleconference	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audiotape	6	8	14	12	8	7	3	8	2	6
Videotape or DVD	1	4	5	7	2	2	1	7	-	-
Requested, but did not take place because of:	18	13	10	35	48	30	19	23	8	11
Offender	13	2	6	15	28	10	11	10	5	2
Victim	4	10	4	18	20	18	8	13	3	8
PBC	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Table 170. Victims Speaking at Hearings by Region in 2017/18

Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Hearings with presentations	10	60	43	34	34	181
Presentations	16	60	131	57	64	328
In person	16	50	97	54	63	280
By video conference	-	8	32	2	-	42
By teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audiotape	-	2	2	1	1	6
Videotape or DVD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Requested, but did not take place because of:	0	4	4	0	3	11
Offender	-	1	-	-	1	2
Victim	-	3	3	-	2	8
PBC	-	-	1	-	-	1
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major offence of victimization						
Aggravated assault	-	-	6	9	1	16
Assault	1	2	6	-	-	9
Assault causing bodily harm	-	1	4	-	-	5
Assault with a weapon	-	-	4	-	-	4
Attempted murder	-	2	3	-	2	7
Criminal negligence causing death	-	-	-	1	2	3
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	1	-	1	1	-	3
Forcible Confinement	-	-	2	-	-	2
Fraud	1	2	6	-	-	9
Impaired driving causing death	-	-	1	8	-	9
Impaired driving/Impaired driving causing bodily harm	-	3	-	-	-	3
Incest	1	2	-	-	-	3
Indecent assault	-	2	2	-	-	4
Manslaughter	6	-	34	12	3	55
Murder	-	14	27	10	50	101
Robbery	-	2	7	1	-	10
Sexual assault	2	23	19	10	5	59
Sexual exploitation	2	2	4	-	-	8
Sexual interference	2	1	3	4	-	10
Spousal abuse	-	1	-	-	-	1
Threats	-	1	1	-	-	2
Utter threats – death	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other	-	2	-	1	1	4

Table 171. Decisions Sent from the Decision Registry

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2017/18	480	10	1,579	31	828	16	755	15	1,397	28	5,039
5-year total	3,562	11	7,033	23	7,570	24	5,384	17	7,557	24	31,106

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Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations

Table 172. Pardon Applications Received and Accepted

Appl.	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12 ¹	17/18 ²
Received	16,912	16,958	27,946	26,519	30,398	35,784	32,106	31,965	28,814	5,200
Accepted	16,696	19,681	12,705	27,203	28,239	27,501	24,842	16,311	18,936	4,429
% accepted	99	116	45	103	93	77	77	51	66	85

¹ Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012 (C-10).

² Refers to pardon applications processed for residents of Ontario and British Columbia following the reversal of the amendments to the CRA by Supreme Court decisions in those provinces.

Table 173. Record Suspension Applications Received and Accepted

Applications	2011/12 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Received	1,035	19,526	14,253	12,415	12,384	11,563	9,461
Accepted	362	11,527	9,624	9,071	8,917	8,191	7,167 ²
% accepted	35	59	68	73	72	71	76

¹ Refers to record suspension applications received between March 13 and March 31, 2012.

² Includes 638 record suspension applications that were discontinued and reclassified as pardon applications for residents of Ontario and British Columbia following the reversal of the amendments to the CRA by Supreme Court decisions in those provinces.

Table 174. Pardons Granted/Issued and Denied

Decision	2011/12		2012/13 ¹		2013/14 ¹		2014/15 ¹		2015/16 ¹		2016/17 ¹		2017/18 ²	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	3,270	92	612	83	8,265	93	5,625	89	1,628	82	3,740	97	1,956	94
Denied	272	8	128	17	581	7	681	11	349	18	125	3	133	6
Total	3,542		740		8,846		6,306		1,977		3,865		2,089	

¹ Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012 (C-10).

² Refers to pardon applications processed for residents of Ontario and British Columbia following the reversal of the amendments to the CRA by Supreme Court decisions in those provinces.

Table 175. Record Suspensions Ordered and Refused

Decision	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Ordered	6,022	97	8,511	92	8,422	92	8,428	94	8,340	95	7,038	98
Refused	203	3	772	8	726	8	525	6	439	5	142	2
Total	6,225		9,283		9,148		8,953		8,779		7,180	

Table 176. Average Processing Times for Pardon Applications Accepted

Decision/Processing Time	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Applications accepted	-	-	-	-	5,067
Cases processed	8,846	6,306	1,977	3,865	2,089
Pardons granted/issued	8,265	5,625	1,628	3,740	1,956
Average processing time (months)	28.3	36.0	51.0	58.0	4.1
Pardons denied	581	681	349	125	133
Average processing time (months)	32.3	38.0	47.0	62.0	66.8

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	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Applications accepted	9,624	9,071	8,917	8,191	6,529
Cases processed	9,283	9,148	8,953	8,779	7,180
Record suspensions ordered	8,511	8,422	8,428	8,340	7,038
Average processing time-indictable offence (days)	262	246	282	330	351
Average processing time-summary offence (days)	75	133	151	150	162
Record suspensions refused	772	726	525	439	142
Average processing time (days)	226	262	242	424	454

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

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

Decision	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18
Revoked by PBC	123	194	71	1,129	987	669	438	670	501	85
Ceased to exist (RCMP authority)	543	681	1,043	883	698	579	574	630	771	676
Ceased to exist (PBC authority)	41	46	12	20	7	10	4	6	5	16
Total	707	921	1,126	2,032	1,692	1,258	1,016	1,306	1,277	777

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
2017/18	525,187	777	26,697	5.08

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

Table 180. Royal Prerogative of Mercy Requests

Year of Receipt	Received	Discontinued	Decisions Rendered
Date of Receipt Unknown	275	178	96
Before 1992/93	218	86	132
1992/93	1	1	-
1993/94	7	5	2
1994/95	22	14	8
1995/96	16	7	9
1996/97	27	20	7
1997/98	21	18	3
1998/99	51	31	20
1999/00	51	40	11
2000/01	27	27	-
2001/02	19	17	-
2002/03	14	14	-
2003/04	35	34	1
2004/05	27	24	3
2005/06	28	25	-
2006/07	17	17	-
2007/08	31	27	3
2008/09	26	23	2
2009/10	46	44	2
2010/11	38	36	2
2011/12	29	27	1
2012/13	44	34	-
2013/14	44	32	3
2014/15	37	22	-
2015/16	46	22	-
2016/17	36	13	-
2017/18	34	5	-

Note: Applicants may present more than one request per application. Excludes clemency granted to Habitual Offenders (2), as a result of the Self Defence Review (5) and Ordinary pardons granted to Wheat Farmers (10).

Table 181. Royal Prerogative of Mercy Decisions - Pardon

Year Decision Rendered	Conditional Pardon Prior to Eligibility under the CCRA		Conditional Pardon Prior to Eligibility under the CRA		Free Pardon (recognition of erroneous conviction)	
	Granted	Denied	Granted	Denied	Granted	Denied
Before 1992/93	15	20	74	40	2	1
1992/93	-	-	2	4	-	-
1993/94	-	-	-	1	-	-
1994/95	-	1	4	3	-	-
1995/96	-	-	4	4	-	-
1996/97	-	1	4	9	-	-
1997/98	-	-	1	4	-	-
1998/99	-	-	16	3	-	-
1999/00	-	-	13	2	-	-
2000/01	-	-	2	-	-	-
2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002/03	-	-	-	1	-	-
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004/05	-	-	-	1	-	-
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006/07	-	-	1	1	-	-
2007/08	-	-	2	-	-	-
2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009/10	-	-	1	-	-	-
2010/11	-	-	2	-	-	-
2011/12	-	-	2	2	-	-
2012/13	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013/14	-	-	-	1	-	-
2014/15	-	-	-	1	-	-
2015/16	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016/17	-	-	-	1	-	-
2017/18	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Excludes two cessations of conditional pardons granted prior to eligibility under the CCRA, six cessations of conditional pardons granted prior to eligibility under the CRA and five decisions related to amendments to conditional pardons granted prior to eligibility under the CCRA.

Table 182. Royal Prerogative of Mercy Decisions - Remissions and Relief from Prohibition

Year Decision Rendered	Remission of Sentence		Remission of Fine, Forfeiture, Estreated Bail and Pecuniary Penalties		Relief from Prohibition*	
	Granted	Denied	Granted	Denied	Granted	Denied
Before 1992	5	1	11	2	7	6
1992/93	-	-	-	1	-	-
1993/94	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994/95	-	-	-	2	1	-
1995/96	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996/97	-	-	1	-	-	-
1997/98	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998/99	1	1	2	-	-	-
1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001/02	-	-	-	1	-	-
2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008/09	-	-	-	1	-	-
2009/10	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010/11	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011/12	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012/13	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013/14	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014/15	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015/16	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016/17	-	-	-	-	1	-
2017/18	1	-	-	-	-	-

* Excludes requests for relief from driving prohibitions under the CCRA.

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Internal Services

Table 183. Expenditures by Program (in Millions)

Year	Conditional Release Decisions		Conditional Release Openness and Accountability		Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations		Internal Services		PBC Total
2013/14	\$36.6	73%	\$5.6	11%	\$2.8 ¹	6%	\$5.4	11%	\$50.4
2014/15	\$37.0	74%	\$5.7	11%	\$2.3 ²	5%	\$5.1	10%	\$50.1
2015/16	\$35.0	76%	\$3.8	8%	\$0.4 ³	1%	\$7.1	15%	\$46.3
2016/17	\$35.1	75%	\$3.9	8%	\$1.3 ⁴	3%	\$6.5	14%	\$46.8
2017/18	\$35.3	74%	\$4.3	9%	\$0.0	0%	\$8.1	17%	\$47.7

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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 184. Parole Board of Canada Staff Complement (as of March 31, 2018)

Region	Females	Males	Total Staff	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	90	43	133	49	84	121	91
Atlantic	33	2	35	16	19	23	66
Quebec	45	11	56	3	53	51	91
Ontario	52	7	59	56	3	5	8
Prairies	60	19	79	79	-	5	6
Pacific	38	4	42	41	1	1	2
Canada	318	86	404	244	160	206	51
	79%	21%	100%	60%	40%		

Note: Includes indeterminate and term employees.

Table 185. Parole Board of Canada Board Member Complement (as of April 9, 2018)

Region	Female	Male	Total	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	3	3	6	4	2	5	83
Atlantic	3	6	9	7	2	2	22
Quebec	5	8	13	1	12	7	54
Ontario	9	7	16	16	-	3	19
Prairies	10	7	17	17	-	-	-
Pacific	3	5	8	8	-	-	-
Canada	33	36	69	53	16	17	25
	48%	52%	100%	77%	23%		

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Endnotes

ⁱ 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.

ⁱⁱ *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, 1992, c.20, s.102; 1995, c.42, s.27 (f).

ⁱⁱⁱ Among other end results, successful completion includes cases where the offender died.

^{iv} 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.