



Parole Board
of Canada

Commission des libérations
conditionnelles du Canada

PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT

2019-2020





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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>
CSC	Correctional Service of Canada
DO	Dangerous Offender
DP	Day Parole
EAH	Elder-Assisted Hearing
ETA	Escorted Temporary Absence
FP	Full Parole
IDS	Integrated Decision System
LTSO	Long-Term Supervision Order
OMS	Offender Management System
PARSS	Pardon and Record Suspension 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 IDS and OMS.
- Record suspension and the clemency information was extracted from PARSS and clemency tracking system.
- 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 12, 2020, to ensure all year-end data had been entered into IDS and OMS. Record suspension, clemency, financial and human resources data was extracted on a similar year end date.

In order to accommodate sex- and gender-diverse Canadians, the Treasury Board Secretariat of Canada and the Department of Justice are implementing a government-wide policy to modernize sex and gender information practices and to begin offering at least three gender options on all practices, databases and products. Information contained within this report includes gender data sourced from forms or databases outside of the PBC that may be more closely aligned to sex at birth as work to update gender collection practices is under development across government.



HIGHLIGHTS 2019-2020

1.4% decrease in the federal offender population (the federal incarcerated population decreased 1.9% (to 13,221), while the federal conditional release population decreased 0.8% (to 10,154).

15,174 reviews conducted by the Board, a decrease of 4% compared to the previous year. The number of federal reviews decreased 3% (to 14,686), and the number of provincial reviews decreased 20% (to 488). Federal pre-release reviews for discretionary release increased 3% (to 6,667).

5,405 day parole release decisions rendered by the Board. The number of federal day parole release decisions decreased 5% (to 5,083), and the number of provincial day parole release decisions decreased 19% (to 322).

80% grant rate of federal day parole, the same as in 2018-19.

52% grant rate of provincial day parole, a decrease of eight percentage points compared to 2018-19.

4,254 full parole release decisions rendered by the Board. The number of federal full parole release decisions decreased 6% (to 3,994), and the number of provincial full parole release decisions decreased 14% (to 260) compared to 2018-19.

41% grant rate of federal full parole, a two percentage point increase compared to 2018-19.

39% grant rate of provincial full parole, a five percentage point increase compared to 2018-19.

1,905 residency conditions imposed on statutory release, an increase of 1% compared to 2018-19.

514 offenders on long-term supervision in the community (as of April 12, 2020).

99% of federal day parole supervision periods completed without reoffending, the same as in 2018-19.

0.1% the rate of violent reoffending of federal day parole supervision periods in 2019-20.

98% of federal full parole supervision periods (for offenders serving determinate sentences) completed without reoffending, a one percentage point increase compared to 2018-19.

0.3% the rate of violent reoffending of federal full parole supervision periods in 2019-20.

92% of statutory release supervision periods completed without reoffending, a two percentage points increase compared to 2018-19.

1.1% the rate of violent reoffending on statutory release supervision periods in 2019-20.

31,587 PBC contacts with victims, a decrease of 5% compared to 2018-19.

4,998 observers at 2,095 PBC hearings, a decrease of 1% compared to 2018-19.

319 statements made by victims at 205 PBC hearings, an 11% increase compared to 2018-19.

6,970 decisions sent from the decision registry, an increase of 31% compared to 2018-19.

4,919 pardon decisions rendered by the Board: 96% pardons granted/issued.

5,496 record suspension decisions rendered by the Board: 96% record suspensions ordered.

150 clemency cases being processed as of March 31, 2020.



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 at the end of section.

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 most significant legislative initiative for the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) in 2019-20 introduced a new class of record suspensions to the Record Suspension Program under the PBC's jurisdiction. Parliament also adopted one bill that amended the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (CCRA) and there were two court decisions with cases of significant impact on the Board.

Legislative and Policy Changes

Over the course of 2019-20, Parliament adopted two bills of relevance to the PBC, the most pertinent of which introduced a new class of record suspensions to the PBC's operations.

On August 1, 2019, [Bill C-93](#) (*An Act to provide no-cost, expedited record suspensions for simple possession of cannabis*) came into force amending the *Criminal Records Act*. The amended legislation allows individuals previously convicted of only simple possession of cannabis who have satisfied their sentence (excluding payment of fines and victim surcharges) to apply to the PBC for a record suspension with no application fee or wait period.

[Bill C-83](#) (*An Act to amend the Corrections and Conditional Release Act and another Act*), came into force on June 21, 2019. As it relates to the PBC, Bill C-83 broadened the scope of victims who can listen to an audio recording of a parole hearing to include those who attended the hearing. The legislation also introduced a new privacy criterion for applying exemptions to those who can listen to an audio recording of a hearing, and amended various terminology in the CCRA, notably replacing references to 'Aboriginal' with 'Indigenous'.

In addition, there were two court decisions of significance that impacted the PBC's conditional release and record suspension programs.

The Supreme Court of Canada (SCC) released its decision in the matter of Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration) v. Vavilov (*Vavilov*) on December 19, 2019. The SCC clarified the standard of review to be applied by courts in the review of administrative decisions. The presumptive standard of review, including for review of PBC decisions, is reasonableness, which means that deference is owed to the administrative decision-maker, and the reviewing court will determine whether the decision falls within a range of reasonable outcomes. A reasonable decision is one that is based on an internally coherent and rational chain of analysis and that is justified in relation to the relevant facts and law. The presumption of reasonableness can be rebutted in two types of situations. First, where the legislature has indicated that it intends a different standard to apply. Second, where the rule of law requires that the standard of correctness be applied. This will be the case for certain categories of legal questions, such as constitutional questions and general questions of law of central importance to the legal system as a whole.

On March 19, 2020, the Federal Court of Canada released its decision in [P.H. v. Canada \(Attorney General\)](#) (*P.H.*). This case challenged the constitutional validity of applying the changes made to the *Criminal Records Act* (CRA) in 2010 and 2012 retrospectively to applicants who committed their offence(s) prior to the 2010 and 2012 amendments. The Court declared transitional provisions, section 10 of the *Limiting Pardons of Serious Crimes Act* and section 161 of the *Safe*



Streets and Communities Act, contrary to sections 11(h) and 11(i) of the *Charter* in their retrospective application.

Implications for the Board

Bill C-93 necessitated the development, preparation and implementation of the cannabis record suspension program. The record suspension workload now includes the processing of applications for cannabis record suspensions. Applications are processed on an expedited basis and for eligible applicants, record suspensions for simple possession of cannabis are administratively ordered by PBC staff members. The PBC received and processed 436 cannabis record suspension applications in 2019-20.

Further to the *P.H.* court decision, effective March 19, 2020, applications for record suspensions are processed against the eligibility and decision-making criteria contained in the CRA as it read at the time of commission of the first offence. The decision in *P.H.*, together with the coming into force of Bill C-93 has significantly impacted the PBC's record suspension workload, as it is now necessary to process applications against four legislative schemes.

Operations relating to conditional release were impacted with the coming into force of Bill C-83, as updates to policy and procedures were required. The new provision resulted in a small increase in the number of victim requests to access an audio recording of a hearing, as victims who were previously unable to request access are now able to do so. The privacy criterion introduced requires the PBC to further assess whether to limit access in order to protect any privacy interest that is not clearly outweighed by the interest of the victim to listen to the audio recording.

The *Vavilov* decision will have an ongoing impact on the PBC as it relates to its decision-making. The SCC emphasized the importance of robust reasons for decisions, and PBC decision-makers must clearly demonstrate that their decisions are justified, intelligible, and transparent.



Operational and Program Delivery Context

Offender Population

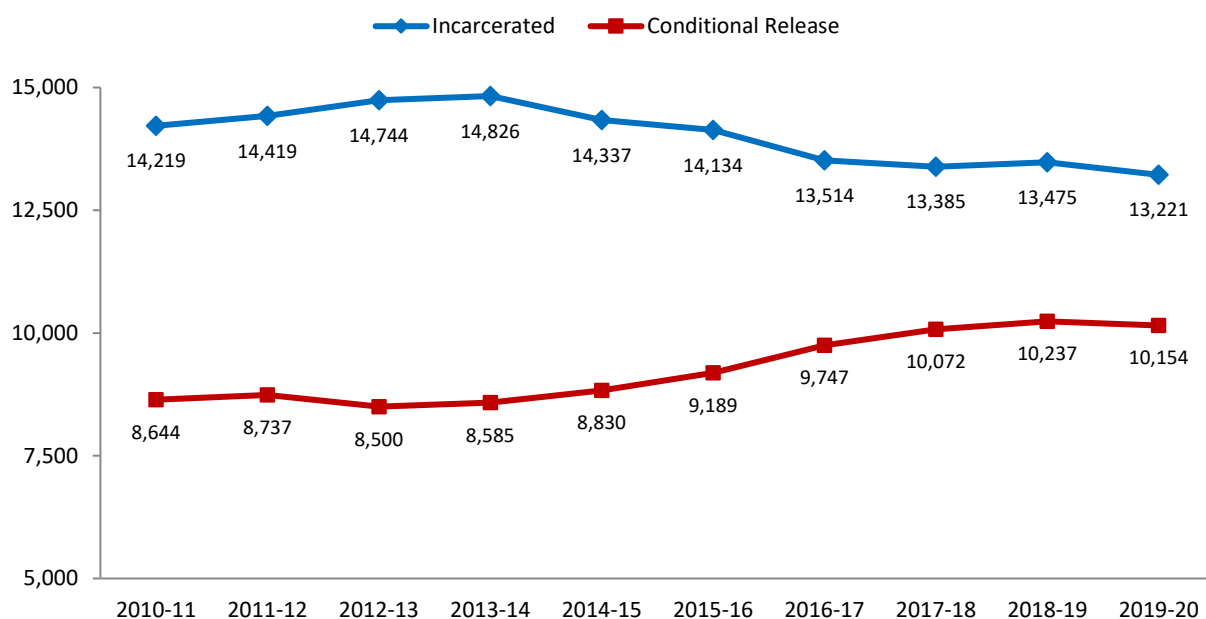
[Tables 1-24](#)

The Parole Board of Canada (PBC) and the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) 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



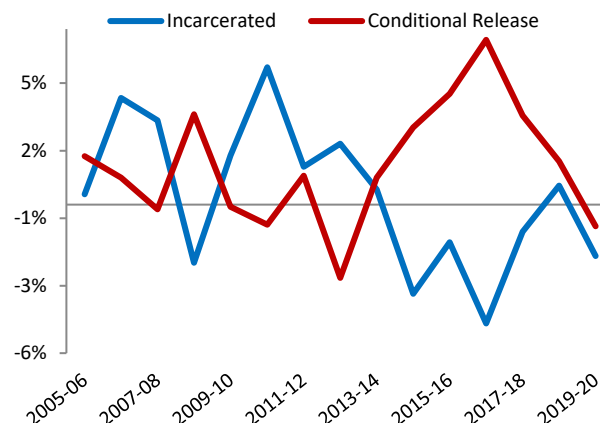
- On April 12, 2020, the total federal offender population decreased 1.4% compared to the previous year (the snapshot of April 7, 2019). The federal incarcerated offender population decreased 1.9%, while the federal conditional release population decreased 0.8%.

¹ Excluded from offender populations are escapees, those on bail and those who are unlawfully at large (UAL) from supervision. The tables provide information on exclusions for the most recent year where appropriate.



In 2011-12 and 2012-13, 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 violent offences were released on day and full parole. Combined, the increases in releases of these two offender groups resulted in five consecutive increases in the federal conditional release population between 2014-15 and 2018-19. However, the difference in the annual changes between the incarcerated and the conditional release population has been significantly smaller in 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Figure 2. Annual Changes in the Federal Offender Population



- The federal incarcerated offender population decreased in 2019-20 in the Atlantic (-1.0%), Quebec (-7.8%), Prairie (-1.3%) and Pacific (-4.5%) regions and increased in the Ontario (+3.0%) region when compared to the previous year.
- In 2019-20, the federal conditional release offender population decreased in the Atlantic (-1.7%) and Quebec (-5.4%) regions and increased in the Ontario (+0.3%), Prairie (+1.8%) and Pacific (+1.5%) 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 Atlantic region had the lowest proportion of offenders serving sentences for sex offences (10%), while the Quebec region reported the highest (14%). The Quebec and Ontario regions reported the lowest proportion of offenders serving sentences for violent offences (56%). The Pacific region reported the largest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for violent offences (70%) while reporting the lowest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (19%). The highest proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences was reported in the Ontario and Prairie regions (32%).

- Across Canada, the federal conditional release population decreased slightly (-0.8%) compared to 2018-19. The federal day parole (-9.3%) and statutory release (-1.4%) population decreased while the federal full parole (2.2%) and long-term supervision (5.3%) population increased.
- Decreases in the federal day parole population were reported in all regions in 2019-20. The Atlantic region reported the highest decrease in the federal day parole population (-27.0%) while reporting the highest increase in the federal full parole population (+9.1%). The federal full parole population decreased only in the Quebec region (-4.3%). The Quebec region accounted for the majority of the decrease in the statutory release population (-7.4%). Smaller decreases were reported in the Atlantic (-2.9%) and Prairie (-0.9%) regions, while the statutory release population increased in the Ontario (+3.2%) region and remained the same in the Pacific region.

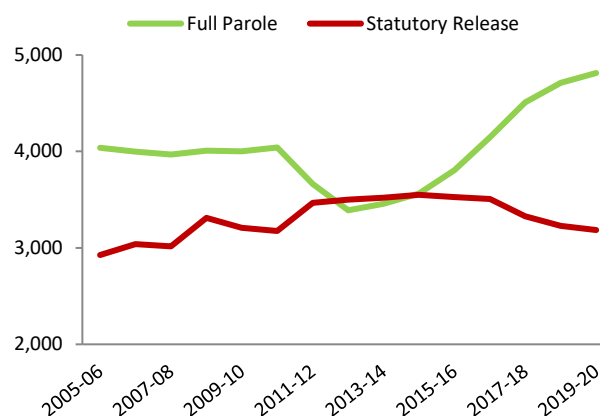


- As for the provincial conditional release population in 2019-20, it remained the same as last year (123). Fifty-one provincial offenders were on day parole, 71 were on full parole and one was on long-term supervision.

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 2019-20, federal full parolees accounted for 47% of the federal conditional release population compared to 31% of offenders on statutory release.

Figure 3. Federal Full Parole and Statutory Release Offender Populations



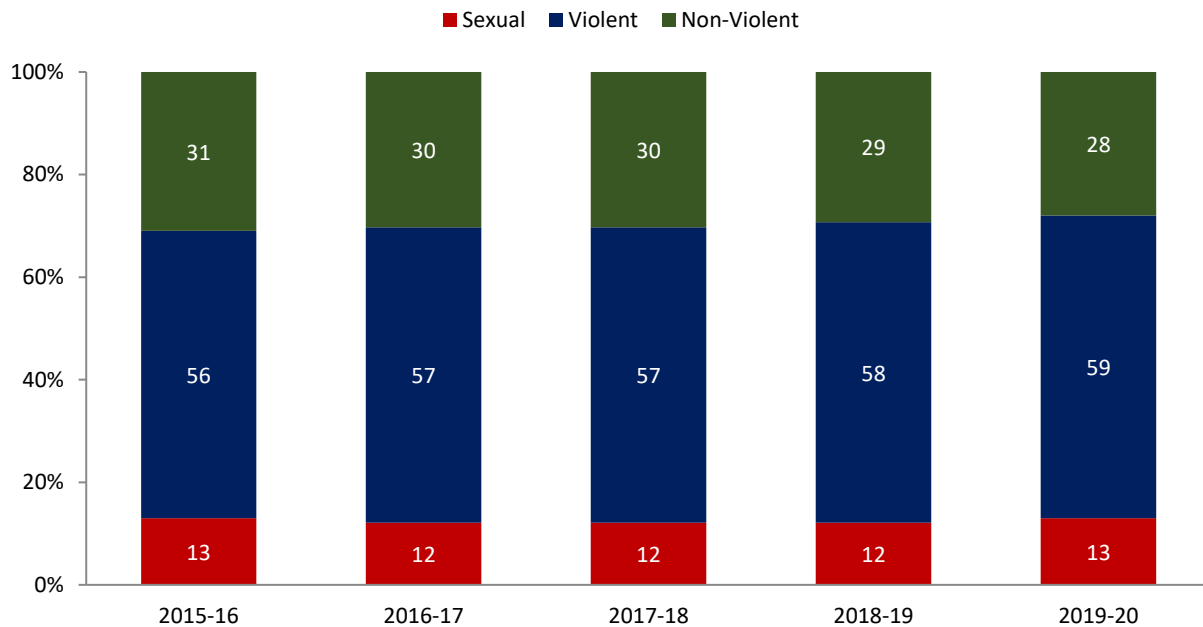
- The number of federal Indigenous inmates remained relatively stable in 2019-20 (two more offenders) as did their proportion (29%).
- By comparison, the number of federal Indigenous offenders on conditional release increased by 6% and their proportion increased to 20% as compared to 2018-19.
- In 2019-20, the highest proportion of Indigenous offenders was in the Prairie region; 52% of federal men inmates and 66% of federal women inmates in the Prairie region were Indigenous. By comparison, 38% of federal men offenders on conditional release and 51% of federal women offenders on conditional release in the Prairie region were Indigenous.
- Overall, federal men offenders represented 95% of the federal incarcerated population and 92% of the federal conditional release offender population in 2019-20.
- On April 12, 2020, 9,778 federal offenders on conditional release were serving their sentences in Canada, 374 had been deported and two had been extradited. Offenders who have been deported or extradited are listed as active offenders by CSC until sentence completion².

² If an offender who has been deported or extradited returns to Canada before their warrant expiry date, the offender must serve the remainder of their sentence.



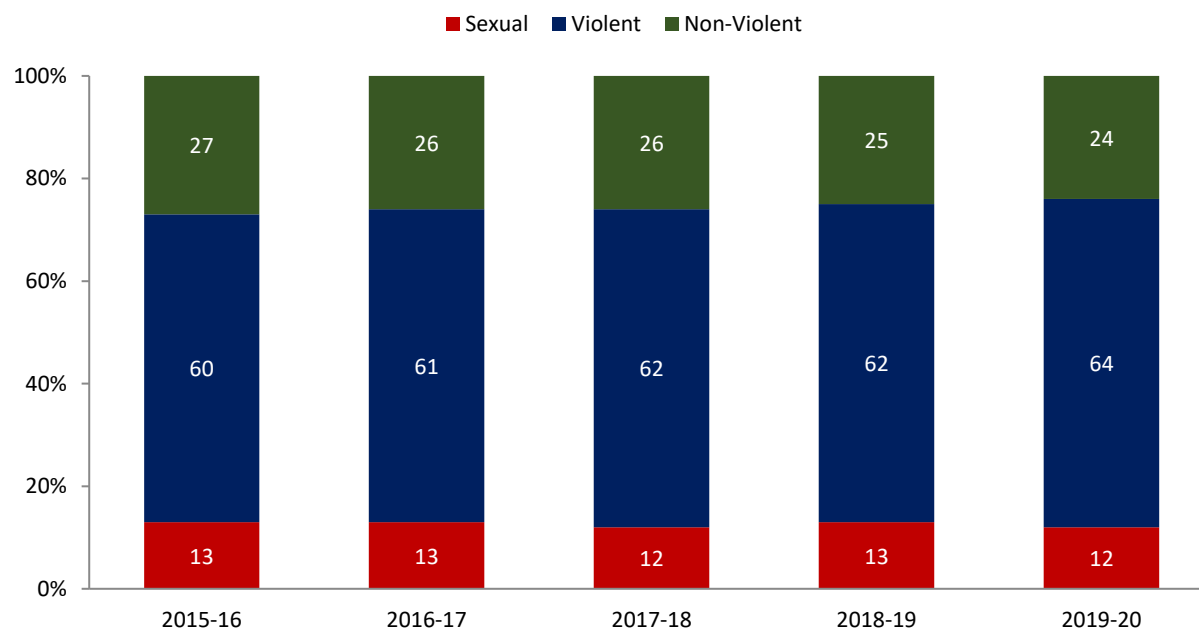
Federal Offender Profile

Figure 4. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population



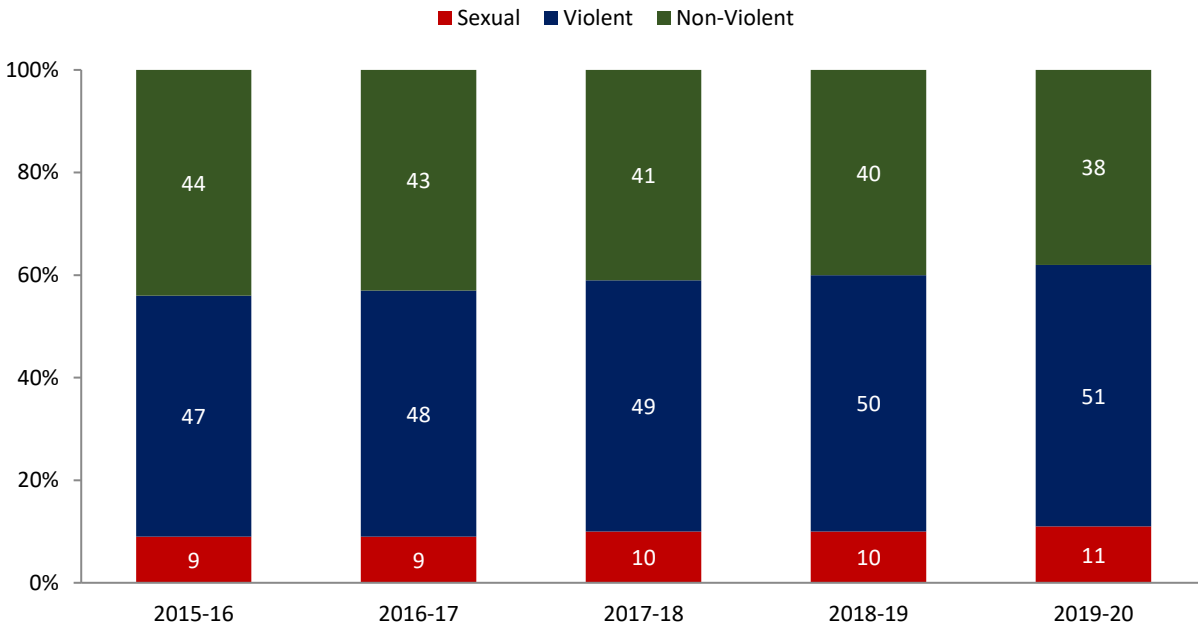
- On April 12, 2020, 13% of federal offenders were serving a sentence for a sexual offence, 59% were serving a sentence for a violent offence and 28% were serving a sentence for a non-violent offence.
- Compared to 2015-16, the proportion of federal offenders serving a sentence for a sexual offence remained relatively stable (-0.3%), the proportion increased 3.3% for offenders serving a sentence for a violent offence and decreased 2.9% for offenders serving a sentence for a non-violent offence.



Figure 5. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated Offender Population

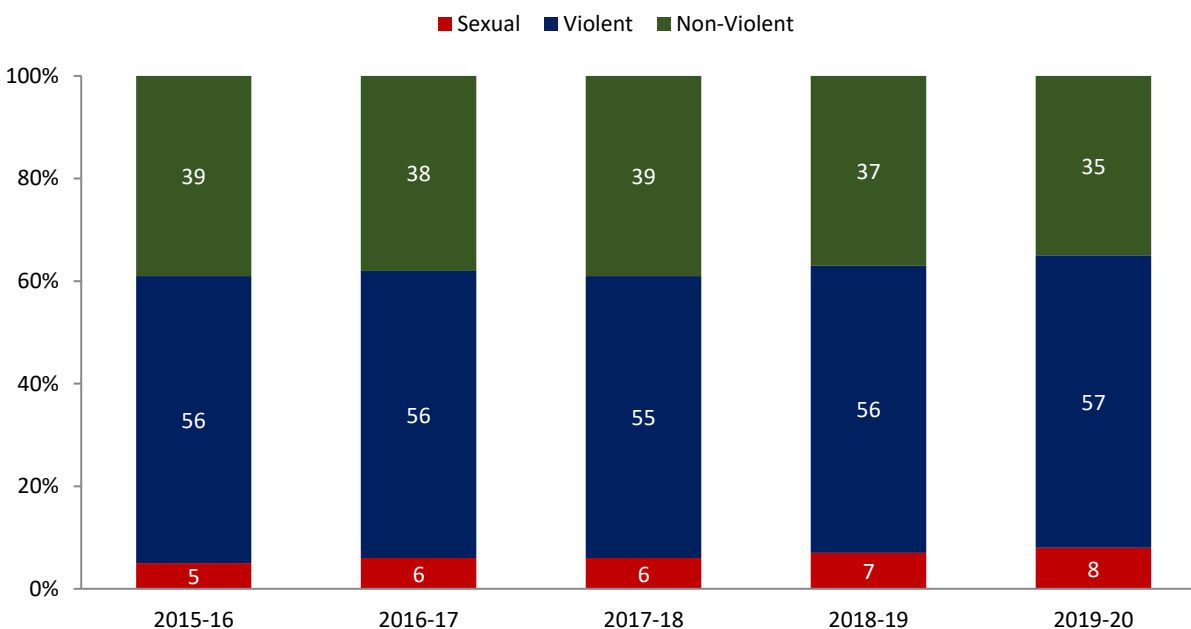
- On April 12, 2020, 12% of federal incarcerated offenders were serving a sentence for a sexual offence, 64% were serving a sentence for a violent offence and 24% were serving a sentence for a non-violent offence.
- Compared to 2015-16, the proportion of federal incarcerated offenders serving a sentence for a sexual offence decreased 1.2%, the proportion increased 4.5% for offenders serving a sentence for a violent offence while it decreased 3.4% for offenders serving a sentence for a non-violent offence.



Figure 6. Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population

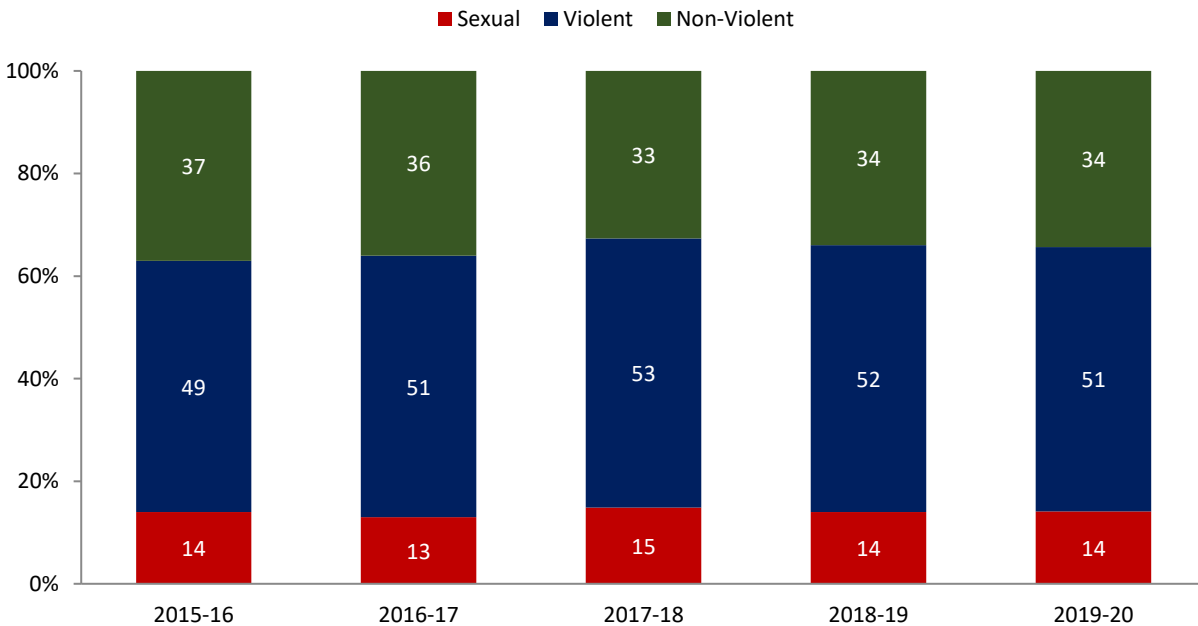
- On April 12, 2020, 11% of federal offenders on day parole were serving a sentence for a sexual offence, 51% were serving a sentence for a violent offence and 38% were serving a sentence for a non-violent offence.
- Compared to 2015-16, the proportion of federal offenders serving a sentence for a sexual offence on day parole increased 1.9%, the proportion increased 3.3% for offenders serving a sentence for a violent offence and decreased 5.2% for offenders serving a sentence for a non-violent offence.



Figure 7. Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population

- On April 12, 2020, 8% of federal offenders on full parole were serving a sentence for a sexual offence, 57% were serving a sentence for a violent offence and 35% were serving a sentence for a non-violent offence.
- Compared to 2015-16, the proportion of federal offenders serving a sentence for a sexual offence on full parole increased 3.1%, the proportion increased slightly (0.8%) for offenders serving a sentence for a violent offence and decreased 3.9% for offenders serving a sentence for a non-violent offence.



Figure 8. Offence Profile of the Federal Statutory Release Population

- On April 12, 2020, 14% of federal offenders on statutory release were serving a sentence for a sexual offence, 51% were serving a sentence for a violent offence and 34% were serving a sentence for a non-violent offence.
- Compared to 2015-16, the proportion of federal offenders serving a sentence for a sexual offence on statutory release remained relatively stable (+0.2%), the proportion increased 2.2% for offenders serving a sentence for a violent offence and decreased 2.4% for offenders serving a sentence for a non-violent offence.



Indigenous/Non-Indigenous Profile

Figure 9. Offence Profile of the Federal Indigenous Offender Population in 2019-20

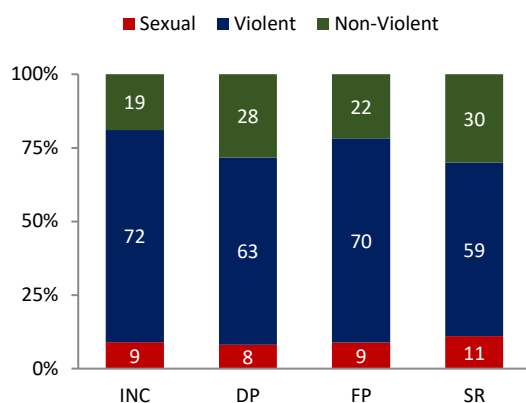
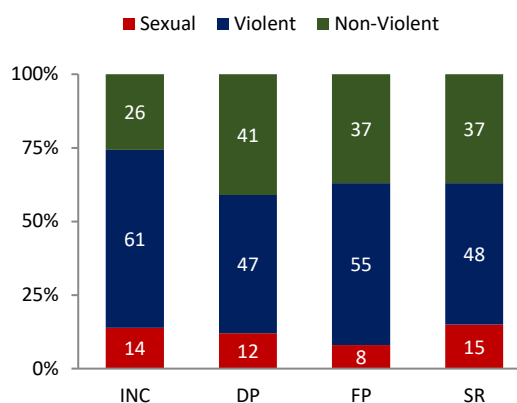


Figure 10. Offence Profile of the Federal non-Indigenous Offender Population in 2019-20



- In 2019-20, federal Indigenous offenders sentenced for a sexual offence or a non-violent offence were more likely to be serving their sentence on statutory release and those sentenced for a violent offence were more likely to be incarcerated.
- In 2019-20, federal non-Indigenous offenders sentenced for a sexual offence were more likely to be serving their sentence on statutory release, those sentenced for a violent offence were more likely to be incarcerated and those sentenced for a non-violent offence were more likely to be serving their sentence on day parole.
- In 2019-20, federal non-Indigenous offenders sentenced for a sexual offence were more likely to be incarcerated or to be serving their sentence on day parole or on statutory release compared to federal Indigenous offenders.
- In 2019-20, federal Indigenous offenders sentenced for a violent offence were more likely to be incarcerated or on any type of conditional release than federal non-Indigenous offenders.
- In 2019-20, federal non-Indigenous offenders sentenced for a non-violent offence were more likely to be incarcerated or on any type of conditional release compared to federal Indigenous offenders.



Gender Profile

Figure 11. Offence Profile of the Federal Men Offender Population in 2019-20

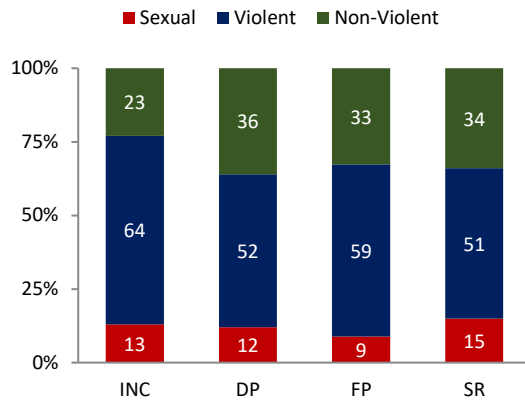
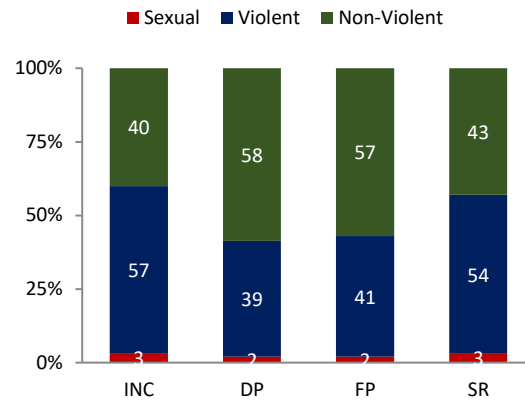


Figure 12. Offence Profile of the Federal Women Offender Population in 2019-20



- In 2019-20, men sentenced for a sexual offence were more likely to be serving their sentence on statutory release, those sentenced for a violent offence were more likely to be incarcerated and those sentenced for a non-violent offence were more likely to be serving their sentence on day parole.
- In 2019-20, women sentenced for a sexual offence were more likely to be incarcerated or to be serving their sentence on statutory release and those sentenced for a non-violent offence were more likely to be serving their sentence on day parole.
- Overall in 2019-20, men were more likely to be sentenced for a sexual offence and a violent offence compared to women. Although women sentenced for a violent offence were more likely to be serving their sentence on statutory release compared to men.
- In 2019-20, women sentenced for a non-violent offence were more likely to be incarcerated or on any type of conditional release compared to men.

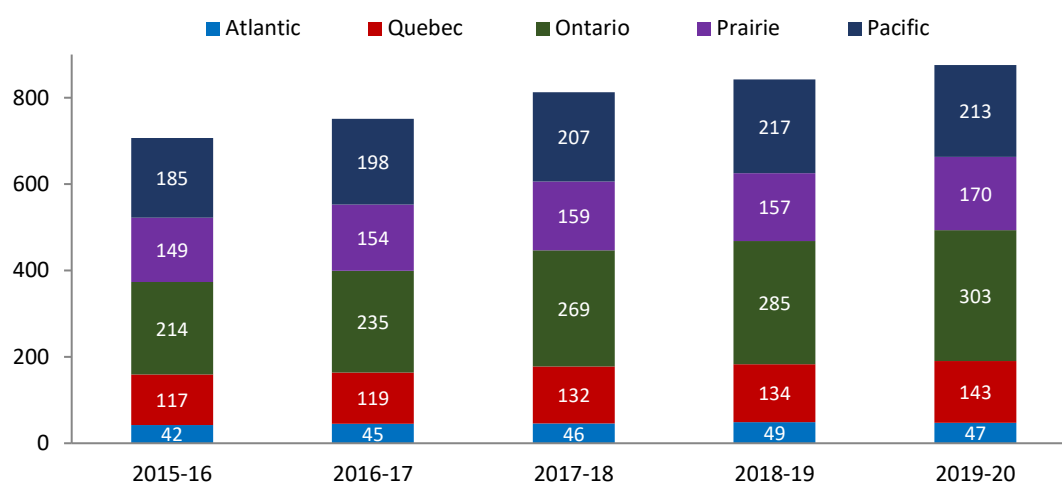


Dangerous Offender Designation

The Dangerous Offender provisions of the *Criminal Code* are intended to protect all Canadians from the most dangerous offenders serving sentences for violent or sexual offence. The court shall find an offender to be a dangerous offender if it is satisfied that the offence for which the offender is convicted is a primary designated offence for which it would be appropriate to impose a sentence of imprisonment of two years or more; that the offender was convicted previously at least twice of a primary designated offence and was sentenced to at least two years of imprisonment for each of those convictions. Therefore the conditions in section [753 \(1\)\(a\)](#) or [\(b\)](#) of the *Criminal Code*, as the case may be, are presumed to have been met³.

If the court finds an offender to be a dangerous offender, it shall impose a sentence of detention in a penitentiary for an indeterminate period, impose a sentence for the offence for which the offender has been convicted — which must be a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of two years — and order that the offender be subject to long-term supervision for a period that does not exceed 10 years or impose a sentence for the offence for which the offender has been convicted⁴.

Figure 13. The Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation



- The federal offender population with a dangerous offender (DO) designation has been constantly increasing in the last five years reaching 876 in 2019-20, which amounts to 3.7% of the total offender population.
- On April 12, 2020, of those offenders that had a DO designation, 741 were still incarcerated; 20 were on day parole, 33 were on full parole, 9 were on statutory release and 73 were on long-term supervision for a total of 135 offenders with a DO designation in the community.
- The federal offender population with a DO designation increased in 2019-20 in the Quebec (+9), Ontario (+18) and Prairie (+13) regions, and decreased in the Atlantic (-2) and Pacific (-4) regions.

³ *Criminal Code*, 1985, c. C-46, s. 753 (1.1).

⁴ *Criminal Code*, 1985, c. C-46, s. 753 (4)(a) (b) (c).



- On April 12, 2020, 51% of federal offenders with a DO designation were those sentenced for sexual offences, 43% were those sentenced for violent offences and 5% were those sentenced for non-violent offences.
- Thirty-five percent (35%) of federal offenders with a DO designation were Indigenous.
- Men offenders represented 99% of the federal offender population with a DO designation in 2019-20.
- The Board rendered 757 decisions for offenders that had a DO designation in 2019-20, an 8% decrease compared to the previous year.



Table 1. Federal Offender Population

Year	Incarcerated		Conditional Release		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	% change
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
2018-19	13,475	56.8	10,237	43.2	23,712	1.1
2019-20	13,221	56.6	10,154	43.4	23,375	-1.4

Note: Excluded as of April 12, 2020, were: escapees (120), those on bail (285), and UAL (466).

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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2018-19	2,210	9.3	5,345	22.5	6,555	27.6	6,131	25.9	3,471	14.6	23,712
2019-20	2,181	9.3	4,988	21.3	6,676	28.6	6,126	26.2	3,404	14.6	23,375

Note: Excluded as of April 12, 2020, were: escapees (2 Atlantic, 21 Quebec, 49 Ontario, 17 Prairies and 31 Pacific), those on bail (9 Atlantic, 60 Quebec, 170 Ontario, 34 Prairies and 12 Pacific), and UAL (30 Atlantic, 103 Quebec, 108 Ontario, 165 Prairies and 60 Pacific).

Table 3. Federal Incarcerated Population by Region

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2015-16	1,282	9.1	3,518	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
2018-19	1,265	9.4	2,739	20.3	3,689	27.4	3,782	28.1	2,000	14.8	13,475
2019-20	1,252	9.5	2,524	19.1	3,800	28.7	3,734	28.2	1,911	14.5	13,221

Table 4. Federal Incarcerated Population by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous

Year	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2015-16	3,630	25.7	10,504	74.3	14,134
2016-17	3,574	26.4	9,940	73.6	13,514
2017-18	3,657	27.3	9,728	72.7	13,385
2018-19	3,896	28.9	9,579	71.1	13,475
2019-20	3,898	29.5	9,323	70.5	13,221



Table 5. Federal Incarcerated Population by Gender

Year	Men		Women		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
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
2018-19	12,837	95.3	638	4.7	13,475
2019-20	12,570	95.1	648	4.9	13,221

Note: As of April 12, 2020, there were three offenders who identified as other gender.

Table 6. Federal Conditional Release Population

Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Long-term Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2010-11	1,128	13.0	4,040	46.7	3,176	36.7	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
2018-19	1,804	17.6	4,711	46.0	3,229	31.5	487	4.8	10,237
2019-20	1,637	16.1	4,813	47.4	3,185	31.4	513	5.1	10,154

Note 1: As of April 12, 2020, excluded UAL from supervision were 84 DP (4.9% of total DPs), 111 FP (2.3% of total FPs), 256 SR (7.4% of total SRs) and 15 LTS (2.8% of total LTSs).

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

Table 7. Federal Conditional Release Population by Region

Year	Supervision Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2018-19	Day parole	211	409	455	381	348	1,804
	Full parole	481	1,265	1,383	952	630	4,711
	Statutory Release	240	771	867	941	410	3,299
	Long-term supervision	13	161	161	75	77	487
	Total	945	2,606	2,866	2,349	1,471*	10,237
2019-20	Day parole	154	365	421	369	328	1,637
	Full parole	525	1,210	1,404	1,010	664	4,813
	Statutory Release	233	714	895	933	410	3,185
	Long-term supervision	17	175	156	80	85	513
	Total	929	2,464	2,876	2,392	1,493*	10,154

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

Note: Excluded as of April 12, 2020, were UAL (30 Atlantic, 103 Quebec, 108 Ontario, 165 Prairies and 60 Pacific).



Table 8. Federal Conditional Release Population by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous

Year	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2015-16	1,564	17.0	7,625	83.0	9,189
2016-17	1,700	17.4	8,047	82.6	9,747
2017-18	1,874	18.6	8,198	81.4	10,072
2018-19	1,941	19.0	8,296	81.0	10,237
2019-20	2,060	20.3	8,094	79.7	10,154

Table 9. Federal Conditional Release Population by Gender

Year	Men		Women		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
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
2018-19	9,432	92.1	805	7.9	10,237
2019-20	9,381	92.4	772	7.6	10,154

Note: As of April 12, 2020, there was one offender who identified as other gender.

Table 10. Provincial Conditional Release Population by Region

Year	Supervision Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2018-19	Day parole	8	-	-	16	30	54
	Full parole	20	1	-	20	28	69
	Long-term supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	28	1	-	36	58	123
2019-20	Day parole	7	-	-	14	30	51
	Full parole	17	-	-	28	26	71
	Long-term supervision	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Total	24	-	1	42	56	123

Note: Excluded as of April 12, 2020, were: UAL (2 Atlantic, 2 Prairies and 4 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	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Atlantic	2015-16	10	54	35
	2016-17	10	57	33
	2017-18	10	57	33
	2018-19	10	59	32
	2019-20	10	59	30
Quebec	2015-16	14	54	32
	2016-17	13	55	32
	2017-18	13	56	31
	2018-19	14	57	29
	2019-20	14	56	30
Ontario	2015-16	14	54	32
	2016-17	14	54	32
	2017-18	14	54	32
	2018-19	13	55	32
	2019-20	13	56	31
Prairies	2015-16	13	55	32
	2016-17	12	56	31
	2017-18	12	56	32
	2018-19	12	56	32
	2019-20	12	58	31
Pacific	2015-16	12	67	21
	2016-17	11	68	21
	2017-18	11	69	20
	2018-19	11	69	20
	2019-20	11	70	19

Table 12. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Population by Region in 2019-20 (%)

Region	Offender Population	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Atlantic	Incarcerated	10	66	24
	Conditional release	10	51	39
Quebec	Incarcerated	14	66	20
	Conditional release	15	47	38
Ontario	Incarcerated	14	60	27
	Conditional release	12	51	37
Prairies	Incarcerated	10	62	27
	Conditional release	13	50	37
Pacific	Incarcerated	12	72	15
	Conditional release	9	66	25



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

Supervision Type	Year	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Day parole	2015-16	9	47	44
	2016-17	9	48	43
	2017-18	10	49	41
	2018-19	10	50	40
	2019-20	11	51	38
Full parole	2015-16	5	56	39
	2016-17	6	56	38
	2017-18	6	55	39
	2018-19	7	56	37
	2019-20	8	57	35
Statutory release	2015-16	14	49	37
	2016-17	13	51	36
	2017-18	15	53	33
	2018-19	14	52	34
	2019-20	14	51	34
Long-term supervision	2015-16	67	32	1
	2016-17	65	33	2
	2017-18	63	35	2
	2018-19	62	37	2
	2019-20	58	40	3

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

Ind/N-Ind	Year	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Indigenous	2015-16	12	66	22
	2016-17	11	69	20
	2017-18	11	68	21
	2018-19	10	68	21
	2019-20	10	69	21
Non-Indigenous	2015-16	13	53	34
	2016-17	13	54	33
	2017-18	13	54	33
	2018-19	13	55	32
	2019-20	13	56	30

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

Gender	Year	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Men	2015-16	14	56	30
	2016-17	13	58	29
	2017-18	13	58	29
	2018-19	13	59	28
	2019-20	13	60	27
Women	2015-16	3	52	46
	2016-17	2	51	46
	2017-18	3	50	47
	2018-19	3	50	47
	2019-20	3	50	47

Note: As of April 12, 2020, there were four offenders who identified as other gender serving a sentence for violent offence.



Dangerous Offender Designation

Table 16. Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation

Year	Incarcerated		Conditional Release		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	% of Total Offender Population
2015-16	640	90.5	67	9.5	707	3.0
2016-17	673	89.6	78	10.4	751	3.2
2017-18	707	87.0	106	13.0	813	3.5
2018-19	726	86.2	116	13.8	842	3.6
2019-20	741	84.6	135	15.4	876	3.7

Note: Excluded as of April 12, 2020 were: escapees (4) and UAL (4).

Table 17. Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation by Region

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2015-16	42	5.9	117	16.5	214	30.3	149	21.1	185	26.2	707
2016-17	45	6.0	119	15.8	235	31.3	154	20.5	198	26.4	751
2017-18	46	5.7	132	16.2	269	33.1	159	19.6	207	25.5	813
2018-19	49	5.8	134	15.9	285	33.8	157	18.6	217	25.8	842
2019-20	47	5.4	143	16.3	303	34.6	170	19.4	213	24.3	876

Note: Excluded as of April 12, 2020 were: escapees (1 Quebec, 1 Ontario and 2 Pacific) and UAL (1 Ontario, 2 Prairies and 1 Pacific).

Table 18. Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous

Year	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2015-16	228	32.2	479	67.8	707
2016-17	251	33.4	500	66.6	751
2017-18	280	34.4	533	65.6	813
2018-19	288	34.2	554	65.8	842
2019-20	310	35.4	566	64.6	876

Table 19. Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation by Gender

Year	Men		Women		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2015-16	703	99.4	4	0.6	707
2016-17	744	99.1	7	0.9	751
2017-18	805	99.0	8	1.0	813
2018-19	832	98.8	10	1.2	842
2019-20	866	98.9	9	1.0	876

Note: As of April 12, 2020, there was one offender who identified as other gender.

Table 20. Federal Conditional Release Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation

Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Long-Term Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2015-16	14	20.9	25	37.3	4	6.0	24	35.8	67
2016-17	20	25.6	24	30.8	4	5.1	30	38.5	78
2017-18	20	18.9	27	25.5	11	10.4	48	45.3	106
2018-19	17	14.7	28	24.1	12	10.3	59	50.9	116
2019-20	20	14.8	33	24.4	9	6.7	73	54.1	135

Note: As of April 12, 2020, excluded UAL from supervision were one FP and three LTS.



Table 21. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation (%)

Year	Offender Population	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
2015-16	Incarcerated	58	36	6
	Conditional release	40	42	18
2016-17	Incarcerated	55	40	5
	Conditional release	45	38	17
2017-18	Incarcerated	54	40	6
	Conditional release	41	47	12
2018-19	Incarcerated	53	41	5
	Conditional release	38	53	9
2019-20	Incarcerated	53	42	5
	Conditional release	40	50	10

Table 22. Offence Profile of the Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (%)

Ind/N-Ind	Year	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Indigenous	2015-16	47	48	5
	2016-17	43	54	3
	2017-18	40	54	5
	2018-19	41	56	3
	2019-20	40	56	4
Non-Indigenous	2015-16	61	31	9
	2016-17	59	32	8
	2017-18	58	34	8
	2018-19	57	36	7
	2019-20	57	36	7

Table 23. Offence Profile of the Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation by Gender (%)

Gender	Year	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Men	2015-16	56	36	7
	2016-17	54	39	6
	2017-18	52	41	7
	2018-19	52	42	6
	2019-20	51	43	6
Women	2015-16	-	100	-
	2016-17	14	86	-
	2017-18	13	88	-
	2018-19	10	90	-
	2019-20	22	78	-

Note: As of April 12, 2020, there was one offender who identified as other gender serving a sentence for violent offence.

Table 24. Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation by Sentence Type

Year	Indeterminate		Determinate	
	#	%	#	%
2015-16	610	86.3	97	13.7
2016-17	637	84.8	114	15.2
2017-18	665	81.8	148	18.2
2018-19	676	80.3	166	19.7
2019-20	681	77.7	195	22.3



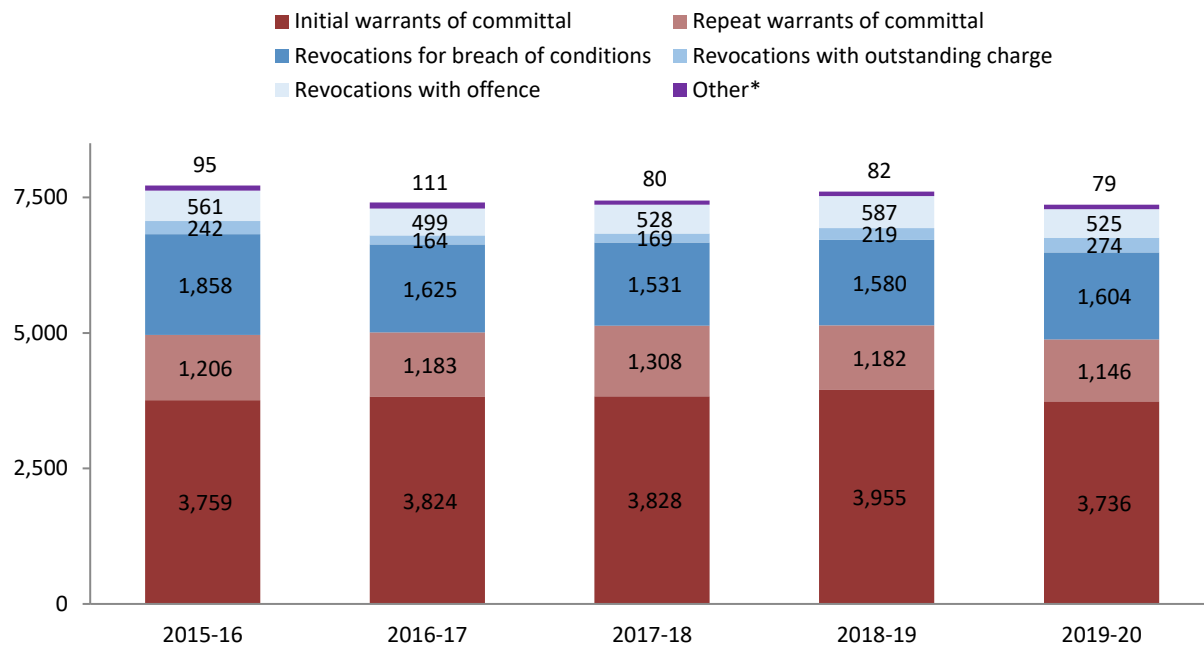
Federal Admissions

[Tables 25-32](#)

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 2019-20 decreased 3.2% (to 7,364).

Figure 14. 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 5.5% (to 3,736) in 2019-20, while federal admissions on repeat warrants of committal decreased 3.0% (to 1,146) compared to the previous year.
- Federal admissions due to revocations remained stable (+0.7%; to 2,403) in 2019-20.
- In 2019-20, federal admissions on warrants of committal increased in the Ontario (+6.1%) region and decreased in the Atlantic (-4.1%), Quebec (-18.7%), Prairie (-6.0%) and Pacific (-9.8%) regions. Federal admissions due to revocations increased in the Quebec (+5.2%), Ontario (+8.9%) and Pacific (+3.6%) regions and decreased in the Atlantic (-12.3%) and Prairie (-1.1%) regions.
- In the last five years (between 2015-16 and 2019-20), non-Indigenous offenders were the most likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal and Indigenous offenders were the most likely to be admitted on repeat warrants of committal and on all types of revocations.



- During the same time period, federal women offenders were more likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal and federal men 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 2019-20, there were no substantial changes in the proportions of admissions for offenders serving sentences for sexual offences. The proportion of federal admissions increased for offenders serving sentences for violent offences (+2.5%) and decreased for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (-1.9%) compared to 2018-19.
- The average age of a first-time federal offender admitted to custody has been relatively stable over the last five years. In 2019-20, 40% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal (first-time federal offenders) were for offenders between 18-29 years of age, and 31% were for offenders between 30-39 years of age.
- The majority of first-time Indigenous offenders admitted to federal custody over the last five years were between 18 and 29 years of age, accounting for 52% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal. By comparison, the proportion was 37% for non-Indigenous offenders. The proportion was the same between the two groups for offenders between 30 to 39 years of age (29%).



Table 25. Federal Admissions to Institutions

Admission Type		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal	Initial	3,759	49	3,824	52	3,828	51	3,955	52	3,736	51
	Repeat	1,206	16	1,183	16	1,308	18	1,182	15	1,146	16
	Subtotal	4,965	64	5,007	68	5,136	69	5,137	68	4,882	66
Revocation for breach of condition	Day parole	264	3	228	3	274	4	310	4	327	4
	Full parole	94	1	91	1	86	1	124	2	119	2
	Stat. release	1,500	19	1,306	18	1,171	16	1,146	15	1,158	16
Revocation with outstanding charge	Day parole	10	0	8	0	7	0	14	0	22	0
	Full parole	15	0	12	0	17	0	24	0	33	0
	Stat. release	217	3	144	2	145	2	181	2	219	3
Revocation with offence	Day parole	37	0	35	0	49	1	67	1	52	1
	Full parole	29	0	33	0	26	0	44	1	31	0
	Stat. release	494	6	431	6	453	6	476	6	442	6
	Subtotal	2,661	34	2,288	31	2,228	30	2,386	31	2,403	33
Other	Termination	3	0	3	0	4	0	2	0	2	0
	Transfer from foreign countries	26	0	63	1	26	0	14	0	15	0
	'Other'	66	1	45	1	50	1	66	1	62	1
	Subtotal	95	1	111	1	80	1	82	1	79	1
Total admissions		7,721		7,406		7,444		7,605		7,364	
Total offenders		7,543		7,288		7,323		7,456		7,221	

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 26. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Region

Region	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.
Atlantic	514	287	534	339	545	285	513	300	492	263
Quebec	1,152	476	1,072	422	1,078	420	986	405	802	426
Ontario	1,307	459	1,320	345	1,400	345	1,498	415	1,590	452
Prairies	1,632	1,102	1,693	911	1,740	956	1,771	1,046	1,665	1,034
Pacific	360	337	388	271	373	222	369	220	333	228
Canada	4,965	2,661	5,007	2,288	5,136	2,228	5,137	2,386	4,882	2,403

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

Table 27. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (between 2015-16 and 2019-20)

Admission Type	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (Initial)	4,599	42	14,503	55
Warrant of committal (Repeat)	1,937	17	4,088	15
Revocation for breach of condition	2,794	25	5,404	20
Revocation with outstanding charge	431	4	637	2
Revocation with offence	1,194	11	1,506	6
Other*	120	1	327	1
Total	11,075		26,465	

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



Table 28. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Gender (between 2015-16 and 2019-20)

Admission Type	Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (Initial)	17,293	50	1,809	64
Warrant of committal (Repeat)	5,828	17	197	7
Revocation for breach of condition	7,621	22	577	20
Revocation with outstanding charge	1,026	3	42	1
Revocation with offence	2,532	7	168	6
Other*	418	1	29	1
Total	34,718		2,822	

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

Table 29. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Offence Type

Offence Type	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sexual	779	10	880	12	794	11	912	12	843	11
Violent	3,566	46	3,385	46	3,580	48	3,612	47	3,680	50
Non-Violent	3,376	44	3,141	42	3,070	41	3,081	41	2,841	39
Total	7,721		7,406		7,444		7,605		7,364	

Table 30. Proportions of Admissions by Offence Type for Warrants of Committal and due to Revocations (%)

Offence Type	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	W.C.	Rev.	W.C.	Rev.	W.C.	Rev.	W.C.	Rev.	W.C.	Rev.
Sexual	12.1	6.4	13.8	8.0	12.8	5.9	13.8	8.0	13.7	7.0
Violent	41.6	54.7	42.3	53.9	43.8	58.2	43.5	56.0	46.5	56.9
Non-Violent	46.3	38.9	43.9	38.0	43.5	35.9	42.7	36.0	39.7	36.1
Total	4,965	2,661	5,007	2,288	5,136	2,228	5,137	2,386	4,882	2,403

Table 31. Age at Admission on Initial Warrants of Committal

Age Group	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	2	0	-	-	1	0	-	-	1	0
18-29	1,508	40	1,608	42	1,582	41	1,592	40	1,489	40
30-39	1,129	30	1,062	28	1,083	28	1,196	30	1,155	31
40-49	574	15	598	16	587	15	642	16	538	14
50-59	344	9	331	9	362	9	325	8	334	9
60-69	149	4	158	4	140	4	138	3	144	4
70-79	48	1	54	1	63	2	53	1	67	2
Over 80	5	0	13	0	10	0	9	0	8	0
Total	3,759		3,824		3,828		3,955		3,736	

Table 32. Average Age at Admission on Initial Warrants of Committal by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (between 2015-16 and 2019-20)

Age Group	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	#	%	#	%
Under 18	3	0	1	0
18-29	2,404	52	5,375	37
30-39	1,356	29	4,269	29
40-49	536	12	2,403	17
50-59	218	5	1,478	10
60-69	66	1	663	5
70-79	15	0	270	2
Over 80	1	0	44	0
Total	4,599		14,503	



Federal Releases

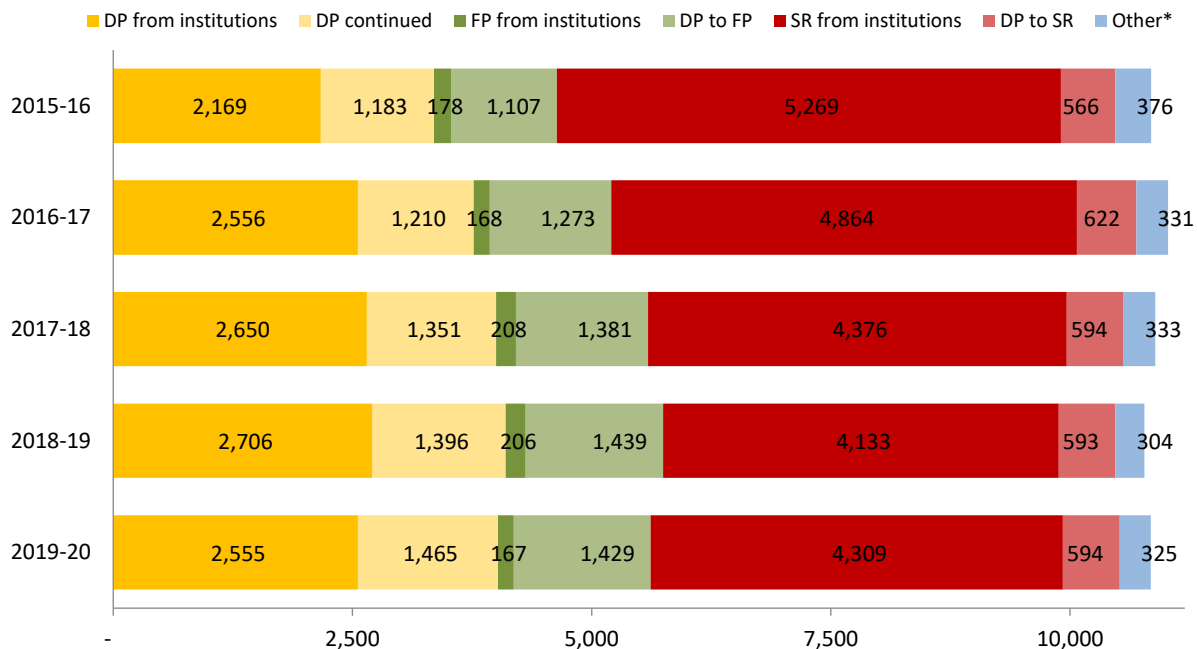
[Tables 33-41](#)

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, upon an offender's death, 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 15. 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 2019-20, federal releases directly from institutions remained relatively unchanged (7,322; one fewer) compared to the previous year. Graduations to subsequent federal supervision periods increased 2.0% (from 3,454 to 3,522).
- By region, federal releases directly from institutions decreased in the Atlantic (-6.3%), Quebec (-5.8%) and Pacific (-3.2%) regions and increased in the Ontario (+7.4%) and



Prairie (+2.2%) regions in 2019-20. Graduations to subsequent federal supervision periods increased in the Atlantic (+11.1%), Prairie (+4.1%) and Pacific (+7.2%) regions, while a decrease was reported in the Quebec (-3.9%) and Ontario (-1.5%) regions.

- Federal discretionary releases decreased in 2019-20 (day parole; -2.0% and full parole; -3.0%). Federal releases on statutory release increased by 3.7%.

Figure 16. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods (Violent Offenders)

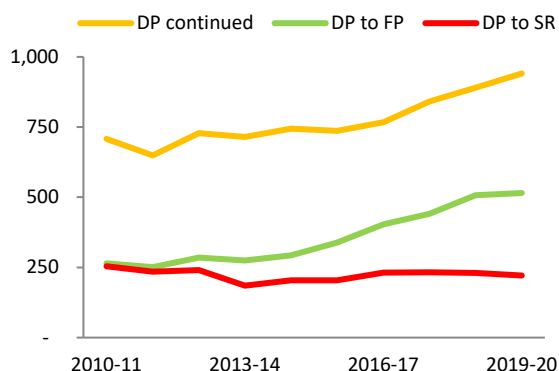
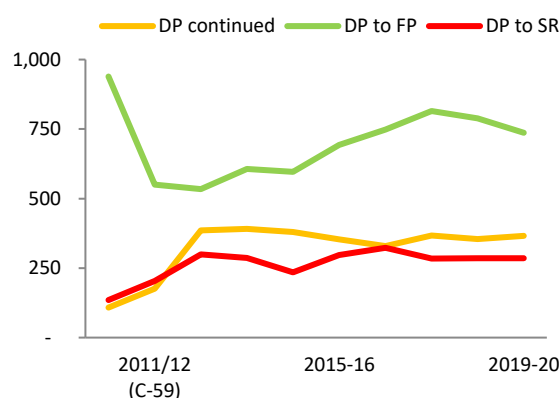


Figure 17. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods (Non-Violent Offenders)



The abolition of the APR process resulted in a significant increase of day parole continued and to a lesser extent in a decrease of graduations from day parole to full parole for non-violent offenders in 2011-12 and in 2012-13. However, the gap between the day parole continued and the graduations from day parole to full parole for these types of offenders has been generally increasing in the following years.

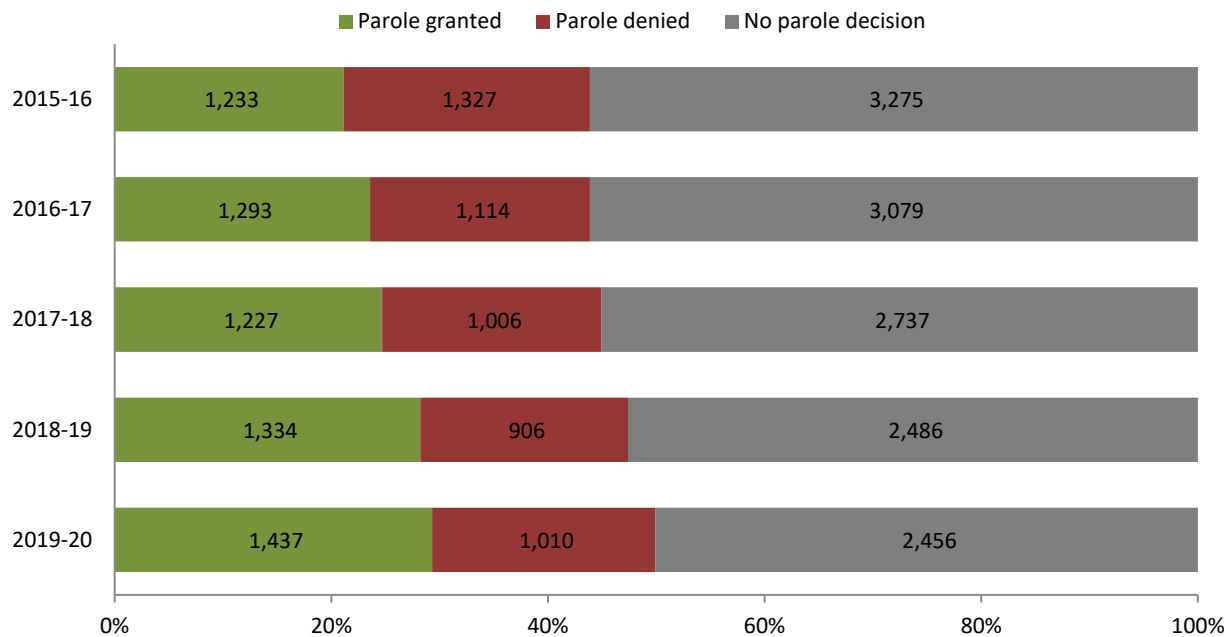
- Overall, violent offenders were more likely to continue their day parole supervision while non-violent offenders were more likely to graduate from day parole to full parole.
- In 2019-20, the number of day parole supervision periods that were continued increased 4.9%, there were no significant changes to graduations from day parole to full parole (-0.7%) and to graduations from day parole to statutory release (0.2%) when compared to the previous year.



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

- The proportion of federal releases to statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed increased from 21% in 2015-16 to 29% in 2019-20.
- The proportion of federal releases to statutory release where parole was previously denied/not directed decreased from 23% in 2015-16 to 21% in 2019-20.
- The proportion of federal releases to statutory release with no prior parole decision decreased from 56% in 2015-16 to 50% in 2019-20.

Figure 18. Federal Releases on Statutory Release in Relation to Prior Consideration for Parole



Between 2015-16 and 2019-20, the substantial increase in the proportion of releases on statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed was driven by offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (from 27% in 2015-16 to 39% in 2019-20).

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 sexual offences. The proportion decreased for offenders serving sentences for violent offences (from 59% to 57%) and for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (from 45% to 41%).

When looking at the numbers by Indigenous and non-Indigenous, 3 out of 5 Indigenous offenders and 2 out of 5 non-Indigenous offenders released on statutory release were not seen by the Board for a parole review in 2019-20.

- The proportion of federal releases at warrant expiry, as well as releases on long-term supervision at warrant expiry without a prior parole decision has increased to 87% from 82% in 2019-20 compared to the previous year.



- Overall, in 2019-20, a total of 6,817 (-0.7%) federal offenders were released from institutions and 2,833 (+2.2%) federal offenders graduated from one federal supervision period to another compared to the previous year.



Table 33. Federal Releases and Graduations

Release/Graduation Type	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
DP from institutions	2,169	20	2,556	23	2,650	24	2,706	25	2,555	24
DP continued	1,183	11	1,210	11	1,351	12	1,396	13	1,465	14
All day parole	3,352	31	3,766	34	4,001	37	4,102	38	4,020	37
FP from institutions	178	2	168	2	208	2	206	2	167	2
DP to FP	1,107	10	1,273	12	1,381	13	1,439	13	1,429	13
All full parole	1,285	12	1,441	13	1,589	15	1,645	15	1,596	15
SR from institutions	5,269	49	4,864	44	4,376	40	4,133	38	4,309	40
DP to SR	566	5	622	6	594	5	593	6	594	5
All statutory release	5,835	54	5,486	50	4,970	46	4,726	44	4,903	45
WED from institutions	176	2	155	1	149	1	122	1	100	1
WED to LTSO	51	0	31	0	49	0	43	0	47	0
Graduations to LTSO	31	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	34	0
All LTSO	82	1	57	1	75	1	69	1	81	1
Other*	118	1	119	1	109	1	113	1	144	1
Releases from institutions	7,961	73	7,893	72	7,541	69	7,323	68	7,322	68
Graduations	2,887	27	3,131	28	3,352	31	3,454	32	3,522	32
Offenders released from institutions	7,322		7,370		7,043		6,863		6,817	
Offenders who graduated from one supervision period to another or to LTSO	2,236		2,471		2,686		2,772		2,833	

* '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 34. Federal Releases from Institution by Region

Release Type	Region	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Day parole	Atlantic	382	382	401	399	369
	Quebec	512	733	624	634	573
	Ontario	483	534	679	639	630
	Prairies	548	613	653	706	697
	Pacific	244	294	293	328	286
	Canada	2,169	2,556	2,650	2,706	2,555
Full parole	Atlantic	8	5	9	12	15
	Quebec	32	20	25	22	15
	Ontario	91	84	79	55	52
	Prairies	32	40	77	99	71
	Pacific	15	19	18	18	14
	Canada	178	168	208	206	167
Statutory release	Atlantic	527	505	458	434	410
	Quebec	1,215	1,092	892	844	825
	Ontario	1,104	979	862	821	921
	Prairies	1,762	1,773	1,708	1,589	1,696
	Pacific	661	515	456	445	457
	Canada	5,269	4,864	4,376	4,133	4,309
Warrant expiry date	Atlantic	8	9	12	12	6
	Quebec	36	43	37	24	19
	Ontario	41	34	28	18	20
	Prairies	63	45	41	40	35
	Pacific	27	24	31	28	20
	Canada	176	155	149	122	100
Warrant expiry date to long-term supervision	Atlantic	-	2	2	1	4
	Quebec	16	14	12	16	19
	Ontario	17	7	21	11	10
	Prairies	7	3	7	12	7
	Pacific	11	5	7	3	7
	Canada	51	31	49	43	47
All releases from institutions	Atlantic	935	912	894	867	812
	Quebec	1,833	1,942	1,610	1,563	1,472
	Ontario	1,783	1,666	1,704	1,577	1,694
	Prairies	2,433	2,502	2,511	2,478	2,533
	Pacific	977	871	822	838	811
	Canada	7,961	7,893	7,541	7,323	7,322

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



Table 35. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods by Region

Graduation Type	Region	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Day parole continued	Atlantic	85	75	72	91	100
	Quebec	292	317	368	297	299
	Ontario	253	273	318	367	365
	Prairies	290	279	281	296	323
	Pacific	263	266	312	345	378
	Canada	1,183	1,210	1,351	1,396	1,465
Day parole to full parole	Atlantic	200	238	238	232	266
	Quebec	285	365	430	390	349
	Ontario	243	285	346	366	357
	Prairies	276	283	271	332	332
	Pacific	103	102	96	119	125
	Canada	1,107	1,273	1,381	1,439	1,429
Day parole to statutory release	Atlantic	80	60	44	44	40
	Quebec	126	188	165	148	159
	Ontario	135	146	150	146	142
	Prairies	161	141	149	167	172
	Pacific	64	87	86	88	81
	Canada	566	622	594	593	594
Graduations to long-term supervision	Atlantic	3	1	-	1	3
	Quebec	12	10	14	13	8
	Ontario	5	6	2	7	9
	Prairies	5	7	5	4	5
	Pacific	6	2	5	1	9
	Canada	31	26	26	26	34
All graduations	Atlantic	368	374	354	368	409
	Quebec	715	880	977	848	815
	Ontario	636	710	816	886	873
	Prairies	732	710	706	799	832
	Pacific	436	457	499	553	593
	Canada	2,887	3,131	3,352	3,454	3,522

Table 36. Federal Releases by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (between 2015-16 and 2019-20)

Release/Graduation Type	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	#	%	#	%
Day parole from institutions	2,365	17	10,271	26
Day parole continued	1,511	11	5,094	13
All day parole	3,876	28	15,365	38
Full parole from institutions	112	1	815	2
Day parole to full parole	800	6	5,829	15
All full parole	912	7	6,644	17
SR from institutions	7,802	57	15,149	38
Day parole to statutory release	692	5	2,227	6
All statutory release	8,494	62	17,426	43
Warrant expiry date	301	2	401	1
Warrant expiry date to LTSO	78	1	143	0
Graduation to LTSO	43	0	100	0
All long-term supervision	121	1	243	1
Total	13,704		40,079	

Note: Excluded releases from 2015-16 to 2019-20 were 7 transfers to foreign countries, 274 deceased and 322 'other' for a total of 603.



Table 37. Federal Releases by Gender (between 2015-16 and 2019-20)

Release/Graduation Type	Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%
Day parole from institutions	11,218	23	1,418	32
Day parole continued	5,958	12	646	15
All day parole	17,176	35	2,064	47
Full parole from institutions	838	2	89	2
Day parole to full parole	5,912	12	716	16
All full parole	6,750	14	805	18
SR from institutions	21,738	44	1,213	28
Day parole to statutory release	2,672	5	297	7
All statutory release	24,410	49	1,510	34
Warrant expiry date	685	1	17	0
Warrant expiry date to LTSO	215	0	6	0
Graduation to LTSO	138	0	5	0
All long-term supervision	353	1	11	0
Total	49,374		4,407	

Note 1: Excluded releases from 2015-16 to 2019-20, were 7 transfers to foreign countries, 274 deceased and 322 'other' for a total of 603.

Note 2: Not included from 2015-16 to 2019-20, were releases of two offenders who identified as other gender, one day parole continued and one day parole to full parole.



Table 38. Federal Releases and Graduations by Offence Type

Release/Graduation Type	Year	Sexual		Violent		Non-Violent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Releases from institutions on day parole	2015-16	193	18	784	15	1,192	25
	2016-17	233	20	946	18	1,377	29
	2017-18	279	24	988	19	1,383	30
	2018-19	280	24	1,066	21	1,360	31
	2019-20	322	26	989	19	1,244	28
Day parole continued	2015-16	94	9	736	15	353	7
	2016-17	114	10	767	15	329	7
	2017-18	143	12	841	16	367	8
	2018-19	152	13	890	17	354	8
	2019-20	158	13	941	18	366	8
Releases from institutions on full parole	2015-16	23	2	34	1	121	3
	2016-17	21	2	47	1	100	2
	2017-18	23	2	61	1	124	3
	2018-19	35	3	69	1	102	2
	2019-20	28	2	59	1	80	2
Graduations from day parole to full parole	2015-16	75	7	339	7	693	15
	2016-17	122	11	403	8	748	16
	2017-18	125	11	441	9	815	18
	2018-19	143	12	507	10	789	18
	2019-20	177	14	515	10	737	17
Releases from institutions on statutory release	2015-16	496	47	2,777	55	1,996	42
	2016-17	483	42	2,585	50	1,796	38
	2017-18	426	36	2,414	47	1,536	34
	2018-19	387	34	2,280	44	1,466	33
	2019-20	416	33	2,335	45	1,558	36
Graduations from day parole to statutory release	2015-16	65	6	204	4	297	6
	2016-17	68	6	231	4	323	7
	2017-18	78	7	232	5	284	6
	2018-19	78	7	230	4	285	6
	2019-20	88	7	221	4	285	7
Releases from institutions at warrant expiry date	2015-16	58	5	102	2	16	0
	2016-17	58	5	92	2	5	0
	2017-18	52	4	88	2	9	0
	2018-19	25	2	82	2	15	0
	2019-20	29	2	61	1	10	0
Releases from institutions to long-term supervision	2015-16	28	3	23	0	-	-
	2016-17	18	2	11	0	2	0
	2017-18	17	1	31	1	1	0
	2018-19	22	2	20	0	1	0
	2019-20	15	1	29	1	3	0
Graduations to long-term supervision	2015-16	18	2	12	0	1	0
	2016-17	12	1	14	0	-	-
	2017-18	18	2	7	0	1	0
	2018-19	14	1	11	0	1	0
	2019-20	13	1	21	0	-	-

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



Table 39. Proportions of Federal Releases and Graduations by Offence Type (%)

Release/Graduation Type	Offence Type	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Releases from institutions on day parole	Sexual	9	9	11	10	13
	Violent	36	37	37	39	39
	Non-Violent	55	54	52	50	49
Day parole continued	Sexual	8	9	11	11	11
	Violent	62	63	62	64	64
	Non-Violent	30	27	27	25	25
Releases from institutions on full parole	Sexual	13	13	11	17	17
	Violent	19	28	29	33	35
	Non-Violent	68	60	60	50	48
Graduations from day parole to full parole	Sexual	7	10	9	10	12
	Violent	31	32	32	35	36
	Non-Violent	63	59	59	55	52
Releases from institutions on statutory release	Sexual	9	10	10	9	10
	Violent	53	53	55	55	54
	Non-Violent	38	37	35	35	36
Graduations from day parole to statutory release	Sexual	11	11	13	13	15
	Violent	36	37	39	39	37
	Non-Violent	52	52	48	48	48
Releases from institutions at warrant expiry date	Sexual	33	37	35	20	29
	Violent	58	59	59	67	61
	Non-Violent	9	3	6	12	10
Releases from institutions to long-term supervision	Sexual	55	58	35	51	32
	Violent	45	35	63	47	62
	Non-Violent	-	6	2	2	6
Graduations to long-term supervision	Sexual	58	46	69	54	38
	Violent	39	54	27	42	62
	Non-Violent	3	-	4	4	-

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

Table 40. Federal Releases to Statutory Release in Relation to Prior Consideration for Parole Release

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2015-16	Parole granted/directed	177	29	232	17	240	19	417	22	167	23	1,233	21
	Parole denied/not directed	94	15	456	34	187	15	454	24	136	19	1,327	23
	No prior parole decision	336	55	653	49	812	66	1,052	55	422	58	3,275	56
2016-17	Parole granted/directed	197	35	279	22	249	22	403	21	165	27	1,293	24
	Parole denied/not directed	71	13	349	27	181	16	408	21	105	17	1,114	20
	No prior parole decision	297	53	652	51	695	62	1,103	58	332	55	3,079	56
2017-18	Parole granted/directed	177	35	265	25	239	24	395	21	151	28	1,227	25
	Parole denied/not directed	89	18	307	29	139	14	369	20	102	19	1,006	20
	No prior parole decision	236	47	485	46	634	63	1,093	59	289	53	2,737	55
2018-19	Parole granted/directed	180	38	279	28	278	29	436	25	161	30	1,334	28
	Parole denied/not directed	74	15	261	26	157	16	329	19	85	16	906	19
	No prior parole decision	224	47	452	46	532	55	991	56	287	54	2,486	53
2019-20	Parole granted/directed	179	40	281	29	308	29	506	27	163	30	1,437	29
	Parole denied/not directed	73	16	263	27	180	17	403	22	91	17	1,010	21
	No prior parole decision	198	44	440	45	575	54	959	51	284	53	2,456	50

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



Table 41. Federal Releases at Warrant Expiry in Relation to Prior Consideration for Parole Release

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2015-16	Parole granted/directed	1	13	2	4	-	-	2	3	1	3	6	3
	Parole denied/not directed	-	-	6	12	6	10	7	10	7	18	26	11
	No prior parole decision	7	88	44	85	52	90	62	87	30	79	195	86
2016-17	Parole granted/directed	1	9	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	3	4	2
	Parole denied/not directed	-	-	7	12	6	15	4	8	5	17	22	12
	No prior parole decision	10	91	50	88	34	83	43	90	23	79	160	86
2017-18	Parole granted/directed	-	-	2	4	1	2	1	2	-	-	4	2
	Parole denied/not directed	-	-	5	10	6	12	5	10	6	16	22	11
	No prior parole decision	14	100	42	86	42	86	42	88	32	84	172	87
2018-19	Parole granted/directed	1	8	-	-	1	3	2	4	3	10	7	4
	Parole denied/not directed	3	23	8	20	2	7	3	6	6	19	22	13
	No prior parole decision	9	69	32	80	26	90	47	90	22	71	136	82
2019-20	Parole granted/directed	-	-	3	8	1	3	1	2	1	4	6	4
	Parole denied/not directed	3	30	5	13	2	7	2	5	3	11	15	10
	No prior parole decision	7	70	30	79	27	90	39	93	23	85	126	86

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

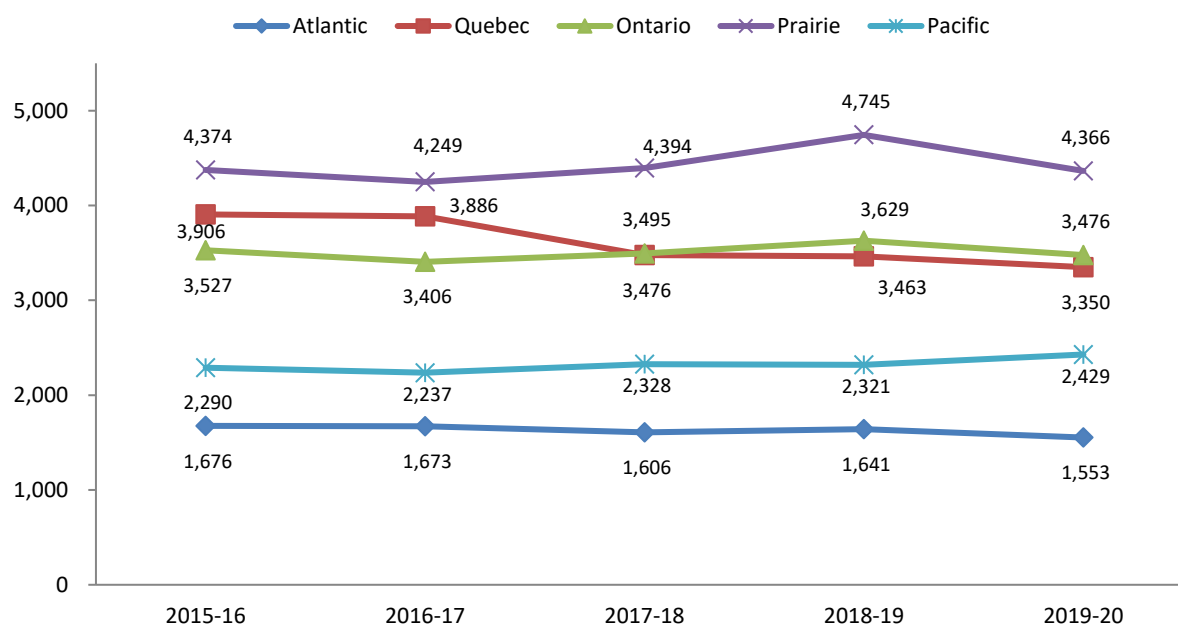


Reviews and Decisions

[Tables 42-50](#)

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 19. Federal and Provincial Reviews



- In 2019-20, the Board conducted 14,686 federal reviews and 488 provincial reviews. Compared to the previous year, the number of federal reviews decreased (-3%) as did the number of provincial reviews (-20%).
- In 2019-20, federal reviews for discretionary release (reviews for release on day and full parole) decreased 4% (from 6,668 in 2018-19 to 6,378 in 2019-20). The Prairie region accounted for the majority of the decrease (-14%).
- In 2019-20, federal reviews for workload⁵ decreased 4% to 22,036 (7,336 reviews conducted with one Board Member and 7,350 reviews conducted with two Board Members).
- In 2019-20, the number of Elder-Assisted Hearings (EAHs) increased 3% (from 720 to 743) compared to last year. The Prairie region accounted for 51% of all EAHs in 2019-20.

⁵ Reviews for workload is calculated by adding the number of reviews conducted with one Board Member with the number of reviews conducted with two Board Members multiplied by two.



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

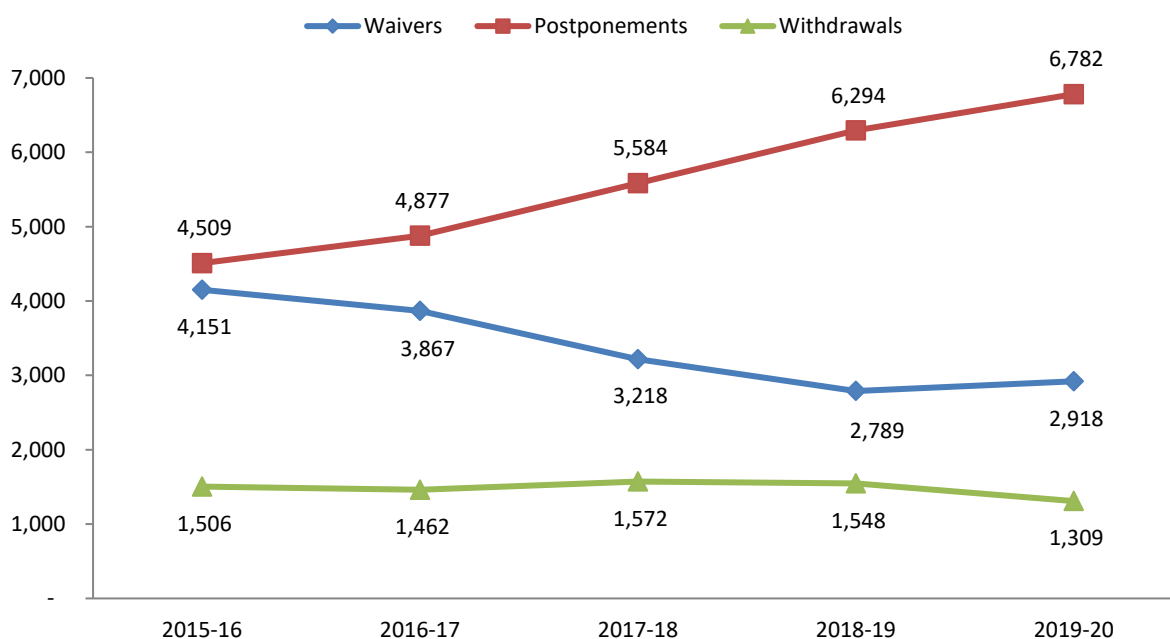
NOTE

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, they 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.

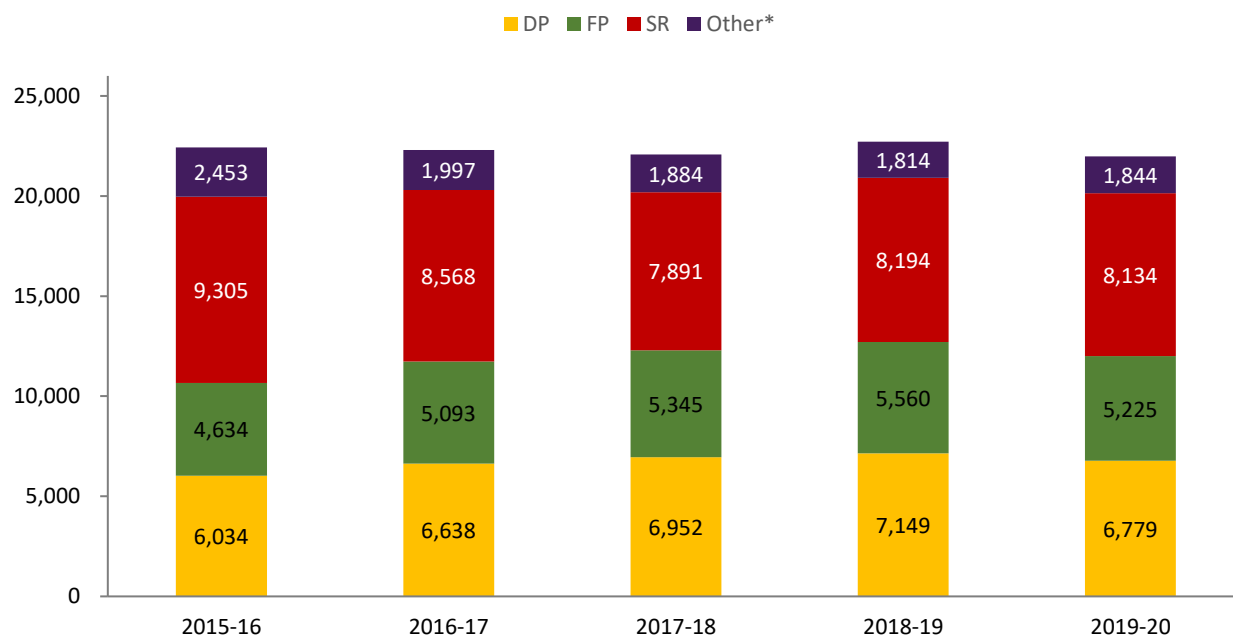
Full parole review is a legislated review, and as such, if an offender wishes not to undergo the review or not to attend the hearing, they must officially declare so by means of a **waiver**. In cases where an offender was denied full parole, but wishes to be reconsidered for full parole before the date prescribed by regulations, they 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 20. Federal and Provincial Decisions to Delay a Review of a Case



- In 2019-20, the Board rendered 2,916 decisions to accept a waiver of a federal parole decision (+5%); 6,700 decisions to accept a postponement of a federal parole decision (+8%); and 951 decisions to accept a withdrawal of a federal parole application (-13%) compared to 2018-19.
- In 2019-20, the Board rendered two decisions to accept a waiver of a provincial parole hearing (three fewer decisions than the year before); 82 decisions to accept a postponement of a provincial parole decision (13 more decisions than the year before); and 358 decisions to accept a withdrawal of a provincial parole application (99 fewer decisions than the previous year).



Figure 21. Decisions Rendered by the Parole Board of Canada

*Includes ETAs and UTAs, One Chance Statutory Release, Detention and LTS.

- In 2019-20, having conducted 15,174 federal and provincial reviews, the Board rendered 21,982 decisions. The number of PBC decisions decreased 3% compared to 2018-19.
- In 2019-20, pre-release decisions decreased 4%, post-release decisions remained stable (-0.2%), and detention decisions increased 22%.
- Statutory releases accounted for the majority of decisions rendered by the Board in 2019-20 with 37%, followed by day parole with 31% and full parole with 24%.
- In 2019-20, the Board made less day parole (-5%) and full parole (-6%) decisions while statutory release decisions remained stable (-0.7%) compared to the previous year.



Table 42. Federal and Provincial Reviews

Jurisdiction	Region	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Federal	Atlantic	1,509	1,513	1,479	1,527	1,454
	Quebec	3,906	3,886	3,476	3,462	3,350
	Ontario	3,524	3,404	3,495	3,629	3,475
	Prairies	4,259	4,102	4,233	4,599	4,241
	Pacific	1,927	1,892	1,966	1,970	2,166
	Canada	15,125	14,797	14,649	15,187	14,686
Provincial	Atlantic	167	160	127	114	99
	Quebec	-	-	-	1	-
	Ontario	3	2	-	-	1
	Prairies	115	147	161	146	125
	Pacific	363	345	362	351	263
	Canada	648	654	650	612	488
Canada	Atlantic	1,676	1,673	1,606	1,641	1,553
	Quebec	3,906	3,886	3,476	3,463	3,350
	Ontario	3,527	3,406	3,495	3,629	3,476
	Prairies	4,374	4,249	4,394	4,745	4,366
	Pacific	2,290	2,237	2,328	2,321	2,429
	Canada	15,773	15,451	15,299	15,799	15,174

Note: The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were federal sentences which were completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by court order.

Table 43. Federal and Provincial Reviews by Review Type

Jurisdiction	Review Type	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Federal	In-person	2,918	3,436	2,446	2,737	2,942
	Videoconference	1,967	2,307	3,904	3,772	3,152
	Teleconference	5	13	6	12	20
	Community	1	2	4	8	7
	Interpreter	18	22	25	31	11
	Paper	10,215	9,017	8,264	8,627	8,554
	Total	15,125	14,797	14,649	15,187	14,686
Provincial	In-person	21	45	52	51	26
	Videoconference	-	6	20	16	5
	Teleconference	-	-	2	6	8
	Community	-	-	-	-	-
	Interpreter	-	-	-	-	-
	Paper	627	603	576	539	449
	Total	648	654	650	612	488
Canada	In-person	2,939	3,481	2,498	2,788	2,968
	Videoconference	1,967	2,313	3,924	3,788	3,157
	Teleconference	5	13	8	18	28
	Community	2	2	4	8	7
	Interpreter	18	22	25	31	11
	Paper	10,842	9,620	8,840	9,166	9,003
	Total	15,773	15,451	15,299	15,799	15,174



Table 44. Federal and Provincial Reviews for Workload

Region	Year	One Board Member		Two Board Members	
		Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial
Atlantic	2015-16	701	164	808	3
	2016-17	737	155	776	5
	2017-18	675	124	804	3
	2018-19	701	110	826	4
	2019-20	653	98	801	1
Quebec	2015-16	2,194	-	1,712	-
	2016-17	1,966	-	1,920	-
	2017-18	1,735	-	1,741	-
	2018-19	1,750	-	1,712	1
	2019-20	1,685	-	1,665	-
Ontario	2015-16	1,978	-	1,546	3
	2016-17	1,720	2	1,684	-
	2017-18	1,656	-	1,839	-
	2018-19	1,749	-	1,880	-
	2019-20	1,690	1	1,785	-
Prairies	2015-16	2,344	113	1,915	2
	2016-17	2,199	144	1,903	3
	2017-18	2,262	151	1,971	10
	2018-19	2,407	140	2,192	6
	2019-20	2,336	120	1,905	5
Pacific	2015-16	1,045	357	882	6
	2016-17	958	335	934	10
	2017-18	909	350	1,057	12
	2018-19	927	342	1,043	9
	2019-20	972	260	1,194	3

Note: The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were federal sentences which were completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by court order.

Table 45. Federal and Provincial Decisions

Jurisdiction	Region	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Federal	Atlantic	2,102	2,176	2,112	2,173	2,110
	Quebec	5,600	5,800	5,056	5,099	4,860
	Ontario	4,680	4,522	4,714	4,848	4,757
	Prairies	6,446	6,202	6,385	6,967	6,558
	Pacific	2,745	2,711	2,896	2,783	3,014
	Canada	21,573	21,411	21,163	21,870	21,299
Provincial	Atlantic	237	231	185	150	146
	Quebec	-	-	-	2	-
	Ontario	3	2	-	-	1
	Prairies	174	220	242	218	178
	Pacific	439	432	482	477	358
	Canada	853	885	909	847	683
Canada	Atlantic	2,339	2,407	2,297	2,323	2,256
	Quebec	5,600	5,800	5,056	5,101	4,860
	Ontario	4,683	4,524	4,714	4,848	4,758
	Prairies	6,620	6,422	6,627	7,185	6,736
	Pacific	3,184	3,143	3,378	3,260	3,372
	Canada	22,426	22,296	22,072	22,717	21,982

Note: The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were federal sentences which were completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by court order.



Table 46. Federal and Provincial Pre-Release Decisions

Jurisdiction	Region	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Federal	Atlantic	1,664	1,679	1,624	1,700	1,655
	Quebec	4,169	4,460	3,883	3,833	3,557
	Ontario	3,518	3,470	3,701	3,711	3,656
	Prairies	4,956	4,885	4,980	5,517	5,067
	Pacific	1,995	2,052	2,167	2,082	2,273
	Canada	16,302	16,546	16,355	16,843	16,208
Provincial	Atlantic	214	210	166	132	141
	Quebec	-	-	-	2	-
	Ontario	3	2	-	-	1
	Prairies	172	211	232	207	168
	Pacific	405	394	445	425	331
	Canada	794	817	843	766	641
Canada	Atlantic	1,878	1,889	1,790	1,832	1,796
	Quebec	4,169	4,460	3,883	3,835	3,557
	Ontario	3,521	3,472	3,701	3,711	3,657
	Prairies	5,128	5,096	5,212	5,724	5,235
	Pacific	2,400	2,446	2,612	2,507	2,604
	Canada	17,096	17,363	17,198	17,609	16,849

Note: The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were federal sentences which were completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by court order.

Table 47. Federal and Provincial Post-Release Decisions

Jurisdiction	Region	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Federal	Atlantic	400	479	457	458	441
	Quebec	1,334	1,284	1,127	1,233	1,262
	Ontario	1,075	1,023	956	1,109	1,072
	Prairies	1,358	1,257	1,330	1,397	1,433
	Pacific	672	620	684	674	693
	Canada	4,839	4,663	4,554	4,871	4,901
Provincial	Atlantic	23	21	19	18	5
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
	Ontario	-	-	-	-	-
	Prairies	2	9	9	11	10
	Pacific	34	38	37	52	27
	Canada	59	68	65	81	42
Canada	Atlantic	423	500	476	476	446
	Quebec	1,334	1,284	1,127	1,233	1,262
	Ontario	1,075	1,023	956	1,109	1,072
	Prairies	1,360	1,266	1,339	1,408	1,443
	Pacific	706	658	721	726	720
	Canada	4,898	4,731	4,619	4,952	4,943

Table 48. Detention Decisions

Region	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Atlantic	38	18	31	15	14
Quebec	97	56	46	33	41
Ontario	87	29	57	28	29
Prairies	132	60	76	53	58
Pacific	78	39	45	27	48
Canada	432	202	255	156	190



Table 49. Federal and Provincial Elder-Assisted Hearings

Jurisdiction	Region	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Federal	Atlantic	21	24	27	31	26
	Quebec	50	69	64	77	81
	Ontario	48	64	105	97	77
	Prairies	194	282	299	383	379
	Pacific	91	164	182	131	178
	Canada	404	603	677	719	741
Provincial	Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
	Ontario	1	-	-	-	-
	Prairies	-	2	2	-	1
	Pacific	-	-	2	1	1
	Canada	1	2	4	1	2
Canada	Atlantic	21	24	27	31	26
	Quebec	50	69	64	77	81
	Ontario	49	64	105	97	77
	Prairies	194	284	301	383	380
	Pacific	91	164	184	132	179
	Canada	405	605	681	720	743

Note: 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.

Table 50. Delays and Cancellations

Region	Year	Waived		Postponed		Withdrawn		Rescheduled	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Atlantic	2015-16	477	-	339	22	159	93	11	-
	2016-17	433	1	350	24	124	144	7	-
	2017-18	374	-	367	9	114	134	17	-
	2018-19	310	2	552	17	124	127	19	-
	2019-20	334	-	753	19	136	87	39	-
Quebec	2015-16	694	2	1,644	-	145	-	48	-
	2016-17	582	-	1,444	-	146	-	52	-
	2017-18	474	-	1,414	-	140	-	99	-
	2018-19	380	-	1,361	1	152	-	29	-
	2019-20	374	1	1,419	-	111	-	27	-
Ontario	2015-16	1,199	2	857	2	294	-	117	3
	2016-17	1,223	1	1,042	8	286	1	312	18
	2017-18	909	2	1,353	-	328	-	351	7
	2018-19	880	2	1,544	1	303	-	317	9
	2019-20	1,043	-	1,369	-	277	-	324	1
Prairies	2015-16	1,190	1	1,119	5	303	132	44	9
	2016-17	1,109	2	1,274	14	244	209	47	11
	2017-18	1,048	-	1,609	32	327	229	516	77
	2018-19	807	1	1,887	31	303	195	786	87
	2019-20	816	-	2,304	50	261	190	319	73
Pacific	2015-16	586	-	499	22	187	193	89	2
	2016-17	515	1	692	29	155	153	93	1
	2017-18	410	1	781	19	159	141	315	29
	2018-19	407	-	881	19	209	135	295	14
	2019-20	349	1	855	13	166	81	209	-
Canada	2015-16	4,146	5	4,458	51	1,088	418	309	14
	2016-17	3,862	5	4,802	75	955	507	511	30
	2017-18	3,215	3	5,524	60	1,068	504	1,298	113
	2018-19	2,784	5	6,225	69	1,091	457	1,446	110
	2019-20	2,916	2	6,700	82	951	358	918	74



Conditional Release and 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 citizen⁶.

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.

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; 8) post-warrant expiry readmission.

Temporary Absence

[Tables 51-55](#)

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.

- In 2019-20, the number of ETA release decisions rendered by the PBC decreased to 404 (-7%) compared to 2018-19.
- In 2019-20, the Board rendered 530 UTA release decisions, an increase of 9% when compared to 2018-19.

⁶ *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, 1992, c.20, s.102; 1995, c.42, s.27 (f).



Figure 22. Temporary Absence Release Decisions

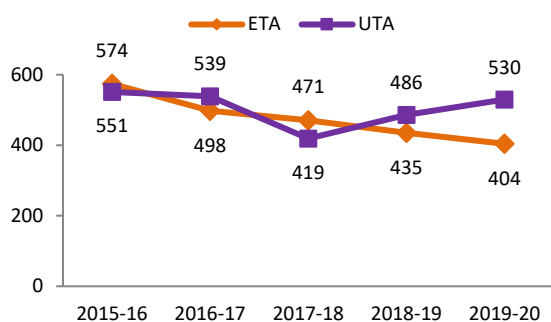
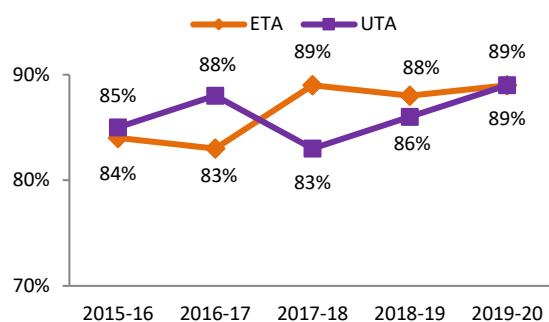


Figure 23. Approval/Authorization Rates



- The ETA approval/authorization rate increased from 88% in 2018-19 to 89% in 2019-20.
- Over the last five years, the Atlantic region reported the highest ETA approval/authorization rate (94%), while the Prairie region, the lowest (76%).
- The UTA authorization rate increased to 89% in 2019-20 from 86% in 2018-19.
- Over the last five years, the Quebec region reported the highest UTA authorization rate (91%), while the Pacific region reported the lowest (68%).
- The five-year average ETA approval/authorization rate for men was higher than for women offenders (87%; 85%), while the five-year average UTA authorization rate was higher for women offenders (86%; 91%).
- The five-year average ETA approval/authorization rate for Indigenous offenders was four percentage points lower than the rate for non-Indigenous offenders (84% v. 88%). The five-year average UTA authorization rate was seven percentage points higher for Indigenous offenders than for non-Indigenous offenders (90% v. 83%).
- Over the last five years, almost all (99.7%) ETA release decisions rendered by the Board were decisions for offenders serving life sentences with an average approval rate of 87%.
- UTA decisions for lifers accounted for 69% of all UTA decisions rendered by the Board over the last five years, with an average authorization rate of 87%.



Table 51. 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
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	87	91	90	73	80	85	92	68	89	83
2018-19	85	90	87	90	91	80	86	89	88	76	88	86
2019-20	84	89	93	88	94	83	76	92	91	80	89	89
5-Yr. Avg.	94	85	91	91	87	76	76	90	88	68	87	86

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

Table 52. Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absences by Offence Type (%)

Year	Sexual		Violent		Non-Violent	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2015-16	-	92	84	84	-	-
2016-17	100	89	83	88	-	100
2017-18	-	93	89	81	100	83
2018-19	-	77	88	86	-	96
2019-20	100	78	89	91	-	94
5-Yr. Avg.	-	87	87	86	-	94

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

Table 53. Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absences by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (%)

Year	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2015-16	80	90	87	81
2016-17	76	90	87	86
2017-18	86	87	91	78
2018-19	89	90	88	82
2019-20	90	90	89	88
5-Yr. Avg.	84	90	88	83

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

Table 54. Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absences by Gender (%)

Year	Men		Women	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2015-16	86	85	67	86
2016-17	83	87	81	96
2017-18	89	82	95	89
2018-19	87	86	94	82
2019-20	89	89	90	93
5-Yr. Avg.	87	86	85	91

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

Table 55. Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absences by Sentence Type (%)

Year	Lifer		Other Indeterminate		Determinate	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2015-16	84	83	100	100	-	86
2016-17	83	89	100	83	-	89
2017-18	89	83	-	95	-	81
2018-19	88	88	100	88	-	81
2019-20	89	90	100	74	-	91
5-Yr. Avg.	87	87	-	87	-	86

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.



Day Parole

[Tables 56-81](#)

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.

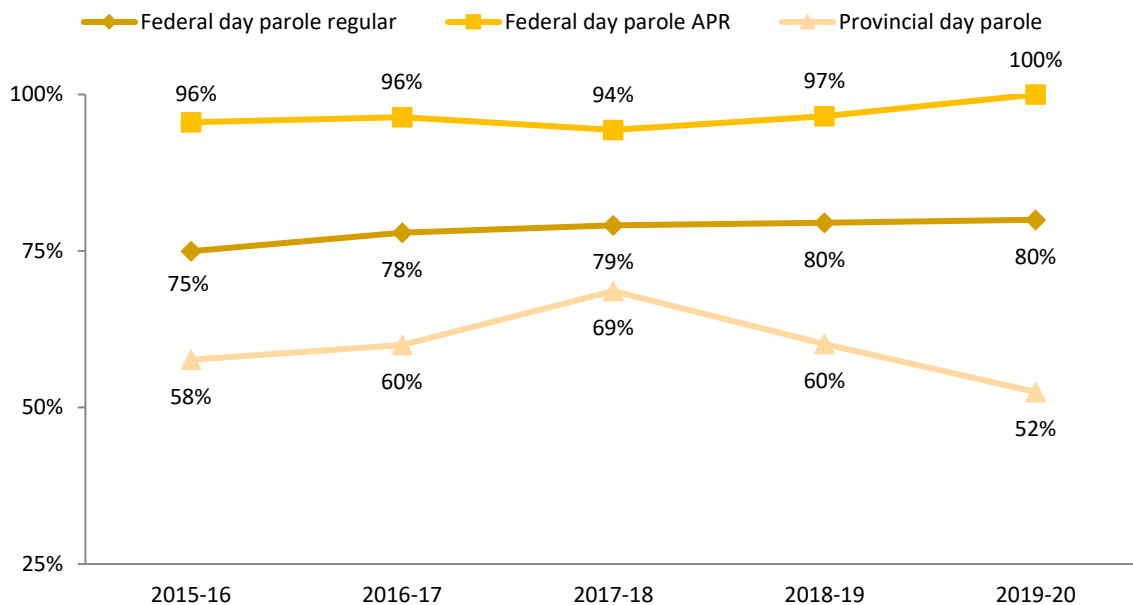
On March 20, 2014, following the *Canada (Attorney General) v. Whaling* decision, the accelerated parole review process was reinstated across all regions for offenders sentenced prior to the abolition of APR. In some provinces, however, due to court challenges in their respective jurisdictions, APR was 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 2019-20, the Board rendered less federal day parole release decisions compared to the previous year (5,083; -5%). This included 48 day parole release decisions following an APR and one day parole release decision by exception.
- The number of federal day parole release decisions rendered in 2019-20 increased in the Pacific (+20%) region and decreased in the Atlantic (-6%), Quebec (-5%), Ontario (-7%) and Prairie (-14%) regions when compared to the previous year.
- The number of provincial day parole release decisions rendered by the Board in 2019-20 decreased (to 322; -19%) when compared to the previous year.



- In 2019-20, the number of federal and provincial day parole release decisions rendered following an EAH remained stable (to 463; two more decisions) compared to 2018-19.
- In 2019-20, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences decreased one percentage point to 36% compared to the previous year. The proportion increased in the Atlantic (+1%) and Quebec (+1%) regions, decreased in the Prairie (-1%) and Pacific (-3%) regions and remained the same in the Ontario (37%) region.
- Over the last five years, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving sentences for sexual offences and violent offences was 39% while the proportion for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences was 34%.
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders had a highest proportion of their sentence served before their first federal day parole release (40%) than non-Indigenous offenders (36%).
- Over the last five years, men offenders had a higher proportion of their sentence served before their first federal day parole release (37%) than women offenders (32%).

Figure 24. Day Parole Grant Rates



- In 2019-20, the federal day parole grant rate (regular and APR) remained stable (80.2%; +0.5%) compared to the previous year.
- The federal regular day parole grant rate remained stable in 2019-20 (80.0%; +0.5%) compared to 2018-19. The federal APR day parole grant rate increased to 100% (from 96.6% in 2018-19).
- The provincial day parole grant rate decreased 7.7 percentage points to 52.5% in 2019-20.



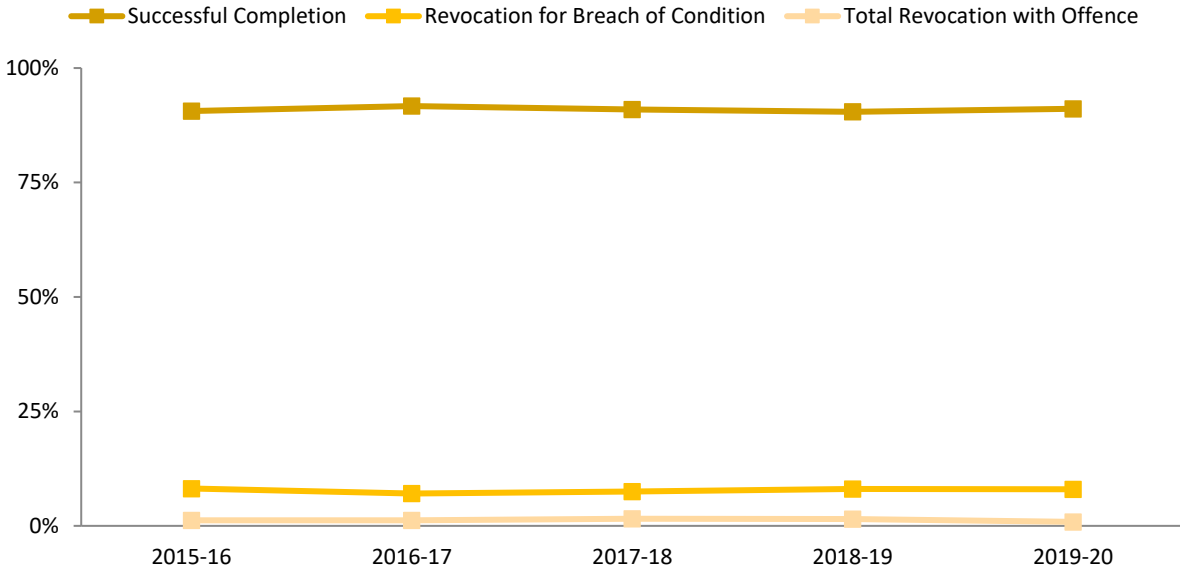
- By region, the federal day parole grant rate increased in the Ontario (84%; +3%) and Prairie (78%; +1%) regions, decreased in the Atlantic (88%; -4%) and Pacific (79%; -1%) regions and remained stable in the Quebec (77%) region.
- In 2019-20, offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences reported the highest federal day parole grant rate (85%) and offenders serving sentences for sexual offences, the lowest (66%).
- Offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences reported the highest provincial day parole grant rate (56%) and offenders serving sentences for sexual offences, the lowest (42%).
- In 2019-20, Indigenous offenders reported a lower federal day parole grant rate (76%) than non-Indigenous offenders (81%).
- The provincial day parole grant rate was higher for non-Indigenous offenders (55%) compared to Indigenous offenders (46%).
- Women offenders had a much higher grant rate of federal day parole in 2019-20 than men offenders (93% vs 79%).
- The provincial day parole grant rate was higher for women offenders than men offenders (70% vs 51%) in 2019-20.
- In 2019-20, federal offenders serving determinate sentences accounted for 81% of all day parole grants (with a grant rate of 82%), while lifers accounted for 18% of day parole grants (with a grant rate of 92%), and offenders with other indeterminate sentences accounted for 1% of grants (with a grant rate of 14%).
- While the federal day parole grant rate for lifers was 92% in 2019-20, it should be noted that 77% 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 73%.
- In 2019-20, the federal day parole grant rate following an EAH remained stable (72%) compared to the previous year.



Outcome of Day Parole Supervision Periods

Federal Day Parole

Figure 25. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole Supervision Periods



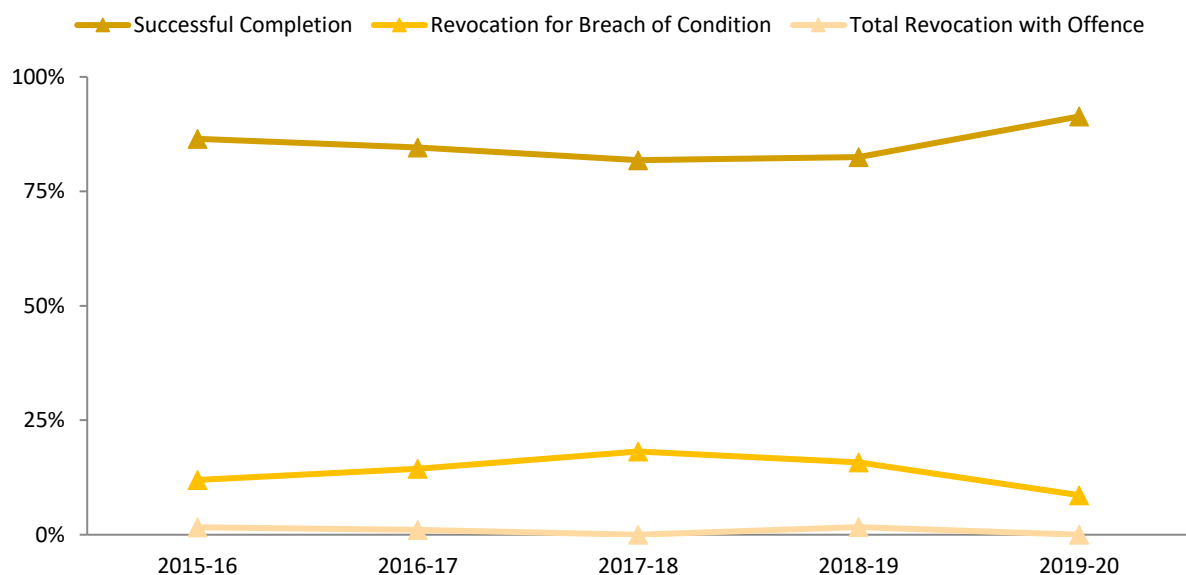
- In 2019-20, the successful completion rate (without any breaches of special conditions or reoffending) of federal day parole remained stable (91.1%; +0.7%) compared to 2018-19.
- The successful completion rate of federal regular day parole for offenders serving determinate sentences for non-violent offences was on average seven percentage points lower over the last five years (between 2015-16 and 2019-20) than the rate of federal APR day parole (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 2019-20, offenders serving sentences for sexual offences had the highest successful completion rate (95%) on federal day parole, while offenders serving sentences for violent offences had the lowest (90%).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders were less likely to successfully complete federal day parole than non-Indigenous offenders (87% vs 92%).
- Over the last five years, the successful completion rate of federal day parole for men offenders was on average higher than for women offenders (91% vs 89%).
- In 2019-20, the successful completion rate of federal day parole was the highest in the Ontario region (94%) and the lowest in the Atlantic region (85%).
- Over the last five years, the revocation for breach of condition rate of federal day parole was on average 7.8%.
- Over the last five years, the total revocation with offence rate of federal day parole was on average 1.3%.



- The rate of violent reoffending of federal day parole has been very low in the last five years, averaging 0.2%. Offenders serving sentences for violent offences accounted for 89% of all revocations with a violent offence on federal day parole (31 out of 35). Three federal sex offenders had their day parole revoked with a violent offence in the last five years.
- In the last five years, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders averaged a 0.2% revocation with a violent offence rate. Non-Indigenous offenders accounted for 80% of all revocations with a violent offence of federal day parole (28 out of 35).
- The revocation with a violent offence rate of federal day parole in the last five years was 0.2% for men offenders. No women offenders had their day parole supervision period revoked with a violent offence in the last five years.
- The Atlantic region (0.5%) reported a higher revocation with violent offence rate in the last five years than the national average of 0.2%. The Quebec and Prairie regions reported a rate of 0.2% while the Ontario and Pacific regions reported a rate of 0.1%. The Atlantic region accounted for the most revocations with a violent offence of federal day parole (12 out of 35) and the Pacific region the least (3 out of 35).

Provincial Day Parole

Figure 26. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole Supervision Periods



- Over the last five years, the successful completion rate for offenders on provincial day parole had been fluctuating, averaging 85%.
- In 2019-20, the successful completion rate of provincial day parole increased to 91% (from 83%) compared to the previous year. The rate increased in the Atlantic (to 96%), Prairie (to 98%) and Pacific (to 87%) regions.
- Over the last five years, offenders serving sentences for sexual offences reported the highest successful completion rate of provincial day parole (92%), while offenders serving sentences for violent offences, the lowest (81%).



- In 2019-20, the revocation for breach of condition rate of provincial day parole decreased seven percentage points to 9% compared to 2018-19.
- Over the last five years, the total revocation with offence rate of provincial day parole was 1% (11 offences in total). In 2019-20, no offender had their day parole revoked because of an offence.
- The rate of violent reoffending of provincial day parole has been very low in the last five years: one offender serving a sentence for a violent offence and one offender serving a sentence for a non-violent offence had their day parole revoked because of a violent offence.



Table 56. Day Parole Release Decisions

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2015-16	539	88	1,166	-	1,026	-	1,251	89	622	281	4,604	458
2016-17	526	98	1,414	-	1,118	-	1,302	110	656	277	5,016	485
2017-18	555	74	1,233	-	1,278	-	1,385	115	773	257	5,224	446
2018-19	590	59	1,211	1	1,319	-	1,491	106	736	233	5,347	399
2019-20	554	54	1,151	-	1,221	-	1,275	77	881	191	5,082	322
5-Yr. Avg.	553	75	1,235	-	1,192	-	1,341	99	734	248	5,055	422

Note: The provincial case in the Quebec region was a federal sentence, which was completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by court order.

Table 57. 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.
15-16	Reg.	539	88	1,115	-	969	-	1,240	89	611	281	4,514	458
	APR	-	-	11	-	57	-	11	-	11	-	90	-
	All	539	88	1,166	-	1,026	-	1,251	89	622	281	4,604	458
16-17	Reg.	526	98	1,389	-	1,088	-	1,292	110	638	277	4,933	485
	APR	-	-	25	-	30	-	10	-	18	-	83	-
	All	526	98	1,414	-	1,118	-	1,302	110	656	277	5,016	485
17-18	Reg.	555	74	1,198	-	1,230	-	1,369	115	766	257	5,118	446
	APR	-	-	35	-	48	-	16	-	7	-	106	-
	All	555	74	1,233	-	1,278	-	1,385	115	773	257	5,224	446
18-19	Reg.	590	59	1,194	1	1,294	-	1,483	106	727	233	5,288	399
	APR	-	-	17	-	24	-	8	-	9	-	58	-
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	All	590	59	1,211	1	1,319	-	1,491	106	736	233	5,347	399
19-20	Reg.	554	54	1,141	-	1,195	-	1,267	77	876	191	5,033	322
	APR	-	-	10	-	25	-	8	-	5	-	48	-
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	All	554	54	1,151	-	1,221	-	1,275	77	881	191	5,082	322

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

Table 58. 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.
2015-16	17	-	37	-	27	-	133	-	65	-	279	-
2016-17	15	-	38	-	44	-	196	2	102	-	395	2
2017-18	17	-	41	-	54	-	223	2	97	2	432	4
2018-19	19	-	43	-	61	-	260	-	77	1	460	1
2019-20	18	-	53	-	50	-	250	-	92	-	463	-
5-Yr. Avg.	17	-	42	-	47	-	212	1	87	1	406	1

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

Table 59. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Day Parole Release by Region (%)

Region	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	36	32	32	32	33	33
Quebec	38	36	34	35	36	36
Ontario	38	37	37	37	37	37
Prairies	37	36	38	39	38	37
Pacific	40	40	39	41	38	39
Canada	38	36	36	37	36	36

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.



Table 60. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Day Parole Release by Offence Type (%)

Offence Type	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	5-Yr. Avg.
Sexual	41	39	40	39	39	39
Violent	41	40	39	39	38	39
Non-Violent	35	34	33	35	35	34

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 61. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Day Parole Release by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (%)

Ind./Non-Ind.	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	5-Yr. Avg.
Indigenous	42	39	40	41	40	40
Non-Indigenous	37	35	35	35	36	36

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 62. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Day Parole Release by Gender (%)

Gender	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	5-Yr. Avg.
Men	38	36	36	37	37	37
Women	36	33	32	32	31	32

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 63. Grant Rates of Federal Day Parole

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
15-16	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	79	918	73	454	73	3,470	75
16-17	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
17-18	Reg.	493	89	925	77	1,014	82	1,068	78	549	72	4,049	79
	APR	-	-	33	94	47	98	13	81	7	100	100	94
	All	493	89	958	78	1,061	83	1,081	78	556	72	4,149	79
18-19	Reg.	517	88	924	77	1,050	81	1,131	76	583	80	4,205	80
	APR	-	-	17	100	24	100	7	88	8	89	56	97
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100
	All	517	88	941	78	1,075	82	1,138	76	591	80	4,262	80
19-20	Reg.	463	84	882	77	1,005	84	984	78	693	79	4,027	80
	APR	-	-	10	100	25	100	8	100	5	100	48	100
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
	All	463	84	892	77	1,030	84	992	78	698	79	4,075	80

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

Table 64. Grant Rates of Federal Day Parole Following Elder-Assisted Hearings

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2015-16	15	88	23	62	22	81	80	60	46	71	186	67
2016-17	13	87	28	74	34	77	131	67	79	77	285	72
2017-18	14	82	29	71	39	72	158	71	68	70	308	71
2018-19	15	79	27	63	49	80	178	68	65	84	334	73
2019-20	14	78	42	79	33	66	184	74	62	67	335	72
5-Yr. Avg.	14	83	30	70	35	75	146	69	64	74	290	71

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



Table 65. Grant Rates of Provincial Day Parole

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2015-16	61	69	-	-	-	-	49	55	154	55	264	58
2016-17	68	69	-	-	-	-	60	55	163	59	291	60
2017-18	48	65	-	-	-	-	67	58	191	74	306	69
2018-19	40	68	0	0	-	-	66	62	134	58	240	60
2019-20	32	59	-	-	-	-	44	57	93	49	169	52
5-Yr. Avg.	50	67	-	-	-	-	57	58	147	59	254	60

Note: The provincial case in the Quebec region was a federal sentence, which was completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by court order.

Table 66. Grant Rates of Federal and Provincial Day Parole by Offence Type (%)

Year	Sexual		Violent		Non-Violent	
	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial
2015-16	55	67	75	53	82	59
2016-17	56	52	78	55	85	64
2017-18	63	60	78	62	87	74
2018-19	61	52	80	58	87	63
2019-20	66	42	81	48	85	56
5-Yr. Avg.	60	55	78	56	85	63

Table 67. Grant Rates of Federal and Provincial Day Parole by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (%)

Year	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial
2015-16	70	53	77	59
2016-17	74	53	79	62
2017-18	74	59	81	71
2018-19	77	64	81	59
2019-20	76	46	81	55
5-Yr. Avg.	74	55	80	62

Table 68. Grant Rates of Federal and Provincial Day Parole by Gender

Year	Men		Women	
	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial
2015-16	75	57	86	62
2016-17	77	59	90	73
2017-18	78	66	94	91
2018-19	78	59	95	74
2019-20	79	51	93	70
5-Yr. Avg.	77	59	92	76

Note: Between 2015-16 and 2019-20, there were two decisions made in respect of an offender who identified as other gender, one granted federal day parole decision and one denied federal day parole decision.

Table 69. Grant Rates of Federal Day Parole by Sentence Type

Year	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2015-16	2,881	78	564	85	25	11
2016-17	3,286	81	604	89	34	13
2017-18	3,493	82	623	88	33	13
2018-19	3,542	82	684	92	36	12
2019-20	3,311	82	725	92	39	14
5-Yr. Avg.	3,303	81	640	89	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.



Outcome Rates of Day Parole Supervision Periods

Federal Day Parole

Table 70. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole

Outcome	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	3,020	90.6	3,258	91.7	3,550	91.0	3,701	90.4	3,753	91.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	272	8.2	251	7.1	292	7.5	331	8.1	330	8.0
Revoked for non-violent offences	32	1.0	37	1.0	54	1.4	52	1.3	32	0.8
Revoked for violent offences	9	0.3	7	0.2	7	0.2	8	0.2	4	0.1
Total revocations with offence	41	1.2	44	1.2	61	1.6	60	1.5	36	0.9
Total completions	3,333	100	3,553	100	3,903	100	4,092	100	4,119	100

Table 71. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole by Regular and APR

Year	Type	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2015-16	Regular	2,982	90.5	272	8.3	32	1.0	9	0.3	41	1.2	3,295
	APR	38	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38
2016-17	Regular	3,172	91.5	249	7.2	37	1.1	7	0.2	44	1.3	3,465
	APR	86	97.7	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	88
2017-18	Regular	3,466	90.9	286	7.5	54	1.4	7	0.2	61	1.6	3,813
	APR	84	93.3	6	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	90
2018-19	Regular	3,626	90.3	330	8.2	52	1.3	8	0.2	60	1.5	4,016
	APR	75	98.7	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	76
2019-20	Regular	3,696	91.1	327	8.1	32	0.8	4	0.1	36	0.9	4,059
	APR	57	95.0	3	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	60

Table 72. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole with Determinate Sentences for Non-Violent Offences by Regular and APR (from 2015-16 to 2019-20)

Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	7,197	90.2	332	96.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	672	8.4	11	3.2
Revoked for non-violent offences	109	1.4	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	1	0.0	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	110	1.4	0	0.0
Total completions	7,979	100	343	100



Table 73. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole by Region

Year	Region	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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	39	5.7	1	0.1	2	0.3	3	0.4	683
	Prairie	762	86.7	100	11.4	16	1.8	1	0.1	17	1.9	879
	Pacific	463	91.5	36	7.1	5	1.0	2	0.4	7	1.4	506
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	96.3	25	3.3	2	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.4	759
	Prairie	745	86.0	99	11.4	21	2.4	1	0.1	22	2.5	866
	Pacific	494	92.3	36	6.7	4	0.7	1	0.2	5	0.9	535
2017-18	Atlantic	373	84.8	51	11.6	14	3.2	2	0.5	16	3.6	440
	Quebec	992	93.7	57	5.4	8	0.8	2	0.2	10	0.9	1,059
	Ontario	876	94.3	44	4.7	8	0.9	1	0.1	9	1.0	929
	Prairie	770	85.7	108	12.0	18	2.0	2	0.2	20	2.2	898
	Pacific	539	93.4	32	5.5	6	1.0	0	0.0	6	1.0	577
2018-19	Atlantic	383	81.1	76	16.1	8	1.7	5	1.1	13	2.8	472
	Quebec	879	94.4	45	4.8	7	0.8	0	0.0	7	0.8	931
	Ontario	964	92.4	73	7.0	5	0.5	1	0.1	6	0.6	1,043
	Prairie	867	86.6	105	10.5	27	2.7	2	0.2	29	2.9	1,001
	Pacific	608	94.3	32	5.0	5	0.8	0	0.0	5	0.8	645
2019-20	Atlantic	414	85.4	63	13.0	7	1.4	1	0.2	8	1.6	485
	Quebec	855	93.3	56	6.1	4	0.4	1	0.1	5	0.5	916
	Ontario	949	93.6	60	5.9	5	0.5	0	0.0	5	0.5	1,014
	Prairie	899	87.9	109	10.7	13	1.3	2	0.2	15	1.5	1,023
	Pacific	636	93.4	42	6.2	3	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.4	681

Table 74. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole by Offence Type

Year	Offence Type	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2015-16	Sexual	256	95.2	12	4.5	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	269
	Violent	1,333	89.9	135	9.1	7	0.5	8	0.5	15	1.0	1,483
	Non-Violent	1,431	90.5	125	7.9	24	1.5	1	0.1	25	1.6	1,581
2016-17	Sexual	318	97.5	8	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	326
	Violent	1,466	90.9	118	7.3	22	1.4	7	0.4	29	1.8	1,613
	Non-Violent	1,474	91.3	125	7.7	15	0.9	0	0.0	15	0.9	1,614
2017-18	Sexual	369	96.9	10	2.6	1	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.5	381
	Violent	1,606	90.5	139	7.8	24	1.3	6	0.3	30	1.7	1,778
	Non-Violent	1,572	90.1	143	8.2	29	1.7	0	0.0	29	1.7	1,744
2018-19	Sexual	411	94.1	21	4.8	3	0.7	2	0.5	5	1.1	437
	Violent	1,732	90.6	152	7.9	22	1.2	6	0.3	28	1.5	1,912
	Non-Violent	1,558	89.4	158	9.1	27	1.5	0	0.0	27	1.5	1,743
2019-20	Sexual	448	94.5	24	5.1	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.4	474
	Violent	1,788	90.3	173	8.7	16	0.8	4	0.2	20	1.0	1,981
	Non-Violent	1,517	91.2	133	8.0	14	0.8	0	0.0	14	0.8	1,664



Table 75. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous

Year	Ind./N-Ind.	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2015-16	Ind.	521	87.1	66	11.0	11	1.8	0	0.0	11	1.8	598
	N-Ind.	2,499	91.4	206	7.5	21	0.8	9	0.3	30	1.1	2,735
2016-17	Ind.	546	86.1	71	11.2	16	2.5	1	0.2	17	2.7	634
	N-Ind.	2,712	92.9	180	6.2	21	0.7	6	0.2	27	0.9	2,919
2017-18	Ind.	644	87.5	73	9.9	17	2.3	2	0.3	19	2.6	736
	N-Ind.	2,906	91.8	219	6.9	37	1.2	5	0.1	42	1.3	3,167
2018-19	Ind.	786	86.5	97	10.7	24	2.6	2	0.2	26	2.9	909
	N-Ind.	2,915	91.6	234	7.4	28	0.9	6	0.2	34	1.1	3,183
2019-20	Ind.	767	87.8	96	11.0	9	1.0	2	0.2	11	1.3	874
	N-Ind.	2,986	92.0	234	7.2	23	0.7	2	0.1	25	0.8	3,245

Table 76. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole by Gender

Year	Gender	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	
						#	%	#	%			
2015-16	Men	2,751	90.7	245	8.1	27	0.9	9	0.3	36	1.2	3,032
	Women	267	89.3	27	9.0	5	1.7	0	0.0	5	1.7	299
2016-17	Men	2,937	92.0	218	6.8	31	1.0	7	0.2	38	1.2	3,193
	Women	321	89.2	33	9.2	6	1.7	0	0.0	6	1.7	360
2017-18	Men	3,184	91.4	249	7.1	45	1.3	7	0.2	52	1.5	3,485
	Women	366	87.6	43	10.3	9	2.2	0	0.0	9	2.2	418
2018-19	Men	3,286	90.5	292	8.0	44	1.2	8	0.2	52	1.4	3,630
	Women	415	89.8	39	8.4	8	1.7	0	0.0	8	1.7	462
2019-20	Men	3,326	91.5	282	7.8	24	0.7	4	0.1	28	0.8	3,636
	Women	427	88.4	48	9.9	8	1.7	0	0.0	8	1.7	483

Note: Between 2015-16 and 2019-20, two offenders who identified as other gender have successfully completed their federal day parole supervision period.

Provincial Day Parole

Table 77. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole

Outcome	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	217	86.5	241	84.6	216	81.8	198	82.5	148	91.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	30	12.0	41	14.4	48	18.2	38	15.8	14	8.6
Revoked for non-violent offences	3	1.2	2	0.7	0	0.0	4	1.7	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	4	1.6	3	1.1	0	0.0	4	1.7	0	0.0
Total completions	251	100	285	100	264	100	240	100	162	100



Table 78. Outcomes Rates of Provincial Day Parole by Region

Table 76: Outcomes Rates of Provincial Day Parole by Region												
Year	Region	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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	38	76.0	12	24.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50
	Prairie	52	88.1	7	11.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	59
	Pacific	126	81.3	29	18.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	155
2018-19	Atlantic	29	76.3	9	23.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38
	Prairie	55	91.7	4	6.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.7	60
	Pacific	114	80.3	25	17.6	3	2.1	0	0.0	3	2.1	142
2019-20	Atlantic	25	96.2	1	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26
	Prairie	43	97.7	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44
	Pacific	80	87.0	12	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92

Table 79. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole by Offence Type (from 2015-16 to 2019-20)

Outcome	Sexual		Violent		Non-Violent	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	60	92.3	343	80.9	617	86.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	5	7.7	77	18.2	89	12.5
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	3	0.7	6	0.8
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1
Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	4	0.9	7	1.0
Total completions	65	100	424	100	713	100

Table 80. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (from 2015-16 to 2019-20)

Outcome	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	223	86.1	797	84.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	33	12.7	138	14.6
Revoked for non-violent offences	3	1.2	6	0.6
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	2	0.2
Total revocations with offence	3	1.2	8	0.8
Total completions	259	100	943	100

Table 81. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole by Gender (from 2015-16 to 2019-20)

Outcome	Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	905	84.7	115	86.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	155	14.5	16	12.0
Revoked for non-violent offences	8	0.7	1	0.8
Revoked for violent offences	1	0.1	1	0.8
Total revocations with offence	9	0.8	2	1.5
Total completions	1,069	100	133	100



Full Parole

[Tables 82-114](#)

Full parole is a type of conditional release which allows the offender to serve the remainder of their 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.

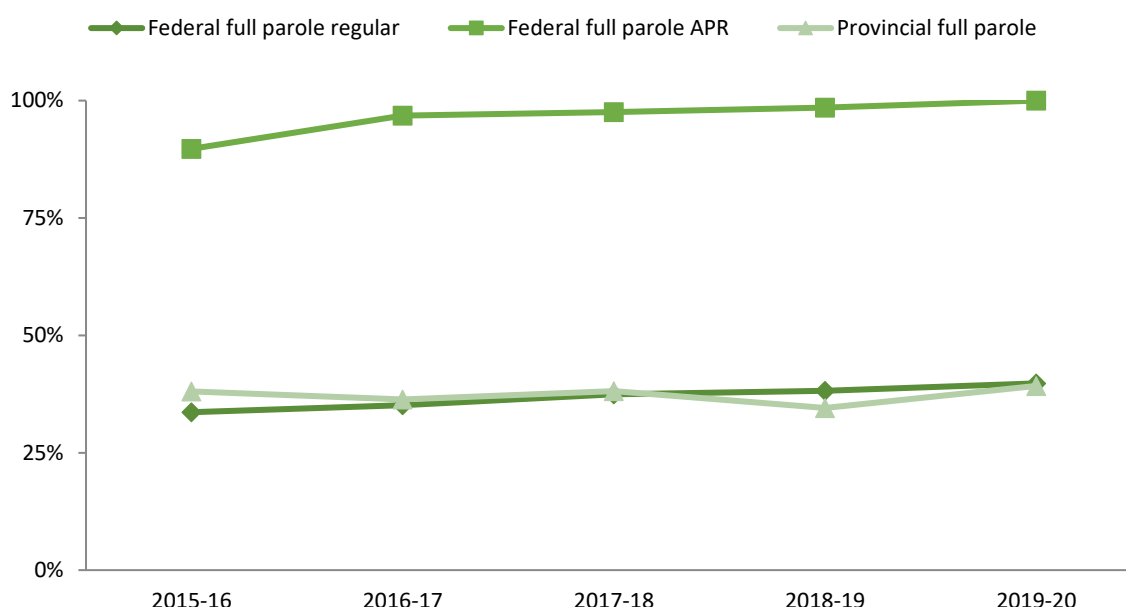
As noted in the previous section, as a result of court challenges, the Pacific and Quebec regions have been processing APR cases for offenders who met the APR eligibility criteria. The Pacific region has been processing these cases since 2012-13 and the Quebec region since 2013-14.

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 2019-20 decreased to 3,994 (-6%) from the previous year. The total included 60 full parole release decisions following an APR and 5 full parole release decisions by exception.
- In 2019-20, the number of federal full parole release decisions rendered by the Board increased in the Atlantic (+7%) and Pacific (+11%) regions and decreased in the Quebec (-12%), Ontario (-2%), and Prairie regions (-14%).
- In 2019-20, the Board rendered less provincial full parole release decisions (260; -14%) compared to the previous year. The numbers increased in the Atlantic (+18%) and decreased in the Prairie (-14%) and Pacific (-25%) regions.
- The number of federal full parole release decisions following an Elder-Assisted Hearing decreased in 2019-20 to 352 (-5%).
- The proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release for federal offenders serving determinate sentences increased (to 45%; +1%) in 2019-20 when compared to the previous year.
- In 2019-20, Indigenous offenders served a higher proportion of their sentences prior to their first federal full parole release (47%) compared to non-Indigenous offenders (44%).
- In 2019-20, men offenders served a higher proportion of their sentences before being released on their first federal full parole (45%) than woman offenders (41%).



Figure 27. Full Parole Grant Rates



- In 2019-20, the federal full parole grant rate (regular and APR) increased (40.7%; +1.5%) when compared to the previous year.
- The federal regular full parole grant rate (39.8%; +1.6%) and the federal APR grant rate (100%; +1.5%) increased in 2019-20.
- The provincial full parole grant rate increased to 39.2% in 2019-20 from 34.5% in 2018-19.
- The federal full parole grant rate increased in the Ontario (to 48%; +2%), Prairie (to 37%; +2%) and Pacific (to 32%; +1%) regions while it remained stable in the Atlantic (57%) and Quebec (34%) regions compared to 2018-19.
- The number of federal full parole release decisions following an Elder-Assisted Hearing decreased in 2019-20 (to 352; -5%). The higher proportion of such decisions was recorded in the Prairie region (62%). The federal full parole grant rate following an Elder-Assisted Hearing decreased one percentage point to 13% compared to the previous year. The grant rate increased in the Atlantic (+5%) and Prairie (+1%) regions and decreased in the Quebec (-2%), Ontario (-6%) and Pacific (-4%) regions.
- In 2019-20, the federal full parole grant rate increased for offenders serving sentences for sexual offences (to 31%; +4%) and for offenders serving sentences for violent offences (to 38%; +1%), while it remained the same for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (46%) compared to 2018-19.
- Averaged over the last five years, the provincial full parole grant rate was the highest for offenders serving sentences for sexual offences (48%), followed by offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (39%) and those serving sentences for violent offences (30%).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported a lower federal full parole grant rate (26%) compared to non-Indigenous offenders (41%).



- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported a lower provincial full parole grant rate (24%) than non-Indigenous offenders (40%).
- Over the last five years, women offenders reported a higher federal full parole grant rate (51%) than men offenders (38%).
- Over the last five years, women offenders reported a higher provincial full parole grant rate than men offenders (42% vs 37%).
- In 2019-20, federal offenders with determinate sentences accounted for 91% of all full parole grants (with a grant rate of 42%). Lifers accounted for 9% of all full parole grants (with a grant rate of 63%). Six offenders serving other indeterminate sentences were granted federal full parole in 2019-20 (with a grant rate of 2%).
- In 2019-20, the number of residency conditions imposed on federal full parole increased by 6 (from 103 to 109) compared to the previous year. The Quebec region accounted for most (36%) of the decisions to impose a residency condition on full parole, while the Prairie region accounted for the least (9%).

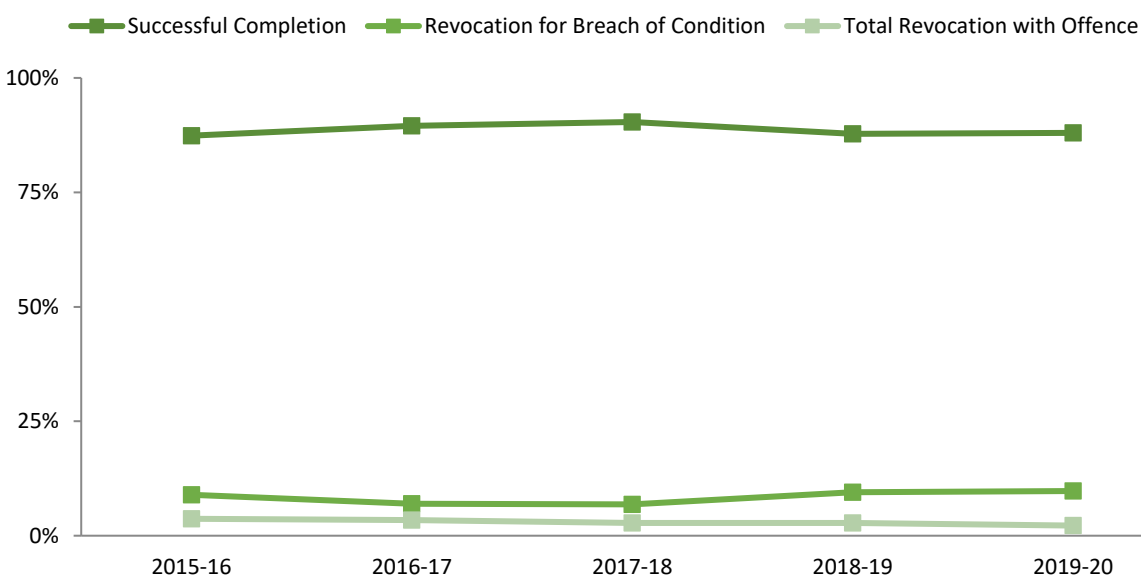


Outcome of Full Parole Supervision Periods

Outcome of 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 is deceased. For this reason, these cases are shown separately from those of offenders serving determinate sentences.

Federal Full Parole: Determinate Sentences

Figure 28. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole Supervision Periods for Offenders with Determinate Sentences



- In 2019-20, the successful completion rate (without any breaches of special conditions or re-offending) of federal full parole for offenders serving determinate sentences remained stable (88.0%; +0.3%) compared to 2018-19.
- Over the last five years (between 2015-16 and 2019-20), the successful completion rate of federal full parole for non-violent offenders released on federal regular full parole was 89.9% and the rate for those non-violent offenders released on APR full parole was 90.7%.
- Over the last five years, offenders serving sentences for sexual offences reported the highest successful completion rate of federal full parole (95%), followed by offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (90%) and offenders serving sentences for violent offences (83%).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported a lower successful completion rate of federal full parole (81%) than non-Indigenous offenders (89%).
- Over the last five years, women offenders reported a higher successful completion rate of federal full parole (90%) than men offenders (88%).



- In 2019-20, the successful completion rate of federal full parole increased in the Atlantic (to 84.2%; +4.7%), Ontario (to 90.1%; +1.2%) and Prairie (to 86.1%; +1.6%) regions and decreased in the Quebec (to 91.8%; -2.2%) and Pacific (to 81.3%; -9.2%) regions when compared to the previous year.
- In 2019-20, the revocation for breach of condition rate of federal full parole for offenders serving determinate sentences remained stable (9.8%; +0.3%) compared to the previous year. Over the last five years, the rate was on average 8.5%.
- Over the last five years, the total revocation with offence rate of federal full parole has been decreasing, averaging 2.9%.
- The rate of violent reoffending of federal full parole has been relatively low in the last five years, averaging 0.5%. Offenders serving sentences for violent offences accounted for 84% of all revocations with a violent offence of federal full parole in the last five years (27 out of 32).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported a higher revocation with a violent offence rate of federal full parole than non-Indigenous offenders (1.7% vs 0.4%).
- One women offender serving a determinate sentence on federal full parole had her supervision period 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 and Prairie regions (0.4%), the national average being 0.5%.

Federal Full Parole: Indeterminate Sentences

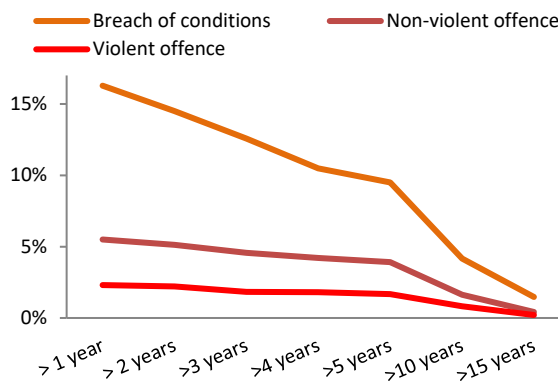
Reporting on outcomes of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences includes the tracking of supervision periods in the last 25 years based on the start date.

- Between 1995-96 and 2019-20, 2,052 offenders serving indeterminate sentences had been released on full parole, completing a total of 2,567 federal full parole supervision periods. As of April 12, 2020, 56% 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 deceased while on parole, 17% were revoked for a breach of condition, 5% were revoked as the result of a non-violent offence, and 2% were revoked as the result of a violent offence.
- The average length of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences was eight years.



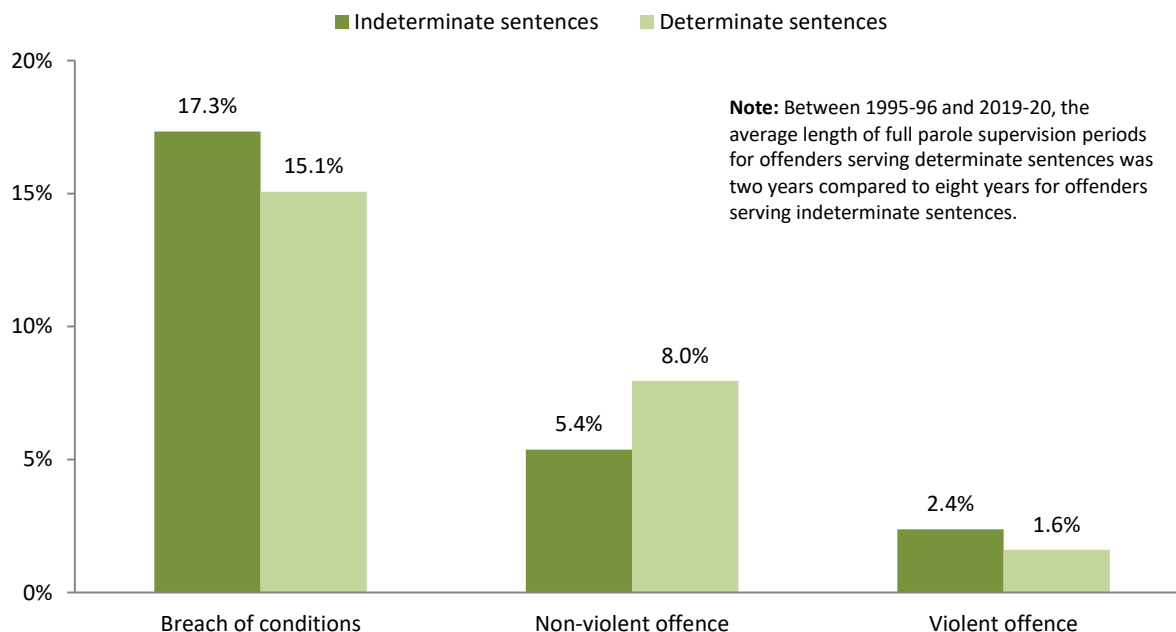
Over the last 25 years, the majority of revocations for breach of condition and revocations with offence for offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole occurred within the first five years of the federal full parole supervision periods, and the number of revocations gradually decreases afterward. Thus, the likelihood of having a supervision period revoked drops significantly the longer the offender is on full parole.

Figure 29. Revocation Rates of Federal Full Parole Supervision Periods for Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences (between 1995-96 and 2019-20)



- Over the last 25 years, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 1.8 times more likely to have successfully completed their supervision periods than being revoked for having committed a new offence.
- Over the same time period, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 6.0 times more likely to have successfully completed their supervision periods than being revoked for having committed a violent offence. The ratio increases for those offenders who were on full parole for over five years (8.1).

Figure 30. Comparison of Revocation Rates of Federal Full Parole Supervision Periods (between 1995-96 and 2019-20)



Note: Due to the nature of indeterminate sentences, outcomes of supervision periods for indeterminate offenders are based on start dates and outcomes for determinate offenders are based on end dates.

- Compared to offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were more likely to have had their supervision



periods revoked because of a breach of condition (17.3% and 15.1%), and were more likely to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new violent offence (2.4% and 1.6%) for federal supervision periods completed between 1995-96 and 2019-20.

- However, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new non-violent offence (5.4% and 8.0%) than offenders serving determinate sentences during the same time period.

Provincial Full Parole

- Over the last five years, the successful completion rate of provincial full parole averaged 91.8%. The rate was 92.5% in 2019-20.
- The successful completion rate of provincial full parole increased in the Atlantic (to 90.3%; +4.1%) and Prairie (to 95.7%; +5.7%) regions and decreased in the Pacific region (to 91.7%; -4.6%) in 2019-20 compared to the previous year.
- Over the last five years, offenders serving sentences for sexual offences reported the highest successful completion rate (98.5%), followed by offenders serving sentences for violent offences (92.7%) and offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (90.0%).
- Very few provincial offenders have had their full paroles revoked because of a violent offence. Over the last five years, one non-Indigenous offender serving a sentence for a non-violent offence had his provincial full parole revoked with a violent offence.



Table 82. Full Parole Release Decisions

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2015-16	355	95	1,175	-	771	1	981	78	346	107	3,628	281
2016-17	424	80	1,403	-	796	-	1,035	95	386	103	4,044	278
2017-18	446	71	1,249	-	958	-	1,105	99	457	155	4,215	325
2018-19	447	55	1,205	1	914	-	1,313	90	397	158	4,276	304
2019-20	479	65	1,057	-	899	-	1,122	77	442	118	3,999	260
5-year avg.	430	73	1,218	-	868	-	1,111	88	406	128	4,032	290

Note: The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were federal sentences which were completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by court order.

Table 83. 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.
15-16	Regular	355	95	1,143	-	648	1	963	78	328	107	3,437	281
	APR	-	-	30	-	123	-	14	-	18	-	185	-
	By exc.	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
	All	355	95	1,174	-	771	1	979	78	346	107	3,625	281
16-17	Regular	423	80	1,377	-	738	-	1,013	95	363	103	3,914	278
	APR	1	-	26	-	54	-	22	-	23	-	126	-
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	All	424	80	1,403	-	794	-	1,035	95	386	103	4,042	278
17-18	Regular	445	71	1,195	-	886	-	1,084	99	436	155	4,046	325
	APR	1	-	52	-	70	-	21	-	21	-	165	-
	By exc.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	All	446	71	1,248	-	957	-	1,105	99	457	155	4,213	325
18-19	Regular	445	55	1,183	1	885	-	1,300	90	384	158	4,197	304
	APR	-	-	20	-	25	-	9	-	13	-	67	-
	By exc.	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
	All	446	55	1,204	1	912	-	1,311	90	397	158	4,270	304
19-20	Regular	477	65	1,043	-	864	-	1,113	77	432	118	3,929	260
	APR	-	-	12	-	29	-	9	-	10	-	60	-
	By exc.	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
	All	478	65	1,056	-	896	-	1,122	77	442	118	3,994	260

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

Table 84. 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.
2015-16	6	-	37	-	17	-	99	-	40	-	199	-
2016-17	9	-	37	-	17	-	129	-	67	-	259	-
2017-18	13	-	40	-	33	-	166	1	67	2	319	3
2018-19	15	-	46	-	38	-	226	-	44	1	369	1
2019-20	11	-	45	-	19	-	218	-	59	-	352	-
5-Yr. Avg.	11	-	41	-	25	-	168	-	55	-	300	-

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

Table 85. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Full Parole Release by Region (%)

Region	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	44	43	42	44	44	43
Quebec	48	47	45	46	46	46
Ontario	46	44	44	43	44	44
Prairies	45	45	44	45	44	45
Pacific	44	44	45	47	45	45
Canada	46	45	44	44	45	45

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.



Table 86. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Full Parole Release by Offence Type (%)

Offence Type	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	5-Yr. Avg.
Sexual	46	48	47	47	46	47
Violent	48	48	47	46	47	47
Non-Violent	45	43	43	43	43	43

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 87. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Full Parole Release by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (%)

Ind./Non-Ind.	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	5-Yr. Avg.
Indigenous	50	48	48	47	47	48
Non-Indigenous	45	45	44	44	44	44

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 88. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Full Parole Release by Gender (%)

Gender	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	5-Yr. Avg.
Men	46	45	44	45	45	45
Women	45	43	41	41	41	42

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 89. Grant Rates of Federal Full Parole

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	44	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
2018-19	Regular	254	57	391	33	398	45	449	35	110	29	1,602	38
	APR	-	-	20	100	24	96	9	100	13	100	66	99
	By exc.	1	100	1	100	2	100	2	100	-	-	6	100
	All	255	57	412	34	424	46	460	35	123	31	1,674	39
2019-20	Regular	273	57	348	33	400	46	411	37	131	30	1,563	40
	APR	-	-	12	100	29	100	9	100	10	100	60	100
	By exc.	1	100	1	100	2	67	-	-	-	-	4	80
	All	274	57	361	34	431	48	420	37	141	32	1,627	41

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

Table 90. Grant Rates of Federal Full Parole Following Elder-Assisted Hearings

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	1	1	30	9
2018-19	6	40	5	11	4	11	33	15	3	7	51	14
2019-20	5	45	4	9	1	5	34	16	2	3	46	13
5-Yr. Avg.	3	30	5	12	2	9	23	14	3	5	36	12

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



Table 91. Grant Rates of Provincial Full Parole

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	-	-	-	-	35	35	55	35	124	38
2018-19	29	53	0	0	-	-	30	33	46	29	105	35
2019-20	35	54	-	-	-	-	34	44	33	28	102	39
5-Yr. Avg.	39	53	-	-	-	-	31	36	38	29	108	37

Note: The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were federal sentences, which were completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by court order.

Table 92. Grant Rates of Federal and Provincial Full Parole by Offence Type (%)

Year	Sexual		Violent		Non-Violent	
	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial
2015-16	22	48	29	31	46	40
2016-17	26	61	32	28	44	36
2017-18	26	42	34	32	48	41
2018-19	27	42	37	26	46	39
2019-20	31	54	38	36	46	38
5-Yr. Avg.	27	48	34	30	46	39

Table 93. Grant Rates of Federal and Provincial Full Parole by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (%)

Year	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial
2015-16	24	22	39	41
2016-17	25	19	39	40
2017-18	24	20	43	42
2018-19	28	29	42	37
2019-20	28	27	44	42
5-Yr. Avg.	26	24	41	40

Table 94. Grant Rates of Federal and Provincial Full Parole by Gender (%)

Year	Men		Women	
	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial
2015-16	36	38	48	46
2016-17	36	36	51	42
2017-18	39	35	52	55
2018-19	38	35	49	33
2019-20	39	40	55	30
5-Yr. Avg.	38	37	51	42

Note: Between 2015-16 and 2019-20, there were two decisions made in respect of an offender who identified as other gender, one granted federal full parole decision and one denied federal full parole decision.

Table 95. Grant Rates of Federal Full Parole by Sentence Type

Year	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2015-16	1,214	39	109	39	2	1
2016-17	1,376	39	120	43	1	0
2017-18	1,548	41	124	51	5	2
2018-19	1,538	41	134	61	2	1
2019-20	1,474	42	147	63	6	2
5-Yr. Avg.	1,430	40	124	51	3	1

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not-direct full parole, except APRI 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 96. Residency Conditions of Federal Full Parole by Regular and APR

Type	Year	Pre-Release		Post-Release			Total
		Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
Regular	2015-16	15	-	37	6	4	58
	2016-17	28	-	51	2	10	81
	2017-18	34	-	39	3	17	76
	2018-19	36	1	57	2	13	94
	2019-20	39	-	61	6	8	106
APR	2015-16	11	-	2	-	6	13
	2016-17	9	-	4	-	6	13
	2017-18	14	-	3	-	1	17
	2018-19	6	-	3	-	5	9
	2019-20	3	-	-	-	2	3
All full parole	2015-16	26	-	39	6	10	71
	2016-17	37	-	55	2	16	94
	2017-18	48	-	42	3	18	93
	2018-19	42	1	60	2	18	103
	2019-20	42	-	61	6	10	109

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

Table 97. Residency Conditions of Federal Full Parole by Region

Year	Region	Pre-Release		Post-Release		
		Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
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
2018-19	Atlantic	8	1	7	-	3
	Quebec	21	-	37	2	1
	Ontario	-	-	4	-	5
	Prairies	8	-	3	-	4
	Pacific	5	-	9	-	5
	Canada	42	1	60	2	18
2019-20	Atlantic	20	-	11	-	1
	Quebec	6	-	27	6	2
	Ontario	4	-	8	-	3
	Prairies	8	-	2	-	2
	Pacific	4	-	13	-	2
	Canada	42	-	61	6	10



Table 98. Residency Conditions of Federal Full Parole Recommended by CSC (%)

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2015-16	88	48	62	75	67	62
2016-17	50	60	31	0	48	49
2017-18	59	77	38	56	71	67
2018-19	67	66	0	45	79	63
2019-20	56	76	50	22	59	59
5-Yr. Avg.	60	66	42	43	63	60

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 99. Residency Conditions of Federal Full Parole Concordance with CSC (%)

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2015-16	100	60	80	100	91	78
2016-17	89	100	83	-	79	90
2017-18	83	91	100	100	86	90
2018-19	83	84	0	83	85	83
2019-20	82	100	100	50	83	88
5-Yr. Avg.	85	88	85	83	84	86

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

Outcome Rates of Full Parole Supervision Periods

Federal Full Parole: Determinate Sentences

Table 100. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences

Outcome	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	852	87.4	935	89.6	1,070	90.4	1,175	87.8	1,272	88.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	87	8.9	73	7.0	81	6.8	127	9.5	141	9.8
Revoked for non-violent offences	29	3.0	30	2.9	28	2.4	28	2.1	27	1.9
Revoked for violent offences	7	0.7	6	0.6	5	0.4	9	0.7	5	0.3
Total revocations with offence	36	3.7	36	3.4	33	2.8	37	2.8	32	2.2
Total completions	975	100	1,044	100	1,184	100	1,339	100	1,445	100

Table 101. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Regular and APR

Year	Type	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2015-16	Regular	757	87.5	76	8.8	25	2.9	7	0.8	32	3.7	865
	APR	95	86.4	11	10.0	4	3.6	0	0.0	4	3.6	110
2016-17	Regular	848	89.7	64	6.8	28	3.0	5	0.5	33	3.5	945
	APR	87	87.9	9	9.1	2	2.0	1	1.0	3	3.0	99
2017-18	Regular	968	90.6	73	6.8	23	2.2	5	0.5	28	2.6	1,069
	APR	102	88.7	8	7.0	5	4.3	0	0.0	5	4.3	115
2018-19	Regular	1,061	87.0	123	10.1	27	2.2	9	0.7	36	3.0	1,220
	APR	114	95.8	4	3.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	119
2019-20	Regular	1,168	87.8	132	9.9	26	2.0	5	0.4	31	2.3	1,331
	APR	104	91.2	9	7.9	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	114



Table 102. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences for Non-Violent Offences by Regular and APR (from 2015-16 to 2019-20)

Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	3,102	89.9	488	90.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	261	7.6	39	7.2
Revoked for non-violent offences	88	2.5	11	2.0
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	88	2.5	11	2.0
Total completions	3,451	100	538	100

Table 103. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Region

Year	Region	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
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	18	8.5	6	2.8	0	0.0	6	2.8	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	268	94.7	9	3.2	5	1.8	1	0.4	6	2.1	283
	Ontario	204	92.3	11	5.0	4	1.8	2	0.9	6	2.7	221
	Prairie	228	89.1	20	7.8	7	2.7	1	0.4	8	3.1	256
	Pacific	89	85.6	10	9.6	5	4.8	0	0.0	5	4.8	104
2017-18	Atlantic	173	84.4	23	11.2	9	4.4	0	0.0	9	4.4	205
	Quebec	305	93.0	18	5.5	3	0.9	2	0.6	5	1.5	328
	Ontario	246	92.8	15	5.7	3	1.1	1	0.4	4	1.5	265
	Prairie	257	88.6	19	6.6	13	4.5	1	0.3	14	4.8	290
	Pacific	89	92.7	6	6.3	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	96
2018-19	Atlantic	163	79.5	35	17.1	5	2.4	2	1.0	7	3.4	205
	Quebec	328	94.0	14	4.0	5	1.4	2	0.6	7	2.0	349
	Ontario	312	88.9	31	8.8	6	1.7	2	0.6	8	2.3	351
	Prairie	287	84.4	40	11.8	11	3.2	2	0.6	13	3.8	340
	Pacific	85	90.4	7	7.4	1	1.1	1	1.1	2	2.1	94
2019-20	Atlantic	213	84.2	32	12.6	6	2.4	2	0.8	8	3.2	253
	Quebec	370	91.8	24	6.0	7	1.7	2	0.5	9	2.2	403
	Ontario	327	90.1	31	8.5	4	1.1	1	0.3	5	1.4	363
	Prairie	284	86.1	36	10.9	10	3.0	0	0.0	10	3.0	330
	Pacific	78	81.3	18	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	96



Table 104. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Offence Type (%)

Year	Offence Type	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				#
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015-16	Sexual	61	93.8	2	3.1	0	0.0	2	3.1	2	3.1	65
	Violent	178	82.0	25	11.5	9	4.1	5	2.3	14	6.5	217
	Non-Violent	613	88.5	60	8.7	20	2.9	0	0.0	20	2.9	693
2016-17	Sexual	86	95.6	4	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	90
	Violent	192	85.7	18	8.0	8	3.6	6	2.7	14	6.3	224
	Non-Violent	657	90.0	51	7.0	22	3.0	0	0.0	22	3.0	730
2017-18	Sexual	92	92.0	5	5.0	1	1.0	2	2.0	3	3.0	100
	Violent	239	86.3	29	10.5	6	2.2	3	1.1	9	3.2	277
	Non-Violent	739	91.6	47	5.8	21	2.6	0	0.0	21	2.6	807
2018-19	Sexual	122	95.3	6	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	128
	Violent	261	79.3	48	14.6	11	3.3	9	2.7	20	6.1	329
	Non-Violent	792	89.8	73	8.3	17	1.9	0	0.0	17	1.9	882
2019-20	Sexual	146	95.4	6	3.9	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	153
	Violent	337	81.2	66	15.9	8	1.9	4	1.0	12	2.9	415
	Non-Violent	789	90.0	69	7.9	19	2.2	0	0.0	19	2.2	877

Table 105. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous

Year	Ind./N-Ind.	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				#
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015-16	Ind.	66	80.5	12	14.6	1	1.2	3	3.7	4	4.9	82
	N-Ind.	786	88.0	75	8.4	28	3.1	4	0.4	32	3.6	893
2016-17	Ind.	90	88.2	4	3.9	7	6.9	1	1.0	8	7.8	102
	N-Ind.	845	89.7	69	7.3	23	2.4	5	0.5	28	3.0	942
2017-18	Ind.	95	81.2	16	13.7	5	4.3	1	0.9	6	5.1	117
	N-Ind.	975	91.4	65	6.1	23	2.2	4	0.4	27	2.5	1,067
2018-19	Ind.	109	78.4	24	17.3	3	2.2	3	2.2	6	4.3	139
	N-Ind.	1,066	88.8	103	8.6	25	2.1	6	0.5	31	2.6	1,200
2019-20	Ind.	120	77.4	27	17.4	6	3.9	2	1.3	8	5.2	155
	N-Ind.	1,152	89.3	114	8.8	21	1.6	3	0.2	24	1.9	1,290



Table 106. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Gender

Table 10: Outcome Rates of Probation and Parole with Delinquent Sentences by Gender												
Year	Gender	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2015-16	Men	783	87.6	78	8.7	26	2.9	7	0.8	33	3.7	894
	Women	69	85.2	9	11.1	3	3.7	0	0.0	3	3.7	81
2016-17	Men	838	89.5	63	6.7	29	3.1	6	0.6	35	3.7	936
	Women	97	89.8	10	9.3	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	108
2017-18	Men	952	90.0	76	7.2	25	2.4	5	0.5	30	2.8	1,058
	Women	118	93.7	5	4.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	3	2.4	126
2018-19	Men	1,033	87.6	114	9.7	24	2.0	8	0.7	32	2.7	1,179
	Women	142	88.8	13	8.1	4	2.5	1	0.6	5	3.1	160
2019-20	Men	1,132	87.8	132	10.2	21	1.6	5	0.4	26	2.0	1,290
	Women	140	90.3	9	5.8	6	3.9	0	0.0	6	3.9	155

*Federal Full Parole: Indeterminate Sentences***Table 107. Outcome of Full Parole for Offenders with Indeterminate Sentences (between April 1, 1995 and March 31, 2020)**

Time Under Supervision	Still Supervised*		Successful Completion		Revocations for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Non-Violent Offence		Revocations with Violent Offence		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 - 3 mths	32	2.1	30	8.2	7	1.6	1	0.7	0	0.0	70	2.7
>3-6 mths	32	2.1	18	4.9	19	4.3	3	2.2	3	4.9	75	2.9
>6 mths-1 yr	77	4.9	23	6.3	52	11.7	10	7.2	6	9.8	168	6.5
>1-2 yrs	119	7.6	35	9.5	78	17.5	22	15.9	8	13.1	262	10.2
>2-3 yrs	114	7.3	26	7.1	69	15.5	22	15.9	12	19.7	243	9.5
>3-4 yrs	101	6.5	26	7.1	58	13.0	15	10.9	4	6.6	204	7.9
>4-5 yrs	96	6.2	23	6.3	31	7.0	11	8.0	5	8.2	166	6.5
>5-10 yrs	281	18.1	84	22.9	95	21.3	40	29.0	16	26.2	516	20.1
>10-15 yrs	281	18.1	60	16.3	29	6.5	12	8.7	6	9.8	388	15.1
>15 yrs	423	27.2	42	11.4	7	1.6	2	1.4	1	1.6	475	18.5
Total	1,556	100	367	100	445	100	138	100	61	100	2,567	100
Average length of full parole	9.8 Yrs		6.7 Yrs		4.0 Yrs		4.7 Yrs		4.6 Yrs		7.9 Yrs	

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

Note: Offenders serving indeterminate sentences do not have a warrant expiry date and can only successfully complete full parole upon their death.

Table 108. Full Parole Revocation Rates for Offenders with Indeterminate Sentences (between April 1, 1995 and March 31, 2020)

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	475	89.1	10	2.1	3	0.6	1	0.2
>10 years	863	81.6	57	6.6	21	2.4	7	0.8
>5 years	1,379	71.4	208	15.1	77	5.6	23	1.7
>4 years	1,545	70.0	255	16.5	93	6.0	28	1.8
>3 years	1,749	67.6	332	19.0	112	6.4	32	1.8
>2 years	1,992	65.1	435	21.8	146	7.3	44	2.2
>1 year	2,254	62.8	543	24.1	176	7.8	52	2.3
Total	2,567	60.6	644	25.1	199	7.8	61	2.4

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



Table 109. Likelihood of Successful Completion Compared to Being Revoked for an Offence for Full Parolees Serving Indeterminate Sentences (between April 1, 1995 and March 31, 2020)

Time Under Supervision	Successful Completion	Total Revocations with Offence	Likelihood of Successful Completion Compared to Committing a New Offence	Revocations with Violent Offence	Likelihood of Successful Completion Compared to Committing a Violent Offence
>5 years	186	77	2.4	23	8.1
>4 years	209	93	2.2	28	7.5
>3 years	235	112	2.1	32	7.3
>2 years	261	146	1.8	44	5.9
>1 year	296	176	1.7	52	5.7
Total	367	199	1.8	61	6.0

Note: Offenders serving indeterminate sentences do not have a warrant expiry date and can only successfully complete full parole upon their death.

Provincial Full Parole

Table 110. Outcome Rates of Provincial Full Parole

Outcome	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	79	85.9	79	91.9	107	95.5	110	92.4	86	92.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	11	12.0	7	8.1	5	4.5	9	7.6	6	6.5
Revoked for non-violent offences	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1
Revoked for violent offences	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1
Total completions	92	100	86	100	112	100	119	100	93	100

Table 111. Outcome Rates of Provincial Full Parole by Region

Year	Region	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				#
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
	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
2018-19	Atlantic	25	86.2	4	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29
	Quebec	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
	Ontario	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
	Prairie	27	90.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30
	Pacific	52	96.3	2	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	54
2019-20	Atlantic	28	90.3	3	9.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31
	Ontario	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
	Prairie	22	95.7	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23
	Pacific	33	91.7	2	5.6	1	2.8	0	0.0	1	2.8	36

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



Table 112. Outcome Rates of Provincial Full Parole by Offence Type (from 2015-16 to 2019-20)

Outcome	Sexual		Violent		Non-Violent	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	67	98.5	114	92.7	280	90.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	1	1.5	9	7.3	28	9.0
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.0
Total completions	68	100	123	100	311	100

Table 113. Outcome Rates of Provincial Full Parole by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (from 2015-16 to 2019-20)

Outcome	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	42	87.5	419	92.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	6	12.5	32	7.0
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	2	0.4
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	3	0.7
Total completions	48	100	454	100

Table 114. Outcome Rates of Provincial Full Parole by Gender (from 2015-16 to 2019-20)

Outcome	Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	392	91.4	69	94.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	34	7.9	4	5.5
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	429	100	73	100

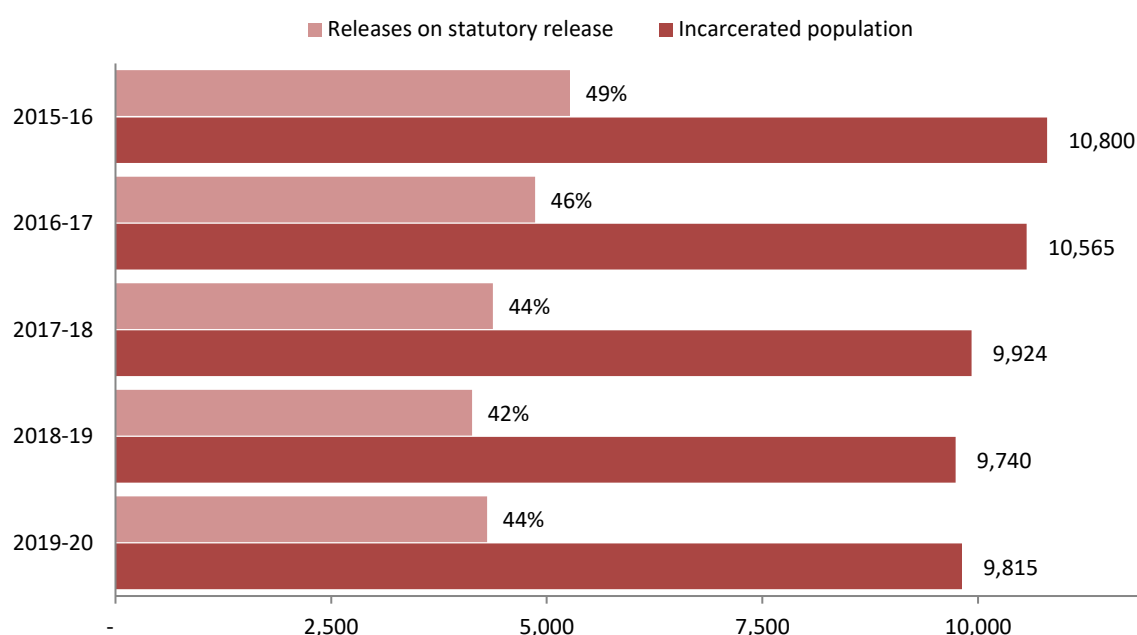


Statutory Release

[Tables 115-132](#)

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 31. 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 increased in 2019-20 for the first time in the last five years (to 44%; +2%).
- 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 2019-20, while the Ontario region reported the lowest proportion (35%).
- The proportion of releases on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release increased for offenders serving sentences for sexual offences (from 30% in 2018-19 to 31% in 2019-20) and for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (from 42% in 2018-19 to 46% in 2019-20), while it remained stable for offenders serving sentences for violent offences (46%).
- The proportion was higher for Indigenous offenders (55%) than for non-Indigenous offenders (39%) in 2019-20.

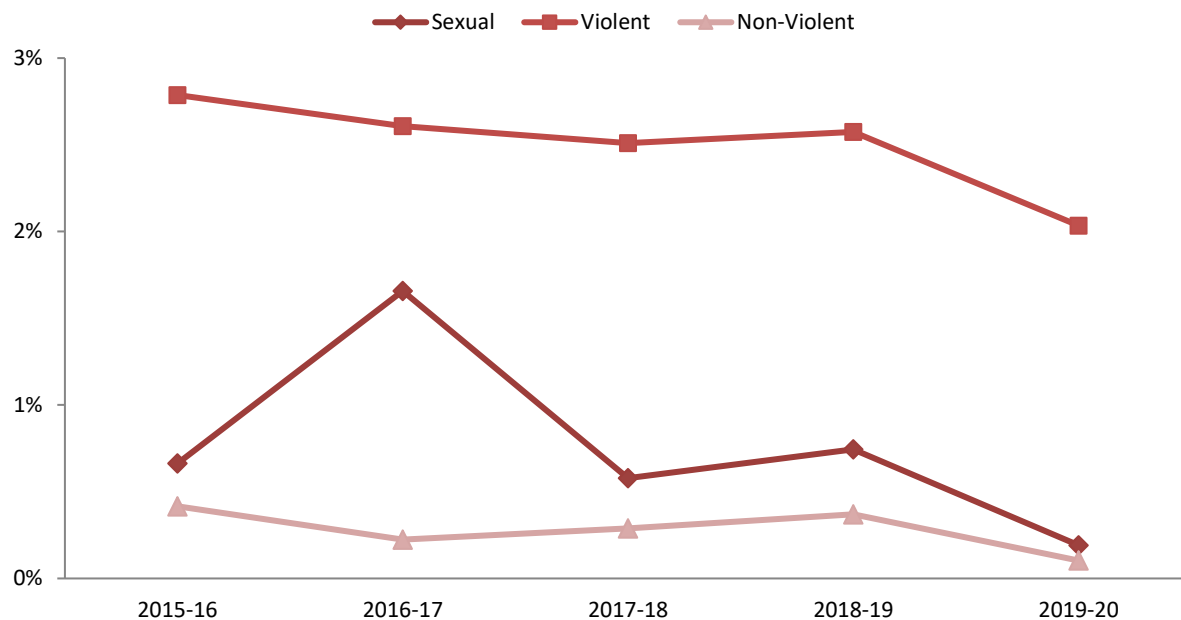


- Women offenders reported a higher proportion of federal releases on statutory release compared to their incarcerated population entitled to statutory release in 2019-20 than men offenders (46% vs 44%).
- The number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release increased (from 1,889 in 2018-19 to 1,905 in 2019-20). The number increased in the pre-release category (from 1,851 to 1,867) and remained the same in the post-release category (38).

Outcome of Statutory Release Supervision Periods

- In 2019-20, the successful completion rate of statutory release remained stable (65.9%; +0.8%) compared to 2018-19.
- In 2019-20, the successful completion rate of statutory release increased for offenders serving sentences for sexual offences (to 84.3%; +4.0%), and remained stable for offenders serving sentences for violent offences (60.4%; +0.6%) and offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (68.5%; +0.3%).
- Over the last five years (between 2015-16 and 2019-20), Indigenous offenders reported a lower successful completion rate of statutory release (56.0%) than non-Indigenous offenders (69.5%).
- Women offenders were more likely to successfully complete their statutory releases in the last five years (69.7%) than men offenders (65.0%).
- In 2019-20, the successful completion rate increased in the Atlantic (to 65.6%; +4.3%), Prairie (to 58.3%; 1.1%) and Pacific (to 68.2%; +3.6%) regions and decreased in the Quebec (to 71.5%; -1.0%) and Ontario (to 72.3%; -1.1%) regions.

Figure 32. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates of Statutory Release Supervision Periods



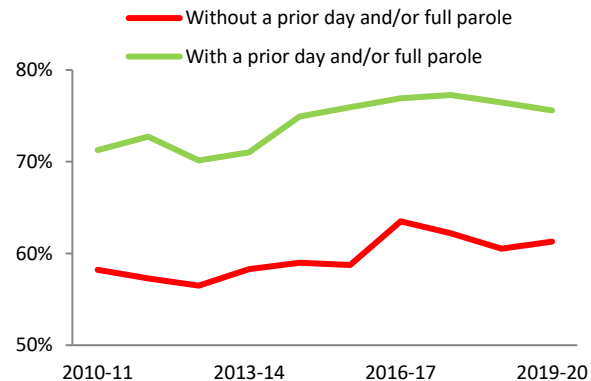
- Offenders serving sentences for violent offences had the highest revocation with a violent offence rate in each of the last five years. They accounted for 87% of all revocations with violent offence on statutory release in the last five years.
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders had a higher revocation with violent offence rate on statutory release than non-Indigenous offenders (1.8% vs 1.3%).
- Men offenders were more likely to be revoked with a violent offence on statutory release in the last five years than women offenders (1.5% vs 0.5%).
- Over the last five years, the revocation with violent offence rate was above the national average of 1.5% in the Quebec (2.1%) region and below the national average in the Ontario (1.0%) and Prairie (1.3%) regions. The rate was the same as the national average in the Atlantic and Pacific regions.



Over the last ten years (between 2010-11 and 2019-20), the successful completion rate of 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 15% higher than the rate for offenders who had no prior parole supervision period (74% v. 59%).

This finding is applicable, although to a different extent, to all offence types, Indigenous/Non-Indigenous and genders.

Figure 33. Successful Completion Rates of Statutory Release Supervision Periods 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 2010-11 and 2019-20), the rate of violent reoffending of 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 1.0% compared to 2.1% for those offenders who did not have a prior day and/or full parole supervision period.



Table 115. Statutory Release Decisions

Year	Pre-Release		Post-Release				Total
	Change Condition	Other	Change Condition	Revoked	Susp./Rev. Cancelled	Other	
2015-16	6,239	48	552	2,198	202	75	9,314
2016-17	5,641	56	604	1,860	353	65	8,579
2017-18	5,205	62	519	1,752	304	61	7,903
2018-19	5,470	47	528	1,764	358	47	8,214
2019-20	5,388	67	526	1,781	327	57	8,146

Note: 'Other' includes the decisions of adjournment, no action, panel hearing ordered, postponement and termination.

Table 116. Statutory Release Decisions by Region

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
2015-16	614	234	1,490	788	1,321	651	2,114	1,005	748	349	6,287	3,027
2016-17	602	283	1,341	741	1,163	627	1,933	912	658	319	5,697	2,882
2017-18	514	254	1,102	593	1,103	506	1,960	949	588	334	5,267	2,636
2018-19	536	221	1,116	623	1,162	552	2,097	972	606	329	5,517	2,697
2019-20	498	212	1,039	600	1,224	559	2,058	1,002	636	318	5,455	2,691
5-Yr. Avg.	553	241	1,218	669	1,195	579	2,032	968	647	330	5,645	2,787

Table 117. Statutory Release Decisions Following Elder-Assisted Hearings

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
2015-16	7	-	3	2	9	1	46	2	14	2	79	7
2016-17	2	1	15	9	10	4	68	13	24	13	119	40
2017-18	8	2	6	8	31	17	74	14	30	27	149	68
2018-19	8	5	10	8	19	11	92	36	19	23	148	83
2019-20	2	2	18	11	21	13	106	46	33	22	180	94
5-Yr. Avg.	5	2	10	8	18	9	77	22	24	17	135	58

Table 118. 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, 2015	10,800	2015-16	5,269	49
April 1, 2016	10,565	2016-17	4,864	46
April 1, 2017	9,924	2017-18	4,376	44
April 1, 2018	9,740	2018-19	4,133	42
April 1, 2019	9,815	2019-20	4,309	44

Table 119. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release by Region (%)

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
2015-16	46	44	43	57	54
2016-17	51	42	38	53	47
2017-18	46	41	35	53	40
2018-19	44	40	34	52	38
2019-20	42	42	35	54	41

Table 120. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release by Offence Type (%)

Year	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
2015-16	31	52	52
2016-17	32	49	48
2017-18	31	48	45
2018-19	30	46	42
2019-20	31	46	46



Table 121. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (%)

Year	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
2015-16	64	44
2016-17	58	42
2017-18	57	39
2018-19	52	39
2019-20	55	39

Table 122. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release by Gender (%)

Year	Men	Women
2015-16	49	52
2016-17	46	48
2017-18	44	42
2018-19	42	43
2019-20	44	46

Table 123. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release

Year	Pre-Release			Post-Release			Total
	Imposed	Det. to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2015-16	2,264	21	6	21	3	101	2,303
2016-17	2,004	8	3	30	8	125	2,047
2017-18	1,772	30	3	27	10	85	1,836
2018-19	1,845	10	4	36	2	95	1,889
2019-20	1,856	12	1	37	1	90	1,905

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



Table 124. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release by Region

Year	Region	Pre-Release			Post-Release		
		Imposed	Det. to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
2015-16	Atlantic	225	2	-	1	-	5
	Quebec	557	3	2	3	3	35
	Ontario	564	5	3	12	-	45
	Prairies	516	2	-	1	-	6
	Pacific	402	9	1	4	-	10
	Canada	2,264	21	6	21	3	101
2016-17	Atlantic	233	1	-	1	-	4
	Quebec	504	2	1	10	6	50
	Ontario	428	2	-	8	1	46
	Prairies	497	2	1	2	-	9
	Pacific	342	1	1	9	1	16
	Canada	2,004	8	3	30	8	125
2017-18	Atlantic	191	2	-	2	-	7
	Quebec	397	6	-	7	10	27
	Ontario	382	3	1	6	-	29
	Prairies	486	5	1	3	-	13
	Pacific	316	14	1	9	-	9
	Canada	1,772	30	3	27	10	85
2018-19	Atlantic	187	1	-	2	-	5
	Quebec	415	3	1	11	2	27
	Ontario	388	3	1	9	-	36
	Prairies	550	-	1	2	-	12
	Pacific	305	3	1	12	-	15
	Canada	1,845	10	4	36	2	95
2019-20	Atlantic	147	4	-	3	-	15
	Quebec	408	3	-	9	1	26
	Ontario	469	1	1	12	-	29
	Prairies	534	-	-	5	-	13
	Pacific	298	4	-	8	-	7
	Canada	1,856	12	1	37	1	90

Table 125. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release Recommended by CSC (%)

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2015-16	97	83	85	87	83	86
2016-17	96	88	91	86	82	88
2017-18	94	93	90	92	77	89
2018-19	95	92	95	92	89	92
2019-20	93	92	95	95	89	93
5-Yr. Avg.	95	89	91	90	84	90

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 126. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release Concordance with CSC (%)

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2015-16	97	100	98	99	98	99
2016-17	98	97	97	99	97	98
2017-18	96	98	94	96	97	96
2018-19	94	98	95	98	96	97
2019-20	94	98	96	97	95	96
5-Yr. Avg.	96	98	96	98	97	97

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



Outcome Rates of Statutory Release Supervision Periods

Table 127. Outcome Rates of Statutory Release

Outcome	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	3,778	62.7	3,776	66.7	3,562	66.1	3,303	65.1	3,372	65.9
Revoked for breach of conditions	1,661	27.6	1,407	24.9	1,291	24.0	1,244	24.5	1,358	26.5
Revoked for non-violent offences	485	8.1	386	6.8	456	8.5	444	8.8	328	6.4
Revoked for violent offences	98	1.6	89	1.6	79	1.5	79	1.6	57	1.1
Total revocations with offence	583	9.7	475	8.4	535	9.9	523	10.3	385	7.5
Total completions	6,022	100	5,658	100	5,388	100	5,070	100	5,115	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 128. Outcome Rates of Statutory Release by Region

Year	Region	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2015-16	Atlantic	413	65.8	171	27.2	39	6.2	5	0.8	44	7.0	628
	Quebec	911	68.1	301	22.5	88	6.6	37	2.8	125	9.3	1,337
	Ontario	926	71.2	311	23.9	50	3.8	13	1.0	63	4.8	1,300
	Prairie	1,051	53.4	647	32.8	244	12.4	28	1.4	272	13.8	1,970
	Pacific	477	60.6	231	29.4	64	8.1	15	1.9	79	10.0	787
2016-17	Atlantic	394	60.7	201	31.0	44	6.8	10	1.5	54	8.3	649
	Quebec	1,014	74.2	261	19.1	66	4.8	25	1.8	91	6.7	1,366
	Ontario	874	74.7	241	20.6	40	3.4	15	1.3	55	4.7	1,170
	Prairie	1,057	57.7	552	30.1	195	10.6	27	1.5	222	12.1	1,831
	Pacific	437	68.1	152	23.7	41	6.4	12	1.9	53	8.3	642
2017-18	Atlantic	345	63.7	140	25.8	47	8.7	10	1.8	57	10.5	542
	Quebec	863	71.7	242	20.1	71	5.9	28	2.3	99	8.2	1,204
	Ontario	845	76.6	204	18.5	44	4.0	10	0.9	54	4.9	1,103
	Prairie	1,095	56.4	562	29.0	263	13.6	20	1.0	283	14.6	1,940
	Pacific	414	69.1	143	23.9	31	5.2	11	1.8	42	7.0	599
2018-19	Atlantic	304	61.3	136	27.4	46	9.3	10	2.0	56	11.3	496
	Quebec	800	72.5	226	20.5	53	4.8	24	2.2	77	7.0	1,103
	Ontario	770	73.5	213	20.3	52	5.1	12	1.1	65	6.2	1,048
	Prairie	1,058	57.2	512	27.7	251	13.6	28	1.5	279	15.1	1,849
	Pacific	371	64.6	157	27.4	41	7.1	5	0.9	46	8.0	574
2019-20	Atlantic	316	65.6	127	26.3	33	6.8	6	1.2	39	8.1	482
	Quebec	752	71.5	239	22.7	45	4.3	16	1.5	61	5.8	1,052
	Ontario	813	72.3	268	23.8	34	3.0	9	0.8	43	3.8	1,124
	Prairie	1,088	58.3	565	30.3	191	10.2	22	1.2	213	11.4	1,866
	Pacific	403	68.2	159	26.9	25	4.2	4	0.7	29	4.9	591



Table 129. Outcome Rates of Statutory Release by Offence Type (%)

Year	Offence Type	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				#
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015-16	Sexual	486	80.6	93	15.4	20	3.3	4	0.7	24	4.0	603
	Violent	1,698	56.3	983	32.6	249	8.3	84	2.8	333	11.0	3,014
	Non-Violent	1,594	66.3	585	24.3	216	9.0	10	0.4	226	9.4	2,405
2016-17	Sexual	423	77.9	106	19.5	5	0.9	9	1.7	14	2.6	543
	Violent	1,800	62.6	791	27.5	211	7.3	75	2.6	286	9.9	2,877
	Non-Violent	1,553	69.4	510	22.8	170	7.6	5	0.2	175	7.8	2,238
2017-18	Sexual	441	85.0	65	12.5	10	1.9	3	0.6	13	2.5	519
	Violent	1,582	59.5	793	28.4	266	9.5	70	2.5	336	12.1	2,788
	Non-Violent	1,290	70.3	433	20.8	180	8.6	6	0.3	186	8.9	2,081
2018-19	Sexual	431	80.3	88	16.4	14	2.6	4	0.7	18	3.4	537
	Violent	1,582	59.9	747	28.3	245	9.3	68	2.6	313	11.8	2,642
	Non-Violent	1,290	68.2	409	21.6	185	9.8	7	0.4	192	10.2	1,891
2019-20	Sexual	440	84.3	70	13.4	11	2.1	1	0.2	12	2.3	522
	Violent	1,604	60.4	805	30.3	191	7.2	54	2.0	245	9.2	2,654
	Non-Violent	1,328	68.5	483	24.9	126	6.5	2	0.1	128	6.6	1,939

Table 130. Outcome Rates of Statutory Release by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous

Year	Ind./N-Ind.	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				#
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2015-16	Ind.	979	52.6	633	34.0	212	11.4	36	1.9	248	13.3	1,860
	N-Ind.	2,799	67.3	1,028	24.7	273	6.6	62	1.5	335	8.0	4,162
2016-17	Ind.	984	58.1	509	30.0	171	10.1	31	1.8	202	11.9	1,695
	N-Ind.	2,792	70.5	898	22.7	215	5.4	58	1.5	273	6.9	3,963
2017-18	Ind.	941	55.3	508	29.8	221	13.0	33	1.9	254	14.9	1,703
	N-Ind.	2,621	71.1	783	21.2	235	6.4	46	1.2	281	7.6	3,685
2018-19	Ind.	933	57.6	450	27.8	208	12.8	30	1.9	238	14.7	1,621
	N-Ind.	2,370	68.7	794	23.0	236	6.8	49	1.4	285	8.3	3,449
2019-20	Ind.	972	57.1	523	30.7	182	10.7	24	1.4	206	12.1	1,701
	N-Ind.	2,400	70.3	835	24.5	146	4.3	33	1.0	179	5.2	3,414



Table 131. Outcome Rates of Statutory Release by Gender

Year	Gender	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2015-16	Men	3,543	62.4	1,577	27.8	460	8.1	95	1.7	555	9.8	5,675
	Women	235	67.7	84	24.2	25	7.2	3	0.9	28	8.1	347
2016-17	Men	3,524	66.5	1,325	25.0	365	6.9	85	1.6	450	8.5	5,299
	Women	252	70.2	82	22.8	21	5.8	4	1.1	25	7.0	359
2017-18	Men	3,327	65.8	1,210	23.9	441	8.7	79	1.6	520	10.3	5,057
	Women	235	71.0	81	24.5	15	4.5	0	0.0	15	4.5	331
2018-19	Men	3,099	64.8	1,182	24.7	421	8.8	78	1.6	499	10.4	4,780
	Women	204	70.3	62	21.4	23	7.9	1	0.3	24	8.3	290
2019-20	Men	3,140	65.7	1,280	26.8	304	6.4	56	1.2	360	7.5	4,780
	Women	232	69.3	78	23.3	24	7.2	1	0.3	25	7.5	335

Table 132. Outcome Rates of 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.
	#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2015-16											
Without DP/FP	2,718	58.8	1,409	30.5	412	8.9	87	1.9	499	10.8	4,626
With DP/FP	1,060	75.9	252	18.1	73	5.2	11	0.8	84	6.0	1,396
Prior DP	927	75.4	230	18.7	65	5.3	8	0.7	73	5.9	1,230
Prior FP	13	76.5	2	11.8		0.0	2	11.8	2	11.8	17
Prior DP&FP	120	80.5	20	13.4	8	5.4	1	0.7	9	6.0	149
2016-17											
Without DP/FP	2,726	63.5	1,168	27.2	322	7.5	77	1.8	399	9.3	4,293
With DP/FP	1,050	76.9	239	17.5	64	4.7	12	0.9	76	5.6	1,365
Prior DP	940	76.7	219	17.9	58	4.7	9	0.7	67	5.5	1,226
Prior FP	13	86.7	1	6.7	1	6.7		0.0	1	6.7	15
Prior DP&FP	97	78.2	19	15.3	5	4.0	3	2.4	8	6.5	124
2017-18											
Without DP/FP	2,481	62.2	1,052	26.4	383	9.6	73	1.8	456	11.4	3,989
With DP/FP	1,081	77.3	239	17.1	73	5.2	6	0.4	79	5.6	1,399
Prior DP	954	76.1	229	18.3	68	5.4	3	0.2	71	5.7	1,254
Prior FP	9	81.8	1	9.1	1	9.1		0.0	1	9.1	11
Prior DP&FP	118	88.1	9	6.7	4	3.0	3	2.2	7	5.2	134
2018-19											
Without DP/FP	2,176	60.5	990	27.5	364	10.1	66	1.8	430	12.0	3,596
With DP/FP	1,127	76.5	254	17.2	80	5.4	13	0.9	93	6.3	1,474
Prior DP	992	74.9	240	18.1	80	6.0	12	0.9	92	6.9	1,324
Prior FP	9	100.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0	0.0	9
Prior DP&FP	126	89.4	14	9.9		0.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	141
2019-20											
Without DP/FP	2,120	61.3	1,021	29.5	266	7.7	52	1.5	318	9.2	3,459
With DP/FP	1,252	75.6	337	20.4	62	3.7	5	0.3	67	4.0	1,656
Prior DP	1,098	74.2	316	21.4	60	4.1	5	0.3	65	4.4	1,479
Prior FP	25	83.3	5	16.7		0.0		0.0	0	0.0	30
Prior DP&FP	129	87.8	16	10.9	2	1.4		0.0	2	1.4	147



Detention

[Tables 133-141](#)

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 12, 2020, 196 offenders were detained (5 fewer than in 2018-19), 38 had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release dates (7 more than in 2018-19) and 32 had their one chance statutory release revoked and were subsequently detained (14 more than in 2018-19).
- In 2019-20, the number of referrals for detention increased 32% to 112 (from 85) when compared to 2018-19.
- The detention referral rate (ratio of detention referrals against the total offender population entitled to statutory release in a given year) remained stable in 2019-20 (2.5%; +0.5%) compared to the previous year.
- The number of offenders detained following a detention review increased to 105 (+36%) compared to the previous year, while their proportion increased to 94% (+3%). Four offenders (4%) were released on one chance statutory release and three offenders (3%) were released on statutory release following a detention review in 2019-20.
- In 2019-20, the Quebec and Prairie regions reported the highest initial detention rate (100%), while the Atlantic region reported the lowest rate (57%). The national average was 94%.
- In the last five years (between 2015-16 and 2019-20), the detention rate of offenders serving sentences for sexual offences was 96% compared to 94% for offenders serving sentences for violent offences and 92% for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences.
- Averaged over the last five years, the detention rate for Indigenous offenders was 94% compared to 95% for non-Indigenous offenders.
- Ninety-five (95%) of men offenders referred for detention were detained in the last five years. During this period, only eight women were referred for detention resulting in seven being detained.
- In 2019-20, the Board conducted 48 subsequent annual detention reviews and confirmed detention in 88% of cases, compared to 51 reviews in 2018-19 with a confirmation rate of 92%.
- In the last five years, the Board conducted 461 subsequent annual detention reviews, confirming detention in 88% of cases.



Table 133. Detained Offenders by Region (as of April 12, 2020)

Status	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently detained	5	20	29	37	35	126
Detention ordered/not past SR date	5	4	4	17	8	38
One chance SR revoked	1	3	2	24	2	32
Detained total	11	27	35	78	45	196

Table 134. Referrals for Detention by Region

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2018-19	5	15	19	29	17	85
2019-20	7	19	18	38	30	112
10-year total	137	372	386	570	244	1,709

Table 135. Detention Referral Rate

Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release	Detention Referral Rate (%)
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	5,580	3.1
2016-17	135	5,151	2.6
2017-18	119	4,598	2.6
2018-19	85	4,324	2.0
2019-20	112	4,505	2.5

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 136. Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews

Year	Detained		Statutory Release		One-Chance SR		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2018-19	77	91	1	1	7	8	85
2019-20	105	94	3	3	4	4	112
10-year avg	-	95	-	2	-	3	-



Table 137. Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews by Offence Type (%)

Type	Year	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Detained	2015-16	97	96	100
	2016-17	100	95	100
	2017-18	90	92	100
	2018-19	96	91	50
	2019-20	92	95	89
	5y avg	96	94	92
Statutory release	2015-16	0	2	0
	2016-17	0	0	0
	2017-18	3	1	0
	2018-19	0	2	0
	2019-20	0	4	0
	5y avg	1	2	0
One-chance statutory release	2015-16	3	2	0
	2016-17	0	5	0
	2017-18	6	7	0
	2018-19	4	7	50
	2019-20	8	1	11
	5y avg	4	4	8

Table 138. Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (%)

Type	Year	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Detained	2015-16	97	96
	2016-17	96	97
	2017-18	91	94
	2018-19	88	93
	2019-20	92	95
	5y avg	94	95
Statutory release	2015-16	0	2
	2016-17	0	0
	2017-18	2	2
	2018-19	0	2
	2019-20	2	3
	5y avg	1	2
One-chance statutory release	2015-16	3	2
	2016-17	4	3
	2017-18	7	5
	2018-19	12	5
	2019-20	6	2
	5y avg	6	3



Table 139. Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews by Gender (%)

Type	Year	Men	Women
Detained	2015-16	96	100
	2016-17	97	-
	2017-18	92	100
	2018-19	90	100
	2019-20	95	0
	5y avg	95	88
Statutory release	2015-16	1	0
	2016-17	0	-
	2017-18	2	0
	2018-19	1	0
	2019-20	2	100
	5y avg	1	13
One-chance statutory release	2015-16	2	0
	2016-17	3	-
	2017-18	6	0
	2018-19	8	0
	2019-20	4	0
	5y avg	4	0

Table 140. Initial Detention Rates by Region (%)

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2018-19	100	93	79	97	88	91
2019-20	57	100	89	100	94	94
10-year average	93	97	95	98	90	95

Table 141. Outcome of Subsequent Annual Detention Reviews

Number/ Rate	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	5-Year
Total subsequent reviews	219	36	107	51	48	461
Detention confirmed	203	31	84	47	42	407
% detention confirmed	93%	86%	79%	92%	88%	88%



Long-Term Supervision

[Tables 142-146](#)

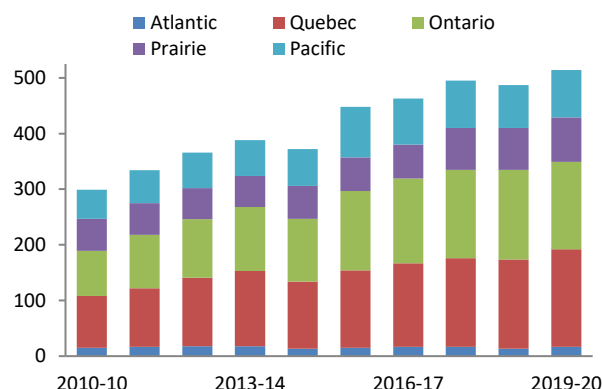
The court may impose a LTSO, not exceeding 10 years, if it is satisfied that it would be appropriate to impose a sentence of two years or more for the offence of which the offender had been convicted, there is substantial risk that the offender will reoffend, and there is a reasonable possibility of 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 12, 2020, 944 offenders had a long-term offender designation, which amounts to 4.0% of the total offender population. Of those, 349 offenders with a long-term offender designation were still incarcerated; 79 were on statutory release and 2 were on day parole prior to the commencement of their LTSOs; 504 were in the community under a long-term supervision order and 10 had been deported upon their release on LTS.

Since 2000, when the first offender was released on a LTSO, the long-term population in the community has been generally increasing. In 2019-20, the long-term population in the community increased 6% to reach 514 compared to the previous year. Forty-seven (47) offenders were released at warrant expiry on LTSO in 2019-20 and 34 were released on LTSO after reaching warrant expiry on conditional release.

Figure 34. Long-Term Supervision Population



- In 2019-20, the long-term supervision population increased in the Atlantic (+4), Quebec (+14), Prairie (+5) and Pacific (+8) regions and decreased in the Ontario (-4) region.
- On April 7, 2019, 58% of federal offenders on long-term supervision were those sentenced for sexual offences, 40% were those sentenced for violent offences and 3% were those sentenced for non-violent offences.
- Twenty-nine percent (29%) of offenders on long-term supervision orders were Indigenous.
- Men offenders represented 98% of the long-term supervision population in 2019-20.
- The Board rendered 641 decisions for offenders on long-term supervision orders in 2019-20, 4% more than the previous year.



- In 2019-20, the number of post-release residency conditions imposed and prolonged increased by 11% to 232. An increase was also reported in the pre-release category (to 75; two more conditions).



Table 142. Long-Term Supervision Population

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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	59	66	372
2015-16	15	139	143	60	91	448
2016-17	17	150	152	61	83	463
2017-18	17	159	159	75	85	495
2018-19	13	161	161	75	77	487
2019-20	17	175	157	80	85	514

Note: Excluded as of April 12, 2020, were 15 LTSOs who were UAL (Atlantic 1, Quebec 3, Ontario 3, Prairie 5, Pacific 3).

Table 143. Long-Term Supervision Population by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous

Year	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	#	%	#	%
2015-16	124	28	324	72
2016-17	124	27	339	73
2017-18	135	27	360	73
2018-19	134	28	353	72
2019-20	150	29	364	71
5-Yr. Avg.	133	28	348	72

Table 144. Long-Term Supervision Population by Offence Type

Year	Sexual		Violent		Non-Violent	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2015-16	298	67	144	32	6	1
2016-17	302	65	154	33	7	2
2017-18	313	63	171	35	11	2
2018-19	300	62	178	37	9	2
2019-20	297	58	204	40	13	3
5-Yr. Avg.	302	63	170	35	9	2

Table 145. Federal and Provincial Long-Term Supervision Decisions

Year	Pre-Release		Post-Release			Total
	Change Condition	Other	Change Condition	Suspension	Other	
2015-16	89	1	449	56	132	727
2016-17	67	-	314	83	116	580
2017-18	82	1	339	70	115	607
2018-19	83	-	332	60	139	614
2019-20	92	2	336	59	142	641
5-Yr. Avg.	83	-	356	66	129	634

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

Table 146. Residency Conditions on Federal and Provincial Long-Term Supervision

Year	Pre-Release		Post-Release			Total
	Imposed	Prolonged	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2015-16	71	3	51	287	6	412
2016-17	57	2	33	160	8	252
2017-18	67	3	45	166	9	281
2018-19	68	5	54	155	16	282
2019-20	68	7	62	170	12	307
5-Yr. Avg.	66	4	49	188	10	307

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



Appeals

[Tables 147-154](#)

Within the Board, the Appeal Division is responsible for re-examining, upon application by an offender or their representative, 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 2019-20, the Appeal Division received a total of 484 applications to appeal federal and provincial conditional release decisions and accepted 425 applications for processing for an acceptance rate of 88%.
- The number of federal appeal applications received in 2019-20 increased in the Quebec region (+9; to 124) and decreased in the Atlantic (-1; to 38), Ontario (-21; to 120), Prairie (-14; to 102) and Pacific (-4; to 73) regions when compared to the previous year.
- The number of provincial appeal applications received in 2019-20 increased in the Prairie (+2; to 7) and Pacific (+8; to 20) regions when compared to the previous year. No provincial appeal applications received were recorded in the Atlantic region for a second consecutive year.
- Of the 399 federal appeal applications accepted for processing in 2019-20, 11 were cancelled and one was withdrawn, leaving 386 federal applications to be processed. Of the 26 provincial appeal applications accepted for processing, none were cancelled nor withdrawn.

Appeal Decisions

- In 2019-20, the Appeal Division rendered 598 decisions on 459 cases.
- The Appeal Division modified the decision in 97 appeal cases which resulted in a new hearing/review ordered in 84 cases, an altered decision in one case and modified special conditions in 12 cases.

Appeal Decision Trends

- In 2019-20, the number of federal appeal decisions rendered by the Board increased to 557 (+9%), as did the number of provincial appeal decisions (to 41; 18 more decisions) when compared to the previous year.
- In 2019-20, the Board rendered more federal day parole (+11%), full parole (+16%) and statutory release (+6%) appeal decisions compared to the previous year. ETA appeal decisions decreased from 15 to 13, UTA appeal decisions decreased from 23 to 19, and detention appeal decisions decreased from 16 to 15.
- The proportion of federal day parole (41%; +1%) and full parole (31%; +2%) appeal decisions rendered in 2019-20 increases when compared to 2018-19. Decreases in the



proportions were reported for ETA (2%; -1%) and UTA (3%; -2%) while the proportion of statutory release (20%) and detention (3%) appeal decisions remained the same.

- Compared to the previous year, the proportion of federal appeal decisions remained relatively the same for all offender groups. Offenders serving sentences for sexual offences accounted for 19% of all federal appeal decisions in 2019-20, compared to 52% for offenders serving sentences for violent offences and 29% for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences.
- Of the 557 federal appeal decisions rendered in 2019-20, 78% of the initial decisions were affirmed, in 19% of cases a new review/hearing was ordered, in 3% of cases a change of condition was ordered and in one case a decision was altered.
- Of the 41 provincial appeal decisions rendered in 2019-20, 36 initial decisions were affirmed (88%) and a new review/hearing was ordered in 5 cases (12%).
- In 2019-20, 87% of all federal decisions rendered by the Board were appealable, the rate was 88% in 2018-19. The number of appealable decisions in 2019-20 decreased 3% (to 18,597).
- In 2019-20, the federal appeal rate remained relatively stable (3.0%; +0.3%) compared to the previous. Escorted temporary absence and detention decisions were the most likely to be appealed, while statutory release decisions were the least likely to be appealed.
- The provincial appeal rate increased in 2019-20 (to 6.5%; +3.6%) compared to 2018-19. Among provincial appeals, day parole and full parole release decisions have approximately the same likelihood of being appealed (6.8% and 6.2% respectively).



Table 147. Applications for Appeal (April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020)

Application Status	Atlantic		Quebec	Ontario	Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Fed.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Received	38	-	124	120	102	7	73	20	457	27
Rejected	6	-	15	13	12	-	12	1	58	1
Accepted for processing	32	-	109	107	90	7	61	19	399	26
Cancelled	2	-	4	2	2	-	1	-	11	-
Withdrawn	0	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
To be processed	30	-	104	104	88	7	60	19	386	26

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

Table 148. Appeal Decisions by Decision Type and Jurisdiction

Decision	Release	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
ETA	Pre-release	21	-	30	-	12	-	15	-	13	-
UTA	Pre-release	25	-	16	-	10	-	22	-	19	-
	Post-release	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Day parole	Pre-release	169	12	169	22	128	19	157	11	169	24
	Post-release	37	1	38	1	51	2	47	3	58	-
Full parole	Pre-release	138	4	139	6	91	9	127	9	136	17
	Post-release	26	-	32	-	20	-	23	-	38	-
Stat release	Pre-release	89	-	102	-	72	-	68	-	67	-
	Post-release	58	-	67	-	43	-	35	-	42	-
Detention		36	-	29	-	18	1*	16	-	15	-
Total		600	17	626	29	446	31	511	23	557	41

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

Table 149. Appeal Decisions by Offence Type and Jurisdiction

Offence Type	Release	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
Sexual	Pre-release	63	2	87	1	59	2	84	5	96	1
	Post-release	7	-	12	1	10	-	8	-	7	-
	Detention	8	-	10	-	5	-	2	-	2	-
Violent	Pre-release	242	4	219	11	162	13	191	8	191	18
	Post-release	80	-	79	-	66	2	62	2	85	-
	Detention	26	-	16	-	11	1*	13	-	13	-
Non-Violent	Pre-release	137	10	150	16	92	13	114	7	117	22
	Post-release	35	1	50	-	39	-	36	1	46	-
	Detention	2	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Total		600	17	626	29	446	31	511	23	557	41

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

Table 150. Outcomes of Federal Appeal Decisions by Decision Type (2018-19 and 2019-20)

Decision	Release	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20
ETA	Pre-release	10	9	5	4	-	-	15	13
UTA	Pre-release	18	12	4	7	-	-	22	19
	Post-release	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Day parole	Pre-release	125	131	32	32	-	6	157	169
	Post-release	40	45	7	11	-	2	47	58
Full parole	Pre-release	105	107	22	27	-	2	127	136
	Post-release	15	24	5	13	3	1	23	38
Stat. release	Pre-release	48	56	14	7	6	4	68	67
	Post-release	25	41	9	1	1	-	35	42
Detention		15	11	1	4	-	-	16	15
Total decisions		402	436	99	106	10	15	511	557
% of appeal decisions		79	78	19	19	2	3		



Table 151. Outcomes of Provincial Appeal Decisions by Decision Type (2018-19 and 2019-20)

Decision	Release	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20
Day parole	Pre-release	7	21	4	3	-	-	11	24
	Post-release	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Full parole	Pre-release	6	15	3	2	-	-	9	17
	Post-release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total decisions		16	36	7	5	-	-	23	41
% of appeal decisions		70	88	30	12	-	-		

Table 152. Outcomes of Appeal Decisions by Region and Jurisdiction (2018-19 and 2019-20)

Jurisdiction	Region	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20
Federal	Atlantic	38	31	5	2	-	-	43	33
	Quebec	108	107	18	17	5	8	131	132
	Ontario	90	126	36	42	4	5	130	173
	Prairies	97	104	29	32	-	1	126	137
	Pacific	69	68	11	13	1	1	81	82
	Canada	402	436	99	106	10	15	511	557
Provincial	Atlantic	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	Prairies	6	9	1	1	-	-	7	10
	Pacific	10	27	6	2	-	-	16	29
	Canada	16	36	7	5	-	-	23	41

Table 153. Federal Appeal Rate by Decision Type (2018-19 and 2019-20)

Decision	Release	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
		2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20
ETA	Pre-release	78	51	15	13	19.2	25.5
UTA	Pre-release	521	559	22	19	4.2	3.4
	Post-release	6	6	1	-	16.7	0.0
Day parole	Pre-release	5,430	5,136	157	169	2.9	3.3
	Post-release	560	604	47	58	8.4	9.8
Full parole	Pre-release	4,299	4,032	127	136	3.0	3.4
	Post-release	458	451	23	38	5.0	8.4
Statutory release	Pre-release	5,487	5,400	68	67	1.2	1.2
	Post-release	2,172	2,186	35	42	1.6	1.9
Detention		144	172	16	15	11.1	8.7
Total		19,155	18,597	511	557	2.7	3.0

Table 154. Provincial Appeal Rate by Decision Type (2018-19 and 2019-20)

Decision	Release	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
		2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20
Day parole	Pre-release	415	332	11	24	2.7	7.2
	Post-release	49	21	3	-	6.1	0.0
Full parole	Pre-release	302	261	9	17	3.0	6.5
	Post-release	17	12	-	-	0.0	0.0
Total		783	626	23	41	2.9	6.5

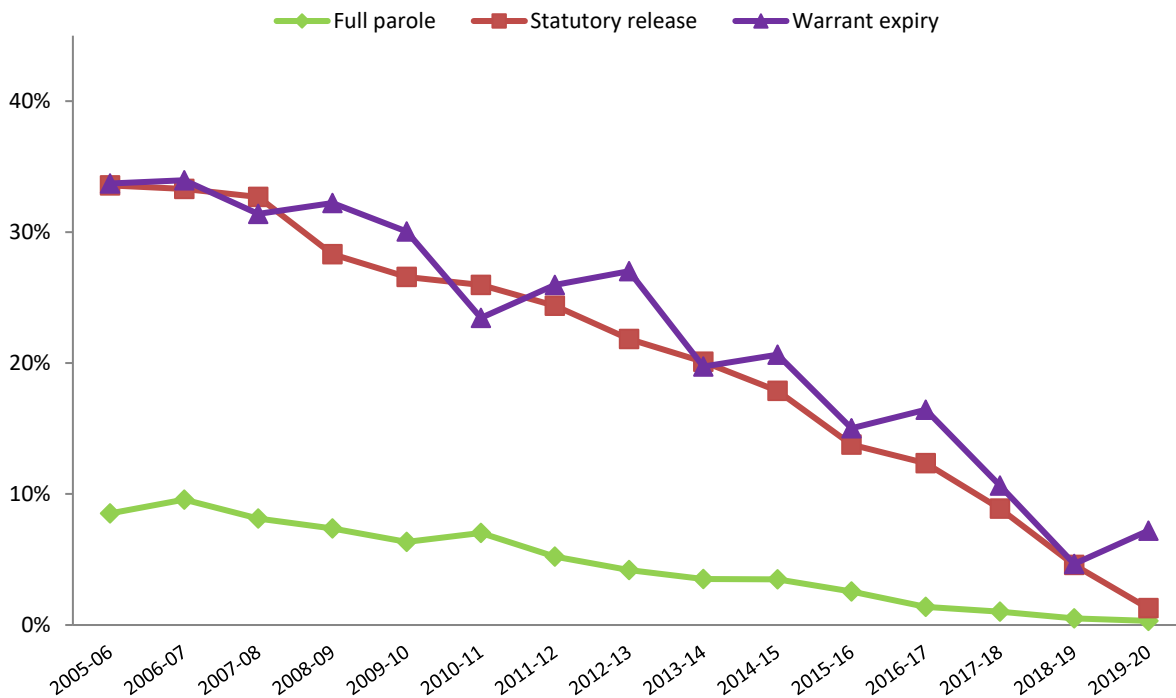


Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission

[Tables 155-158](#)

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 35. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rates



- Ten to fifteen years after sentence completion (for sentences completed between 2005-06 and 2009-10), 26% of federal offenders had returned on a federal sentence as of March 31, 2020.
- Over the long-term (for sentences completed between 2005-06 and 2009-10), offenders released at warrant expiry were 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 2005-06 and 2009-10), offenders released at warrant expiry were 13 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.



Table 155. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence for Federal Offenders (as of March 31, 2020)

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005-06	4,502	622	13.8	643	14.3	1,265	28.1
2006-07	4,528	655	14.5	624	13.8	1,279	28.2
2007-08	4,671	604	12.9	675	14.5	1,279	27.4
2008-09	4,809	560	11.6	595	12.4	1,155	24.0
2009-10	4,990	569	11.4	565	11.3	1,134	22.7
2010-11	4,761	533	11.2	501	10.5	1,034	21.7
2011-12	4,745	461	9.7	502	10.6	963	20.3
2012-13	4,998	446	8.9	476	9.5	922	18.4
2013-14	4,851	412	8.5	425	8.8	837	17.3
2014-15	4,800	360	7.5	384	8.0	744	15.5
2015-16	4,816	230	4.8	340	7.1	570	11.8
2016-17	4,836	214	4.4	287	5.9	501	10.4
2017-18	4,803	172	3.6	174	3.6	346	7.2
2018-19	4,615	76	1.6	88	1.9	164	3.6
2019-20	4,699	25	0.5	30	0.6	55	1.2

Table 156. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence for Federal Offenders who Completed Sentences on Full Parole (as of March 31, 2020)

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005-06	985	62	6.3	22	2.2	84	8.5
2006-07	971	69	7.1	24	2.5	93	9.6
2007-08	996	63	6.3	18	1.8	81	8.1
2008-09	1,032	59	5.7	17	1.6	76	7.4
2009-10	992	50	5.0	13	1.3	63	6.4
2010-11	1,037	50	4.8	23	2.2	73	7.0
2011-12	1,033	43	4.2	11	1.1	54	5.2
2012-13	1,027	29	2.8	14	1.4	43	4.2
2013-14	829	18	2.2	11	1.3	29	3.5
2014-15	834	26	3.1	3	0.4	29	3.5
2015-16	859	14	1.6	8	0.9	22	2.6
2016-17	938	9	1.0	4	0.4	13	1.4
2017-18	1,072	8	0.7	3	0.3	11	1.0
2018-19	1,180	3	0.3	3	0.3	6	0.5
2019-20	1,279	4	0.3	-	-	4	0.3



Table 157. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence for Federal Offenders who Completed Sentences on Statutory Release (as of March 31, 2020)

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005-06	3,256	544	16.7	549	16.9	1,093	33.6
2006-07	3,292	563	17.1	533	16.2	1,096	33.3
2007-08	3,417	520	15.2	597	17.5	1,117	32.7
2008-09	3,538	490	13.8	512	14.5	1,002	28.3
2009-10	3,755	501	13.3	497	13.2	998	26.6
2010-11	3,481	474	13.6	430	12.4	904	26.0
2011-12	3,477	404	11.6	444	12.8	848	24.4
2012-13	3,734	395	10.6	420	11.2	815	21.8
2013-14	3,789	384	10.1	378	10.0	762	20.1
2014-15	3,748	326	8.7	344	9.2	670	17.9
2015-16	3,744	212	5.7	304	8.1	516	13.8
2016-17	3,746	203	5.4	260	6.9	463	12.4
2017-18	3,543	160	4.5	155	4.4	315	8.9
2018-19	3,285	72	2.2	79	2.4	151	4.6
2019-20	3,295	19	0.6	23	0.7	42	1.3

Table 158. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence for Federal Offenders who were Released at WED (as of March 31, 2020)

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005-06	261	16	6.1	72	27.6	88	33.7
2006-07	265	23	8.7	67	25.3	90	34.0
2007-08	258	21	8.1	60	23.3	81	31.4
2008-09	239	11	4.6	66	27.6	77	32.2
2009-10	243	18	7.4	55	22.6	73	30.0
2010-11	243	9	3.7	48	19.8	57	23.5
2011-12	235	14	6.0	47	20.0	61	26.0
2012-13	237	22	9.3	42	17.7	64	27.0
2013-14	233	10	4.3	36	15.5	46	19.7
2014-15	218	8	3.7	37	17.0	45	20.6
2015-16	213	4	1.9	28	13.1	32	15.0
2016-17	152	2	1.3	23	15.1	25	16.4
2017-18	188	4	2.1	16	8.5	20	10.6
2018-19	150	1	0.7	6	4.0	7	4.7
2019-20	125	2	1.6	7	5.6	9	7.2



Conditional Release Openness and Accountability

[Tables 159-164](#)

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 that the Board provide a victim to observe a hearing by any means that it considers appropriate 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.

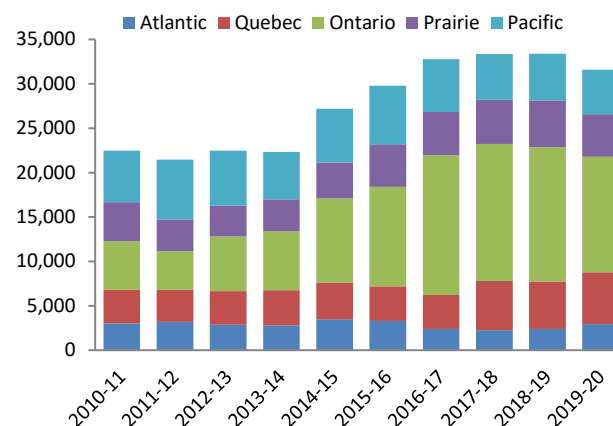
In reviewing the information within this section, it should be noted that some significant changes within regional numbers are a result of the Board's efforts to improve information services for victims and the public and to streamline its data collection methods. One of the most recent changes was the implementation of the Victims Portal in 2016, an online interface for victims to communicate and receive information from the Board. In 2019-20, 534 victims registered to receive information from the PBC via the Victims Portal.



Information Services for Victims

- In 2019-20, PBC reported 31,587 contacts with victims, a decrease of 5% from the previous year. The numbers increased in the Atlantic, and Quebec regions and decreased in the Ontario, Prairie and Pacific regions.
- On March 31, 2020, the number of victims who were registered to receive information from the PBC was 8,783 (+5%) from 8,367 in 2018-19.

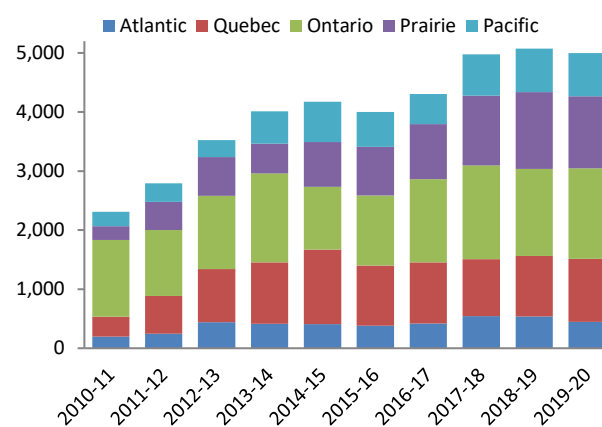
Figure 36. PBC Contacts with Victims



Observers at PBC Hearings

- In 2019-20, the number of observers at PBC hearings decreased to 4,998 (-1%) compared to the previous year; the number of hearings with observers decreased to 2,095 (-9%). The number of observers increased in the Quebec and Ontario regions and decreased in the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions.
- In the last five years (2015-16 to 2019-20), 23,352 observers have attended 10,142 PBC hearings.

Figure 37. Observers at PBC Hearings

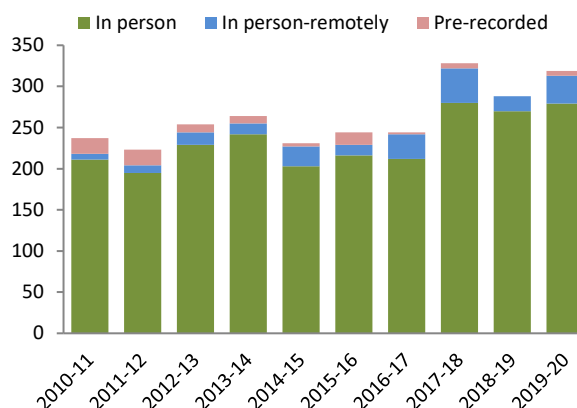


Victims Presentations at PBC Hearings

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.

- In 2019-20, victims made 319 presentations at 205 hearings. By comparison, victims made 288 presentations at 167 hearings the previous year.
- Over the last 10 years (between 2009-10 and 2019-20), the majority of presentations were done in person (89%), presentations via video or tele conferencing accounted for 8% and pre-recorded presentations (audiotape or videotape/DVD) accounted for 3%.
- The major offence of victimization for victims making presentations in 2019-20 was most likely to have been murder (57%) and sexual assault (12%).

Figure 38. Victim Presentations at PBC Hearings



Access to Decision Registry

- In 2019-20, the number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased to 6,970 (+31%) compared to 2018-19. Increases were reported in all regions: Atlantic (+18%), Quebec (+13%), Ontario (+100%), Prairie (+25%) and Pacific (+6%).
- In the last five years (2015-16 to 2019-20), 29,383 decisions have been sent from the decision registry.

Figure 39. Decisions Sent from the Decision Registry

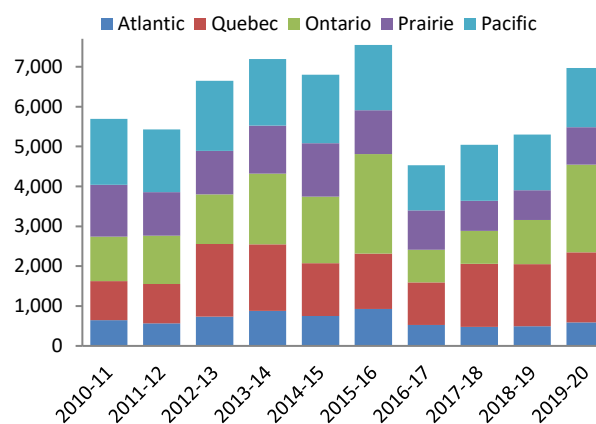


Table 159. Contacts with Victims

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2018-19	2,383	7	5,361	16	15,141	45	5,259	16	5,264	16	33,408
2019-20	2,927	9	5,841	18	13,034	41	4,793	15	4,992	16	31,587
5-year total	13,235	8	24,494	15	70,556	44	24,702	15	27,935	17	160,922

Table 160. Observers at Hearings

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2015-16	380	10	1,020	26	1,188	30	822	21	588	15	3,998
2016-17	418	10	1,035	24	1,411	33	932	22	510	12	4,306
2017-18	546	11	960	19	1,592	32	1,179	24	700	14	4,977
2018-19	538	11	1,027	20	1,470	29	1,302	26	736	15	5,073
2019-20	444	9	1,069	21	1,532	31	1,221	24	732	15	4,998
5-year total	2,326	10	5,111	22	7,193	31	5,456	23	3,266	14	23,352

Table 161. Hearings with Observers

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2015-16	137	8	499	29	449	26	417	24	236	14	1,738
2016-17	173	9	540	28	518	27	491	25	213	11	1,935
2017-18	237	11	475	23	547	26	537	26	278	13	2,074
2018-19	277	12	530	23	535	23	620	27	338	15	2,300
2019-20	194	9	517	25	535	26	561	27	288	14	2,095
5-year total	1,018	10	2,561	25	2,584	25	2,626	26	1,353	13	10,142

Table 162. Victim Presentations at Hearings

Type	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20
Hearings with presentations	137	140	140	142	128	171	149	181	167	205
Presentations	237	223	254	264	231	244	244	328	288	319
In person	211	195	229	242	203	216	212	280	270	279
By video conference	5	7	15	13	24	13	30	42	18	34
By teleconference	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audiotape	14	12	8	7	3	8	2	6	-	4
Videotape or DVD	5	7	2	2	1	7	-	-	-	2
Requested, but did not take place because of:	10	35	48	30	19	23	8	11	16	27
Offender	6	15	28	10	11	10	5	2	6	17
Victim	4	18	20	18	8	13	3	8	9	10
PBC	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
CSC	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table 163. Victim Presentations at Hearings by Region in 2019-20

Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Hearings with presentations	17	48	66	30	44	205
Presentations	21	54	120	45	79	319
In person	21	42	97	43	76	279
By video conference	-	12	19	1	2	34
By teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audiotape	-	-	3	-	1	4
Videotape or DVD	-	-	1	1	-	2
Requested, but did not take place because of:	2	2	1	2	20	27
Offender	1	-	1	0	15	17
Victim	1	2	-	2	5	10
PBC	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major offence of victimization						
Aggravated assault	-	1	4	1	3	9
Assault	-	-	-	1	-	1
Assault causing bodily harm	1	1	1	1	-	4
Assault with a weapon	-	1	-	-	-	1
Attempted murder	2	2	4	-	1	9
Criminal negligence causing death	1	-	-	1	-	2
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	2	-	8	1	2	13
Forcible Confinement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud	-	7	-	-	-	7
Impaired driving causing death	-	3	5	2	-	10
Impaired driving/Impaired driving causing bodily harm	-	-	2	-	-	2
Incest	-	2	-	-	-	2
Indecent assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	3	5	5	1	14
Murder	4	24	67	22	64	181
Robbery	1	-	7	-	-	8
Sexual assault	4	8	13	8	4	37
Sexual exploitation	5	-	-	-	1	6
Sexual interference	1	2	2	1	2	8
Spousal abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utter threats – death	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other	-	-	2	1	1	4

Table 164. Decisions Sent from the Decision Registry

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	
2018-19	496	9	1,556	29	1,102	21	747	14	1,401	26	5,302	
2019-20	586	8	1,763	25	2,199	32	934	13	1,488	21	6,970	
5-year total	3,013	10	7,358	25	7,438	25	4,519	15	7,055	24	29,383	



Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations

[Tables 165-176](#)

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

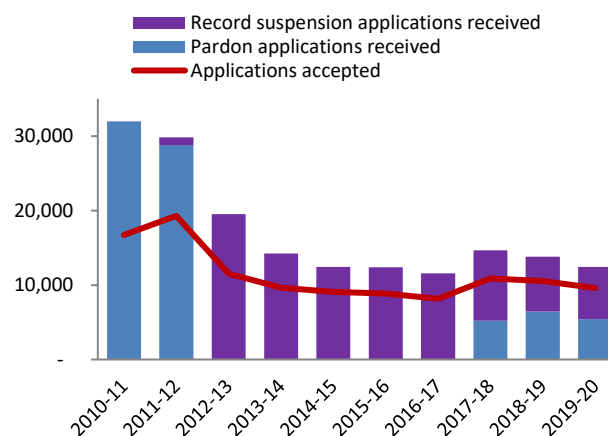


Columbia based on the criteria that were in force on the day on which the offence was committed.

- In 2019-20, the Board received 7,019 record suspension applications and accepted 5,222 applications for processing. The Board also received 5,422 pardon applications and accepted 4,360 pardon applications for processing. The acceptance rate was 77%.

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 2019-20 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 40. Pardon and Record Suspension Applications

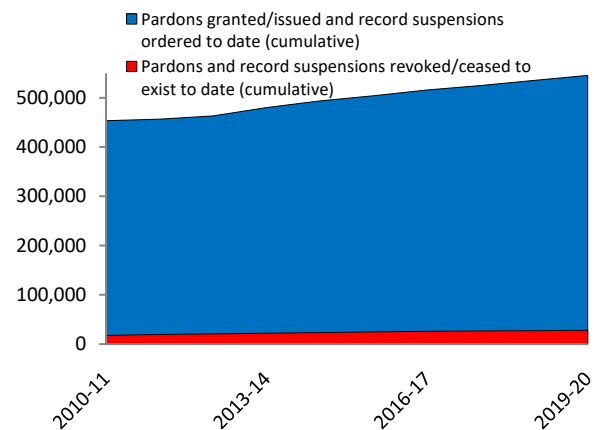


- In 2019-20, the Board rendered 4,919 pardon decisions; 96% of pardons were granted/issued.
- In 2019-20, the Board made 5,496 record suspension decisions; 96% of record suspensions were ordered.
- In 2019-20, the average processing time of a pardon application accepted for processing was 8 months where the final decision was to grant/issue a pardon, and 18 months for those cases where the final decision was to deny a pardon.
- In 2019-20, the average processing time of a record suspension application accepted for processing was 165 days for summary offences, 345 days for indictable offences where the final decision was to order a record suspension, and 480 days for those cases where the final decision was to refuse to order a record suspension.



In 2019-20, the number of pardons and record suspensions revoked and those that had ceased to exist increased from the previous year to 849 (+45%). It included 342 pardons and 67 record suspensions revoked by the PBC (48%); 387 pardons and 51 record suspensions that ceased to exist on RCMP authority (52%); and two pardons that ceased to exist on PBC authority.

Figure 41. Pardon/Record Suspension Revocation/Cessation Rate



- Over the last 10 years, the cumulative pardon/record suspension revocation/cessation rate has remained relatively low, averaging 4.75%. Since the reintroduction of pardon operations in 2016-17, the increase in the rate has been smaller. In 2019-20, the rate increased 0.06 of a percentage point reaching 5.15%.



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 PBC 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 2019-20, the Board received 57 clemency requests, nine more when compared to the previous year.
- In the last five years (between 2015-16 and 2019-20), six clemency requests have been granted, one has been denied and 173 requests have been discontinued. The 173 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, 2020, there were 150 active clemency cases.



Table 165. Pardon Applications Received – Acceptance Rate

Appl.	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12 ¹	17-18 ²	18-19 ²	19-20 ²
Received	27,948	26,520	30,416	35,784	32,104	31,969	28,814	5,202	6,463	5,422
Accepted	19,043	20,008	22,936	27,398	24,584	16,710	18,936	4,366	5,184	4,360
% accepted	68	75	75	77	77	52	66	84	80	80

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.

Note: The number of pardon applications accepted in 2017-18 and 2018-19 is lower than in previous reports as applications that were discontinued were excluded.

Table 166. Record Suspension Applications Received – Acceptance Rate

Applications	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Received	19,526	14,253	12,415	12,384	11,563	9,460	7,364	7,019
Accepted	11,527	9,624	9,071	8,875	8,153	6,502 ¹	5,347	5,222
% accepted	59	68	73	72	71	69	73	74

Note: The number of record suspension applications accepted in 2017-18 and 2018-19 is lower than in previous reports as applications that were discontinued were excluded.

Table 167. Pardons Granted/Issued and Denied

Decision	2014-15 ¹		2015-16 ¹		2016-17 ¹		2017-18 ²		2018-19 ²		2019-20 ²	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	5,625	89	1,628	82	3,740	97	1,957	94	4,403	99	4,709	96
Denied	681	11	348	18	125	3	133	6	42	1	210	4
Total	6,306		1,976		3,865		2,090		4,445		4,919	

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 168. Record Suspensions Ordered and Refused

Decision	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Ordered	8,422	92	8,427	94	8,340	95	7,037	98	6,028	96	5,287	96
Refused	726	8	523	6	438	5	142	2	225	4	209	4
Total	9,148		8,950		8,778		7,179		6,253		5,496	

Table 169. Average Processing Times for Pardon Applications

Decision/Processing Time	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Cases processed	1,976	3,865	2,090	4,445	4,919
Pardons granted/issued	1,628	3,740	1,957	4,403	4,709
Average processing time (months)	50	57	3	6	8
Pardons denied	348	125	133	42	210
Average processing time (months)	46	61	67	16	18

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

Table 170. Average Processing Times for Record Suspension Applications

Decision/Processing Time	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Cases processed	8,950	8,778	7,179	6,253	5,496
Record suspensions ordered	8,427	8,340	7,037	6,028	5,287
Average processing time-indictable offence (days)	317	348	338	376	345
Average processing time-summary offence (days)	155	168	163	171	165
Record suspensions refused	523	438	142	225	209
Average processing time (days)	388	419	455	505	480

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



Table 171. Pardons and Record Suspensions Revoked/Ceased to Exist

Decision	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20
Revoked by PBC	71	1,129	987	669	438	667	501	85	59	409
Ceased to exist (RCMP authority)	1,043	883	698	579	574	628	768	674	525	438
Ceased to exist (PBC authority)	12	20	7	10	4	6	1	16	2	2
Total	1,126	2,032	1,692	1,258	1,016	1,301	1,270	775	586	849

Table 172. 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 (%)
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	504,112	1,301	24,638	4.89
2016-17	516,192	1,270	25,908	5.02
2017-18	525,186	775	26,683	5.08
2018-19	535,615	586	27,269	5.09
2019-20	545,613	849	28,118	5.15

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 173. Royal Prerogative of Mercy Requests

Year of Action	Received	Discontinued	Decisions Rendered
2010-11	38	19	8
2011-12	29	24	12
2012-13	44	7	7
2013-14	46	12	4
2014-15	37	13	14
2015-16	46	13	35
2016-17	37	16	3
2017-18	36	54	-
2018-19	48	24	8
2019-20	57	19	7

Note 1: Excludes clemency granted to Habitual Offenders (2), as a result of the Self Defence Review (5) and Ordinary pardons granted to Wheat Farmers (10).

Note 2: Excludes requests for relief from driving prohibitions under the CCRA.

Note 3: Decisions made by the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness not to investigate a remedy are considered to be a decision rendered rather than a discontinuation for the purposes of this table.

Note 4: Reasons for discontinuation include the applicant becoming eligible to apply for a pardon or record suspension under the CRA, withdrawals of the application, new offending and the death of the applicant.



Table 174. Royal Prerogative of Mercy Requests Received by Requested Remedy

Year Received	Conditional Pardon	Remission of Sentence	Relief from Prohibition*	Remission of Fine, Forfeiture, Estreated Bail and Pecuniary Penalties	Free Pardon
2010-11	27	1	2	7	1
2011-12	25	1	-	3	-
2012-13	38	-	4	2	-
2013-14	38	-	5	3	-
2014-15	32	-	4	-	1
2015-16	28	2	10	3	3
2016-17	29	1	5	2	-
2017-18	28	-	6	2	-
2018-19	30	1	9	8	-
2019-20	34	2	14	3	4

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

Table 175. 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
2010-11	-	-	2	-	-	-
2011-12	-	-	2	2	-	-
2012-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013-14	-	-	-	1	-	-
2014-15	-	-	-	1	-	-
2015-16	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016-17	-	-	-	1	-	-
2017-18	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018-19	-	-	1	-	-	-
2019-20	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 176. 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
2010-11	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014-15	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015-16	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016-17	-	-	-	-	1	-
2017-18	1	-	-	-	-	-
2018-19	-	-	1	-	-	-
2019-20	-	-	2	-	-	-

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



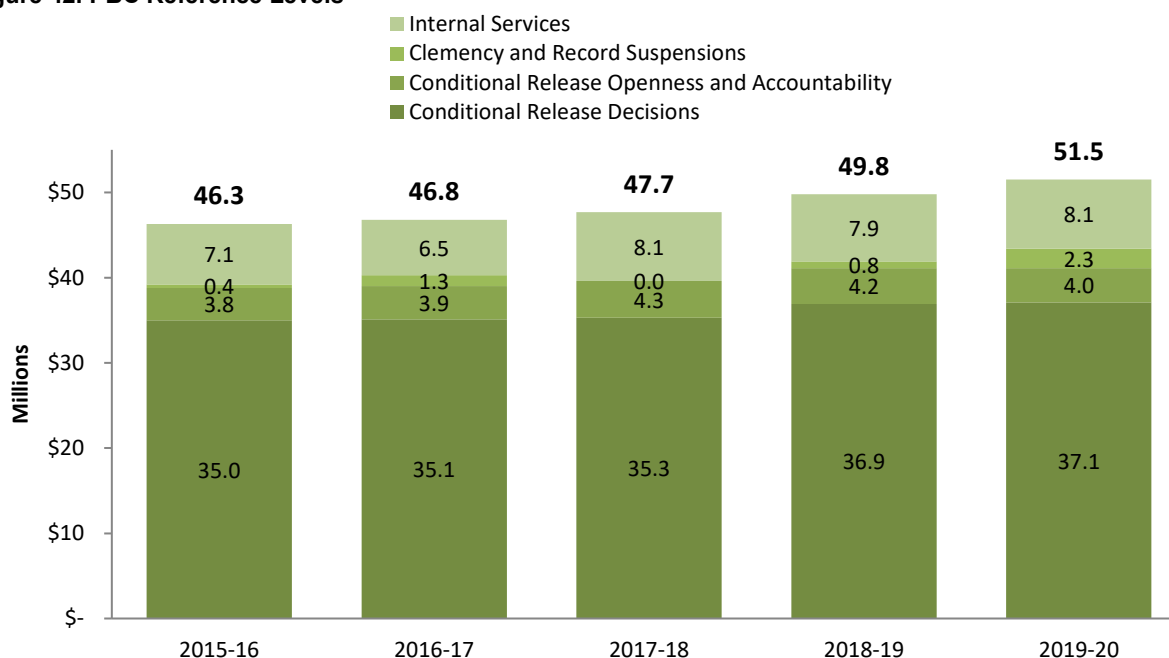
Internal Services

[Tables 177-179](#)

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 42. PBC Reference Levels



- In 2019-20, the total PBC expenditures amounted to \$51.5 million, or a \$1.7 million increase compared to 2018-19.
- 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 program activities: 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 84% of the Board’s expenditures in 2019-20.
- The expenditures for the Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations program activity is net of revenue. The fee to process a record suspension application is \$631. The spendable revenue for the PBC is \$470 per application. In 2019-20, PBC received revenue of \$6,662,729 for 10,668 record suspension applications. The PBC portion was \$4,961,148.



Human Resources Management

- As of March 31, 2020, the Board staff consisted of 453 employees, 79% of whom were women. The ratio of women to men by region was: Atlantic (9:1), Quebec (3:1), Ontario (7:1), Prairie (4:1) and Pacific (14:1). The proportion was 3:1 at the National Office.
- For 57% of PBC employees, the first official language preference was English and for 43% of employees, it was French. Fifty-three percent (53%) of staff were in a bilingual position.
- As of March 31, 2020, 3% of the Board's staff were Indigenous and 11% were visible minorities. Employees with disabilities accounted for 5% of the Board's staff.
- As of April 6, 2020, the Board had a total of 79 Board members. Women represented 57% of all Board members.
- Sixty-seven percent (67%) of Board members were English-speaking only, 11% were French-speaking only and 22% were bilingual.



Table 177. Expenditures by Program (in Millions)

Year	Conditional Release Decisions		Conditional Release Openness and Accountability		Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations		Internal Services		PBC Total
2015-16	\$35.0	76%	\$3.8	8%	\$0.4 ¹	1%	\$7.1	15%	\$46.3
2016-17	\$35.1	75%	\$3.9	8%	\$1.3 ²	3%	\$6.5	14%	\$46.8
2017-18	\$35.3	74%	\$4.3	9%	\$0.0	0%	\$8.1	17%	\$47.7
2018-19	\$36.9	74%	\$4.2	8%	\$0.8	2%	\$7.9	16%	\$49.8
2019-20	\$37.1	72%	\$4.0	8%	\$2.3	4%	\$8.1	16%	\$51.5

¹ 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.

² 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 178. Parole Board of Canada Staff Complement (as of March 31, 2020)

Region	Women	Men	Total Staff	Official Language Preference		Bilingual Position	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	121	47	168	58	110	149	89%
Atlantic	34	4	38	13	25	27	71%
Quebec	47	14	61	3	58	54	89%
Ontario	52	7	59	57	2	5	8%
Prairies	64	18	82	80	2	6	7%
Pacific	42	3	45	45	-	-	0%
Canada	360	93	453	256	197	241	53%
	79%	21%	100%	57%	43%		

Note: Includes indeterminate and term employees.

Table 179. Parole Board of Canada Board Member Complement (as of April 6, 2020)

Region	Women	Men	Total	Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	4	3	7	3	1	3	43
Atlantic	4	7	11	8	-	3	27
Quebec	11	7	18	1	8	9	50
Ontario	9	8	17	15	-	2	12
Prairies	13	4	17	17	-	-	-
Pacific	4	5	9	9	-	-	-
Canada	45	34	79	53	9	17	22
	57%	43%	100%	67%	11%		



Definitions

Non-violent offences include Schedule II offences (drug offences) set out in the CCRA and Non-Scheduled offences.

Revocation for breach of conditions – a positive intervention, which reduces the risk of reoffending. It includes revocation with outstanding charges.

Revocation with offence – a negative end to the supervision period, which results in a new conviction. 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.

Sexual offences include all sexual offences listed in Schedule I of the CCRA.

Successful completion – supervision periods that are completed without any breach of conditions or a new offence. Among other end results, when an offender is serving an indeterminate sentence, successful completion occurs when the offender is deceased.

Violent offences include first and second degree murder and non-sexual offences listed in Schedule I of the CCRA such as attempted murder, assault, abduction, extortion, robbery, firearms, and other violent offences such as uttering threats and criminal harassment etc.

