



Parole Board  
of Canada

Commission des libérations  
conditionnelles du Canada

# PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT

## 2020-2021





## Table of Contents

List of Figures.....	iv
Acronyms Used in the Report.....	v
Highlights 2020-2021.....	vi
Introduction.....	1
The Year at a Glance.....	2
Context.....	2
Legislative and Policy Changes.....	2
Implications for the Board.....	3
Operational and Program Delivery Context.....	4
Offender Population.....	4
Federal Offender Profile.....	7
Ethno-Cultural Groups Profile.....	12
Gender Profile.....	13
Dangerous Offender Designation.....	14
Federal Admissions.....	24
Federal Releases.....	28
Reviews and Decisions.....	39
Conditional Release and Performance.....	47
Temporary Absence.....	47
Day Parole.....	50
Outcome of Day Parole Supervision Periods.....	53
Federal Day Parole.....	53
Provincial Day Parole.....	54
Full Parole.....	64
Outcome of Full Parole Supervision Periods.....	67
Federal Full Parole: Determinate Sentences.....	67
Federal Full Parole: Indeterminate Sentences.....	68
Provincial Full Parole.....	70
Statutory Release.....	83
Outcome of Statutory Release Supervision Periods.....	84
Detention.....	93
Long-Term Supervision.....	97
Appeals.....	100
Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission.....	105
Conditional Release Openness and Accountability.....	108
Information Services for Victims.....	109
Observers at PBC Hearings.....	109
Victim Statements Presented at PBC Hearings.....	110
Access to the Decision Registry.....	110
Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations.....	112
Record Suspension Program.....	112
Clemency Program.....	116
Internal Services.....	120
PBC Reference Levels.....	120
Human Resources Management.....	121
Definitions.....	123



## List of Figures

Figure 1. The Federal Offender Population .....	4
Figure 2. Annual Changes in the Federal Offender Population .....	5
Figure 3. Federal Full Parole and Statutory Release Offender Populations .....	6
Figure 4. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population .....	7
Figure 5. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated Offender Population .....	8
Figure 6. Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population .....	9
Figure 7. Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population .....	10
Figure 8. Offence Profile of the Federal Statutory Release Population .....	11
Figure 9. Offence Profile of the Federal Men Offender Population.....	13
Figure 10. Offence Profile of the Federal Women Offender Population .....	13
Figure 11. The Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation .....	14
Figure 12. Federal Admissions .....	24
Figure 13. Federal Releases from Institutions and Graduations to Subsequent Federal Supervision Periods .....	28
Figure 14. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods (Violent Offenders) .....	29
Figure 15. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods (Non-Violent Offenders) .....	29
Figure 16. Federal Releases on Statutory Release in Relation to Prior Consideration for Parole .....	30
Figure 17. Federal and Provincial Reviews .....	39
Figure 18. Federal and Provincial Decisions to Delay a Review of a Case.....	40
Figure 19. Decisions Rendered by the Parole Board of Canada .....	42
Figure 20. Temporary Absence Release Decisions .....	48
Figure 21. Approval/Authorization Rates .....	48
Figure 22. Day Parole Grant Rates.....	51
Figure 23. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole Supervision Periods .....	53
Figure 24. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole Supervision Periods .....	54
Figure 25. Full Parole Grant Rates .....	65
Figure 26. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole Supervision Periods for Offenders with Determinate Sentences .....	67
Figure 27. Revocation Rates of Federal Full Parole Supervision Periods for Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences (between 1996-97 and 2020-21) .....	69
Figure 28. Comparison of Revocation Rates of Federal Full Parole Supervision Periods (between 1996- 97 and 2020-21) .....	69
Figure 29. Proportion of Federal Releases on Statutory Release Compared to the Incarcerated Population Entitled to Statutory Release .....	83
Figure 30. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates of Statutory Release Supervision Periods .....	84
Figure 31. Successful Completion Rates of Statutory Release Supervision Periods With and Without a Prior Day and/or Full Parole on the Same Sentence .....	85
Figure 32. Long-Term Supervision Population .....	97
Figure 33. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rates .....	105
Figure 34. Observers at PBC Hearings .....	109
Figure 35. Decisions Sent from the Decision Registry .....	110
Figure 36. Pardon and Record Suspension Applications .....	114
Figure 37. Pardon/Record Suspension Revocation/Cessation.....	115
Figure 38. PBC Reference Levels .....	120



## 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 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 11, 2021, to ensure all year-end data had been entered into IDS and OMS. Similarly, year-end data was provided for record suspension, clemency, financial and human resources data.

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 2020-2021

**5.8%** decrease in the federal offender population (the federal incarcerated population decreased 8.2% (to 12,136), while the federal conditional release population decreased 2.7% (to 9,875).

**14,894** reviews conducted by the Board, a decrease of 1.8% compared to the previous fiscal year. The number of federal reviews decreased 1.5% (to 14,466), and the number of provincial reviews decreased 12.3% (to 428). Federal pre-release reviews for discretionary release increased 5% (to 6,723).

**5,560** day parole release decisions rendered by the Board. The number of federal day parole release decisions increased 4.3% (to 5,299), and the number of provincial day parole release decisions decreased 19.2% (to 261).

**71%** grant rate of federal day parole, a decrease of 9 percentage points compared to 2019-20.

**58%** grant rate of provincial day parole, an increase of 6 percentage points compared to 2019-20.

**4,673** full parole release decisions rendered by the Board. The number of federal full parole release decisions increased 11.2% (to 4,443), and the number of provincial full parole release decisions decreased 11.5% (to 230) compared to 2019-20.

**33%** grant rate of federal full parole, a decrease of 8 percentage points compared to 2019-20.

**37%** grant rate of provincial full parole, a decrease of 2 percentage points compared to 2019-20.

**1,920** residency conditions imposed on statutory release, an increase of 1% compared to 2019-20.

**517** offenders on long-term supervision in the community (as of April 11, 2021).

**99%** of federal day parole supervision periods completed without reoffending, the same as in 2019-20.

**0.1%** the rate of violent reoffending on federal day parole supervision periods in 2020-21.

**98%** of federal full parole supervision periods (for offenders serving determinate sentences) completed without reoffending, a one percentage point increase compared to 2019-20.

**0.2%** the rate of violent reoffending on federal full parole supervision periods in 2020-21.

**95%** of statutory release supervision periods completed without reoffending, a 4 percentage point increase compared to 2019-20.

**0.8%** the rate of violent reoffending on statutory release supervision periods in 2020-21.

**1,858** observers at 974 PBC hearings, a decrease of 62% compared to 2019-20.

**291** presentations made by victims at 176 PBC hearings, a 9% decrease compared to 2019-20.

**7,179** decisions sent from the decision registry, an increase of 3% compared to 2019-20.

**7,535** pardon decisions rendered by the Board: 97% pardons granted/issued.

**1,508** record suspension decisions rendered by the Board: 93% record suspensions ordered.

**150** clemency cases being processed as of March 31, 2021.



## 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 Quebec, Ontario, and Alberta<sup>1</sup> 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 each 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.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Alberta Parole Board was established and started operating on February 1, 2021.



## The Year at a Glance

### Context

The most significant impacts on the PBC over the course of 2020-21 related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the Board's ongoing efforts to protect the health and safety of the public, PBC Board members, staff and offenders while continuing to administer the PBC's mandate. Parliament did not adopt any bills that impacted the Board's conditional release or record suspension workload in a substantive way in 2020-21. There were, however, two court cases of significance.

### Legislative and Policy Changes

In an effort to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, the PBC worked to streamline its processes and modified some of its policies to provide additional flexibility to correctional and community partners. The PBC also worked with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) to better accommodate the circumstances of offenders during the pandemic, recognizing the increased difficulty that many offenders experienced when trying to communicate with their assistants and supports.

In April 2020, the PBC implemented an interim policy related to emergency medical leave privileges to allow CSC further discretion to authorize such leave privileges for COVID-19 related reasons to offenders currently residing in a Community-Based Residential Facility on day parole or as a residency condition of temporary absence, full parole, statutory release or long-term supervision. The maximum duration of the leave was also extended from 15 to 30 days.

As a result of ongoing travel restrictions and limited access to CSC institutions, PBC hearings throughout 2020-21 were conducted primarily remotely, by videoconference or by teleconference where videoconferencing was not possible. In April 2020, the PBC implemented an interim solution for victim participation at hearings by teleconference. A videoconference solution was implemented in January 2021, which provided the ability for all victims and observers to participate in hearings by videoconference or teleconference.

In response to the March 2020 Federal Court of Canada decision in [P.H. v. Canada \(Attorney General\)](#) (P.H.), PBC policy was revised to provide that pardon and record suspension applications are processed according to the *Criminal Records Act* (CRA) decision-making criteria that was in force at the time the first offence was committed and not the date the application was received by the PBC. Where applications span multiple legislative schemes, policy was amended to specify that the applicable version of the CRA is to be determined based on the first offence on the criminal record.

On January 15, 2021, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice (ONSC) released its decision in [John Howard Society of Canada v. Her Majesty the Queen](#) (JHS), regarding the constitutionality of subsection 163(3) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Regulations* (CCRR). Subsection 163(3) requires the PBC to render a post-suspension decision within 90 days of a referral from CSC or from the date of admission to a penitentiary or provincial correctional facility. In some cases, offenders remained in custody beyond their re-calculated statutory release date pursuant to subsection 127(5) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (CCRA). The Court found that subsection 163(3) of the CCRR violates section 7 of the *Charter*





in a manner not saved by section 1. The Court remedied subsection 163(3) by reading in language requiring a post-suspension decision on or before the re-calculated statutory release date. As a result, PBC is now prioritizing post-suspension cases in all regions to conduct post-suspension reviews prior to the offender's re-calculated statutory release date.

### **Implications for the Board**

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the Board's workload and operations, as the PBC was required to develop, prepare and implement COVID-19 measures and ensure the continuation of PBC programs.

Conditional release reviews proceeded in accordance with eligibility requirements and review timeframes prescribed under the CCRA and the CCRR. In 2020-21 the Board conducted 2% fewer reviews than in 2019-20; however, this may be partially explained by efforts to reduce the correctional institution population during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The PBC saw an increase in the number of applications for parole by exception in 2020-21 due to the pandemic. Parole by exception cases were processed as expeditiously as possible for offenders who were terminally ill or whose physical or mental health was likely to suffer damage if the offender continued to be held in confinement.

The *P.H.* decision and corresponding changes to policy significantly affected the PBC's record suspension workload, as it is now necessary to process applications against multiple legislative schemes. The COVID-19 pandemic also affected the Record Suspension Program in 2020-21, causing temporary delays in processing applications.

The PBC was proactive in its response to the *JHS* decision. The decision represented a substantial change in the post-suspension review process, necessitating a number of operational changes, as the PBC was required to prioritize certain reviews while ensuring that procedural safeguards continue to be met.



## Operational and Program Delivery Context

### Offender Population

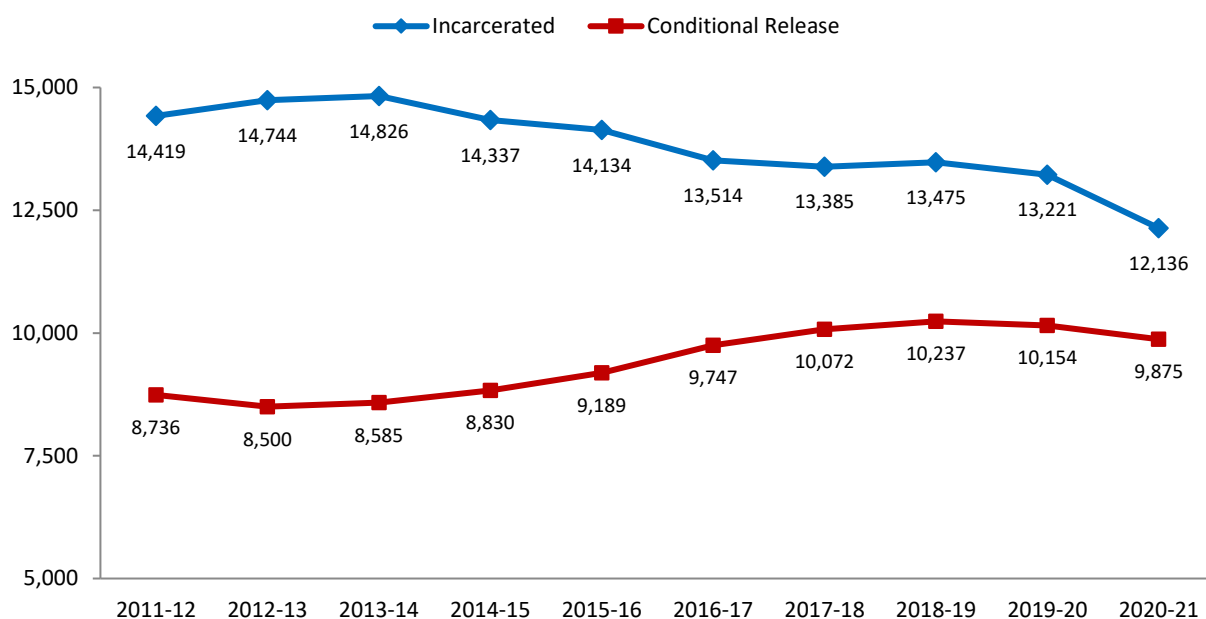
[Tables 1-24](#)

The PBC and the 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 custody<sup>2</sup>.

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

**Figure 1. The Federal Offender Population**



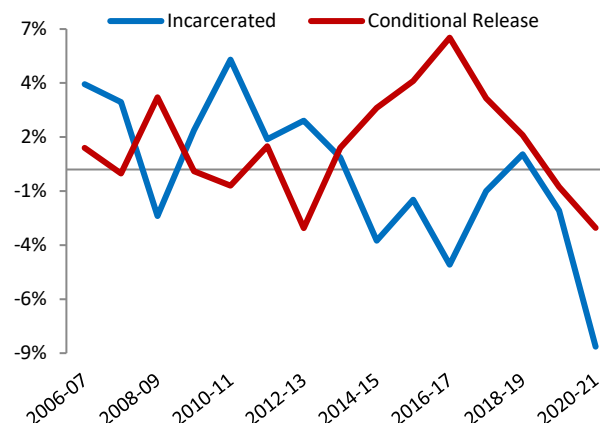
- On April 11, 2021, the total federal offender population decreased 5.8% compared to the previous year (snapshot of April 12, 2020). The federal incarcerated offender population decreased 8.2%, while the federal conditional release population decreased 2.7%.

<sup>2</sup> 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, there was a decrease, particularly in the incarcerated offender population (-8.2%), between 2019-20 and 2020-21.

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



- When compared to 2019-20, the federal incarcerated offender population decreased in 2020-21 in all regions: Atlantic (-11.9%), Quebec (-7.1%), Ontario (-8.3%), Prairie (-4.8%) and Pacific (-13.7%).
- In 2020-21, the federal conditional release offender population decreased in the Atlantic (-4.3%), Quebec (-8.9%), Prairies (-2.0%) and Pacific (-2.5%) regions and increased in the Ontario (+2.2%) region compared to 2019-20.

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 Ontario and Prairie regions reported the lowest proportion of offenders serving sentences for violent offences (70%) and reported the highest proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (30%), followed by the Atlantic region (27%). The Pacific region reported the largest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for violent offences (83%) while reporting the lowest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (17%). The Quebec region reported the second highest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for violent offences (77%).

- Across Canada, the federal conditional release population decreased (-2.7%) compared to 2019-20. The federal day parole (-8.5%) and statutory release (-3.5%) populations decreased while the full parole (-0.7%) and long-term supervision (+0.8%) populations remained relatively stable.
- Decreases in the federal day parole population were reported in every region, with the exception of Ontario (+2.4%) in 2020-21. The Quebec region reported the highest decrease in the federal day parole population (-25.5%). The federal full parole population decreased in the Atlantic and Quebec regions (-5.9%), as well as in the Prairie region (-1.5%). It increased in the Ontario region (+5.8%) and remained the same in the Pacific region. The Pacific (-8.5%) and Quebec (-7.8%) regions accounted for the majority of the decrease in the statutory release population. Smaller decreases were reported in the Ontario (-3.7%) and Atlantic (-1.3%) regions, while the statutory release population increased in the Prairie (+1.8%) region. Of note that the statutory release is the only instance where there was a reported decrease in the Ontario region.

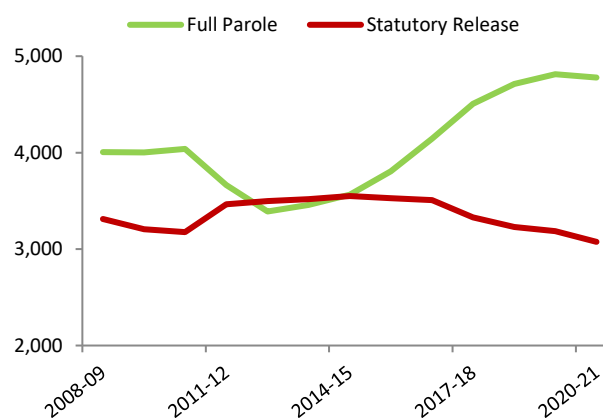


- As for the provincial conditional release population in 2020-21, it generally decreased (-21.1%) compared to 2019-20. Full parole had a much higher decrease (-32.4%) than day parole (-3.9%). The Atlantic region was the only region that reported a general increase (+33.3%) compared to previous fiscal year, with the highest increase in day parole (+85.7%). The Prairie region reported the highest decrease in both day (-35.7%) and full (-71.4%) parole.

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

In 2020-21, federal full parolees accounted for 48% of the federal conditional release population compared to 31% of offenders on statutory release.

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



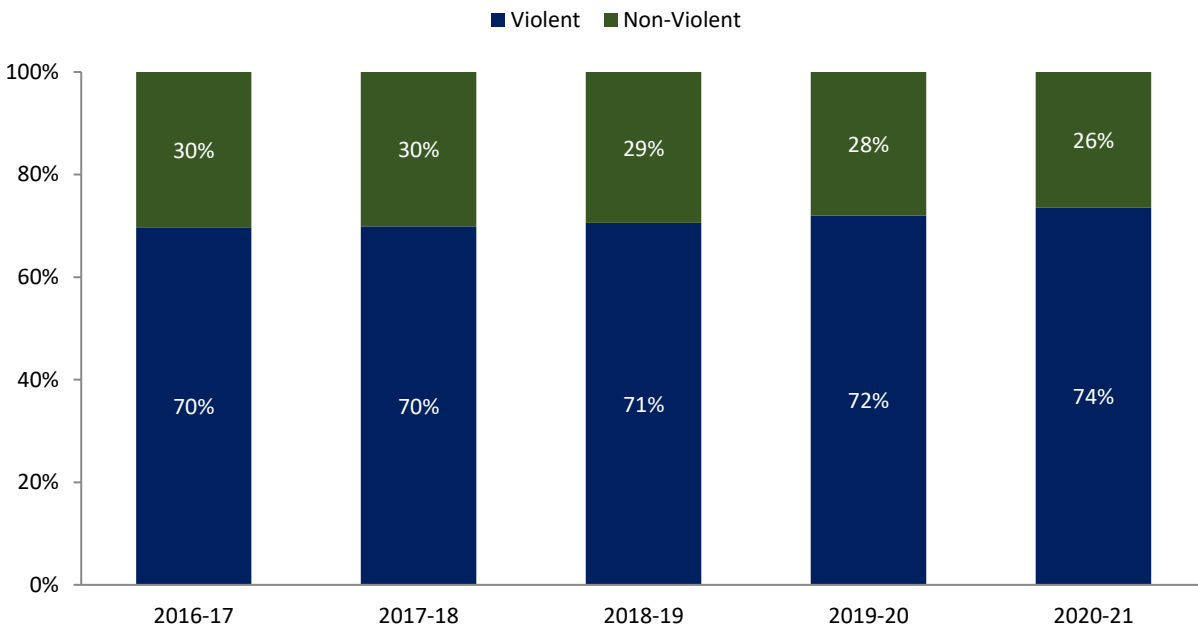
- The number of federal Indigenous inmates decreased in 2020-21 (-5.5%), while their proportion increased slightly (+0.9%), compared to 2019-20.
- Conversely, the number of federal Indigenous offenders on conditional release increased slightly (+1.0%) and their proportion also slightly increased (+0.8%), compared to 2019-20.
- In 2020-21, the highest proportion of Indigenous offenders was in the Prairie region; 53% of federal men inmates and 63% of federal women inmates in the Prairie region were Indigenous. By comparison, 41% of federal men offenders on conditional release and 58% 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 2020-21.
- On April 11, 2021, 9,868 federal offenders on conditional release were serving their sentences in Canada, six (6) had been deported and one (1) had been extradited. Offenders who have been deported or extradited are listed as active offenders by CSC until sentence completion<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> 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.



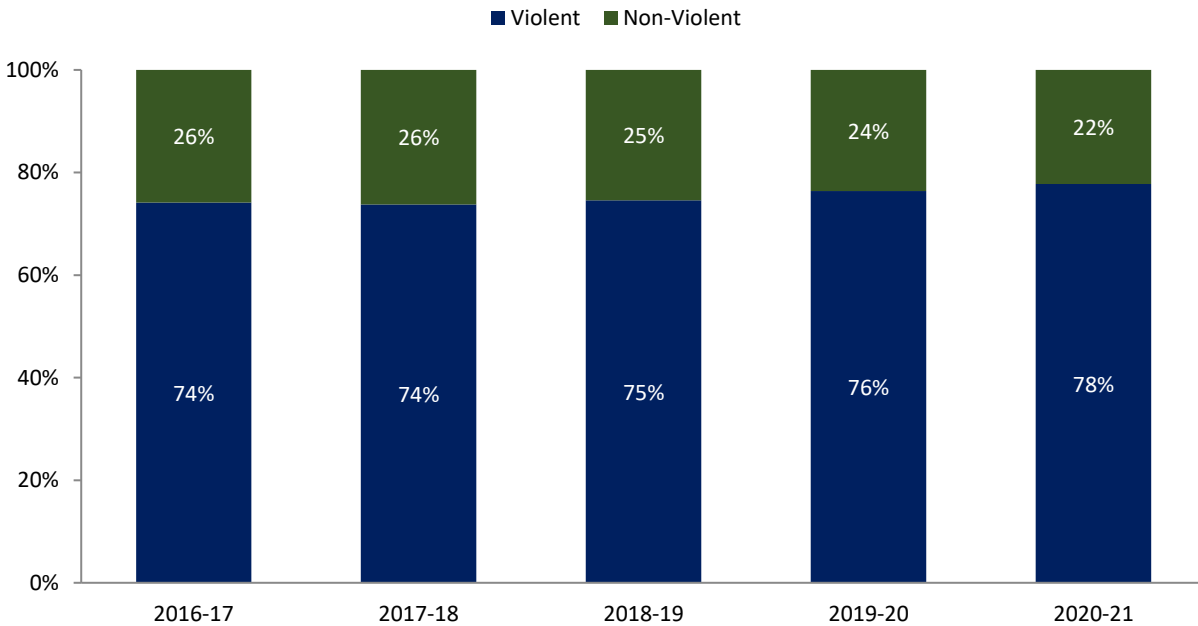
## Federal Offender Profile

Figure 4. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population



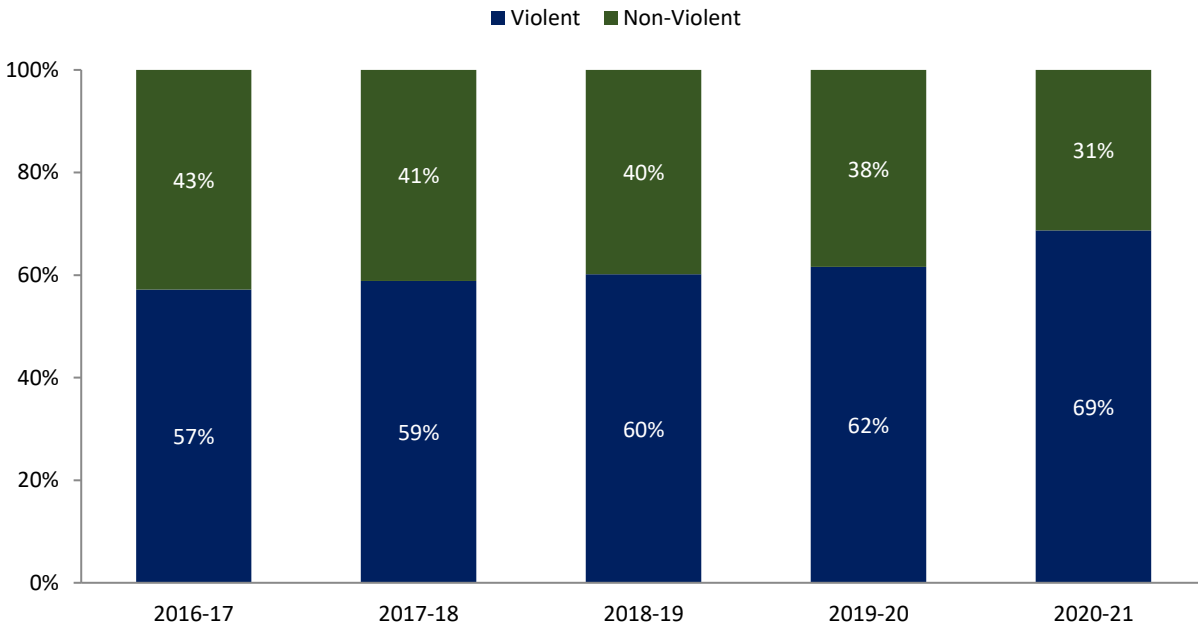
- On April 11, 2021, 74% of federal offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence and 26% were serving a sentence for a non-violent offence.
- Compared to 2019-20, the proportion of federal offenders serving a sentence for a violent offence increased by 2 percentage points and decreased by 2 percentage points for offenders serving a sentence for a non-violent offence. Furthermore, the general trend since 2016-17 is that the percentage of offenders serving a federal sentence for a non-violent offence is decreasing, whereas the percentage of offenders serving a sentence for a violent offence is increasing.



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

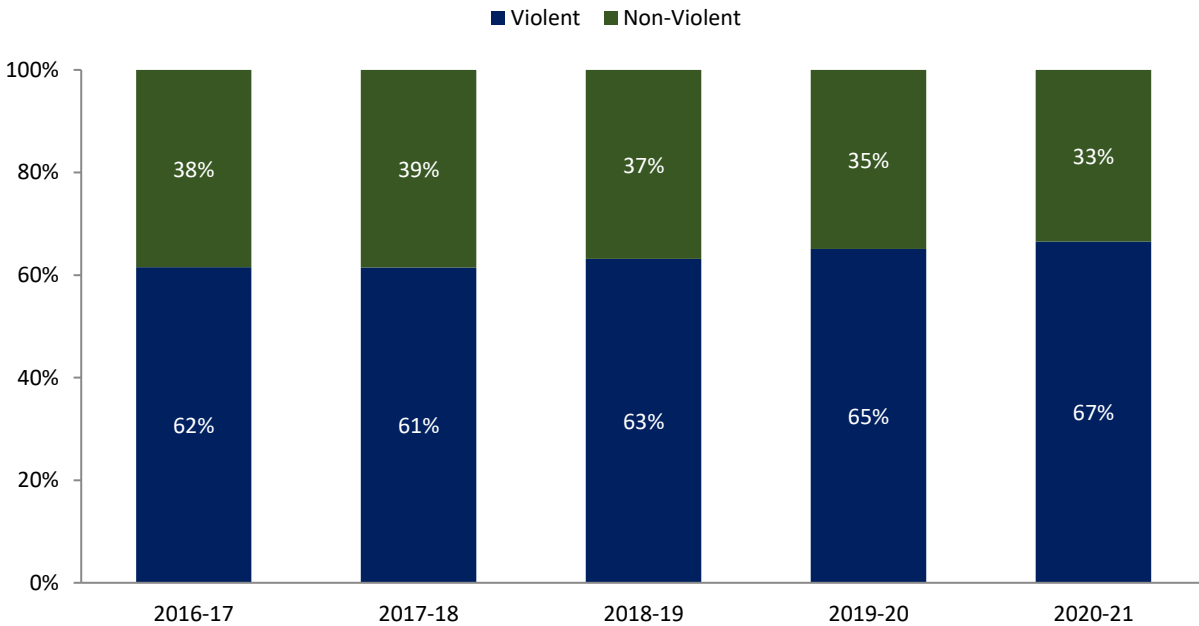
- On April 11, 2021, 78% of federal incarcerated offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence and 22% were serving a sentence for a non-violent offence.
- Compared to 2019-20, the proportion of federal incarcerated offenders serving a sentence for a violent offence increased by 2 percentage points while it decreased by 2 percentage points for offenders serving a sentence for a non-violent offence. Since 2016-17, the proportion of federal incarcerated offenders serving a sentence for a non-violent offence has decreased, while the proportion of offenders serving a sentence for a violent offence has increased.



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

- On April 11, 2021, 69% of federal offenders on day parole were serving a sentence for a violent offence and 31% were serving a sentence for a non-violent offence.
- Compared to 2019-20, the proportion of federal offenders serving a sentence for a violent offence on day parole increased by 7 percentage points whereas the proportion of offenders serving a sentence for a non-violent offence decreased by 7 percentage points. As a general trend since 2016-17, the proportion of federal offenders on day parole serving a sentence for a non-violent offence has been decreasing, whereas the proportion of those serving a sentence for a violent offence has been increasing.



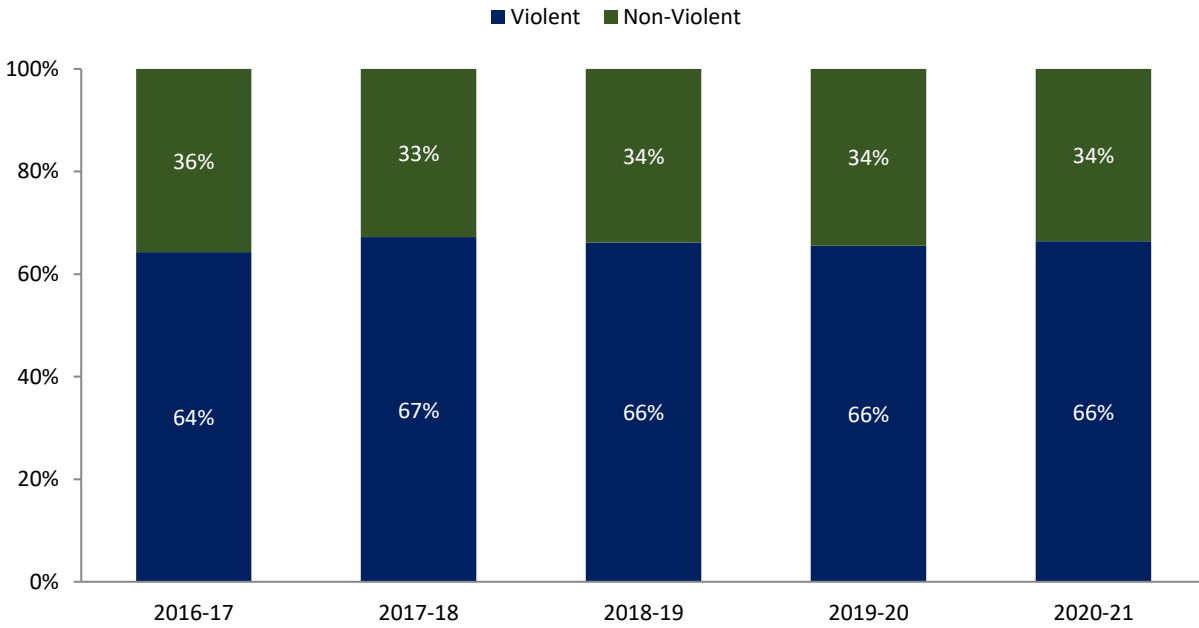
**Figure 7. Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population**

- On April 11, 2021, 67% of federal offenders on full parole were serving a sentence for a violent offence and 33% were serving a sentence for a non-violent offence.
- Compared to 2019-20, the proportion of federal offenders serving a sentence for a violent offence on full parole increased by 2 percentage points whereas the proportion of offenders serving a sentence for a non-violent offence decreased by a corresponding 2 percentage points.





Figure 8. Offence Profile of the Federal Statutory Release Population



- On April 11, 2021, 66% of federal offenders on statutory release were serving a sentence for a violent offence and 34% were serving a sentence for a non-violent offence.
- Compared to 2019-20, the proportion of federal offenders serving a sentence for a violent and a non-violent offence on statutory release remained the same.



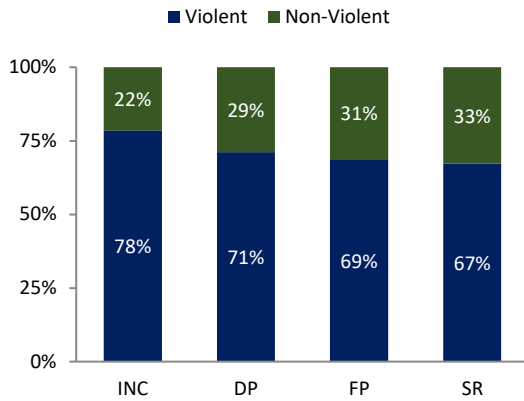
## Ethno-Cultural Groups Profile

- In 2020-21, the majority of the incarcerated offender population consists of Caucasian (47.5%) and Indigenous (30.4%) offenders. This demographic distribution can be observed over the last five (5) fiscal years and is also present within the federal conditional release offender population.
- In 2020-21, 80% of Indigenous federal offenders were serving sentences for a violent offence and 20% for a non-violent offence. Indigenous offenders were more likely to be serving sentences for a violent offence while on day or full parole, than on statutory release. Indigenous offenders whether incarcerated or on any form of conditional release were the most likely to be serving sentences for a violent offence compared to other ethno-cultural groups. The proportion of Indigenous offenders serving sentences for a violent offence is higher than the previous fiscal year by 1 percentage point but comparable in the last five (5) fiscal years for all forms of conditional release.
- In 2020-21, 57% of Asian federal offenders were serving sentences for a violent offence, and 43% for a non-violent offence. Asian offenders were more likely to be serving sentences for a non-violent offence while on day or full parole, than on statutory release. Asian offenders whether incarcerated or on any form of conditional release were the most likely to be serving sentences for a non-violent offence compared to other ethno-cultural groups. There was, however, an increase in the proportion of Asian federal offenders on full parole serving sentences for a violent offence and a decrease of those on full parole serving sentences for a non-violent offence, in the last five fiscal years.
- In 2020-21, 71% of Black federal offenders were serving sentences for a violent offence, and 29% for a non-violent offence. The proportion of Black federal offenders serving sentences for a violent (52%) or a non-violent (48%) offence on full parole was similar, whereas the proportion of Black federal offenders on day parole and on statutory release who were serving sentences for a violent offence (61%; 67%) was significantly higher than the proportion of Black federal offenders who were serving sentences for a non-violent offence (39%; 33%). The proportion of Black offenders serving sentences for a violent offence is at its highest in the last five (5) years for day and full parole and for incarcerated Black offenders.
- In 2020-21, 74% of Caucasian federal offenders were serving sentences for a violent offence, and 26% for a non-violent offence. Compared to 2019-20, the proportion of Caucasian federal offenders on day parole serving sentences for a violent offence has increased by 7 percentage points. The proportion of Caucasian offenders serving sentences for a violent offence is at its highest in the last five (5) years for all forms of conditional release and also within the incarcerated Caucasian offender population.
- In 2020-21, 65% of federal offenders in the category Other ethno-cultural group were serving sentences for a violent offence, and 35% for a non-violent offence. Since 2016-17, the proportion of “Other” federal offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences has decreased, whereas the proportion serving sentences for a violent offence has increased.

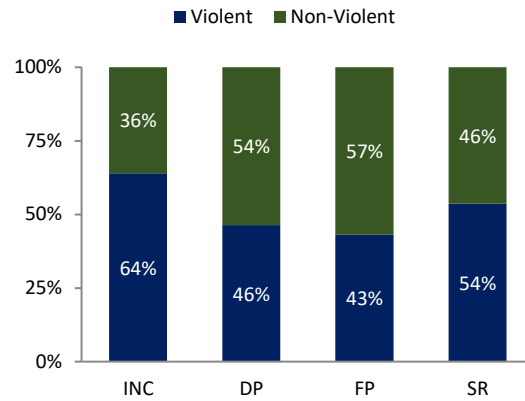


## Gender Profile

**Figure 9. Offence Profile of the Federal Men Offender Population**



**Figure 10. Offence Profile of the Federal Women Offender Population**



- In 2020-21, men sentenced for non-violent offences were more likely to be serving their sentence on statutory release, whereas those sentenced for a violent offence were more likely to be incarcerated.
- In 2020-21, women sentenced for violent offences were more likely to be incarcerated, and those sentenced for a non-violent offence were more likely to be serving their sentence on full parole.
- Overall in 2020-21, men were more likely to be sentenced for violent offences compared to women.
- In 2020-21, women sentenced for a non-violent offence were more likely to be incarcerated or on any type of conditional release compared to men.

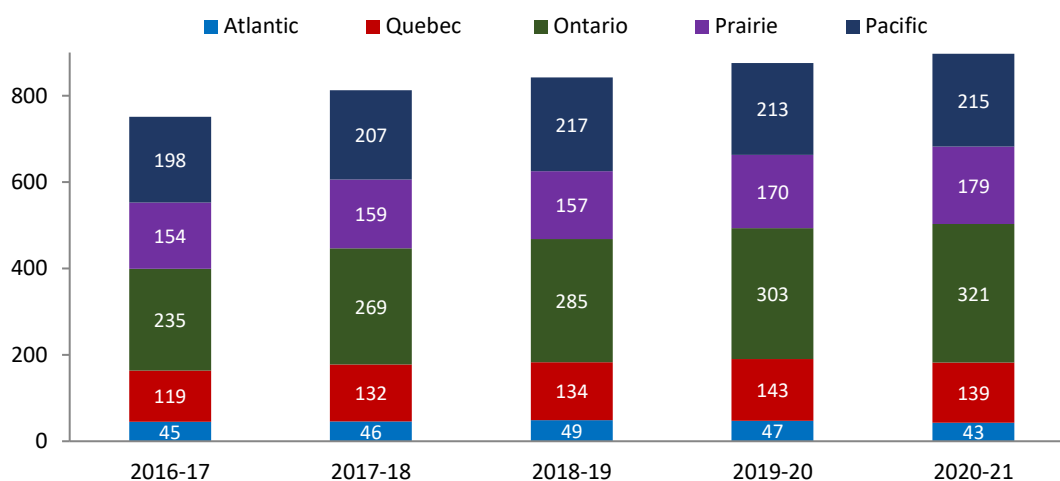


## Dangerous Offender Designation

The Dangerous Offender provisions of the *Criminal Code* are intended to protect all Canadians from the most dangerous offenders serving sentences for violent, including sexual, offences. 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 met<sup>4</sup>.

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 convicted<sup>5</sup>.

**Figure 11. 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 897 in 2020-2021, which amounts to 3.8% of the total offender population.
- On April 11, 2021, of those offenders that had a DO designation, 731 were still incarcerated; 27 were on day parole, 36 were on full parole, 13 were on statutory release and 90 were on long-term supervision for a total of 166 offenders with a DO designation in the community.
- The federal offender population with a DO designation increased in 2020-21 in the Ontario (+18), Prairie (+9), and Pacific (+2) regions, and decreased in the Atlantic (-4) and Quebec (-4) regions.

<sup>4</sup> *Criminal Code*, 1985, c. C-46, s. 753 (1.1).

<sup>5</sup> *Criminal Code*, 1985, c. C-46, s. 753 (4)(a) (b) (c).



- On April 11, 2021, 90% of federal offenders with a DO designation were those sentenced for violent offences and 10% were those sentenced for non-violent offences.
- With regard to ethnicity, 52.2% of federal offenders with a DO designation were Caucasian, followed by Indigenous (35.5%), Black (8.7%), Other (2.5%), and Asian (1.2%).
- Men offenders represented 99.2% of the federal offender population with a DO designation in 2020-21. Furthermore, both men and women offenders with a DO designation are more likely to be serving sentences for violent offences than non-violent offences.
- The Board rendered 876 decisions for offenders that had a DO designation in 2020-21, a 15.1% increase compared to the previous fiscal year.



**Table 1. Federal Offender Population**

Year	Incarcerated		Conditional Release		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	% change
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
2020-21	12,136	55.1	9,875	44.9	22,011	-5.8

**Note:** Excluded as of April 11, 2021, were: escapees (118), those on bail (282), and UAL (456).

**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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2020-21	1,992	9.1	4,591	20.9	6,424	29.2	5,899	26.8	3,105	14.1	22,011

**Note:** Excluded as of April 11, 2021, were: escapees (Atlantic (2), Quebec (21), Ontario (49), Prairies (15) and Pacific (15)), those on bail (Atlantic (10), Quebec (46), Ontario (168), Prairies (33) and Pacific (25)), and UAL (Atlantic (22), Quebec (102), Ontario (104), Prairies (167) and Pacific (61)).

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

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2020-21	1,103	9.1	2,346	19.3	3,484	28.7	3,554	29.3	1,649	13.6	12,136

**Table 4. Federal Incarcerated Population by Ethno-Cultural Groups**

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2016-17	3,574	26.4	501	3.7	1,175	8.7	7,290	53.9	974	7.2	13,514
2017-18	3,657	27.3	518	3.9	1,137	8.5	6,937	51.8	1,136	8.5	13,385
2018-19	3,896	28.9	502	3.7	1,145	8.5	6,631	49.2	1,301	9.7	13,475
2019-20	3,898	29.5	567	4.3	1,295	9.8	6,526	49.4	935	7.1	13,221
2020-21	3,684	30.4	488	4.0	1,184	9.8	5,769	47.5	1,011	8.3	12,136



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

Year	Men		Women		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
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
2020-21	11,530	95.0	603	5.0	12,133

**Note:** As of April 11, 2021, 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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2020-21	1,498	15.2	4,778	48.4	3,075	31.1	517	5.2	9,875

**Note 1:** As of April 11, 2021, excluded UAL from supervision were 85 DP (5.4% of total DPs), 110 FP (2.3% of total FPs), 252 SR (7.6% of total SRs) and 9 LTS (1.7% 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
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
2020-21	Day parole	149	272	431	321	325	1,498
	Full parole	494	1,139	1,486	995	664	4,778
	Statutory Release	230	658	862	950	375	3,075
	Long-term supervision	16	175	161	79	86	517
	Total	889	2,245*	2,940	2,345	1,456*	9,875

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

**Note:** Excluded as of April 11, 2021, were UAL (Atlantic (22), Quebec (102), Ontario (104), Prairies (167) and Pacific (61)).



**Table 8. Federal Conditional Release Population by Ethno-Cultural Groups**

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2016-17	1,700	17.4	550	5.6	801	8.2	6,177	63.4	519	5.3	9,747
2017-18	1,874	18.6	557	5.5	790	7.8	6,228	61.8	623	6.2	10,072
2018-19	1,941	19.0	532	5.2	790	7.7	6,218	60.7	756	7.4	10,237
2019-20	2,060	20.3	582	5.7	867	8.5	6,060	59.7	585	5.8	10,154
2020-21	2,081	21.1	573	5.8	857	8.7	5,789	58.6	575	5.8	9,875

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

Year	Men		Women		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
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
2020-21	9,127	92.4	748	7.6	9,875

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

Year	Supervision Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2020-21	Day parole	13	-	-	9	27	49
	Full parole	19	-	-	8	20	48
	Long-term supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	32	-	-	17	47	97

**Note:** Excluded as of April 11, 2021, were: UAL (Atlantic (1), Prairies (3) and Pacific (4)).

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	Violent	Non-Violent
Atlantic	2016-17	67	33
	2017-18	67	33
	2018-19	68	32
	2019-20	70	30
	2020-21	73	27
Quebec	2016-17	68	32
	2017-18	69	31
	2018-19	71	29
	2019-20	75	30
	2020-21	77	23
Ontario	2016-17	68	32
	2017-18	68	32
	2018-19	68	32
	2019-20	69	31
	2020-21	70	30
Prairies	2016-17	69	31
	2017-18	68	32
	2018-19	68	32
	2019-20	69	31
	2020-21	70	30
Pacific	2016-17	79	21
	2017-18	80	20
	2018-19	80	20
	2019-20	81	19
	2020-21	83	17

**Table 12. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Population by Region in 2020-21 (%)**

Region	Offender Population	Violent	Non-Violent
Atlantic	Incarcerated	79	21
	Conditional release	67	33
Quebec	Incarcerated	81	19
	Conditional release	73	27
Ontario	Incarcerated	75	25
	Conditional release	64	36
Prairies	Incarcerated	74	26
	Conditional release	64	36
Pacific	Incarcerated	87	13
	Conditional release	79	21



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

Supervision Type	Year	Violent	Non-Violent
Day Parole	2016-17	57	43
	2017-18	59	41
	2018-19	60	40
	2019-20	62	38
	2020-21	69	31
Full Parole	2016-17	62	38
	2017-18	61	39
	2018-19	63	37
	2019-20	65	35
	2020-21	67	33
Statutory Release	2016-17	64	36
	2017-18	67	33
	2018-19	66	34
	2019-20	66	34
	2020-21	66	34
Long-Term Supervision	2016-17	98	2
	2017-18	98	2
	2018-19	98	2
	2019-20	97	3
	2020-21	95	5

**Table 14. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population by Ethno-Cultural Groups (%)**

Ethnicity	Year	Violent	Non-Violent
Indigenous	2016-17	80	20
	2017-18	79	21
	2018-19	79	21
	2019-20	79	21
	2020-21	80	20
Asian	2016-17	53	47
	2017-18	54	46
	2018-19	54	46
	2019-20	55	45
	2020-21	57	43
Black	2016-17	67	33
	2017-18	70	30
	2018-19	70	30
	2019-20	69	31
	2020-21	71	29
Caucasian	2016-17	69	31
	2017-18	69	31
	2018-19	70	30
	2019-20	72	28
	2020-21	74	26
Other	2016-17	58	42
	2017-18	58	42
	2018-19	61	39
	2019-20	65	35
	2020-21	65	35



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

Gender	Year	Violent	Non-Violent
Men	2016-17	71	29
	2017-18	71	29
	2018-19	72	28
	2019-20	73	27
	2020-21	75	25
Women	2016-17	54	46
	2017-18	53	47
	2018-19	53	47
	2019-20	53	47
	2020-21	55	45

**Note:** As of April 11, 2021, there were three 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
	#	%	#	%		
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
2020-21	731	81.5	166	18.5	897	3.8

**Note:** Excluded as of April 11, 2021 were: escapees (4) and UAL (3).

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

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2020-21	43	4.8	139	15.5	321	35.8	179	20.0	215	24.0	897

**Note:** Excluded as of April 11, 2021 were: escapees (Quebec (1), Ontario (1) and Pacific (2)) and UAL (Atlantic (1), Ontario (1), and Pacific (1)).

**Table 18. Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation by Ethno-Cultural Groups**

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2016-17	251	33.4	9	1.2	57	7.6	420	55.9	14	1.9	751
2017-18	280	34.4	11	1.4	62	7.6	439	54.0	21	2.6	813
2018-19	288	34.2	12	1.4	68	8.1	447	53.1	27	3.2	842
2019-20	310	35.4	12	1.4	74	8.4	460	52.5	20	2.3	876
2020-21	318	35.5	11	1.2	78	8.7	468	52.2	22	2.5	897

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

Year	Men		Women		Canada
	#	%	#	%	
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	99.0	9	1.0	875
2020-21	889	99.2	7	0.8	896

**Note:** As of April 11, 2021, 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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2020-21	27	16.3	36	21.7	13	7.8	90	54.2	166

**Note:** As of April 11, 2021, excluded UAL from supervision were one FP and two LTS.

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

Year	Offender Population	Violent	Non-Violent
2016-17	Incarcerated	95	5
	Conditional release	83	17
2017-18	Incarcerated	94	6
	Conditional release	88	12
2018-19	Incarcerated	95	5
	Conditional release	91	9
2019-20	Incarcerated	95	5
	Conditional release	90	10
2020-21	Incarcerated	90	10
	Conditional release	90	10

**Table 22. Offence Profile of the Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation by Ethno-Cultural Groups (%)**

Ethnicity	Year	Violent	Non-Violent
Indigenous	2016-17	97	3
	2017-18	95	5
	2018-19	97	3
	2019-20	96	4
	2020-21	92	8
Asian	2016-17	100	-
	2017-18	100	-
	2018-19	100	-
	2019-20	100	-
	2020-21	100	-
Black	2016-17	96	4
	2017-18	97	3
	2018-19	97	3
	2019-20	96	4
	2020-21	88	12
Caucasian	2016-17	91	9
	2017-18	92	8
	2018-19	92	8
	2019-20	93	7
	2020-21	89	11
Other	2016-17	100	-
	2017-18	95	5
	2018-19	96	4
	2019-20	100	-
	2020-21	86	14



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

Gender	Year	Violent	Non-Violent
Men	2016-17	94	6
	2017-18	93	7
	2018-19	94	6
	2019-20	94	6
	2020-21	90	10
Women	2016-17	100	-
	2017-18	100	-
	2018-19	100	-
	2019-20	100	-
	2020-21	86	14

**Note:** As of April 11, 2021, 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	
	#	%	#	%
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
2020-21	692	77.1	205	22.9



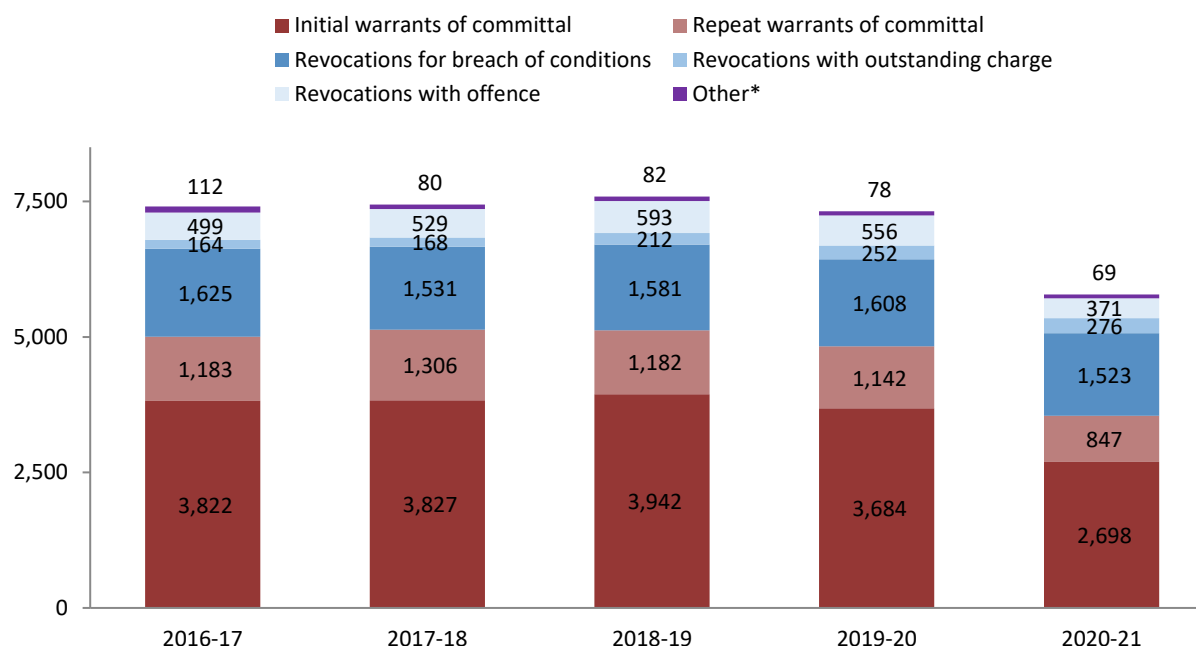
## Federal Admissions

[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 2020-21 decreased 21% (to 5,784).

**Figure 12. Federal Admissions**



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

- In 2020-21, federal admissions on initial warrants of committal (first-time federal offenders) decreased 26.8% (to 2,698) compared to 2019-20, while federal admissions on repeat warrants of committal decreased 25.8% (to 847) compared to the previous fiscal year.
- Federal admissions due to revocations decreased by 10.2% (to 2,170) in 2020-21.
- In 2020-21, federal admissions on warrants of committal decreased in every region; Atlantic (-27.8%), Quebec (-19.2%), Ontario (-33.9%), Prairie (-20.4%) and Pacific (-39.6%). Federal admissions due to revocations decreased in the Atlantic (-9.9%), Ontario (-6.6%), and Prairie (-21.2%) regions and increased in the Quebec (+1.9%) and Pacific (+10.5%) regions.
- In the last five years (between 2016-17 and 2020-21), all ethno-cultural groups were more likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal than other types of admissions with Asian offenders being the most likely to be admitted on this type of admission compared to the other groups. Indigenous and Caucasian offenders were the most likely to be admitted on repeat warrants of committal, followed closely by Black offenders. Indigenous offenders were the most likely to be admitted on all types of revocations,



while Asian offenders and offenders in the category Other were the least likely. Asian offenders were the most likely to be admitted for other types of admissions.

- Between 2016-17 and 2020-21, both men and women were most likely to be admitted to federal custody on initial warrants of committal in comparison with other types of admission. Also, men and women offenders had similar proportions of admissions for all types of revocations.
- When looking at the offence profile in 2020-21, there was an increase in the proportion of offenders serving sentences for violent offences (+3 percentage points), whereas the proportion of offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences decreased (-3 percentage points) in federal admissions compared to 2019-20. This trend has been observed since 2016-17; proportions of admissions of offenders serving sentences for violent offences have been increasing and the proportion of offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences has been decreasing.
- The average age of a first-time federal offender admitted to custody has been relatively stable over the last five years. In 2020-21, 41% 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.



**Table 25. Federal Admissions to Institutions**

Admission Type		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal	Initial	3,822	52	3,827	51	3,942	52	3,684	50	2,698	47
	Repeat	1,183	16	1,306	18	1,182	15	1,142	16	847	15
	Subtotal	5,005	68	5,133	69	5,124	67	4,826	66	3,545	62
Revocation for breach of condition	Day parole	228	3	274	4	311	4	331	5	273	5
	Full parole	91	1	86	1	125	2	118	2	127	2
	Stat. release	1,306	18	1,171	16	1,145	15	1,159	16	1,123	19
Revocation with outstanding charge	Day parole	8	0	7	0	13	0	14	0	26	0
	Full parole	12	0	16	0	21	0	32	0	34	1
	Stat. release	144	2	145	2	178	2	206	3	216	4
Revocation with offence	Day parole	35	0	49	1	67	1	58	1	30	1
	Full parole	33	0	27	0	46	1	36	0	33	1
	Stat. release	431	6	453	6	480	6	462	6	308	5
	Subtotal	2,288	31	2,228	30	2,386	31	2,416	33	2,170	38
Other	Termination	3	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	5	0
	Transfer from foreign countries	64	1	26	0	14	0	15	0	11	0
	'Other'	45	1	50	1	66	1	61	1	53	1
	Subtotal	112	2	80	1	82	1	78	1	69	1
Total admissions		7,405		7,441		7,592		7,320		5,784	
Total offenders		7,287		7,320		7,443		7,177		5,652	

**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	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.
Atlantic	534	339	545	285	513	300	493	263	356	237
Quebec	1,072	422	1,078	420	981	405	801	428	647	436
Ontario	1,319	345	1,397	345	1,492	415	1,528	452	1,010	422
Prairies	1,692	911	1,740	956	1,770	1,046	1,673	1,045	1,332	823
Pacific	388	271	373	222	368	220	331	228	200	252
Canada	5,005	2,288	5,133	2,228	5,124	2,386	4,826	2,416	3,545	2,170

**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 Ethno-Cultural Groups (between 2016-17 and 2020-21)**

Admission Type	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (Initial)	4,482	41	972	72	1,617	60	9,141	50	1,761	75
Warrant of committal (Repeat)	1,869	17	105	8	417	15	3,113	17	156	7
Revocation for breach of condition	2,726	25	166	12	474	17	4,228	23	274	12
Revocation with outstanding charge	438	4	32	2	76	3	490	3	36	2
Revocation with offence	1,192	11	34	3	113	4	1,138	6	71	3
Other*	126	1	35	3	18	1	203	1	39	2
Total	10,833		1,344		2,715		18,313		2,337	

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





**Table 28. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Gender (between 2016-17 and 2020-21)**

Admission Type	Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (Initial)	16,268	50	1,705	63
Warrant of committal (Repeat)	5,477	17	183	7
Revocation for breach of condition	7,290	22	578	21
Revocation with outstanding charge	1,024	3	48	2
Revocation with offence	2,396	7	152	6
Other*	389	1	32	1
Total	32,844		2,698	

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

**Table 29. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Offence Type**

Offence Type	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Violent	4,039	55	4,169	56	4,323	57	4,407	60	3,652	63
Non-Violent	3,366	45	3,272	44	3,269	43	2,913	40	2,132	37
Total	7,405		7,441		7,592		7,320		5,784	

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

Offence Type	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	W.C.	Rev.	W.C.	Rev.	W.C.	Rev.	W.C.	Rev.	W.C.	Rev.
Violent	53	59	54	61	55	60	60	61	63	64
Non-Violent	47	41	46	39	45	40	40	39	37	36
Total	5,005	2,288	5,133	2,228	5,124	2,386	4,826	2,416	3,545	2,170

**Table 31. Age at Admission on Initial Warrants of Committal**

Age Group	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	-	-	1	<1	-	-	1	<1	1	<1
18-29	1,606	42	1,582	41	1,588	40	1,467	40	1,094	41
30-39	1,062	28	1,083	28	1,195	30	1,139	31	847	31
40-49	598	16	586	15	641	16	528	14	399	15
50-59	331	9	362	9	323	8	332	9	211	8
60-69	158	4	140	4	133	3	143	4	106	4
70-79	54	1	63	2	53	1	66	2	35	1
Over 80	13	<1	10	<1	9	<1	8	<1	5	<1
Total	3,822		3,827		3,942		3,684		2,698	

**Table 32. Average Age at Admission on Initial Warrants of Committal by Ethno-Cultural Groups (between 2016-17 and 2020-21)**

Age Group	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1
18-29	2,348	52	390	40	916	57	2,964	32	719	41
30-39	1,336	30	290	30	402	25	2,755	30	543	31
40-49	510	11	162	17	180	11	1,647	18	253	14
50-59	205	5	83	9	83	5	1,042	11	146	8
60-69	65	1	35	4	31	2	479	5	70	4
70-79	15	<1	11	1	3	<1	218	2	24	1
Over 80	1	<1	1	<1	2	<1	36	<1	5	<1
Total	4,482		972		1,617		9,141		1,761	



### Federal Releases

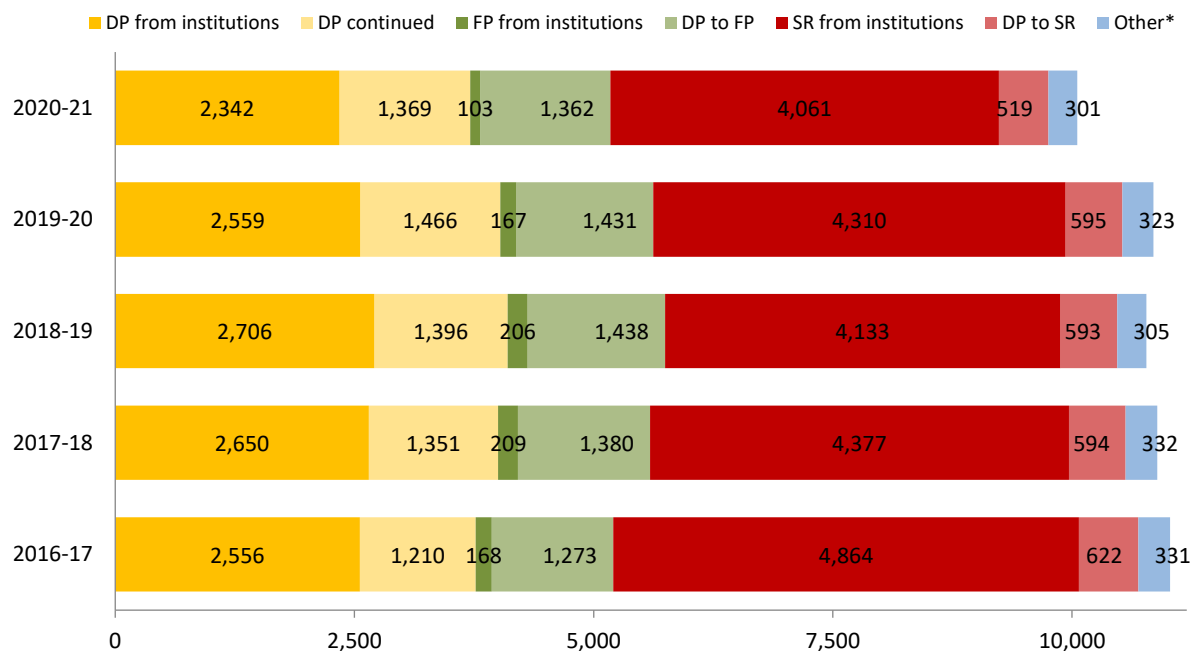
[Tables 33-41](#)

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 13. 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.

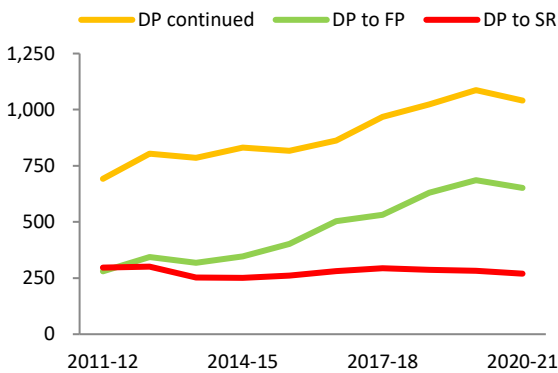
- In 2020-21, federal releases decreased compared to the previous fiscal year. Federal releases directly from institutions decreased 7.5% (from 7,325 to 6,777) compared to the



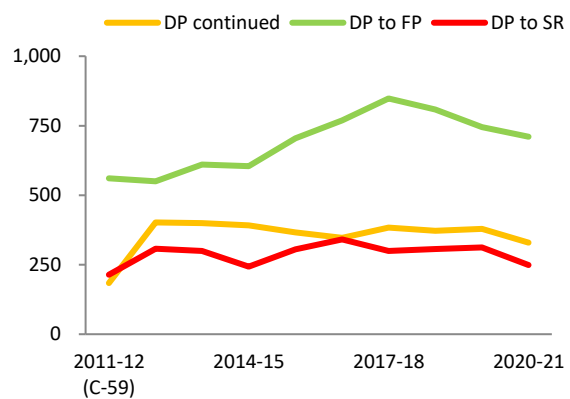
previous fiscal year. Graduations to subsequent federal supervision periods decreased 7.0% (from 3,526 to 3,280) compared to the previous fiscal year.

- In 2020-21, by region, federal releases directly from institutions decreased in the Atlantic (-10.8%), Quebec (-12.7%), Prairie (-11.0%) and Pacific (-8.5%) regions and increased in the Ontario (+4.4%) region compared to the previous fiscal year. Graduations to subsequent federal supervision periods decreased in the Atlantic (-19.2%), Quebec (-14.7%), Prairie (-3.4%), and Pacific (-6.4%) regions, while an increase was reported in the Ontario (+2.2%) region.
- In 2020-21, federal discretionary releases decreased with respect to day parole (-7.8%) and full parole (-8.3%). Federal releases on statutory release decreased by 6.6%.

**Figure 14. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods (Violent Offenders)**



**Figure 15. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods (Non-Violent Offenders)**



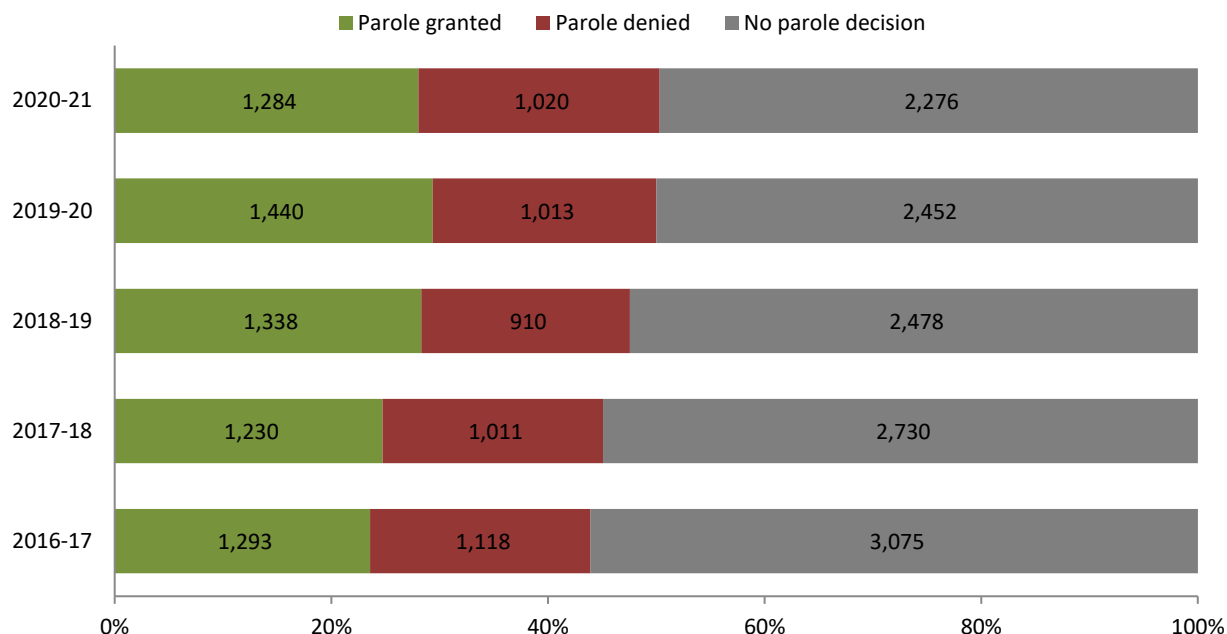
The abolition of the APR process resulted in a significant increase of day parole continued and to a lesser extent in a decrease of graduations from day parole to full parole for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences in 2011-12 and in 2012-13. However, the gap between the day parole continued and the graduations from day parole to full parole for these types of offenders increased in the following years up until 2017-18 and has since remained steady.

- Overall, offenders serving sentences for violent offences 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 2020-21, the number of day parole supervision periods that were continued decreased 6.6%, graduations from day parole to full parole decreased 4.8% as did the graduations from day parole to statutory release (-12.8%) when compared to the previous fiscal year.



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

**Figure 16. Federal Releases on Statutory Release in Relation to Prior Consideration for Parole**



Between 2016-17 and 2020-21, there was an increase in the proportion of releases on statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed (from 24% in 2016-17 to 28% in 2020-21) and where parole was previously denied (from 20% in 2016-17 to 22% in 2020-21), whereas the proportion of releases on statutory release where there was no prior decision decreased (from 56% in 2016-17 to 50% in 2020-21).

The substantial decrease in the proportion of releases on statutory release where there was no prior decision was driven by a decrease in the proportion of offenders serving sentences for a violent offence (from 62% in 2016-17 to 53% in 2020-21).

Compared to the previous fiscal year, the proportion of releases on statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed decreased 1%. The proportion increased for offenders serving sentences for violent offences (from 23% to 24%). However, the proportion decreased for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (from 38% to 35%).

When comparing ethno-cultural groups between 2016-17 and 2020-21, Indigenous offenders represented the greatest proportion (63%), and Asian offenders represented the smallest proportion (36%), of offenders released on statutory release who were not seen by the Board for a parole review.



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

- Overall, most of federal releases at warrant expiry, as well as releases on long-term supervision at warrant expiry occurred without any prior parole decisions.
- In 2020-21, 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 89% from 85% compared to the previous fiscal year.

In conclusion, overall, in 2020-21, a total of 6,326 (-7.2%) federal offenders were released from institutions and 2,675 (-5.7%) federal offenders graduated from one federal supervision period to another (% compared to the previous fiscal year).



Table 33. Federal Releases and Graduations

Release/Graduation Type	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
DP from institutions	2,556	23	2,650	24	2,706	25	2,559	24	2,342	23
DP continued	1,210	11	1,351	12	1,396	13	1,466	14	1,369	14
All day parole	3,766	34	4,001	37	4,102	38	4,025	37	3,711	37
FP from institutions	168	2	209	2	206	2	167	2	103	1
DP to FP	1,273	12	1,380	13	1,438	13	1,431	13	1,362	14
All full parole	1,441	13	1,589	15	1,644	15	1,598	15	1,465	15
SR from institutions	4,864	44	4,377	40	4,133	38	4,310	40	4,061	40
DP to SR	622	6	594	5	593	6	595	5	519	5
All statutory release	5,486	50	4,971	46	4,726	44	4,905	45	4,580	46
WED from institutions	155	1	149	1	122	1	101	1	93	1
WED to LTSO	31	<1	48	<1	43	<1	46	<1	36	<1
Graduations to LTSO	26	<1	26	<1	26	<1	34	<1	30	<1
All LTSO	57	1	74	1	69	1	80	1	66	1
Other*	119	1	109	1	114	1	142	1	142	1
Releases from institutions	7,893	72	7,542	69	7,324	68	7,325	68	6,777	67
Graduations	3,131	28	3,351	31	3,453	32	3,526	32	3,280	33
Offenders released from institutions	7,370		7,043		6,864		6,817		6,326	
Offenders who graduated from one supervision period to another or to LTSO	2,471		2,686		2,772		2,836		2,675	

\* '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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Day parole	Atlantic	382	401	399	368	317
	Quebec	733	624	634	573	427
	Ontario	534	679	639	632	667
	Prairies	613	653	706	700	651
	Pacific	294	293	328	286	280
	Canada	2,556	2,650	2,706	2,559	2,342
Full parole	Atlantic	5	9	12	15	18
	Quebec	20	25	22	15	9
	Ontario	84	79	55	52	34
	Prairies	40	77	99	71	24
	Pacific	19	19	18	14	18
	Canada	168	209	206	167	103
Statutory release	Atlantic	505	458	434	411	376
	Quebec	1,092	892	844	826	797
	Ontario	978	862	821	921	981
	Prairies	1,773	1,709	1,589	1,695	1,510
	Pacific	516	456	445	457	397
	Canada	4,864	4,377	4,133	4,310	4,061
Warrant expiry date	Atlantic	9	12	12	6	4
	Quebec	43	37	24	20	18
	Ontario	34	28	18	20	19
	Prairies	45	41	40	35	32
	Pacific	24	31	28	20	20
	Canada	155	149	122	101	93
Warrant expiry date to long-term supervision	Atlantic	2	2	1	4	1
	Quebec	14	12	16	19	9
	Ontario	7	20	11	9	12
	Prairies	3	7	12	6	7
	Pacific	5	7	3	8	7
	Canada	31	48	43	46	36
All releases from institutions	Atlantic	912	894	867	812	724
	Quebec	1,942	1,610	1,563	1,477	1,289
	Ontario	1,665	1,703	1,577	1,691	1,766
	Prairies	2,502	2,512	2,479	2,534	2,256
	Pacific	872	823	838	811	742
	Canada	7,893	7,542	7,324	7,325	6,777

**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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Day parole continued	Atlantic	75	72	91	100	90
	Quebec	317	368	297	299	291
	Ontario	273	318	367	366	338
	Prairies	279	281	296	323	276
	Pacific	266	312	345	378	374
	Canada	1,210	1,351	1,396	1,466	1,369
Day parole to full parole	Atlantic	238	238	232	267	186
	Quebec	365	429	390	349	273
	Ontario	285	346	366	357	415
	Prairies	283	271	331	332	367
	Pacific	102	96	119	126	121
	Canada	1,273	1,380	1,438	1,431	1,362
Day parole to statutory release	Atlantic	60	44	44	41	54
	Quebec	188	165	148	159	119
	Ontario	146	150	146	142	131
	Prairies	141	149	167	172	157
	Pacific	87	86	88	81	58
	Canada	622	594	593	595	519
Graduations to long-term supervision	Atlantic	1	-	1	3	2
	Quebec	10	14	13	8	12
	Ontario	6	2	7	9	9
	Prairies	7	5	4	5	4
	Pacific	2	5	1	9	3
	Canada	26	26	26	34	30
All graduations	Atlantic	374	354	368	411	332
	Quebec	880	976	848	815	695
	Ontario	710	816	886	874	893
	Prairies	710	706	798	832	804
	Pacific	457	499	553	594	556
	Canada	3,131	3,351	3,453	3,526	3,280

**Table 36. Federal Releases by Ethno-Cultural Groups (between 2016-17 and 2020-21)**

Release Type	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
DP from institutions	2,509	18	721	32	954	24	7,836	26	793	29
DP continued	1,613	12	257	11	408	10	4,201	14	313	11
DP all	4,122	30	978	44	1,362	35	12,037	40	1,106	40
FP from institutions	112	1	96	4	99	3	451	1	95	3
DP to FP	890	6	517	23	570	15	4,408	15	499	18
FP all	1,002	7	613	27	669	17	4,859	16	594	21
SR from institutions	7,698	55	549	24	1,600	41	11,007	37	891	32
DP to SR	714	5	98	4	205	5	1,767	6	139	5
SR all	8,412	60	647	29	1,805	46	12,774	42	1,030	37
WED	268	2	5	<1	47	1	283	1	17	1
WED (to LTSO)	74	1	2	<1	18	<1	95	<1	15	1
Graduation to LTSO	41	<1	2	<1	9	<1	89	<1	1	<1
LTSO all	115	1	4	<1	27	<1	184	1	16	1
Total	13,919		2,247		3,910		30,137		2,763	

**Note:** Excluded releases from 2016-17 to 2020-21 were 5 transfers to foreign countries, 284 deceased and 337 'other' for a total of 626.





**Table 37. Federal Releases by Gender (between 2016-17 and 2020-21)**

Release/Graduation Type	Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%
Day parole from institutions	11,369	23	1,444	33
Day parole continued	6,122	13	670	15
All day parole	17,491	36	2,114	48
Full parole from institutions	770	2	83	2
Day parole to full parole	6,124	13	760	17
All full parole	6,894	14	843	19
SR from institutions	20,601	42	1,144	26
Day parole to statutory release	2,636	5	287	7
All statutory release	23,237	48	1,431	32
Warrant expiry date	612	1	8	<1
Warrant expiry date to LTSO	199	<1	5	<1
Graduation to LTSO	137	<1	5	<1
All long-term supervision	336	1	10	<1
Total	48,570		4,406	

**Note:** Excluded releases from 2016-17 to 2020-21 were 5 transfers to foreign countries, 284 deceased and 337 'other' for a total of 626.



**Table 38. Federal Releases and Graduations by Offence Type**

Release/Graduation Type	Year	Violent		Non-Violent	
		#	%	#	%
Releases from institutions on day parole	2016-17	1,121	19	1,435	29
	2017-18	1,212	20	1,438	29
	2018-19	1,292	21	1,414	30
	2019-20	1,288	21	1,271	28
	2020-21	1,275	21	1,067	27
Day parole continued	2016-17	863	14	347	7
	2017-18	968	16	383	8
	2018-19	1,024	17	372	8
	2019-20	1,087	17	379	8
	2020-21	1,040	17	329	8
Releases from institutions on full parole	2016-17	61	1	107	2
	2017-18	78	1	131	3
	2018-19	94	2	112	2
	2019-20	86	1	81	2
	2020-21	61	1	42	1
Graduations from day parole to full parole	2016-17	504	8	769	15
	2017-18	532	9	848	17
	2018-19	630	10	808	17
	2019-20	686	11	745	16
	2020-21	652	11	710	18
Releases from institutions on statutory release	2016-17	2,921	49	1,943	39
	2017-18	2,669	44	1,708	35
	2018-19	2,491	41	1,642	35
	2019-20	2,612	42	1,698	37
	2020-21	2,574	42	1,487	37
Graduations from day parole to statutory release	2016-17	281	5	341	7
	2017-18	294	5	300	6
	2018-19	287	5	306	6
	2019-20	283	5	312	7
	2020-21	270	4	249	6
Releases from institutions at warrant expiry date	2016-17	142	2	13	<1
	2017-18	127	2	22	<1
	2018-19	104	2	18	<1
	2019-20	89	1	12	<1
	2020-21	78	1	15	<1
Releases from institutions to long-term supervision	2016-17	27	<1	4	<1
	2017-18	43	1	5	<1
	2018-19	40	1	3	<1
	2019-20	43	1	3	<1
	2020-21	35	1	1	<1
Graduations to long-term supervision	2016-17	24	<1	2	<1
	2017-18	25	<1	1	<1
	2018-19	25	<1	1	<1
	2019-20	33	1	1	<1
	2020-21	26	<1	4	<1

**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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Releases from institutions on day parole	Violent	44	46	48	50	54
	Non-Violent	56	54	52	50	46
Day parole continued	Violent	71	72	73	74	76
	Non-Violent	29	28	27	26	24
Releases from institutions on full parole	Violent	36	37	46	51	59
	Non-Violent	64	63	54	49	41
Graduations from day parole to full parole	Violent	40	39	44	48	48
	Non-Violent	60	61	56	52	52
Releases from institutions on statutory release	Violent	60	61	60	61	63
	Non-Violent	40	39	40	39	37
Graduations from day parole to statutory release	Violent	45	49	48	48	52
	Non-Violent	55	51	52	52	48
Releases from institutions at warrant expiry date	Violent	92	85	85	88	84
	Non-Violent	8	15	15	12	16
Releases from institutions to long-term supervision	Violent	87	90	93	93	97
	Non-Violent	13	10	7	7	3
Graduations to long-term supervision	Violent	92	96	96	97	87
	Non-Violent	8	4	4	3	13

**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	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2016-17	Parole granted/directed	197	35	279	22	249	22	403	21	165	27	1,293	24
	Parole denied/not directed	71	13	351	27	181	16	409	21	105	18	1,118	20
	No prior parole decision	297	53	650	51	694	62	1,102	58	332	55	3,075	56
2017-18	Parole granted/directed	178	35	266	25	239	24	395	21	152	28	1,230	25
	Parole denied/not directed	89	18	311	29	140	14	369	20	102	19	1,011	20
	No prior parole decision	235	47	480	45	633	63	1,094	59	288	53	2,730	55
2018-19	Parole granted/directed	180	38	279	28	279	29	438	25	162	30	1,338	28
	Parole denied/not directed	74	15	261	26	158	16	331	19	86	16	910	19
	No prior parole decision	224	47	452	46	530	55	987	56	285	53	2,478	52
2019-20	Parole granted/directed	180	40	282	29	308	29	507	27	163	30	1,440	29
	Parole denied/not directed	74	16	264	27	180	17	403	22	92	17	1,013	21
	No prior parole decision	198	44	439	45	575	54	957	51	283	53	2,452	50
2020-21	Parole granted/directed	175	41	250	27	288	26	439	26	132	29	1,284	28
	Parole denied/not directed	80	19	271	30	183	16	374	22	112	25	1,020	22
	No prior parole decision	175	41	395	43	641	58	854	51	211	46	2,276	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	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	-	-	6	12	6	13	5	10	6	16	23	12
	No prior parole decision	14	100	41	84	41	85	42	88	32	84	170	86
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	6	15	2	7	2	5	3	11	15	11
	No prior parole decision	7	70	30	77	26	90	38	93	24	86	125	85
2020-21	Parole granted/directed	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	2
	Parole denied/not directed	-	-	2	7	2	6	3	8	5	19	12	9
	No prior parole decision	5	100	24	89	29	94	35	90	22	81	115	89

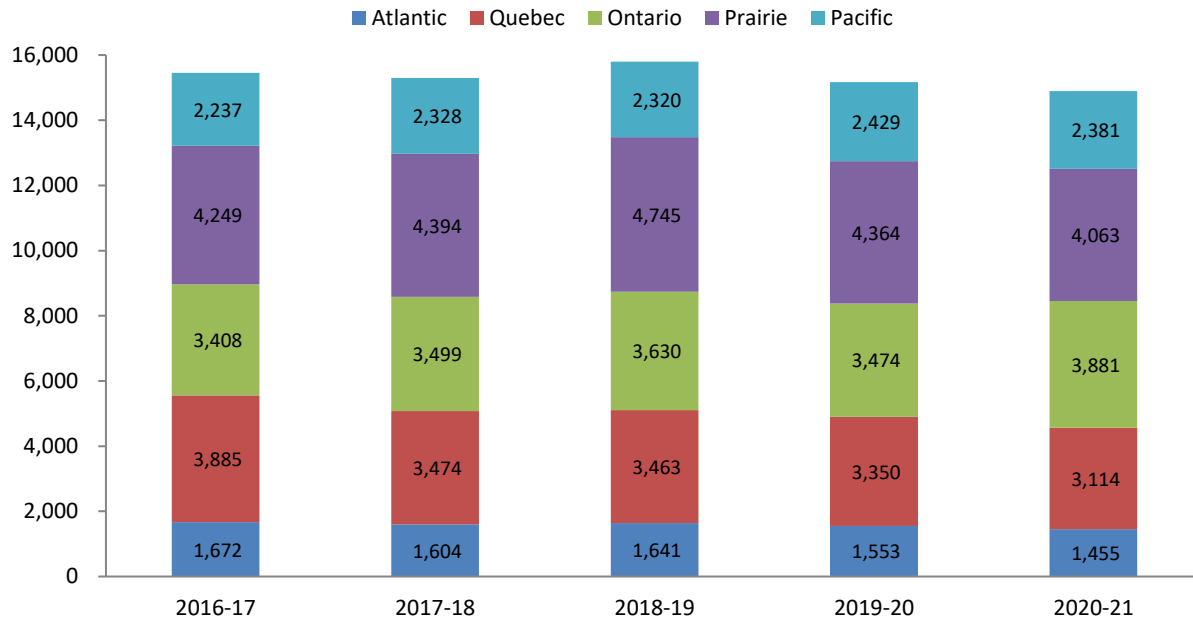
**Note:** Includes releases directly from institutions at warrant expiry and releases at warrant expiry to long-term supervision orders.



## Reviews and Decisions

[Tables 42-50](#)

Figure 17. Federal and Provincial Reviews



- In 2020-21, the Board conducted 14,466 federal reviews and 428 provincial reviews. Compared to the previous fiscal year, the number of federal reviews decreased (-1.5%) as did the number of provincial reviews (-12.3%).
- In 2020-21, federal reviews for discretionary release (reviews for release on day and full parole) increased 5% (from 6,376 in 2019-20 to 6,723 in 2020-21). The Ontario region accounted for the majority of the increase (+18%).
- In 2020-21, federal reviews for workload<sup>6</sup> decreased 1% to 21,877 (7,055 reviews conducted by one Board Member and 7,411 reviews conducted by two Board Members).
- In 2020-21, the number of Elder-Assisted Hearings (EAHs) decreased 90% (from 742 to 75) compared to previous fiscal year. Forty-eight (48) percent of all EAHs in 2020-21 were held in the Quebec region. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and limited access to CSC institutions, the PBC primarily held all conditional release hearings by videoconference or by teleconference over the review period. As a result, the PBC initially suspended Elder-Assisted Hearings until in-person hearings could resume. As of September 2, 2020, the PBC implemented a risk management framework for the safe and gradual resumption of in-person hearings, with the priority being Elder-Assisted Hearings. The framework allowed for flexibility and regional considerations when

<sup>6</sup> Reviews for workload is calculated by adding the number of reviews conducted by one board member with the number of reviews conducted by two board members multiplied by two.



implementing options, based on the specific circumstances of each case, such as hearing room capacity and number of participants.

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

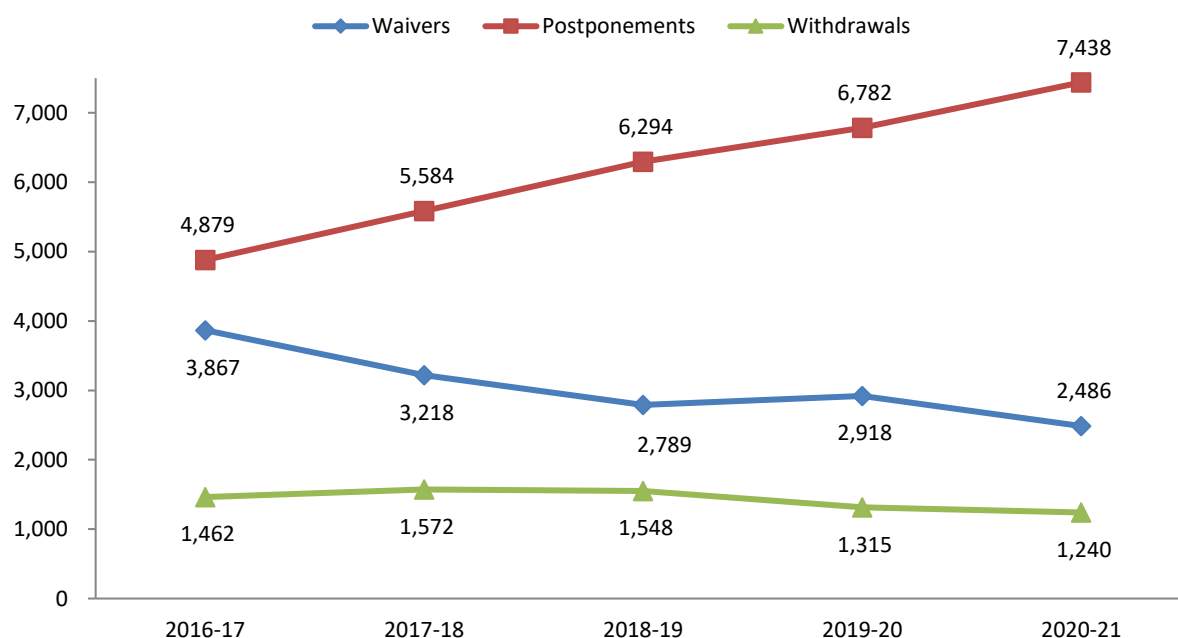
#### NOTE

##### 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.

Figure 18. Federal and Provincial Decisions to Delay a Review of a Case

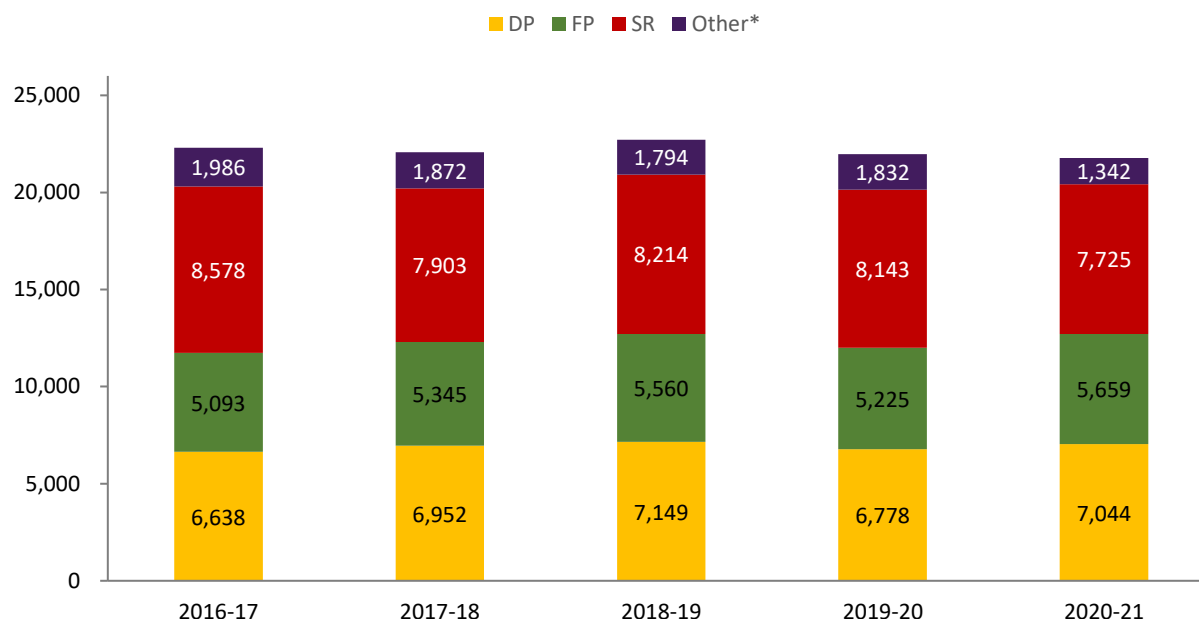


- In 2020-21, the Board rendered 2,481 decisions to accept a waiver of a federal parole decision (-15%); 7,381 decisions to accept a postponement of a federal parole decision (+10%); and 994 decisions to accept a withdrawal of a federal parole application (+4%) compared to 2019-20.
- In 2020-21, the Board rendered five decisions to accept a waiver of a provincial parole hearing (three more decisions than the year before); 57 decisions to accept a postponement of a provincial parole decision (27 fewer decisions than the year before);



and 246 decisions to accept a withdrawal of a provincial parole application (112 fewer decisions than the previous fiscal year).



**Figure 19. Decisions Rendered by the Parole Board of Canada**

\*Include Escorted and Unescorted Temporary Absences, Detention and Long-Term Supervision.

- In 2020-21, having conducted 14,894 federal and provincial reviews, the Board rendered 21,770 decisions. The number of PBC decisions remained stable (-0.9%) compared to 2019-20.
- In 2020-21, pre-release decisions remained stable (-0.7%), post-release decisions decreased 1.9%, and detention decisions remained stable (three fewer decisions than the previous fiscal year).
- Statutory releases<sup>7</sup> accounted for the majority of decisions (35.5%) rendered by the Board in 2020-21, followed by day parole (32.4%) and full parole (26%).
- In 2020-21, the Board rendered more day parole (+3.9%) and full parole (+8.3%) decisions while statutory release decisions decreased 5.1% compared to the previous fiscal year.

<sup>7</sup> The CCRA requires that federal offenders who have served two-thirds of a fixed-length sentence be released from the institution under supervision at that point. This is called "statutory release". The Parole Board of Canada has a role in statutory release only if CSC refers a case to the Board for review. The Board's role is limited to: imposing conditions on release; cancelling a suspension of statutory release ordered by CSC; revoking the statutory release; and, in certain circumstances, ordering that the offender be detained in CSC custody until the end of their sentence.





**Table 42. Federal and Provincial Reviews**

Jurisdiction	Region	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Federal	Atlantic	1,512	1,477	1,527	1,454	1,345
	Quebec	3,885	3,474	3,462	3,350	3,114
	Ontario	3,406	3,499	3,630	3,473	3,881
	Prairies	4,102	4,233	4,599	4,239	3,952
	Pacific	1,892	1,966	1,969	2,166	2,174
	Canada	14,797	14,649	15,187	14,682	14,466
Provincial	Atlantic	160	127	114	99	110
	Quebec	-	-	1	-	-
	Ontario	2	-	-	1	-
	Prairies	147	161	146	125	111
	Pacific	345	362	351	263	207
	Canada	654	650	612	488	428
Canada	Atlantic	1,672	1,604	1,641	1,553	1,455
	Quebec	3,885	3,474	3,463	3,350	3,114
	Ontario	3,408	3,499	3,630	3,474	3,881
	Prairies	4,249	4,394	4,745	4,364	4,063
	Pacific	2,237	2,328	2,320	2,429	2,381
	Canada	15,451	15,299	15,799	15,170	14,894

**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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Federal	In-person	3,436	2,446	2,737	2,939	232
	Videoconference	2,307	3,904	3,772	3,154	5,766
	Teleconference	13	6	12	20	112
	Community	2	4	8	8	-
	Interpreter	22	25	31	11	18
	Paper	9,017	8,264	8,627	8,550	8,338
	Total	14,797	14,649	15,187	14,682	14,466
Provincial	In-person	45	52	51	26	1
	Videoconference	6	20	16	5	10
	Teleconference	-	2	6	8	33
	Community	-	-	-	-	-
	Interpreter	-	-	-	-	-
	Paper	603	576	539	449	384
	Total	654	650	612	488	428
Canada	In-person	3,481	2,498	2,788	2,965	233
	Videoconference	2,313	3,924	3,788	3,159	5,776
	Teleconference	13	8	18	28	145
	Community	2	4	8	8	-
	Interpreter	22	25	31	11	18
	Paper	9,620	8,840	9,166	8,999	8,722
	Total	15,451	15,299	15,799	15,170	14,894



**Table 44. Federal and Provincial Reviews for Workload**

Region	Year	One Board Member		Two Board Members	
		Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial
Atlantic	2016-17	736	155	776	5
	2017-18	673	124	804	3
	2018-19	701	110	826	4
	2019-20	653	98	801	1
	2020-21	615	108	730	2
Quebec	2016-17	1,965	-	1,920	-
	2017-18	1,733	-	1,741	-
	2018-19	1,750	-	1,712	1
	2019-20	1,685	-	1,665	-
	2020-21	1,583	-	1,531	-
Ontario	2016-17	1,722	2	1,684	-
	2017-18	1,660	-	1,839	-
	2018-19	1,750	-	1,880	-
	2019-20	1,690	1	1,783	-
	2020-21	1,836	-	2,045	-
Prairies	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	2,334	120	1,905	5
	2020-21	2,068	104	1,884	7
Pacific	2016-17	958	335	934	10
	2017-18	909	350	1,057	12
	2018-19	926	342	1,043	9
	2019-20	972	260	1,194	3
	2020-21	953	204	1,221	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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Federal	Atlantic	2,174	2,108	2,173	2,110	1,968
	Quebec	5,799	5,053	5,099	4,860	4,567
	Ontario	4,525	4,721	4,849	4,754	5,408
	Prairies	6,201	6,385	6,967	6,556	6,118
	Pacific	2,711	2,896	2,782	3,014	3,097
	Canada	21,410	21,163	21,870	21,294	21,158
Provincial	Atlantic	231	185	150	146	167
	Quebec	-	-	2	-	-
	Ontario	2	-	-	1	1
	Prairies	220	242	218	179	168
	Pacific	432	482	477	358	276
	Canada	885	909	847	684	612
Canada	Atlantic	2,405	2,293	2,323	2,256	2,135
	Quebec	5,799	5,053	5,101	4,860	4,567
	Ontario	4,527	4,721	4,849	4,755	5,409
	Prairies	6,421	6,627	7,185	6,735	6,286
	Pacific	3,143	3,378	3,259	3,372	3,373
	Canada	22,295	22,072	22,717	21,978	21,770

**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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Federal	Atlantic	1,678	1,622	1,700	1,655	1,506
	Quebec	4,459	3,882	3,834	3,557	3,381
	Ontario	3,472	3,704	3,711	3,653	4,171
	Prairies	4,884	4,980	5,516	5,065	4,792
	Pacific	2,052	2,167	2,082	2,272	2,335
	Canada	16,545	16,355	16,843	16,202	16,185
Provincial	Atlantic	210	166	132	141	144
	Quebec	-	-	2	-	-
	Ontario	2	-	-	1	1
	Prairies	211	232	207	169	156
	Pacific	394	445	425	331	246
	Canada	817	843	766	642	547
Canada	Atlantic	1,888	1,788	1,832	1,796	1,650
	Quebec	4,459	3,882	3,836	3,557	3,381
	Ontario	3,474	3,704	3,711	3,654	4,172
	Prairies	5,095	5,212	5,723	5,234	4,948
	Pacific	2,446	2,612	2,507	2,603	2,581
	Canada	17,362	17,198	17,609	16,844	16,732

**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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Federal	Atlantic	478	455	458	441	445
	Quebec	1,284	1,125	1,232	1,262	1,159
	Ontario	1,024	960	1,110	1,072	1,199
	Prairies	1,257	1,330	1,398	1,433	1,260
	Pacific	620	684	673	694	723
	Canada	4,663	4,554	4,871	4,902	4,786
Provincial	Atlantic	21	19	18	5	23
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
	Ontario	-	-	-	-	-
	Prairies	9	9	11	10	12
	Pacific	38	37	52	27	30
	Canada	68	65	81	42	65
Canada	Atlantic	499	474	476	446	468
	Quebec	1,284	1,125	1,232	1,262	1,159
	Ontario	1,024	960	1,110	1,072	1,199
	Prairies	1,266	1,339	1,409	1,443	1,272
	Pacific	658	721	725	721	753
	Canada	4,731	4,619	4,952	4,944	4,851

**Table 48. Detention Decisions**

Region	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Atlantic	18	31	15	14	17
Quebec	56	46	33	41	27
Ontario	29	57	28	29	38
Prairies	60	76	53	58	66
Pacific	39	45	27	48	39
Canada	202	255	156	190	187



**Table 49. Federal and Provincial Elder-Assisted Hearings**

Jurisdiction	Region	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Federal	Atlantic	24	27	31	26	18
	Quebec	69	63	77	80	36
	Ontario	64	105	97	77	6
	Prairies	282	298	383	379	7
	Pacific	164	181	131	178	8
	Canada	603	674	719	740	75
Provincial	Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
	Ontario	-	-	-	-	-
	Prairies	2	2	-	1	-
	Pacific	-	2	1	1	-
	Canada	2	4	1	2	-
Canada	Atlantic	24	27	31	26	18
	Quebec	69	63	77	80	36
	Ontario	64	105	97	77	6
	Prairies	284	300	383	380	7
	Pacific	164	183	132	179	8
	Canada	605	678	720	742	75

**Table 50. Federal and Provincial Decisions to Delay a Review of a Case**

Region	Year	Waived		Postponed		Withdrawn		Rescheduled	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Atlantic	2016-17	431	1	349	24	123	144	8	-
	2017-18	369	-	361	9	113	134	20	-
	2018-19	299	2	546	17	122	127	19	-
	2019-20	309	-	723	21	138	87	39	-
	2020-21	257	1	944	17	120	57	50	15
Quebec	2016-17	579	-	1,442	-	146	-	55	-
	2017-18	468	-	1,413	-	141	-	105	-
	2018-19	384	-	1,369	1	155	-	35	-
	2019-20	384	1	1,394	-	116	-	29	-
	2020-21	291	-	1,233	2	105	-	69	-
Ontario	2016-17	1,226	1	1,040	8	286	1	308	18
	2017-18	920	2	1,356	-	328	-	341	7
	2018-19	888	2	1,541	1	305	4	308	9
	2019-20	1,045	-	1,417	-	279	-	326	1
	2020-21	895	-	1,923	-	319	-	402	-
Prairies	2016-17	1,110	2	1,277	14	243	209	47	11
	2017-18	1,042	-	1,597	32	328	229	520	77
	2018-19	828	1	1,881	31	301	195	790	87
	2019-20	839	-	2,296	50	263	190	317	73
	2020-21	787	3	2,298	28	286	125	120	46
Pacific	2016-17	516	1	696	29	157	153	93	1
	2017-18	416	1	797	19	158	141	312	29
	2018-19	385	-	888	19	208	131	294	14
	2019-20	339	1	868	13	161	81	212	-
	2020-21	251	1	983	10	164	64	208	2
Canada	2016-17	3,862	5	4,804	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	6,698	84	957	358	923	74
	2020-21	2,481	5	7,381	57	994	246	849	63



## 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 citizen<sup>8</sup>.

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.

---

<sup>8</sup> *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, 1992, c.20, s.102; 1995, c.42, s.27 (f).



Figure 20. Temporary Absence Release Decisions

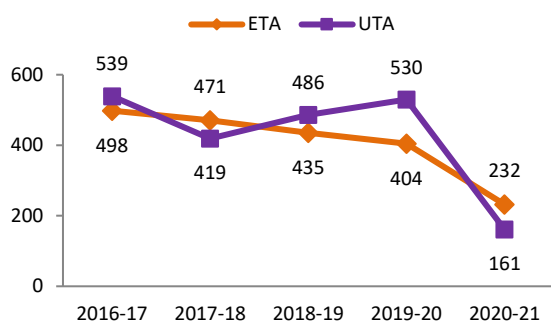
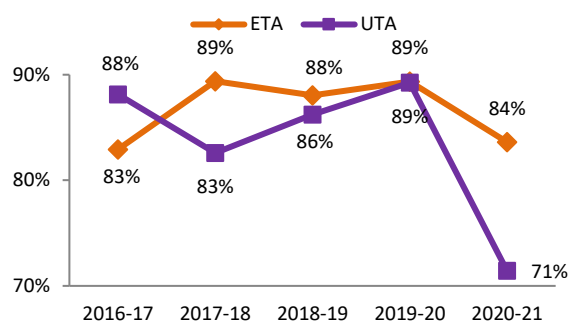


Figure 21. Approval/Authorization Rates



- In 2020-21, the number of ETA release decisions decreased by 43% while the UTA release decisions decreased by 70% compared to 2019-20. This is a direct result of health and safety measures put in place to address the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The ETA approval/authorization rate decreased from 89% in 2019-20 to 84% in 2020-21.
- Over the last five years, the Atlantic region reported the highest ETA approval/authorization rate (91%), while the Prairie region, the lowest (79%).
- The UTA authorization rate decreased to 71% in 2020-21 from 89% in 2019-20.
- Over the last five years, the Prairie region reported the highest UTA authorization rate (90%), while the Pacific region reported the lowest (64%).
- The five-year average ETA approval/authorization rate was higher for women offenders compared to men offenders (90% v. 87%), as was the five-year average UTA authorization rate (93% v. 85%).
- The five-year average ETA approval/authorization rate was the highest for Asian offenders (92%), while Indigenous and Black offenders reported the lowest rate (85%). The five-year average UTA authorization rate was the highest for Indigenous offenders (89%) and the lowest for offenders in the category other ethno-cultural group (66%).
- Over the last five years, almost all (99.8%) ETA release decisions rendered by the Board were decisions for offenders serving life sentences with an average approval rate of 87%.
- UTA decisions for lifers accounted for 67% of all UTA decisions rendered by the Board over the last five years, with an average authorization rate of 86%.



**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
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
2020-21	83	82	74	72	89	68	85	87	86	21	84	71
5-Yr. Avg.	91	89	87	89	90	78	79	90	87	64	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	Violent		Non-Violent	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2016-17	83	88	-	100
2017-18	89	83	-	83
2018-19	88	86	50	96
2019-20	89	89	-	94
2020-21	84	71	-	100
5-Yr. Avg.	87	85	-	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 Ethno-Cultural Groups (%)**

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other		Total	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2016-17	76	90	82	71	85	80	87	88	89	0	83	88
2017-18	86	87	88	71	94	74	90	82	100	56	89	83
2018-19	89	90	92	67	86	70	88	83	70	89	88	86
2019-20	90	91	97	100	79	79	89	89	91	63	89	89
2020-21	85	76	93	33	74	78	82	70	100	100	84	71
5-Yr. Avg.	85	89	92	70	85	76	88	84	90	66	87	86

**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
2016-17	83	87	81	96
2017-18	89	82	95	89
2018-19	87	86	94	82
2019-20	89	89	90	93
2020-21	83	68	89	100
5-Yr. Avg.	87	85	90	93

**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
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
2020-21	84	72	-	81	-	67
5-Yr. Avg.	87	86	-	84	-	84

**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 fiscal 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).

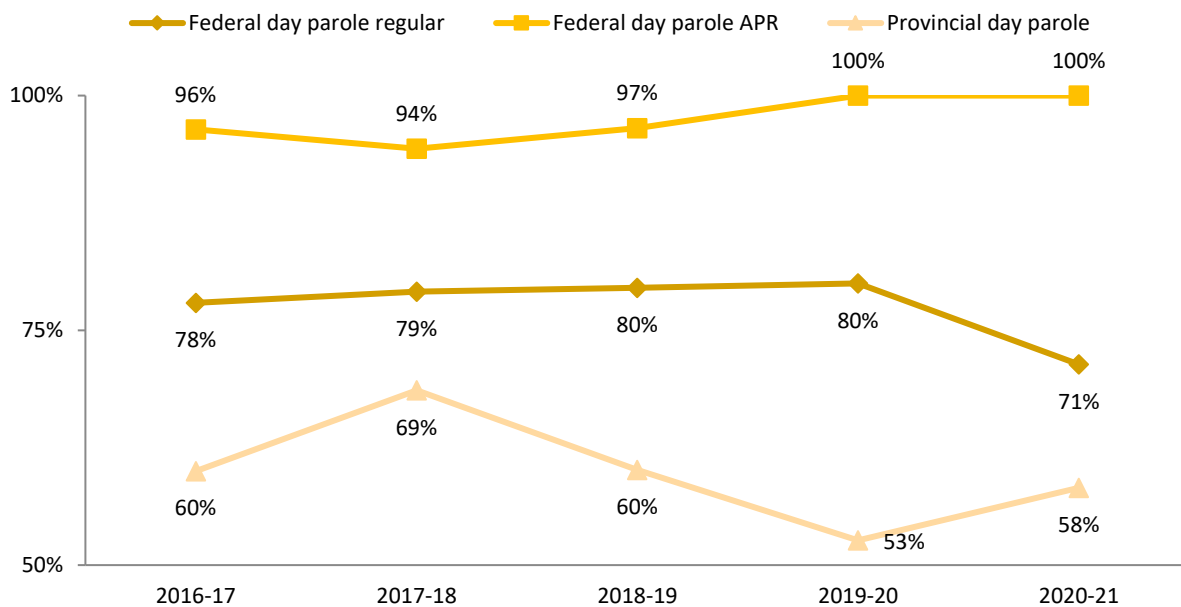
- In 2020-21, the Board rendered more federal day parole release decisions compared to the previous fiscal year (5,299; +4%). This included 25 day parole release decisions following an APR and 10 day parole by exception release decisions.
- When compared to the previous fiscal year, the number of federal day parole release decisions rendered in 2020-21 increased in the Ontario (+15%), Prairie (+7%) and Pacific (+5%) regions and decreased in the Atlantic (-11%) and Quebec (-3%) regions.
- The number of provincial day parole release decisions rendered by the Board in 2020-21 decreased (to 261; -19%) when compared to the previous fiscal year.





- In 2020-21, the number of federal and provincial day parole release decisions rendered following an EAH decreased (to 47; -90%) compared to 2019-20. This is a direct result of health and safety measures put in place to address the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In 2020-21, the average proportion of sentences served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences increased one percentage point to 37% compared to the previous fiscal year. The proportion increased one percentage point in the Quebec (to 36%), Ontario (to 38%) and Pacific (to 39%) regions, decreased one percentage point in the Prairie (to 36%) region and remained the same in the Atlantic (33%) region.
- Over the last five years, the average proportion of sentences served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving sentences for 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 the highest proportion of their sentence served before their first federal day parole release (40%) while Asian offenders had the lowest (33%).
- Over the last five years, men offenders had a higher proportion of their sentence served before their first federal day parole release than women offenders (37% v. 32%).

Figure 22. Day Parole Grant Rates



- The federal regular day parole grant rate decreased nine percentage points to 71% in 2020-21 compared to 2019-20 while the federal APR day parole grant rate remained the same (100%) as the previous fiscal year.
- The provincial day parole grant rate increased five percentage points to 58% in 2020-21 compared to 2019-20.
- The federal day parole grant rate decreased in all regions in 2020-21 compared to the previous fiscal year: Atlantic (76%; -8 percentage points), Quebec (65%; -12 percentage



points), Ontario (75%; -9 percentage points), Prairie (70%; -8 percentage points) and Pacific (75%; -4 percentage points).

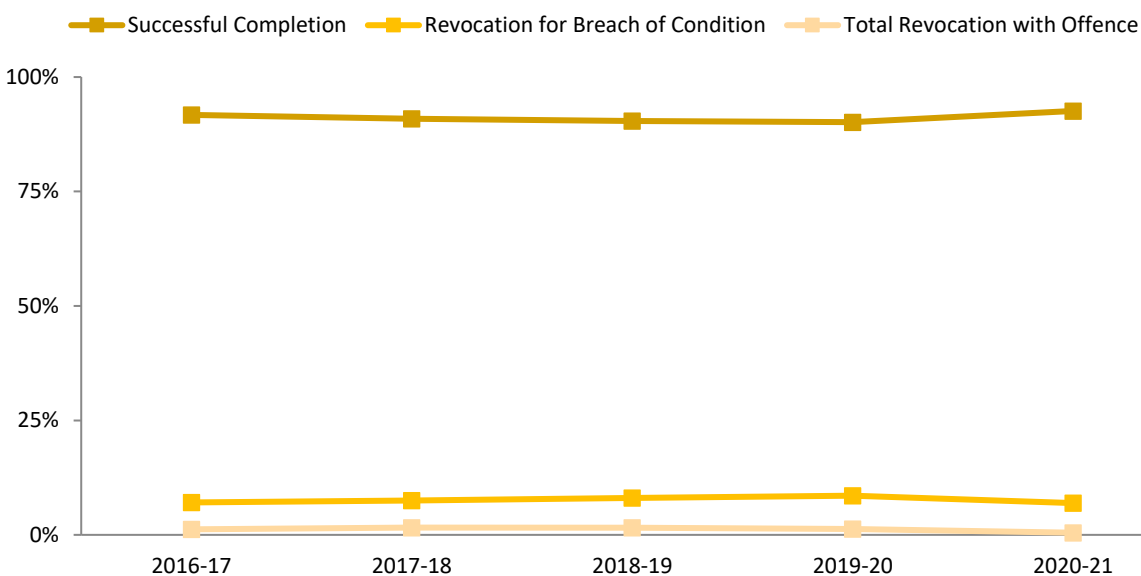
- In 2020-21, offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences reported a higher federal day parole grant rate (79%) compared to offenders serving sentences for violent offences (68%).
- Offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences reported a higher provincial day parole grant rate (64%) in 2020-21 than offenders serving sentences for violent offences (52%).
- In 2020-21, offenders in the category Other ethno-cultural group reported the highest federal day parole grant rate (77%) while Indigenous offenders and Black offenders reported the lowest (67%).
- The provincial day parole grant rate was the highest for Asian offenders (78%) and the lowest for Black offenders (20%).
- Women offenders had a much higher grant rate of federal day parole in 2020-21 than men offenders (88% vs. 70%).
- The provincial day parole grant rate was also much higher for women offenders than men offenders (81% vs. 56%) in 2020-21.
- In 2020-21, federal offenders serving determinate sentences accounted for 78% of all day parole grants (with a grant rate of 73%), while lifers accounted for 20% of day parole grants (with a grant rate of 84%), and offenders with other indeterminate sentences accounted for 1% of grants (with a grant rate of 17%).
- While the federal day parole grant rate for lifers was 84% in 2020-21, it should be noted that 73% of those decisions were decisions to continue day parole. The day parole grant rate for lifers who were granted day parole releases directly from institutions was 59%.
- In 2020-21, the federal day parole grant rate following an EAH decreased 15 percentage points to 57% compared to the previous fiscal year.



## Outcome of Day Parole Supervision Periods

### Federal Day Parole

Figure 23. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole Supervision Periods



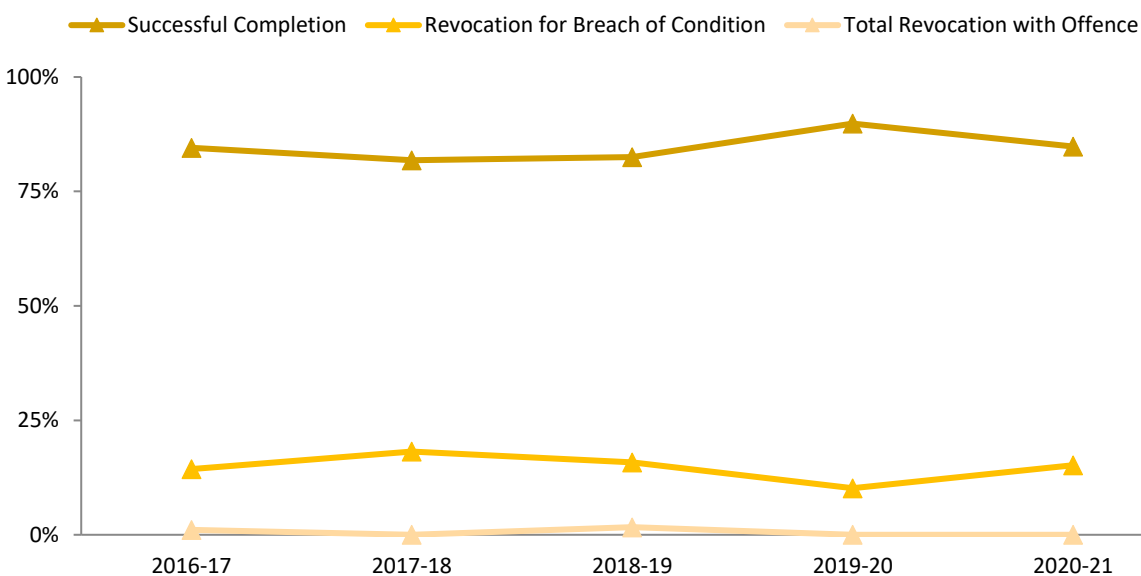
- In 2020-21, the successful completion rate (without any breaches of special conditions or reoffending) of federal day parole increased 2.4 percentage points to 92.6% compared to 2019-20.
- The successful completion rate of federal regular day parole for offenders serving determinate sentences for non-violent offences was on average 5.9 percentage points lower over the last five years (between 2016-17 and 2020-21) than the rate of federal APR day parole (90.4% vs. 96.3% respectively). It should be noted that APR numbers have been diminishing since 2010-11 when the APR-related provisions were rescinded.
- In 2020-21, offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences had a higher successful completion rate (93.3%) of federal day parole compared to offenders serving sentences for violent offences (92.1%).
- Over the last five years, Asian offenders (95.3%) were the most likely to successfully complete federal day parole while Indigenous offenders (87.3%) were the least likely.
- Over the last five years, on average, men offenders reported a higher successful completion rate of federal day parole than women offenders (91.4% vs. 88.9%).
- In 2020-21, the successful completion rate of federal day parole increased in the Atlantic (86.8%; +1.9 percentage point), Quebec (93.9%; +1.9 percentage point), Ontario (95.7%; +3.2 percentage points) and Prairie (91.2%; +4.4 percentage points) regions and decreased in the Pacific (91.9%; -1.0 percentage point) region compared to the previous fiscal year.
- Over the last five years, the revocation for breach of condition rate of federal day parole was on average 7.7%.



- Over the last five years, the total revocation with offence rate of federal day parole was on average 1.2%.
- The rate of violent reoffending on federal day parole has been very low in the last five years, averaging 0.2%. Offenders serving sentences for violent offences accounted for 97% of all revocations with a violent offence on federal day parole (33 out of 34). One offender serving a sentence for non-violent offences had their day parole revoked with a violent offence in the last five years.
- In the last five years, Indigenous offenders averaged a 0.3% revocation with a violent offence rate, Caucasian offenders averaged a 0.2% rate while Asian offenders, Black offenders and offenders in the category Other ethno-cultural group averaged a 0.1% rate each. Caucasian offenders accounted for 59% of all federal day parole revocations with a violent offence (20 out of 34) and Indigenous offenders accounted for 32% of all federal day parole revocations with a violent offence (11 out of 34).
- The revocation with a violent offence rate of federal day parole in the last five years was 0.2% for men offenders. One women offender had their day parole supervision period revoked with a violent offence in the last five years.
- The Atlantic (0.6%) and Prairie (0.3%) regions reported a higher revocation with violent offence rate in the last five years than the national average of 0.2%. The Quebec and Ontario regions reported a rate of 0.1% while the rate in the Pacific region was lower than 0.1%. The Atlantic region accounted for the most revocations with a violent offence of federal day parole (13 out of 34) and the Pacific region the least (1 out of 34).
- In the last five years, two federal day parole supervision periods have been revoked with a violent offence in the first three months.

## Provincial Day Parole

**Figure 24. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole Supervision Periods**



- Over the last five years, the successful completion rate for offenders on provincial day parole has been fluctuating, averaging 84.3%.



- In 2020-21, the successful completion rate of provincial day parole decreased to 84.8% (from 89.8%) compared to the previous fiscal year. The rate decreased in the Atlantic (85.7%; -7.1 percentage points), Prairie (89.5%; -8.3 percentage points) and Pacific (82.6%; -3.6 percentage points) regions.
- Over the last five years (between 2016-17 and 2020-21), offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences reported a higher successful completion rate of provincial day parole (86.5%) than offenders serving sentences for violent offences (80.8%).
- In 2020-21, the revocation for breach of condition rate of provincial day parole increased 5.0 percentage points to 15.2% compared to 2019-20.
- Over the last five years, the total revocation with offence rate of provincial day parole has been on average 0.6% (7 offences in total). In 2020-21, no provincial offender had their day parole revoked because of an offence.
- The rate of violent reoffending on provincial day parole has been very low in the last five years: one offender serving a sentence for a violent offence had their day parole revoked because of a violent offence in the last five years.



**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.
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	-	1,219	-	1,275	78	881	191	5,080	323
2020-21	491	54	1,111	-	1,405	-	1,367	76	925	131	5,299	261
5-Yr. Avg.	543	68	1,224	-	1,268	-	1,364	97	794	218	5,193	383

**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.
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	-	1,193	-	1,267	77	876	191	5,031	323
	APR	-	-	10	-	25	-	8	-	5	-	48	-
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	All	554	54	1,151	-	1,219	-	1,275	77	881	191	5,080	323
20-21	Reg.	487	54	1,103	-	1,390	-	1,363	76	921	131	5,264	261
	APR	-	-	8	-	9	-	4	-	4	-	25	-
	By exc.	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
	All	491	54	1,111	-	1,405	-	1,367	76	925	131	5,299	261

**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.
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	-
2020-21	11	-	22	-	5	-	4	-	5	-	47	-
5-Yr. Avg.	16	-	39	-	43	-	187	-	75	-	359	-

**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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	32	32	32	33	33	32
Quebec	36	34	35	35	36	35
Ontario	37	37	37	37	38	37
Prairies	36	37	38	37	36	37
Pacific	39	39	41	38	39	39
Canada	36	36	36	36	37	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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	5-Yr. Avg.
Violent	39	39	38	38	39	39
Non-Violent	34	33	35	35	34	34

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

**Table 61. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Day Parole Release by Ethno-Cultural Group (%)**

Ethno-Cultural Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	5-Yr. Avg.
Indigenous	39	39	41	40	41	40
Asian	32	32	35	33	33	33
Black	39	36	38	35	36	37
Caucasian	35	35	35	36	36	35
Other	33	34	33	34	34	34

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

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

Gender	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	5-Yr. Avg.
Men	36	36	37	37	37	37
Women	33	32	32	30	33	32

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

**Table 63. Grant Rates of Federal Day Parole**

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
16-17	Reg.	455	87	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	87	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	1,003	84	984	78	693	79	4,025	80
	APR	-	-	10	100	25	100	8	100	5	100	48	100
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
	All	463	84	892	77	1,028	84	992	78	698	79	4,073	80
20-21	Reg.	368	76	714	65	1,037	75	950	70	688	75	3,757	71
	APR	-	-	8	100	9	100	4	100	4	100	25	100
	By exc.	4	100	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	5	50
	All	372	76	722	65	1,047	75	954	70	692	75	3,787	71

**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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2020-21	10	91	8	36	2	40	3	75	4	80	27	57
5-Yr. Avg.	13	83	27	68	31	73	131	70	56	75	258	72

**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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	-	-	-	-	45	58	93	49	170	53
2020-21	35	65	-	-	-	-	32	42	85	65	152	58
5-Yr. Avg.	45	66	-	-	-	-	54	56	133	61	232	61

**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	Violent				Non-Violent			
	Federal		Provincial		Federal		Provincial	
2016-17	73		56		84		63	
2017-18	75		64		85		72	
2018-19	76		60		86		60	
2019-20	77		46		85		56	
2020-21	68		52		79		64	
5-Yr. Avg.	74		57		84		63	

**Table 67. Grant Rates of Federal and Provincial Day Parole by Ethno-Cultural Group (%)**

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2016-17	73	53	83	67	76	43	79	63	81	59
2017-18	74	59	84	84	74	82	82	69	80	72
2018-19	76	64	84	44	78	44	81	59	81	74
2019-20	76	46	81	48	76	38	82	52	86	71
2020-21	67	51	76	78	67	20	73	58	77	67
5-Yr. Avg.	73	55	82	64	74	49	79	61	81	68

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

Year	Men				Women			
	Federal		Provincial		Federal		Provincial	
2016-17	77		59		90		73	
2017-18	78		66		94		91	
2018-19	78		59		95		74	
2019-20	79		51		93		70	
2020-21	70		56		88		81	
5-Yr. Avg.	76		59		92		79	

**Note:** Category 'Other Gender': between 2016-17 and 2020-21, one (1) offender has been denied federal day parole.





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

Year	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	3,309	82	725	92	39	14
2020-21	2,971	73	762	84	54	17
5-Yr. Avg.	3,320	80	680	89	39	14

**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	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	3,262	91.7	3,551	90.9	3,702	90.4	3,771	90.2	3,549	92.6
Revoked for breach of conditions	251	7.1	293	7.5	330	8.1	358	8.6	266	6.9
Revoked for non-violent offences	37	1.0	55	1.4	55	1.3	46	1.1	14	0.4
Revoked for violent offences	7	0.2	7	0.2	8	0.2	8	0.2	4	0.1
Total revocations with offence	44	1.2	62	1.6	63	1.5	54	1.3	18	0.5
Total completions	3,557	100	3,906	100	4,095	100	4,183	100	3,833	100

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

Year	Type	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2016-17	Regular	3,176	91.6	249	7.2	37	1.1	7	0.2	44	1.3	3,469
	APR	86	97.7	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	88
2017-18	Regular	3,467	90.9	287	7.5	55	1.4	7	0.2	62	1.6	3,816
	APR	84	93.3	6	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	90
2018-19	Regular	3,627	90.2	329	8.2	55	1.4	8	0.2	63	1.6	4,019
	APR	75	98.7	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	76
2019-20	Regular	3,714	90.1	354	8.6	45	1.1	8	0.2	53	1.3	4,121
	APR	57	91.9	4	6.5	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.6	62
2020-21	Regular	3,505	92.5	266	7.0	14	0.4	4	0.1	18	0.5	3,789
	APR	44	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44

**Table 72. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole with Determinate Sentences for Non-Violent Offences by Regular Review and APR (from 2016-17 to 2020-21)**

Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	7,433	90.4	343	96.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	686	8.3	12	3.4
Revoked for non-violent offences	106	1.3	1	0.3
Revoked for violent offences	1	<0.1	0	0
Total revocations with offence	107	1.3	1	0.3
Total completions	8,223	100	356	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		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2016-17	Atlantic	391	84.1	64	13.8	7	1.5	3	0.6	10	2.2	465
	Quebec	898	96.7	27	2.9	4	0.4	0	0.0	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	20	2.3	2	0.2	22	2.5	866
	Pacific	497	92.4	36	6.7	4	0.7	1	0.2	5	0.9	538
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	85.6	109	12.1	19	2.1	2	0.2	21	2.3	900
	Pacific	540	93.4	32	5.5	6	1.0	0	0.0	6	1.0	578
2018-19	Atlantic	382	80.9	75	15.9	10	2.1	5	1.1	15	3.2	472
	Quebec	879	94.4	45	4.8	7	0.8	0	0.0	7	0.8	931
	Ontario	963	92.3	73	7.0	6	0.6	1	0.1	7	0.7	1,043
	Prairie	868	86.6	105	10.5	27	2.7	2	0.2	29	2.9	1,002
	Pacific	610	94.3	32	4.9	5	0.8	0	0.0	5	0.8	647
2019-20	Atlantic	416	84.9	64	13.1	9	1.8	1	0.2	10	2.0	490
	Quebec	861	92.0	68	7.3	5	0.5	2	0.2	7	0.7	936
	Ontario	953	92.5	69	6.7	8	0.8	0	0.0	8	0.8	1,030
	Prairie	903	86.8	113	10.9	19	1.8	5	0.5	24	2.3	1,040
	Pacific	638	92.9	44	6.4	5	0.7	0	0.0	5	0.7	687
2020-21	Atlantic	354	86.8	47	11.5	5	1.2	2	0.5	7	1.7	408
	Quebec	751	93.9	47	5.9	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.3	800
	Ontario	959	95.7	42	4.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1,002
	Prairie	885	91.2	78	8.0	6	0.6	1	0.1	7	0.7	970
	Pacific	600	91.9	52	8.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	653

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		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2016-17	Violent	1,726	92.2	119	6.4	20	1.1	7	0.4	27	1.4	1,872
	Non-Violent	1,536	91.2	132	7.8	17	1.0	0	0.0	17	1.0	1,685
2017-18	Violent	1,906	91.6	144	6.9	23	1.1	7	0.3	30	1.4	2,080
	Non-Violent	1,645	90.1	149	8.2	32	1.8	0	0.0	32	1.8	1,826
2018-19	Violent	2,075	91.3	167	7.3	24	1.1	7	0.3	31	1.4	2,273
	Non-Violent	1,627	89.3	163	8.9	31	1.7	1	0.1	32	1.8	1,822
2019-20	Violent	2,201	90.3	205	8.4	24	1.0	8	0.3	32	1.3	2,438
	Non-Violent	1,570	90.0	153	8.8	22	1.3	0	0.0	22	1.3	1,745
2020-21	Violent	2,111	92.1	167	7.3	9	0.4	4	0.2	13	0.6	2,291
	Non-Violent	1,438	93.3	99	6.4	5	0.3	0	0.0	5	0.3	1,542



Table 75. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole by Ethno-Cultural Group

Year	Ethno-Cultural Group	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions #
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	
						#	%	#	%			
2016-17	Indigenous	546	86.1	71	11.2	15	2.4	2	0.3	17	2.7	634
	Asian	192	96.0	7	3.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	200
	Black	226	95.0	12	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	238
	Caucasian	2,121	92.3	153	6.7	19	0.8	4	0.2	23	1.0	2,297
	Other	177	94.1	8	4.3	3	1.6	0	0.0	3	1.6	188
2017-18	Indigenous	643	86.9	75	10.1	20	2.7	2	0.3	22	3.0	740
	Asian	188	95.9	7	3.6	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	196
	Black	233	94.0	11	4.4	3	1.2	1	0.4	4	1.6	248
	Caucasian	2,266	90.9	194	7.8	28	1.1	4	0.2	32	1.3	2,492
	Other	221	96.1	6	2.6	3	1.3	0	0.0	3	1.3	230
2018-19	Indigenous	786	86.6	96	10.6	25	2.8	1	0.1	26	2.9	908
	Asian	183	96.3	6	3.2	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	190
	Black	242	93.1	17	6.5	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	260
	Caucasian	2,300	90.8	199	7.9	28	1.1	7	0.3	35	1.4	2,534
	Other	191	94.1	12	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	203
2019-20	Indigenous	773	86.3	102	11.4	17	1.9	4	0.4	21	2.3	896
	Asian	186	92.1	14	6.9	2	1.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	202
	Black	297	92.8	22	6.9	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3	320
	Caucasian	2,325	90.9	208	8.1	23	0.9	3	0.1	26	1.0	2,559
	Other	190	92.2	12	5.8	3	1.5	1	0.5	4	1.9	206
2020-21	Indigenous	769	90.6	73	8.6	5	0.6	2	0.2	7	0.8	849
	Asian	185	96.4	7	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	192
	Black	271	96.4	10	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	281
	Caucasian	2,090	92.2	165	7.3	9	0.4	2	0.1	11	0.5	2,266
	Other	234	95.5	11	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	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		#	%	
						#	%	#	%			
2016-17	Men	2,939	92.0	218	6.8	31	1.0	7	0.2	38	1.2	3,195
	Women	323	89.2	33	9.1	6	1.7	0	0.0	6	1.7	362
2017-18	Men	3,183	91.3	250	7.2	46	1.3	7	0.2	53	1.5	3,486
	Women	368	87.6	43	10.2	9	2.1	0	0.0	9	2.1	420
2018-19	Men	3,287	90.5	291	8.0	47	1.3	8	0.2	55	1.5	3,633
	Women	415	89.8	39	8.4	8	1.7	0	0.0	8	1.7	462
2019-20	Men	3,341	90.4	307	8.3	38	1.0	8	0.2	46	1.2	3,694
	Women	430	87.9	51	10.4	8	1.6	0	0.0	8	1.6	489
2020-21	Men	3,208	92.9	233	6.7	11	0.3	3	0.1	14	0.4	3,455
	Women	341	90.2	33	8.7	3	0.8	1	0.3	4	1.1	378



## Provincial Day Parole

Table 77. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole

Outcome	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	241	84.6	216	81.8	198	82.5	150	89.8	134	84.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	41	14.4	48	18.2	38	15.8	17	10.2	24	15.2
Revoked for non-violent offences	2	0.7	0	0.0	4	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	3	1.1	0	0.0	4	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total completions	285	100	264	100	240	100	167	100	158	100

Table 78. Outcome 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		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
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	26	92.9	2	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28
	Quebec	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
	Prairie	43	97.7	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44
	Pacific	81	86.2	13	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	94
2020-21	Atlantic	24	85.7	4	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28
	Prairie	34	89.5	4	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38
	Pacific	76	82.6	16	17.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92

**Note:** The 2019-20 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 79. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole by Offence Type (from 2016-17 to 2020-21)

Outcome	Violent		Non-Violent	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	350	80.8	589	86.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	80	18.5	88	12.9
Revoked for non-violent offences	2	0.5	4	0.6
Revoked for violent offences	1	0.2	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	3	0.7	4	0.6
Total completions	433	100	681	100



**Table 80. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole by Ethno-Cultural Group (from 2016-17 to 2020-21)**

Outcome	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	224	86.5	83	90.2	23	95.8	489	81.4	120	87.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	34	13.1	9	9.8	1	4.2	106	17.6	18	13.0
Revoked for non-violent offences	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.8	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.0	0	0.0
Total completions	259	100	92	100	24	100	601	100	138	100

**Table 81. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole by Gender (from 2016-17 to 2020-21)**

Outcome	Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	822	84.0	117	86.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	151	15.4	17	12.5
Revoked for non-violent offences	5	0.5	1	0.7
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.7
Total revocations with offence	5	0.5	2	1.5
Total completions	978	100	136	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 fiscal 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.

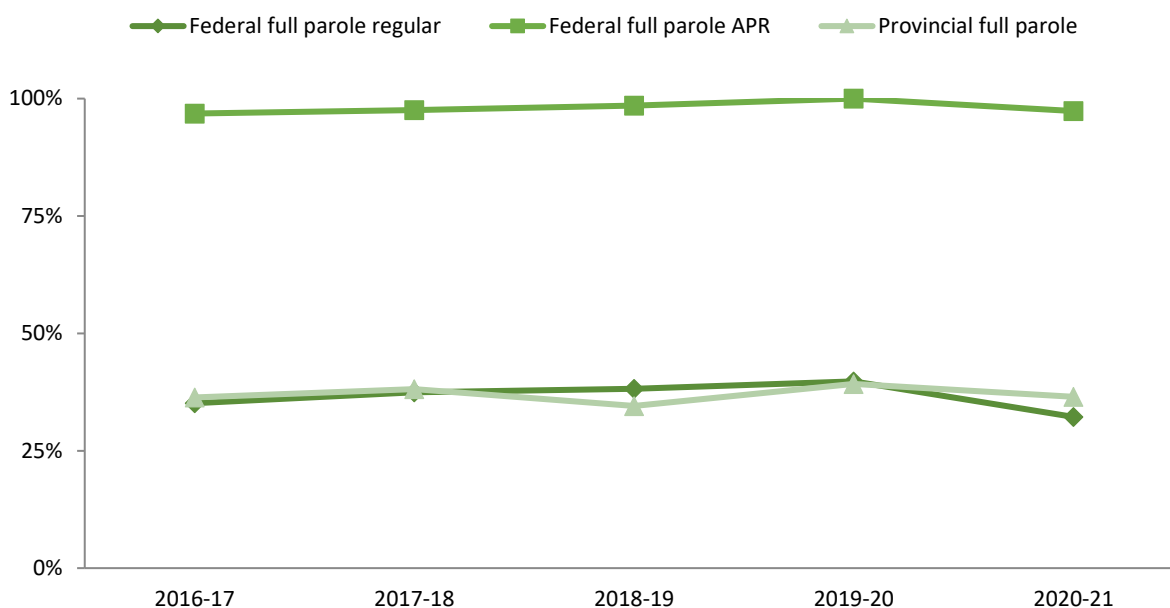
As noted in the previous section, as a result of court challenges, the Pacific and Quebec regions have been processing APR cases for offenders who meet the APR eligibility criteria. The Pacific region has been processing these cases since 2012-13 and the Quebec region since 2013-14.

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 2020-21 increased to 4,443 (+11%) from the previous fiscal year. The total included 38 full parole release decisions following an APR and 21 full parole release decisions by exception.
- In 2020-21, the number of federal full parole release decisions rendered by the Board increased in the Ontario (+34%), Prairie (+15%), and Pacific (+21%) regions and decreased in the Atlantic (-9%) and Quebec (-7%) regions.
- In 2020-21, the Board rendered fewer provincial full parole release decisions (230; -12%) compared to the previous fiscal year. The numbers increased in the Atlantic (+5%) and decreased in the Prairie (-9%) and Pacific (-23%) regions.
- The number of federal full parole release decisions following an Elder-Assisted Hearing decreased in 2020-21 to 37 (-89%), due, mostly, to public health measures implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release for federal offenders serving determinate sentences remained the same (45%) in 2020-21 in comparison to the previous fiscal year.
- In 2020-21, Indigenous offenders served a greater proportion of their sentences prior to their first federal full parole release (48%) compared to all other ethno-cultural groups of offenders (44%).
- In 2020-21, men offenders served a higher proportion of their sentences before being released on their first federal full parole (45%) than women offenders (42%).



Figure 25. Full Parole Grant Rates



- In 2020-21, the federal full parole grant rate (regular and APR) decreased (32.8%; -7.9 percentage point) in comparison to the previous fiscal year.
- The federal regular full parole grant rate (32.2%; -7.6 percentage point) and the federal APR grant rate (97.4%; -2.6 percentage point) decreased in 2020-21.
- The provincial full parole grant rate decreased to 36.5% (-2.7 percentage point) in 2020-21 from 39.2% in 2019-20.
- In 2020-21, the federal full parole grant rate decreased in all regions: Atlantic (to 49.8%; -7.6%), Quebec (to 28.1%; -6.1 percentage point), Ontario (to 37.9%; -10.2 percentage point), Prairie (to 29.6%; -7.9 percentage point) and Pacific (to 24.0%; -7.9 percentage point) compared to 2019-20.
- The number of federal full parole release decisions following an Elder-Assisted Hearing decreased in 2020-21 (to 37; -89.5%). The greatest proportion of such decisions was recorded in the Quebec region (48.6%).
- In 2020-21, the federal full parole grant rate decreased for offenders serving sentences for violent offences (to 27%; -10.2 percentage point), and for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (to 43%; -2.9 percentage point) compared to 2019-20.
- Averaged over the last five years, the provincial full parole grant rate was the highest for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (39%). The five year average for offenders serving sentences for violent offences was 33%. Furthermore, in the last five years the grant rate for this group has been at its highest in the previous fiscal year (39%), followed by this reporting period (37%).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported the lowest federal full parole grant rate (25.8%), while Asian offenders reported the highest rate (50.9%).



- Over the last five years, Black offenders reported the lowest provincial full parole grant rate (16.7%), while offenders in the category Other ethno-cultural group reported the highest rate (53.9%).
- Over the last five years, women offenders reported a higher federal and provincial full parole grant rate (51.7% and 41.9%) than men offenders (36.6% and 36.3%).
- In 2020-21, federal offenders with determinate sentences accounted for 90.7% of all full parole grants (with a grant rate of 35.9%). Lifers accounted for 8.8% of all full parole grants (with a grant rate of 27.3%). Six offenders serving other indeterminate sentences were granted federal full parole (with a grant rate of 2.1%).
- In 2020-21, the number of residency conditions imposed on federal full parole decreased by one (from 109 to 108) compared to the previous fiscal year. The Quebec region accounted for most (35%) of the decisions to impose a residency condition on full parole, while the Ontario region accounted for the least (9%).



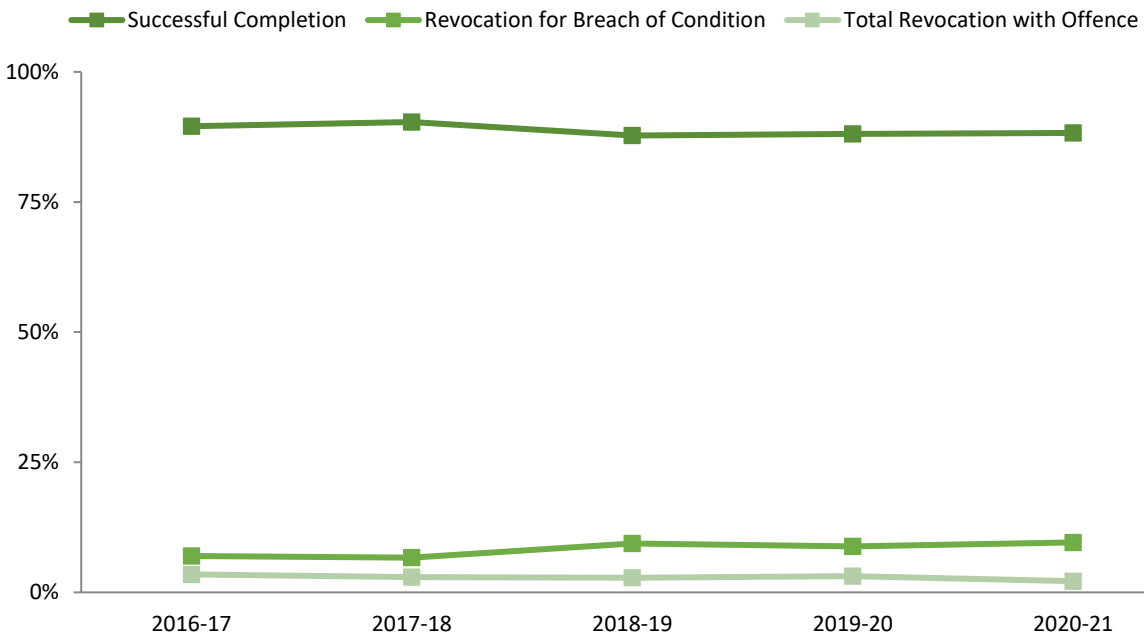


## Outcome of Full Parole Supervision Periods

Outcome of full parole is measured separately for offenders serving determinate sentences and for offenders serving indeterminate sentences. Indeterminate sentences are only 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 26. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole Supervision Periods for Offenders with Determinate Sentences**



- In 2020-21, the successful completion rate (without any breaches of special conditions or re-offending) of federal full parole for offenders serving determinate sentences remained stable (88.2%; +0.2 percentage point) compared to 2019-20.
- Over the last five years (between 2016-17 and 2020-21), the successful completion rate of federal full parole for non-violent offenders released on federal regular full parole was 90.1% and the rate for those non-violent offenders released on APR full parole was 92.3%.
- Over the last five years, offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences reported the highest successful completion rate of federal full parole (90.4%) compared to offenders serving sentences for violent offences (85.4%).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported the lowest successful completion rate of federal full parole (80.6%), while Asian offenders reported the highest rate (93.6%).
- Over the last five years, both men offenders and women offenders reported the same successful completion rate of federal full parole (88.7%).



- In 2020-21, the successful completion rate of federal full parole increased in the Pacific (to 90.4%; +9.1 percentage point) region and remained stable in the other regions: Atlantic (to 84.9%; +0.6 percentage point), Quebec (to 91.0%; -0.8 percentage point), Ontario (to 89.5%; -0.7 percentage point) and Prairie (to 86.4%; +0.3 percentage point) when compared to the previous fiscal year.
- In 2020-21, the revocation for breach of condition rate of federal full parole for offenders serving determinate sentences remained stable (9.6%; +0.8 percentage point) compared to the previous fiscal year. Over the last five years, the rate was on average 8.4%.
- Between 2016-17 and 2020-21, the total revocation with offence rate of federal full parole was on average 2.9%.
- The rate of violent reoffending of federal full parole has been relatively low in the last five years, averaging 1.5%. Offenders serving sentences for violent offences accounted for 97.1% of all revocations with a violent offence of federal full parole in the last five years (33 out of 34).
- Over the last five years, Black offenders reported the highest revocation with a violent offence rate of federal full parole (1.3%), while Asian offenders reported the lowest rate (0.2%).
- One (1) woman offender serving a determinate sentence on federal full parole had her supervision period revoked because of a violent offence in the last five years.
- In the last five years, the Pacific region reported the highest revocation with a violent offence rate of federal full parole (0.8%), while the Prairie region reported the lowest rate (0.3%), the national average being 0.5%.

#### Federal Full Parole: Indeterminate Sentences

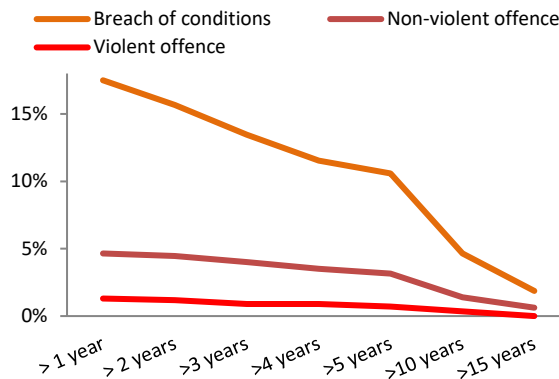
Reporting on outcomes of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences includes the tracking of supervision periods in the last 25 years based on the start date.

- Between 1996-97 and 2020-21, 2,190 offenders serving indeterminate sentences had been released on full parole, completing a total of 2,602 federal full parole supervision periods. As of April 11, 2021, 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, 15% had ended because the offender died while on parole, 19% were revoked for a breach of condition, 4% were revoked as the result of a non-violent offence, and 1% were revoked as the result of a violent offence.
- Over the same time period, the average length of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences was 7.8 years.



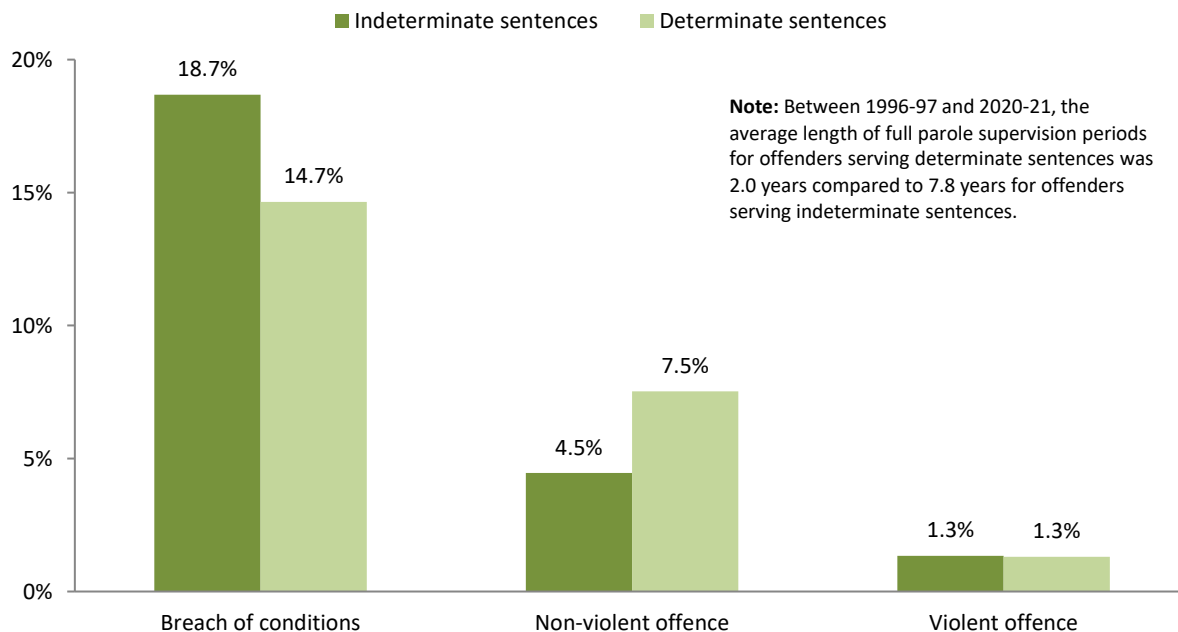
Over the last 25 years, the majority of revocations for breach of condition and revocations with offence for offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole occurred within the first five years of the federal full parole supervision periods, and the number of revocations gradually decreased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

**Figure 27. Revocation Rates of Federal Full Parole Supervision Periods for Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences (between 1996-97 and 2020-21)**



- Over the last 25 years, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 2.5 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 10.9 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 (18.5).

**Figure 28. Comparison of Revocation Rates of Federal Full Parole Supervision Periods (between 1996-97 and 2020-21)**



**Note:** Between 1996-97 and 2020-21, the average length of full parole supervision periods for offenders serving determinate sentences was 2.0 years compared to 7.8 years for offenders serving indeterminate sentences.

**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 (18.7% vs. 14.7%). When looking at supervision periods revoked for having committed a new violent offence between 1996-97 and 2020-21, the rate was the same for the two offender groups (1.3%).
- 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 (4.5% vs. 7.5%) 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 92.7%. The rate was 90.7% in 2020-21.
- In 2020-21, the successful completion rate of provincial full parole increased in the Prairie (to 97.3%; +1.6 percentage point) and Pacific (to 96.6%; +4.9 percentage point) regions and decreased in the Atlantic (to 75.0%; -15.3 percentage point) region compared to the previous fiscal year.
- Over the last five years, offenders serving sentences for violent offences reported a higher successful completion rate (93.5%) than offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (92.3%).
- Very few provincial offenders have had their full paroles revoked because of a violent offence. Over the last five years, one Caucasian men 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.
2016-17	424	80	1,403	-	794	-	1,035	95	386	103	4,042	278
2017-18	446	71	1,248	-	957	-	1,105	99	457	155	4,213	325
2018-19	446	55	1,204	1	912	-	1,311	90	397	158	4,270	304
2019-20	478	65	1,056	-	896	-	1,122	77	442	118	3,994	260
2020-21	434	68	981	-	1,203	-	1,292	70	533	91	4,443	230
5-year avg.	446	68	1,178	-	952	-	1,173	86	443	125	4,192	279

**Note:** The provincial cases in the Quebec region 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.
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
20-21	Regular	431	68	973	-	1,173	1	1,283	70	524	91	4,384	230
	APR	-	-	8	-	15	-	7	-	8	-	38	-
	By exc.	3	-	-	-	15	-	2	-	1	-	21	-
	All	434	68	981	-	1,203	1	1,292	70	533	91	4,443	230

**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.
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	-
2020-21	10	-	18	-	2	-	3	-	4	-	37	-
5-Yr. Avg.	12	-	37	-	22	-	148	-	48	-	267	-

**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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	43	42	43	43	43	43
Quebec	47	45	46	46	48	46
Ontario	44	44	43	44	45	44
Prairies	46	45	45	44	45	45
Pacific	43	44	44	44	45	44
Canada	45	44	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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	5-Yr. Avg.
Violent	48	47	46	46	47	47
Non-Violent	43	43	43	43	44	43

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

**Table 87. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Full Parole Release by Ethno-Cultural Group (%)**

Ethno-Cultural Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	5-Yr. Avg.
Indigenous	48	48	47	47	48	48
Asian	45	41	42	43	42	43
Black	44	43	43	45	45	44
Caucasian	45	44	44	44	45	44
Other	42	44	43	44	45	43

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

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

Gender	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	5-Yr. Avg.
Men	45	44	45	45	46	45
Women	43	41	41	41	42	42

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

**Table 89. Grant Rates of Federal Full Parole**

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2020-21	Regular	214	50	268	28	437	37	374	29	119	23	1,412	32
	APR	-	-	8	100	15	100	6	86	8	100	37	97
	By exc.	2	67	-	-	4	27	2	100	1	100	9	43
	All	216	50	276	28	456	38	382	30	128	24	1,458	33

**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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2020-21	5	50	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	25	7	19
5-Yr. Avg.	4	36	4	10	2	9	21	14	2	5	33	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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2020-21	38	56	-	-	1	100	16	23	29	32	84	37
5-Yr. Avg.	35	52	-	-	-	-	30	34	38	30	103	37

**Note:** The provincial cases in Ontario region 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	Violent				Non-Violent			
	Federal		Provincial		Federal		Provincial	
2016-17	30		34		43		38	
2017-18	32		32		47		42	
2018-19	34		26		45		41	
2019-20	37		39		45		39	
2020-21	27		37		43		36	
5-Yr. Avg.	32		33		45		39	

**Table 93. Grant Rates of Federal and Provincial Full Parole by Ethno-Cultural Group (%)**

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2016-17	25	19	53	40	40	14	37	38	43	47
2017-18	24	19	54	46	44	20	41	41	50	49
2018-19	28	29	52	17	39	19	41	36	45	54
2019-20	29	27	50	45	44	33	43	33	49	62
2020-21	23	18	46	46	36	0	34	34	41	56
5-Yr. Avg.	26	23	51	38	41	17	39	37	45	54

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

Year	Men				Women			
	Federal		Provincial		Federal		Provincial	
2016-17	36		36		51		42	
2017-18	39		35		52		55	
2018-19	38		35		49		33	
2019-20	39		40		55		30	
2020-21	31		36		52		41	
5-Yr. Avg.	37		36		52		42	

**Note:** Category 'Other Gender': between 2016-17 and 2020-21, one offender has been denied federal full parole.



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

Year	Determinate		Lifer		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2016-17	1,376	39	120	43	1	<1
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
2020-21	1,323	36	129	27	6	2
5-Yr. Avg.	1,452	40	131	45	4	2

**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	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
	2020-21	44	1	58	5	24	106
APR	2016-17	9	-	4	-	6	13
	2017-18	14	-	3	-	1	17
	2018-19	6	-	3	-	5	9
	2019-20	3	-	-	-	2	3
	2020-21	1	1	2	-	2	2
All full parole	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
	2020-21	45	2	60	5	26	108

**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
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
2020-21	Atlantic	19	1	18	-	5
	Quebec	11	-	22	5	2
	Ontario	6	1	5	-	8
	Prairies	5	-	8	-	2
	Pacific	4	-	7	-	9
	Canada	45	2	60	5	26

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

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2020-21	54	74	54	42	92	63
5-Yr. Avg.	56	70	40	40	66	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
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
2020-21	100	92	100	71	92	93
5-Yr. Avg.	88	92	91	77	85	89

**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

### Federal Full Parole: Determinate Sentences

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

Outcome	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	935	89.6	1,070	90.4	1,178	87.8	1,277	88.1	1,269	88.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	73	7.0	79	6.7	126	9.4	128	8.8	138	9.6
Revoked for non-violent offences	30	2.9	29	2.4	28	2.1	36	2.5	28	1.9
Revoked for violent offences	6	0.6	6	0.5	10	0.7	9	0.6	3	0.2
Total revocations with offence	36	3.4	35	3.0	38	2.8	45	3.1	31	2.2
Total completions	1,044	100	1,184	100	1,342	100	1,450	100	1,438	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		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
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	71	6.6	24	2.2	6	0.6	30	2.8	1,069
	APR	102	88.7	8	7.0	5	4.3	0	0.0	5	4.3	115
2018-19	Regular	1,064	87.0	122	10.0	27	2.2	10	0.8	37	3.0	1,223
	APR	114	95.8	4	3.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	119
2019-20	Regular	1,173	87.8	121	9.1	35	2.6	7	0.5	42	3.1	1,336
	APR	104	91.2	7	6.1	1	0.9	2	1.8	3	2.6	114
2020-21	Regular	1,172	87.8	133	10.0	28	2.1	2	0.1	30	2.2	1,335
	APR	97	94.2	5	4.9	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	103

**Table 102. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences for Non-Violent Offences by Regular and APR (from 2016-17 to 2020-21)**

Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	3,372	90.1	504	92.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	277	7.4	33	6.0
Revoked for non-violent offences	93	2.5	9	1.6
Revoked for violent offences	1	<0.1	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	94	2.5	9	1.6
Total completions	3,743	100	546	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		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
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	18	6.2	14	4.8	1	0.3	15	5.2	290
	Pacific	89	92.7	5	5.2	0	0.0	2	2.1	2	2.1	96
2018-19	Atlantic	163	79.5	34	16.6	5	2.4	3	1.5	8	3.9	205
	Quebec	328	94.0	14	4.0	5	1.4	2	0.6	7	2.0	349
	Ontario	313	88.9	31	8.8	6	1.7	2	0.6	8	2.3	352
	Prairie	287	84.4	40	11.8	11	3.2	2	0.6	13	3.8	340
	Pacific	87	90.6	7	7.3	1	1.0	1	1.0	2	2.1	96
2019-20	Atlantic	214	84.3	29	11.4	8	3.1	3	1.2	11	4.3	254
	Quebec	370	91.8	23	5.7	8	2.0	2	0.5	10	2.5	403
	Ontario	329	90.1	27	7.4	6	1.6	3	0.8	9	2.5	365
	Prairie	286	86.1	34	10.2	12	3.6	0	0.0	12	3.6	332
	Pacific	78	81.3	15	15.6	2	2.1	1	1.0	3	3.1	96
2020-21	Atlantic	219	84.9	29	11.2	10	3.9	0	0.0	10	3.9	258
	Quebec	313	91.0	28	8.1	3	0.9	0	0.0	3	0.9	344
	Ontario	306	89.5	30	8.8	4	1.2	2	0.6	6	1.8	342
	Prairie	337	86.4	42	10.8	10	2.6	1	0.3	11	2.8	390
	Pacific	94	90.4	9	8.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	104



**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		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2016-17	Violent	261	88.8	22	7.5	5	1.7	6	2.0	11	3.7	294
	Non-Violent	674	89.9	51	6.8	25	3.3	0	0.0	25	3.3	750
2017-18	Violent	310	88.3	30	8.5	6	1.7	5	1.4	11	3.1	351
	Non-Violent	760	91.2	49	5.9	23	2.8	1	0.1	24	2.9	833
2018-19	Violent	358	83.1	51	11.8	12	2.8	10	2.3	22	5.1	431
	Non-Violent	820	90.0	75	8.2	16	1.8	0	0.0	16	1.8	911
2019-20	Violent	446	84.2	67	12.6	8	1.5	9	1.7	17	3.2	530
	Non-Violent	831	90.3	61	6.6	28	3.0	0	0.0	28	3.0	920
2020-21	Violent	478	84.9	64	11.4	18	3.2	3	0.5	21	3.7	563
	Non-Violent	791	90.4	74	8.5	10	1.1	0	0.0	10	1.1	875



**Table 105. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Ethno-Cultural Groups**

Year	Ethno-Cultural Groups	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2016-17	Indigenous	91	88.3	4	3.9	7	6.8	1	1.0	8	7.8	103
	Asian	101	93.5	6	5.6	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	108
	Black	68	87.2	5	6.4	2	2.6	3	3.8	5	6.4	78
	Caucasian	623	89.1	57	8.2	17	2.4	2	0.3	19	2.7	699
	Other	52	92.9	1	1.8	3	5.4	0	0.0	3	5.4	56
2017-18	Indigenous	96	81.4	16	13.6	5	4.2	1	0.8	6	5.1	118
	Asian	96	95.0	4	4.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	101
	Black	87	90.6	3	3.1	6	6.3	0	0.0	6	6.3	96
	Caucasian	719	90.7	52	6.6	17	2.1	5	0.6	22	2.8	793
	Other	72	94.7	4	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	76
2018-19	Indigenous	109	77.9	24	17.1	4	2.9	3	2.1	7	5.0	140
	Asian	118	93.7	6	4.8	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	1.6	126
	Black	96	90.6	8	7.5	2	1.9	0	0.0	2	1.9	106
	Caucasian	760	88.6	77	9.0	16	1.9	5	0.6	21	2.4	858
	Other	95	84.8	11	9.8	5	4.5	1	0.9	6	5.4	112
2019-20	Indigenous	122	78.2	26	16.7	7	4.5	1	0.6	8	5.1	156
	Asian	101	93.5	6	5.6	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	108
	Black	107	83.6	15	11.7	3	2.3	3	2.3	6	4.7	128
	Caucasian	853	89.2	74	7.7	24	2.5	5	0.5	29	3.0	956
	Other	94	92.2	7	6.9	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	102
2020-21	Indigenous	150	79.8	30	16.0	8	4.3	0	0.0	8	4.3	188
	Asian	109	92.4	9	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	118
	Black	114	91.2	10	8.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.8	125
	Caucasian	782	88.6	81	9.2	19	2.2	1	0.1	20	2.3	883
	Other	114	91.9	8	6.5	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	1.6	124

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

Year	Gender	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
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	74	7.0	26	2.5	6	0.6	32	3.0	1,058
	Women	118	93.7	5	4.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	3	2.4	126
2018-19	Men	1,036	87.6	113	9.6	24	2.0	9	0.8	33	2.8	1,182
	Women	142	88.8	13	8.1	4	2.5	1	0.6	5	3.1	160
2019-20	Men	1,137	87.8	119	9.2	30	2.3	9	0.7	39	3.0	1,295
	Women	140	90.3	9	5.8	6	3.9	0	0.0	6	3.9	155
2020-21	Men	1,131	89.0	114	9.0	23	1.8	3	0.2	26	2.0	1,271
	Women	138	82.6	24	14.4	5	3.0	0	0.0	5	3.0	167



**Federal Full Parole: Indeterminate Sentences****Table 107. Outcome of Full Parole for Offenders with Indeterminate Sentences (between April 1, 1996, and March 31, 2021)**

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	26	1.6	31	8.2	7	1.4	1	0.9	0	0.0	65	2.5
>3-6 mths	40	2.5	19	5.0	22	4.5	1	0.9	1	2.9	83	3.2
>6 mths-1 yr	61	3.8	25	6.6	54	11.1	7	6.0	4	11.4	151	5.8
>1-2 yrs	137	8.6	39	10.3	87	17.9	17	14.7	6	17.1	286	11.0
>2-3 yrs	109	6.9	29	7.6	77	15.8	19	16.4	8	22.9	242	9.3
>3-4 yrs	105	6.6	26	6.8	58	11.9	16	13.8	2	5.7	207	8.0
>4-5 yrs	96	6.1	26	6.8	33	6.8	11	9.5	4	11.4	170	6.5
>5-10 yrs	305	19.2	86	22.6	108	22.2	32	27.6	7	20.0	538	20.7
>10-15 yrs	276	17.4	59	15.5	31	6.4	9	7.8	3	8.6	378	14.5
>15 yrs	430	27.1	40	10.5	9	1.9	3	2.6	0	0.0	482	18.5
Total	1,585	100	380	100	486	100	116	100	35	100	2,602	100
Average length of full parole (yrs)	9.7		6.4		4.0		4.8		4.0		7.8	

\*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, 1996, and March 31, 2021)**

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	482	89.2	12	2.5	3	0.6	0	0.0
>10 years	860	82.1	55	6.4	15	1.7	3	0.3
>5 years	1,398	72.3	202	14.4	54	3.9	10	0.7
>4 years	1,568	70.6	250	15.9	69	4.4	14	0.9
>3 years	1,775	68.3	326	18.4	87	4.9	16	0.9
>2 years	2,017	65.5	430	21.3	114	5.7	24	1.2
>1 year	2,303	63.3	540	23.4	137	5.9	30	1.3
Total	2,602	60.9	637	24.5	151	5.8	35	1.3

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

**Table 109. Likelihood of Successful Completion Compared to Revocation for an Offence for Full Parolees Serving Indeterminate Sentences (between April 1, 1996, and March 31, 2021)**

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	185	54	3.4	10	18.5
>4 years	211	69	3.1	14	15.1
>3 years	237	87	2.7	16	14.8
>2 years	266	114	2.3	24	11.1
>1 year	305	137	2.2	30	10.2
Total	380	151	2.5	35	10.9

**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	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	79	91.9	107	95.5	110	92.4	86	92.5	88	90.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	7	8.1	5	4.5	9	7.6	5	5.4	8	8.2
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.0
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.2	1	1.0
Total completions	86	100	112	100	119	100	93	100	97	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		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
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	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	4
	Prairie	31	100	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	4
	Ontario	2	100	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	2	6.5	0	0.0	1	3.2	1	3.2	31
	Ontario	3	100	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
2020-21	Atlantic	21	75.0	6	21.4	1	3.6	0	0.0	1	3.6	28
	Quebec	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
	Ontario	2	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
	Prairie	36	97.3	1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	37
	Pacific	28	96.6	1	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29

**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 2016-17 to 2020-21)**

Outcome	Violent		Non-Violent	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	158	93.5	312	92.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	10	5.9	24	7.1
Revoked for non-violent offences	1	0.6	1	0.3
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.3
Total revocations with offence	1	0.6	2	0.6
Total completions	169	100	338	100



**Table 113. Outcome Rates of Provincial Full Parole by Ethno-Cultural Groups (from 2016-17 to 2020-21)**

Outcome	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	53	88.3	37	97.4	8	100	244	91.7	128	94.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	7	11.7	1	2.6	0	0.0	19	7.1	7	5.2
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.1	0	0.0
Total completions	60	100	38	100	8	100	266	100	135	100

**Table 114. Outcome Rates of Provincial Full Parole by Gender (from 2016-17 to 2020-21)**

Outcome	Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	405	92.7	65	92.9
Revoked for breach of conditions	29	6.6	5	7.1
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	437	100	70	100



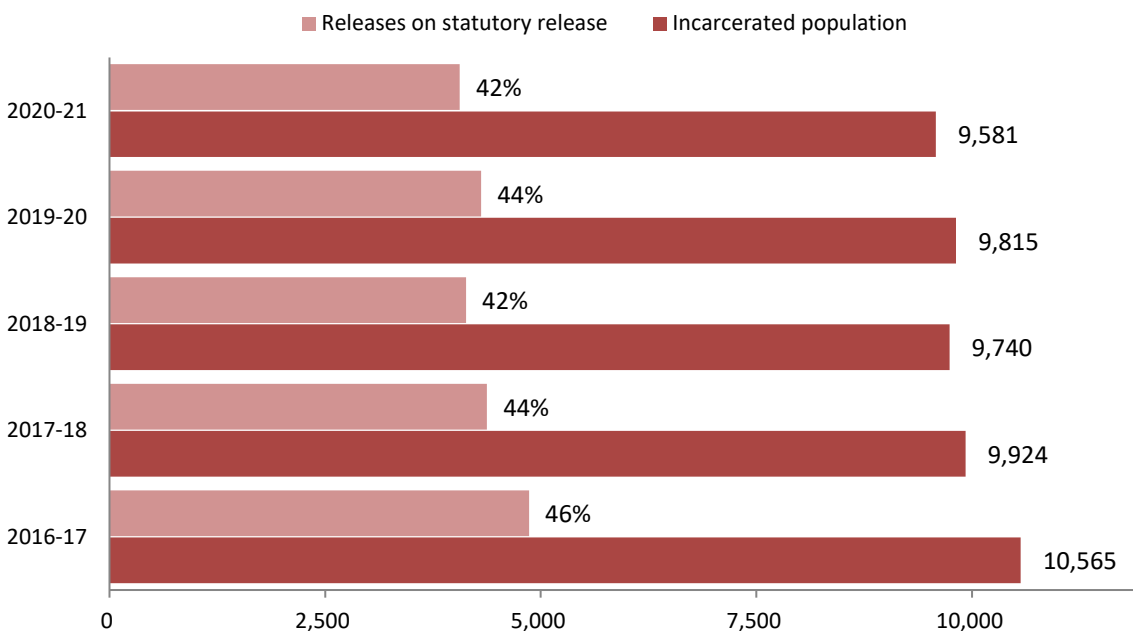


## Statutory Release

[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 29. Proportion of Federal Releases on Statutory Release Compared to the Incarcerated Population Entitled to Statutory Release**



- The proportion of releases of offenders on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release decreased in 2020-21 (to 42%; -2 percentage points) compared to 2019-20.
- The Prairie region reported the highest proportion (49%) of federal releases on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release in 2020-21, while the Ontario region reported the lowest proportion (36%).
- The proportion of releases on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release decreased for offenders serving sentences for violent offences (from 41% in 2019-20 to 40% in 2020-21) and for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (from 50% in 2019-20 to 48% in 2020-21).
- The proportion was highest for Indigenous offenders (53%), followed by Caucasian (42%), Black (32%), Asian (25%) and offenders in the category Other ethno-cultural group (22%) in 2020-21.

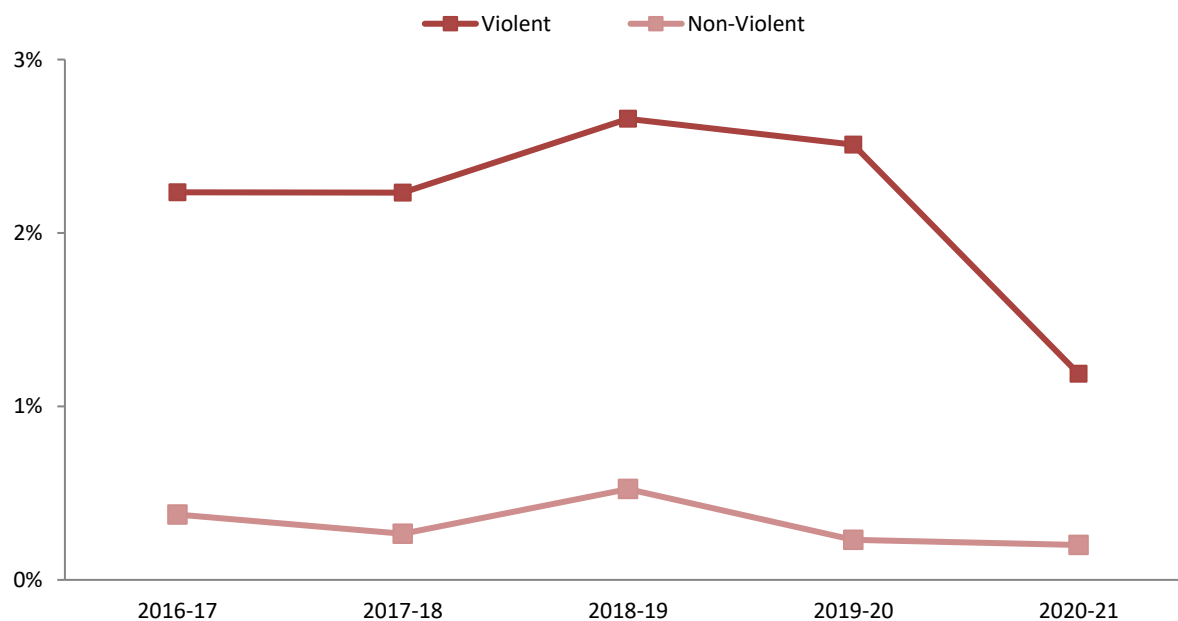


- Women offenders reported a slightly lower proportion of federal releases on statutory release compared to their incarcerated population entitled to statutory release in 2020-21 than men offenders (41% vs. 42%).
- The number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release increased (from 1,905 in 2019-20 to 1,920 in 2020-21). The number increased in the pre-release category (from 1,867 to 1,881) and in the post-release category (from 38 to 39).

### Outcome of Statutory Release Supervision Periods

- In 2020-21, the successful completion rate of statutory release increased 2.0 percentage points to 67.5% compared to 2019-20.
- In 2020-21, the successful completion rate of statutory release increased for both offenders serving sentences for violent offences (to 65.5%; +2.1 percentage points) and offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (to 70.4%; +2.0 percentage points).
- Over the last five years (between 2016-17 and 2020-21), Asian offenders reported the highest successful completion rate of statutory release (79.2%) followed by offenders in the category Other ethno-cultural group (73.9%), Black (73.0%), Caucasian (69.3%) and Indigenous offenders (57.3%).
- Women offenders were more likely to successfully complete their statutory releases in the last five years (70.4%) compared to men offenders (65.8%).
- In 2020-21, the successful completion rate increased in the Ontario (to 73.5%; +1.5 percentage point) and Prairie (to 63.2%; +5.3 percentage points) regions, decreased in the Quebec (to 69.4%; -1.7 percentage point) and Pacific (to 66.2%; -1.9 percentage point) regions and remained stable in the Atlantic (64.9%; -0.3 of a percentage point) region.

Figure 30. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates of Statutory Release Supervision Periods

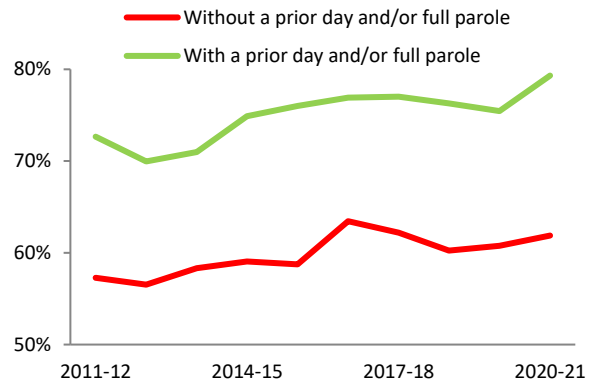


- Offenders serving sentences for violent offences had the highest revocation with a violent offence rate in each of the last five years. They accounted for 90.5% of all revocations with violent offence on statutory release in the last five years.
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders had the highest revocation with violent offence rate on statutory release (1.6%), and offenders in the category Other ethno-cultural group, had the lowest rate (0.2%).
- 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. 0.4%).
- Over the last five years, the revocation with violent offence rate was above the national average of 1.4% in the Atlantic (1.8%) and Quebec (1.8%) regions and below the national average in the Ontario (1.0%), Prairie (1.3%) and Pacific (1.3%) regions.

Over the last ten years (between 2011-12 and 2020-21), 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 (75% v. 60%).

This finding is applicable, although to a different extent, to all offence types, ethno-cultural groups and genders.

**Figure 31. 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. Even when these offenders' parole was revoked, they 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 2011-12 and 2020-21), 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 0.9% compared to 1.8% 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	
2016-17	5,638	56	604	1,860	353	65	8,576
2017-18	5,204	62	519	1,752	304	61	7,902
2018-19	5,470	47	528	1,764	358	47	8,214
2019-20	5,385	67	526	1,781	327	57	8,143
2020-21	5,046	107	529	1,599	365	79	7,725

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
2016-17	601	282	1,340	741	1,163	628	1,932	912	658	319	5,694	2,882
2017-18	512	253	1,101	593	1,106	507	1,959	949	588	334	5,266	2,636
2018-19	536	221	1,117	623	1,162	552	2,096	972	606	329	5,517	2,697
2019-20	498	212	1,039	600	1,223	559	2,056	1,002	636	318	5,452	2,691
2020-21	448	200	1,039	584	1,283	623	1,793	819	590	346	5,153	2,572
5-Yr. Avg.	519	234	1,127	628	1,187	574	1,967	931	616	329	5,416	2,696

**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
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
2020-21	3	1	4	6	1	-	4	3	-	-	12	10
5-Yr. Avg.	5	2	11	8	16	9	69	22	21	17	122	59

**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, 2016	10,565	2016-17	4,864	46
April 1, 2017	9,924	2017-18	4,377	44
April 1, 2018	9,740	2018-19	4,133	42
April 1, 2019	9,815	2019-20	4,310	44
April 1, 2020	9,581	2020-21	4,061	42

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

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
2016-17	51	42	38	53	47
2017-18	46	41	35	54	40
2018-19	44	40	34	52	38
2019-20	42	42	35	54	41
2020-21	39	46	36	49	37



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

Year	Violent	Non-Violent
2016-17	43	52
2017-18	41	50
2018-19	40	48
2019-20	41	50
2020-21	40	48

**Table 121. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release by Ethno-Cultural Groups (%)**

Year	Indigenous	Asian	Black	Caucasian	Other
2016-17	58	31	42	45	21
2017-18	57	30	39	43	22
2018-19	53	26	36	43	21
2019-20	55	33	38	45	17
2020-21	53	25	32	42	22

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

Year	Men	Women
2016-17	46	48
2017-18	44	42
2018-19	42	43
2019-20	44	46
2020-21	42	41

**Table 123. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release**

Year	Pre-Release			Post-Release			Total
	Imposed	Det. to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2016-17	2,002	8	3	30	8	127	2,045
2017-18	1,773	29	3	27	10	85	1,836
2018-19	1,845	10	4	36	2	96	1,889
2019-20	1,856	12	1	37	1	90	1,905
2020-21	1,875	9	3	34	5	125	1,920

**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
2016-17	Atlantic	232	1	-	1	-	4
	Quebec	503	2	1	10	6	50
	Ontario	429	2	-	8	1	48
	Prairies	496	2	1	2	-	9
	Pacific	342	1	1	9	1	16
	Canada	2,002	8	3	30	8	127
2017-18	Atlantic	189	2	-	2	-	7
	Quebec	397	5	-	7	10	27
	Ontario	385	3	1	6	-	29
	Prairies	486	5	1	3	-	13
	Pacific	316	14	1	9	-	9
	Canada	1,773	29	3	27	10	85
2018-19	Atlantic	187	1	-	2	-	5
	Quebec	416	3	1	11	2	28
	Ontario	388	3	1	9	-	36
	Prairies	549	-	1	2	-	12
	Pacific	305	3	1	12	-	15
	Canada	1,845	10	4	36	2	96
2019-20	Atlantic	147	4	-	3	-	15
	Quebec	406	3	-	9	1	26
	Ontario	470	1	1	12	-	29
	Prairies	536	-	-	5	-	13
	Pacific	297	4	-	8	-	7
	Canada	1,856	12	1	37	1	90
2020-21	Atlantic	144	1	1	-	-	9
	Quebec	476	-	-	11	4	27
	Ontario	451	3	-	6	-	59
	Prairies	521	-	1	6	-	23
	Pacific	283	5	1	11	1	7
	Canada	1,875	9	3	34	5	125

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

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2020-21	95	93	94	93	89	93
5-Yr. Avg.	95	91	93	92	85	91

**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
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
2020-21	95	98	95	97	94	96
5-Yr. Avg.	96	98	96	97	96	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

**Table 127. Outcome Rates of Statutory Release**

Outcome	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	3,773	66.7	3,558	66.0	3,293	64.9	3,400	65.5	3,328	67.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	1,405	24.8	1,291	24.0	1,232	24.3	1,316	25.3	1,335	27.1
Revoked for non-violent offences	397	7.0	462	8.6	458	9.0	395	7.6	229	4.6
Revoked for violent offences	82	1.4	76	1.4	90	1.8	81	1.6	39	0.8
Total revocations with offence	479	8.5	538	10.0	548	10.8	476	9.2	268	5.4
Total completions	5,657	100	5,387	100	5,073	100	5,192	100	4,931	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		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2016-17	Atlantic	394	60.7	200	30.8	45	6.9	10	1.5	55	8.5	649
	Quebec	1,012	74.1	260	19.0	72	5.3	22	1.6	94	6.9	1,366
	Ontario	873	74.7	241	20.6	41	3.5	14	1.2	55	4.7	1,169
	Prairie	1,057	57.7	552	30.1	198	10.8	24	1.3	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	48	8.9	9	1.7	57	10.5	542
	Quebec	862	71.6	242	20.1	73	6.1	27	2.2	100	8.3	1,204
	Ontario	843	76.5	204	18.5	46	4.2	9	0.8	55	5.0	1,102
	Prairie	1,094	56.4	562	29.0	264	13.6	20	1.0	284	14.6	1,940
	Pacific	414	69.1	143	23.9	31	5.2	11	1.8	42	7.0	599
2018-19	Atlantic	303	61.0	134	27.0	50	10.1	10	2.0	60	12.1	497
	Quebec	794	72.0	224	20.3	59	5.3	26	2.4	85	7.7	1,103
	Ontario	768	73.3	212	20.2	54	5.2	14	1.3	68	6.5	1,048
	Prairie	1,058	57.2	507	27.4	253	13.7	33	1.8	286	15.5	1,851
	Pacific	370	64.5	155	27.0	42	7.3	7	1.2	49	8.5	574
2019-20	Atlantic	319	65.2	121	24.7	39	8.0	10	2.0	49	10.0	489
	Quebec	757	71.1	227	21.3	59	5.5	22	2.1	81	7.6	1,065
	Ontario	812	71.9	267	23.6	40	3.5	10	0.9	50	4.4	1,129
	Prairie	1,103	57.8	543	28.5	229	12.0	33	1.7	262	13.7	1,908
	Pacific	409	68.1	158	26.3	28	4.7	6	1.0	34	5.7	601
2020-21	Atlantic	289	64.9	123	27.6	26	5.8	7	1.6	33	7.4	445
	Quebec	717	69.4	268	25.9	39	3.8	9	0.9	48	4.6	1,033
	Ontario	886	73.5	290	24.0	23	1.9	7	0.6	30	2.5	1,206
	Prairie	1,068	63.2	482	28.5	129	7.6	12	0.7	141	8.3	1,691
	Pacific	368	66.2	172	30.9	12	2.2	4	0.7	16	2.9	556

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 Compl.
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2016-17	Violent	2,121	64.9	857	26.2	216	6.6	73	2.2	289	8.8	3,267
	Non-Violent	1,652	69.1	548	22.9	181	7.6	9	0.4	190	7.9	2,390
2017-18	Violent	1,983	63.3	815	26.0	267	8.5	70	2.2	337	10.7	3,135
	Non-Violent	1,575	69.9	476	21.1	195	8.7	6	0.3	201	8.9	2,252
2018-19	Violent	1,870	62.9	776	26.1	247	8.3	79	2.7	326	11.0	2,972
	Non-Violent	1,423	67.7	456	21.7	211	10.0	11	0.5	222	10.6	2,101
2019-20	Violent	1,920	63.4	810	26.7	223	7.4	76	2.5	299	9.9	3,029
	Non-Violent	1,480	68.4	506	23.4	172	8.0	5	0.2	177	8.2	2,163
2020-21	Violent	1,929	65.5	855	29.0	125	4.2	35	1.2	160	5.4	2,944
	Non-Violent	1,399	70.4	480	24.2	104	5.2	4	0.2	108	5.4	1,987





**Table 130. Outcome Rates of Statutory Release by Ethno-Cultural Groups**

Year	Ethno-Cultural Groups	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Compl. #
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	
						#	%	#	%			
2016-17	Indigenous	986	58.0	511	30.1	175	10.3	28	1.6	203	11.9	1,700
	Asian	122	81.9	22	14.8	4	2.7	1	0.7	5	3.4	149
	Black	328	71.6	106	23.1	14	3.1	10	2.2	24	5.2	458
	Caucasian	2,189	69.3	728	23.1	197	6.2	43	1.4	240	7.6	3,157
	Other	148	76.7	38	19.7	7	3.6	0	0.0	7	3.6	193
2017-18	Indigenous	947	55.2	512	29.8	228	13.3	29	1.7	257	15.0	1,716
	Asian	114	77.6	25	17.0	7	4.8	1	0.7	8	5.4	147
	Black	320	75.1	88	20.7	12	2.8	6	1.4	18	4.2	426
	Caucasian	2,021	70.1	622	21.6	200	6.9	39	1.4	239	8.3	2,882
	Other	156	72.2	44	20.4	15	6.9	1	0.5	16	7.4	216
2018-19	Indigenous	937	57.4	448	27.4	214	13.1	34	2.1	248	15.2	1,633
	Asian	112	80.0	26	18.6	2	1.4	0	0.0	2	1.4	140
	Black	246	69.3	82	23.1	18	5.1	9	2.5	27	7.6	355
	Caucasian	1,848	67.6	626	22.9	212	7.8	47	1.7	259	9.5	2,733
	Other	150	70.8	50	23.6	12	5.7	0	0.0	12	5.7	212
2019-20	Indigenous	986	56.4	516	29.5	215	12.3	31	1.8	246	14.1	1,748
	Asian	111	77.6	26	18.2	4	2.8	2	1.4	6	4.2	143
	Black	272	76.0	71	19.8	12	3.4	3	0.8	15	4.2	358
	Caucasian	1,857	68.7	647	23.9	155	5.7	44	1.6	199	7.4	2,703
	Other	174	72.5	56	23.3	9	3.8	1	0.4	10	4.2	240
2020-21	Indigenous	1,020	59.3	558	32.5	130	7.6	11	0.6	141	8.2	1,719
	Asian	110	79.1	26	18.7	0	0.0	3	2.2	3	2.2	139
	Black	258	72.7	88	24.8	7	2.0	2	0.6	9	2.5	355
	Caucasian	1,786	70.8	626	24.8	86	3.4	23	0.9	109	4.3	2,521
	Other	154	78.2	37	18.8	6	3.0	0	0.0	6	3.0	197

**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		#	%	
						#	%	#	%			
2016-17	Men	3,521	66.5	1,323	25.0	376	7.1	78	1.5	454	8.6	5,298
	Women	252	70.2	82	22.8	21	5.8	4	1.1	25	7.0	359
2017-18	Men	3,323	65.7	1,210	23.9	447	8.8	76	1.5	523	10.3	5,056
	Women	235	71.0	81	24.5	15	4.5	0	0.0	15	4.5	331
2018-19	Men	3,089	64.6	1,170	24.5	435	9.1	89	1.9	524	11.0	4,783
	Women	204	70.3	62	21.4	23	7.9	1	0.3	24	8.3	290
2019-20	Men	3,165	65.2	1,236	25.5	370	7.6	80	1.6	450	9.3	4,851
	Women	235	68.9	80	23.5	25	7.3	1	0.3	26	7.6	341
2020-21	Men	3,124	67.2	1,265	27.2	221	4.8	38	0.8	259	5.6	4,648
	Women	204	72.1	70	24.7	8	2.8	1	0.4	9	3.2	283



**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		#	%	
<b>2016-17</b>											
Without DP/FP	2,723	63.4	1,166	27.2	330	7.7	73	1.7	403	9.4	4,292
With DP/FP	1,050	76.9	239	17.5	67	4.9	9	0.7	76	5.6	1,365
Prior DP	940	76.7	219	17.9	60	4.9	7	0.6	67	5.5	1,226
Prior FP	13	86.7	1	6.7	1	6.7	0	0.0	1	6.7	15
Prior DP&FP	97	78.2	19	15.3	6	4.8	2	1.6	8	6.5	124
<b>2017-18</b>											
Without DP/FP	2,478	62.2	1,052	26.4	386	9.7	69	1.7	455	11.4	3,985
With DP/FP	1,080	77.0	239	17.0	76	5.4	7	0.5	83	5.9	1,402
Prior DP	954	75.9	229	18.2	71	5.6	3	0.2	74	5.9	1,257
Prior FP	9	81.8	1	9.1	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	9.1	11
Prior DP&FP	117	87.3	9	6.7	4	3.0	4	3.0	8	6.0	134
<b>2018-19</b>											
Without DP/FP	2,167	60.2	981	27.3	375	10.4	74	2.1	449	12.5	3,597
With DP/FP	1,126	76.3	251	17.0	83	5.6	16	1.1	99	6.7	1,476
Prior DP	991	74.7	238	17.9	81	6.1	16	1.2	97	7.3	1,326
Prior FP	9	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
Prior DP&FP	126	89.4	13	9.2	2	1.4	0	0.0	2	1.4	141
<b>2019-20</b>											
Without DP/FP	2,139	60.7	989	28.1	324	9.2	69	2.0	393	11.2	3,521
With DP/FP	1,261	75.5	327	19.6	71	4.2	12	0.7	83	5.0	1,671
Prior DP	1,106	74.1	308	20.6	68	4.6	11	0.7	79	5.3	1,493
Prior FP	25	83.3	4	13.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	3.3	30
Prior DP&FP	130	87.8	15	10.1	2	1.4	1	0.7	3	2.0	148
<b>2020-21</b>											
Without DP/FP	2,070	61.9	1,052	31.4	190	5.7	33	1.0	223	6.7	3,345
With DP/FP	1,258	79.3	283	17.8	39	2.5	6	0.4	45	2.8	1,586
Prior DP	1,118	78.5	265	18.6	35	2.5	6	0.4	41	2.9	1,424
Prior FP	9	90.0	1	10.0		0.0		0.0	0	0.0	10
Prior DP&FP	131	86.2	17	11.2	4	2.6		0.0	4	2.6	152



## 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 11, 2021, 113 offenders were detained (13 fewer than in 2019-20), 56 had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release dates (18 more than in 2019-20) and 20 had had their one chance statutory release revoked and were subsequently detained (12 fewer than in 2019-20).
- In 2020-21, the number of referrals for detention increased 6% to 119 (from 112) when compared to 2019-20.
- The detention referral rate (ratio of detention referrals against the total offender population entitled to statutory release in a given year) remained stable in 2020-21 (2.8%; +0.3 of a percentage point) compared to the previous fiscal year.
- The number of offenders detained following a detention review increased to 113 (+7.6%) compared to the previous fiscal year, while their proportion increased to 95.0% (+1.2 percentage points). Four offenders (3.4%) were released on statutory release and two offenders (1.7%) were released on one-chance statutory release following a detention review in 2020-21.
- In 2020-21, the Quebec and Prairie regions reported the highest initial detention rate (100%), while the Ontario region reported the lowest rate (88.0%). The national average rate was 95.0%.
- In the last five years (between 2016-17 and 2020-21), the detention rate of offenders serving sentences for violent offences was 93.7% and was 96.6% for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences.
- Averaged over the last five years, the detention rate has been the highest for offenders in the category Other ethno-cultural group (100%) and the lowest for Asian (85.7%) offenders, albeit both ethno-cultural groups make up a small proportion of the overall offender population.
- In the last five years, 94.1% of men offenders referred for detention were detained. During this period, only six women were referred for detention resulting in five being detained.
- In 2020-21, the Board conducted 45 subsequent annual detention reviews and confirmed detention in 93.3% of cases, compared to 48 reviews in 2019-20 with a confirmation rate of 87.5%.
- In the last five years, the Board conducted 287 subsequent annual detention reviews, confirming detention in 85.7% of cases.



**Table 133. Detained Offenders by Region (as of April 11, 2021)**

Status	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently detained	7	14	28	37	27	113
Detention ordered/not past SR date	7	9	6	25	9	56
One chance SR revoked	1	4	2	10	3	20
Detained total	15	27	36	72	39	189

**Table 134. Referrals for Detention by Region**

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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	18	18	38	31	112
2020-21	13	17	25	39	25	119
10-year total	130	344	340	521	240	1,575

**Table 135. Detention Referral Rate**

Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release	Detention Referral Rate (%)
2011-12	214	5,731	3.7
2012-13	236	6,013	3.9
2013-14	208	6,019	3.5
2014-15	174	5,710	3.0
2015-16	173	5,581	3.1
2016-17	135	5,151	2.6
2017-18	119	4,599	2.6
2018-19	85	4,324	2.0
2019-20	112	4,506	2.5
2020-21	119	4,250	2.8

**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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2011-12	207	96.7	3	1.4	4	1.9	214
2012-13	232	98.3	2	0.8	2	0.8	236
2013-14	200	96.2	3	1.4	5	2.4	208
2014-15	164	94.3	3	1.7	7	4.0	174
2015-16	167	96.5	2	1.2	4	2.3	173
2016-17	131	97.0	-	0.0	4	3.0	135
2017-18	110	92.4	2	1.7	7	5.9	119
2018-19	77	90.6	1	1.2	7	8.2	85
2019-20	105	93.8	3	2.7	4	3.6	112
2020-21	113	95.0	4	3.4	2	1.7	119
10-year avg	-	95.6	-	1.5	-	2.9	-



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

Type	Year	Violent	Non-Violent
Detained	2016-17	96.6	100
	2017-18	91.3	100
	2018-19	92.4	66.7
	2019-20	93.2	100
	2020-21	94.4	100
	5y avg	93.7	96.6
Statutory release	2016-17	0.0	0.0
	2017-18	1.9	0.0
	2018-19	1.3	0.0
	2019-20	2.9	0.0
	2020-21	3.7	0.0
	5y avg	2.0	0.0
One-chance statutory release	2016-17	3.4	0.0
	2017-18	6.8	0.0
	2018-19	6.3	33.3
	2019-20	3.9	0.0
	2020-21	1.9	0.0
	5y avg	4.3	3.4

**Table 138. Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews by Ethno-Cultural Groups (%)**

Type	Year	Indigenous	Asian	Black	Caucasian	Other
Detained	2016-17	96.5	50.0	100	98.3	100
	2017-18	91.1	100	90.9	94.0	100
	2018-19	88.4	100	100	90.0	100
	2019-20	92.5	100	85.7	95.7	100
	2020-21	96.6	100	92.3	92.9	100
	5y avg	93.3	85.7	93.6	94.7	100
Statutory release	2016-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2017-18	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
	2018-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0
	2019-20	1.9	0.0	14.3	2.2	0.0
	2020-21	3.4	0.0	7.7	2.4	0.0
	5y avg	1.5	0.0	4.3	1.8	0.0
One-chance statutory release	2016-17	3.5	50.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
	2017-18	7.1	0.0	9.1	4.0	0.0
	2018-19	11.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0
	2019-20	5.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
	2020-21	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0
	5y avg	5.2	14.3	2.1	3.5	0.0



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

Type	Year	Men	Women
Detained	2016-17	97.0	-
	2017-18	92.4	100
	2018-19	90.4	100
	2019-20	94.6	0.0
	2020-21	94.9	100
	5y avg	94.1	83.3
Statutory release	2016-17	0.0	-
	2017-18	1.7	0.0
	2018-19	1.2	0.0
	2019-20	1.8	100
	2020-21	3.4	0.0
	5y avg	1.6	16.7
One-chance statutory release	2016-17	3.0	-
	2017-18	5.9	0.0
	2018-19	8.4	0.0
	2019-20	3.6	0.0
	2020-21	1.7	0.0
	5y avg	4.3	0.0

**Table 140. Initial Detention Rates by Region (%)**

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2011-12	93.8	98.0	100	95.9	90.5	96.7
2012-13	93.8	98.2	100	100	92.0	98.3
2013-14	93.8	94.1	100	98.6	87.0	96.2
2014-15	90.9	94.6	96.9	96.8	87.5	94.3
2015-16	100	100	89.7	100	92.0	96.5
2016-17	100	97.4	94.4	97.5	96.3	97.0
2017-18	83.3	90.5	96.6	97.3	85.7	92.4
2018-19	100	93.3	78.9	96.6	88.2	90.6
2019-20	57.1	100	88.9	100	93.5	93.8
2020-21	92.3	100	88.0	100	92.0	95.0
10-year avg	91.5	96.8	95.3	98.3	90.8	95.6

**Table 141. Outcome of Subsequent Annual Detention Reviews**

Number/ Rate	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	5-Year
Total subsequent reviews	36	107	51	48	45	287
Detention confirmed	31	84	47	42	42	246
% detention confirmed	86.1	78.5	92.2	87.5	93.3	85.7



## Long-Term Supervision

[Tables 142-146](#)

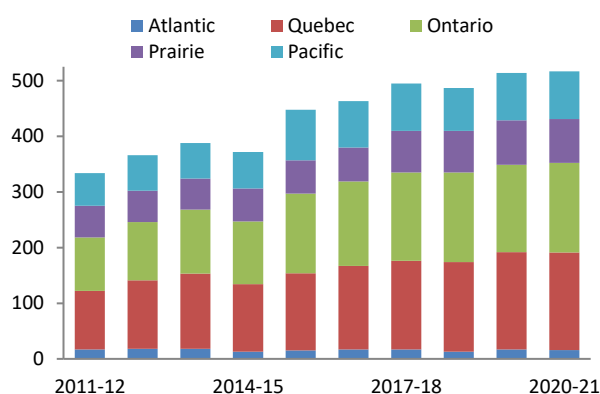
The court may impose a long-term supervision order (LTSO), not exceeding 10 years, if it is satisfied that it would be appropriate to impose a sentence of two years or more for the offence of which the offender had been convicted, there is substantial risk that the offender will reoffend, and there is 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 their behaviour that they present a substantial risk to the community because of a failure to comply with one or more conditions.

- On April 11, 2021, 957 offenders had a long-term offender designation, which amounts to 4.3% of the total offender population. Of those, 348 offenders with a long-term offender designation were still incarcerated; 88 were on statutory release, 2 were on full parole and 2 were on day parole prior to the commencement of their LTSOs; 509 were in the community under a long-term supervision order and 8 had been deported upon their release on LTS.

Since 2000, when the first offender was released on a long-term supervision order, the long-term population in the community has been generally increasing. In 2020-21, the long-term population in the community reached 517 (+3 compared to the previous fiscal year). Thirty-six (36) offenders were released at warrant expiry on long-term supervision orders in 2020-21 and 30 were released on long-term supervision orders after reaching warrant expiry on conditional release.

**Figure 32. Long-Term Supervision Population**



- In 2020-21, the long-term supervision population increased in the Ontario (+4) and Pacific (+1) regions, decreased in the Atlantic (-1) and Prairie (-1) regions and remained the same in the Quebec region.
- On April 11, 2021, 95% of federal offenders on long-term supervision were those sentenced for violent offences and 5% were those sentenced for non-violent offences.
- Thirty-one percent (31%) of offenders on long-term supervision orders were Indigenous.
- Men offenders represented 98% of the long-term supervision population in 2020-21.
- The Board rendered 655 decisions for offenders on long-term supervision orders in 2020-21, a 2.2% increase compared to the previous fiscal year.



- In 2020-21, the number of post-release residency conditions imposed and prolonged remained stable (to 236; three more conditions) compared to 2019-20. A decrease was reported in the pre-release category (to 59; 16 fewer conditions).





**Table 142. Long-Term Supervision Population**

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2020-21	16	175	161	79	86	517

**Note:** Excluded as of April 11, 2021, were 9 LTSOs who were UAL (Atlantic (2), Ontario (2), Prairie (3), and Pacific (2)).

**Table 143. Long-Term Supervision Population by Ethno-Cultural Groups**

Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2016-17	124	27	7	2	29	6	282	61	21	5
2017-18	135	27	7	1	37	7	297	60	19	4
2018-19	134	28	8	2	33	7	291	60	21	4
2019-20	150	29	11	2	38	7	292	57	23	4
2020-21	160	31	9	2	36	7	295	57	17	3
5-Yr. Avg.	141	28	8	2	35	7	291	59	20	4

**Table 144. Long-Term Supervision Population by Offence Type**

Year	Violent		Non-Violent	
	#	%	#	%
2016-17	456	98	7	2
2017-18	484	98	11	2
2018-19	478	98	9	2
2019-20	500	97	13	3
2020-21	489	95	28	5
5-Yr. Avg.	481	97	14	3

**Table 145. Federal and Provincial Long-Term Supervision Decisions**

Year	Pre-Release		Post-Release			Total
	Change Condition	Other	Change Condition	Suspension	Other	
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	346	59	142	641
2020-21	77	-	376	75	127	655
5-Yr. Avg.	80	-	341	69	128	619

**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	
2016-17	57	2	33	161	8	253
2017-18	67	3	47	169	9	286
2018-19	68	5	55	155	16	283
2019-20	68	7	63	170	12	308
2020-21	59	-	44	192	14	295
5-Yr. Avg.	64	3	48	169	12	285

**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, 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 2020-21, the Appeal Division received a total of 660 applications to appeal federal and provincial conditional release decisions and accepted 514 applications pending a decision, for an acceptance rate of 78%.
- The number of federal appeal applications received in 2020-21 increased in all regions when compared to the previous fiscal year: Atlantic (+10; to 48); Quebec (+18; to 142); Ontario (+53; to 173); Prairie (+52; to 154); and Pacific (+53; to 126).
- The number of provincial appeal applications received in 2020-21 increased in the Atlantic (+3; to 3) and decreased in the Prairie (-2; to 5) and Pacific (-11; to 9) regions when compared to the previous fiscal year.
- Of the 502 federal appeal applications accepted for analysis and pending a decision, in 2020-21, 20 were cancelled and six (6) were withdrawn, resulting in 476 federal applications ready for analysis and pending a decision. Of the 12 provincial appeal applications accepted for analysis and pending a decision, none were cancelled nor withdrawn.

### Appeal Decisions

- In 2020-21, the Appeal Division rendered 649 decisions on 480 reviews.
- The Appeal Division modified the decision in 93 reviews which resulted in a new hearing/review ordered in 84 reviews and modified special conditions in 9 reviews.

### Appeal Decision Trends

- In 2020-21, the number of federal appeal decisions rendered by the Board increased to 631 (+13%), and the number of provincial appeal decisions decreased (to 18; -56%) in comparison to the previous fiscal year.
- In 2020-21, the Board rendered more federal day parole (+23%) and full parole (+20%) appeal decisions compared to the previous fiscal year. It rendered fewer statutory release (-1%) decisions compared to 2019-20. ETA appeal decisions decreased from 13 to 3, UTA appeal decisions decreased from 19 to 17, and detention appeal decisions increased from 15 to 16.
- The proportion of federal day parole (44%; +3 percentage points) and full parole (33%; +2 percentage points) appeal decisions rendered in 2020-21 increased when compared to 2019-20. Decreases in the proportion of ETA (0%; -2 percentage points) and statutory



release (17%; -3 percentage points) appeal decisions were reported while the proportion of UTA (3%) and detention (3%) appeal decisions remained the same.

- Offenders serving sentences for violent offences accounted for 71% of all federal appeal decisions in 2020-21 and offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences accounted for 29%. Compared to the previous fiscal year, federal appeal decisions for federal offenders serving sentences for violent offences increased by 2%.
- Of the 631 federal appeal decisions rendered in 2020-21, 86% of the initial decisions were affirmed, a new review/hearing was ordered in 13% of cases, and a change of condition was ordered in 1% of cases.
- Of the 18 provincial appeal decisions rendered in 2020-21, 15 initial decisions were affirmed (83%) and a new review/hearing was ordered in 3 cases (17%).
- In 2020-21, 87% of all federal decisions rendered by the Board were appealable, the same rate as 2019-20. The number of appealable decisions in 2020-21 decreased 1% (to 18,437).
- In 2020-21, the federal appeal rate remained relatively stable (3.4%; +0.4 percentage points) compared to the previous fiscal year. Detention (9.4%) and unescorted temporary absence (7.5%) decisions were the most likely to be appealed, while statutory release decisions were the least likely to be appealed (1.5%).
- The provincial appeal rate decreased in 2020-21 (to 3.3%; -3.2 percentage points) compared to 2019-20. For provincial appeals, full parole release decisions had a greater likelihood of being appealed (10.7%) than day parole release decisions (3.7%).



**Table 147. Applications for Appeal (April 1, 2020, to March 31, 2021)**

Application Status	Atlantic		Quebec	Ontario	Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Fed.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Received	48	3	142	173	154	5	126	9	643	17
Rejected	8	2	20	28	35	1	20	2	119	5
Cancelled	2	-	9	-	6	-	3	-	20	-
Withdrawn	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	6	-
Pending a Decision	38	1	111	140	111	4	102	7	502	12

**Note:** The total of appeal submissions pending a decision can be higher than the number of received applications for appeal less the sum of rejected, cancelled or withdrawn appeals. This is due to the fact some submissions had more than one outcome (e.g.: one decision rejected and one accepted), although they are only counted as one (1) appeal. Rejected applications also include non-appealable applications.

**Table 148. Appeal Decisions by Decision Type and Jurisdiction**

Decision	Release	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
ETA	Pre-release	30	-	12	-	15	-	13	-	3	-
UTA	Pre-release	16	-	10	-	22	-	19	-	17	-
	Post-release	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Day parole	Pre-release	169	22	128	19	157	11	169	24	222	10
	Post-release	38	1	51	2	47	3	58	-	57	-
Full parole	Pre-release	139	6	91	9	127	9	136	17	176	7
	Post-release	32	-	20	-	23	-	38	-	32	1
Stat release	Pre-release	102	-	72	-	68	-	67	-	57	-
	Post-release	67	-	43	-	35	-	42	-	51	-
Detention		29	-	18	1*	16	-	15	-	16	-
Total		626	29	446	31	511	23	557	41	631	18

\*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	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
Violent	Pre-release	296	11	210	14	266	9	278	13	335	12
	Post-release	88	1	72	2	68	2	92	-	101	-
	Detention	26	-	16	1*	15	-	15	-	15	-
Non-Violent	Pre-release	160	17	103	14	123	11	126	28	140	5
	Post-release	53	-	43	-	38	1	46	-	39	1
	Detention	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total		626	29	446	31	511	23	557	41	631	18

\*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 (2019-20 and 2020-21)**

Decision	Release	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21
ETA	Pre-release	9	1	4	1	-	1	13	3
UTA	Pre-release	12	14	7	3	-	-	19	17
	Post-release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Day parole	Pre-release	131	192	32	26	6	4	169	222
	Post-release	45	48	11	9	2	-	58	57
Full parole	Pre-release	107	152	27	23	2	1	136	176
	Post-release	24	27	13	5	1	-	38	32
Stat. release	Pre-release	56	48	7	7	4	2	67	57
	Post-release	41	45	1	5	-	2	42	51
Detention		11	14	4	2	-	-	15	16
Total decisions		436	541	106	81	15	9	557	631
% of appeal decisions		78	86	19	13	3	1	100	100

**Note:** "Other" decisions comprise of reverse, cancel or varied decisions.

**Table 151. Outcomes of Provincial Appeal Decisions by Decision Type (2019-20 and 2020-21)**

Decision	Release	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21
Day parole	Pre-release	21	8	3	2	-	-	24	10
	Post-release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full parole	Pre-release	15	6	2	1	-	-	17	7
	Post-release	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total decisions		36	15	5	3	-	-	41	18
% of appeal decisions		88	83	12	17	-	-	100	100

**Note:** "Other" decisions comprise of reverse, cancel or varied decisions.

**Table 152. Outcomes of Appeal Decisions by Region and Jurisdiction (2019-20 and 2020-21)**

Jurisdiction	Region	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21	19-20	20-21
Federal	Atlantic	31	40	2	1	-	3	33	44
	Quebec	107	148	17	5	8	1	132	154
	Ontario	126	128	42	41	5	4	173	173
	Prairies	104	122	32	17	1	-	137	139
	Pacific	68	103	13	17	1	1	82	121
	Canada	436	541	106	81	15	9	557	631
Provincial	Atlantic	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2
	Prairies	9	6	1	-	-	-	10	6
	Pacific	27	7	2	3	-	-	29	10
	Canada	36	15	5	3	-	-	41	18

**Note:** "Other" decisions comprise of reverse, cancel or varied decisions.



**Table 153. Federal Appeal Rate by Decision Type (2019-20 and 2020-21)**

Decision	Release	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
		2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21
ETA	Pre-release	51	62	13	3	25.5	4.8
UTA	Pre-release	559	227	19	17	3.4	7.5
	Post-release	6	-	-	-	0.0	-
Day parole	Pre-release	5,134	5,353	169	222	3.3	4.1
	Post-release	605	594	58	57	9.6	9.6
Full parole	Pre-release	4,032	4,475	136	176	3.4	3.9
	Post-release	451	458	38	32	8.4	7.0
Statutory release	Pre-release	5,397	5,082	67	57	1.2	1.1
	Post-release	2,186	2,015	42	51	1.9	2.5
Detention		172	171	15	16	8.7	9.4
Total		18,593	18,437	557	631	3.0	3.4

**Table 154. Provincial Appeal Rate by Decision Type (2019-20 and 2020-21)**

Decision	Release	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
		2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21
Day parole	Pre-release	332	270	24	10	7.2	3.7
	Post-release	21	35	-	-	0.0	0.0
Full parole	Pre-release	261	234	17	7	6.5	3.0
	Post-release	12	13	-	1	0.0	7.7
Total		626	552	41	18	6.5	3.3

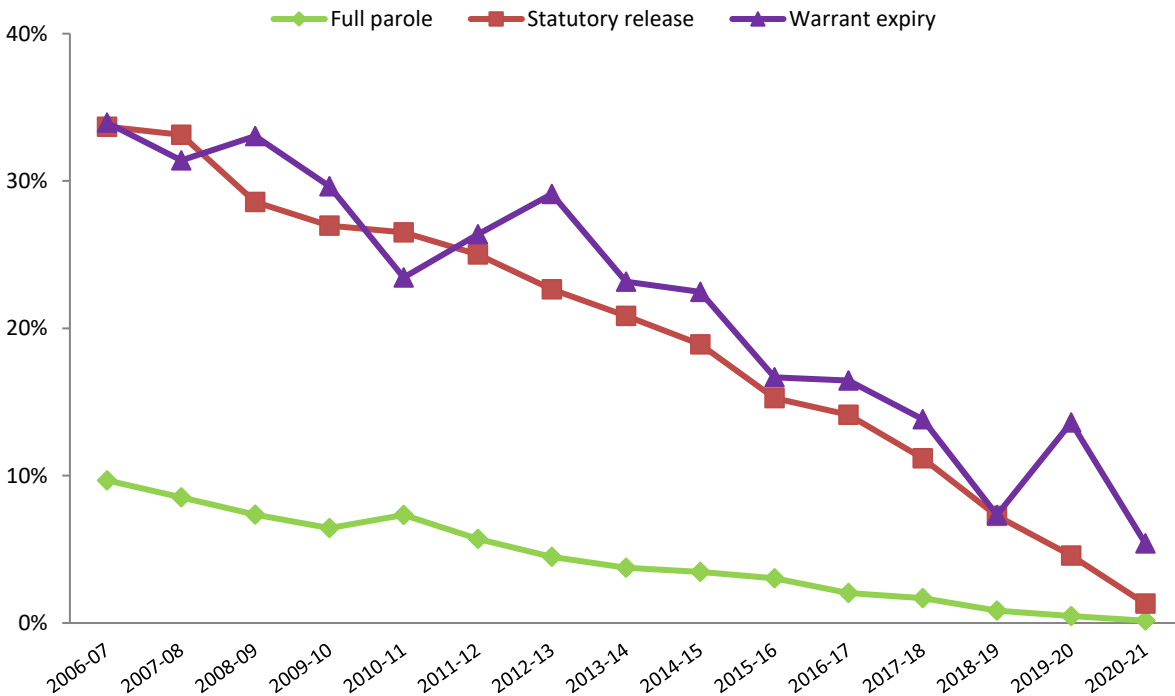


## Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission

[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 their sentence. This information is useful for strategic planning and assessment of the effectiveness of the law, policy and operations.

**Figure 33. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rates**



- Ten to fifteen years after sentence completion (for sentences completed between 2006-07 and 2010-11), 25% of federal offenders had returned on a federal sentence as of March 31, 2021.
- Over the long-term (for sentences completed between 2006-07 and 2010-11), 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. These rates are comparable to previous fiscal years.
- When looking at the readmission rate for a violent offence (for sentences completed between 2006-07 and 2010-11), 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 just over 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 of Federal Offenders (as of March 31, 2021)**

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006-07	4,528	683	15.1	610	13.5	1,293	28.6
2007-08	4,671	651	13.9	647	13.9	1,298	27.8
2008-09	4,809	589	12.2	577	12.0	1,166	24.2
2009-10	4,990	602	12.1	547	11.0	1,149	23.0
2010-11	4,761	574	12.1	482	10.1	1,056	22.2
2011-12	4,745	500	10.5	491	10.3	991	20.9
2012-13	4,998	490	9.8	471	9.4	961	19.2
2013-14	4,852	437	9.0	438	9.0	875	18.0
2014-15	4,807	391	8.1	397	8.3	788	16.4
2015-16	4,813	270	5.6	362	7.5	632	13.1
2016-17	4,836	257	5.3	316	6.5	573	11.8
2017-18	4,803	213	4.4	227	4.7	440	9.2
2018-19	4,621	121	2.6	139	3.0	260	5.6
2019-20	4,751	81	1.7	95	2.0	176	3.7
2020-21	4,667	24	0.5	27	0.6	51	1.1

**Table 156. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence of Federal Offenders who Completed Sentences on Full Parole (as of March 31, 2021)**

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006-07	971	70	7.2	24	2.5	94	9.7
2007-08	996	68	6.8	17	1.7	85	8.5
2008-09	1,032	60	5.8	16	1.6	76	7.4
2009-10	992	51	5.1	13	1.3	64	6.5
2010-11	1,037	55	5.3	21	2.0	76	7.3
2011-12	1,033	46	4.5	13	1.3	59	5.7
2012-13	1,027	30	2.9	16	1.6	46	4.5
2013-14	829	21	2.5	10	1.2	31	3.7
2014-15	836	28	3.3	1	0.1	29	3.5
2015-16	859	16	1.9	10	1.2	26	3.0
2016-17	938	13	1.4	6	0.6	19	2.0
2017-18	1,072	12	1.1	6	0.6	18	1.7
2018-19	1,183	5	0.4	5	0.4	10	0.8
2019-20	1,284	6	0.5	-	0.0	6	0.5
2020-21	1,275	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2

**Table 157. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence of Federal Offenders who Completed Sentences on Statutory Release (as of March 31, 2021)**

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006-07	3,292	589	17.9	520	15.8	1,109	33.7
2007-08	3,417	559	16.4	573	16.8	1,132	33.1
2008-09	3,538	516	14.6	495	14.0	1,011	28.6
2009-10	3,755	531	14.1	482	12.8	1,013	27.0
2010-11	3,481	506	14.5	417	12.0	923	26.5
2011-12	3,477	438	12.6	432	12.4	870	25.0
2012-13	3,734	438	11.7	408	10.9	846	22.7
2013-14	3,790	404	10.7	386	10.2	790	20.8
2014-15	3,753	353	9.4	357	9.5	710	18.9
2015-16	3,744	248	6.6	323	8.6	571	15.3
2016-17	3,746	240	6.4	289	7.7	529	14.1
2017-18	3,543	196	5.5	200	5.6	396	11.2
2018-19	3,288	114	3.5	125	3.8	239	7.3
2019-20	3,342	71	2.1	82	2.5	153	4.6
2020-21	3,281	22	0.7	21	0.6	43	1.3





**Table 158. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence for Federal Offenders who were Released at WED (as of March 31, 2021)**

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006-07	265	24	9.1	66	24.9	90	34.0
2007-08	258	24	9.3	57	22.1	81	31.4
2008-09	239	13	5.4	66	27.6	79	33.1
2009-10	243	20	8.2	52	21.4	72	29.6
2010-11	243	13	5.3	44	18.1	57	23.5
2011-12	235	16	6.8	46	19.6	62	26.4
2012-13	237	22	9.3	47	19.8	69	29.1
2013-14	233	12	5.2	42	18.0	54	23.2
2014-15	218	10	4.6	39	17.9	49	22.5
2015-16	210	6	2.9	29	13.8	35	16.7
2016-17	152	4	2.6	21	13.8	25	16.4
2017-18	188	5	2.7	21	11.2	26	13.8
2018-19	150	2	1.3	9	6.0	11	7.3
2019-20	125	4	3.2	13	10.4	17	13.6
2020-21	111	1	0.9	5	4.5	6	5.4



## 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 information). In relation to conditional release, victims received 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 now has a right to listen to an audio recording of the day or full parole 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 with other means to observe the hearing that it considers appropriate when they are not permitted to attend.

As a result of ongoing travel restrictions and limited access to CSC institutions, PBC hearings throughout 2020-21 were conducted primarily remotely, by videoconference or by teleconference where videoconferencing was not possible. In April 2020, the PBC implemented an interim solution for victim participation at hearings by teleconference. A videoconference solution was implemented in January 2021, which provided the ability for all victims and observers to participate in hearings by videoconference or teleconference.



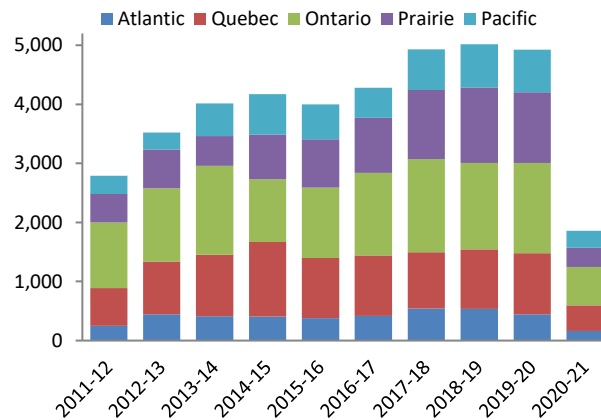
**Information Services for Victims**

- On March 31, 2021, the number of victims who were registered to receive information from the PBC was 8,661 (-1,4%) from 8,783 in 2019-20.

**Observers at PBC Hearings**

- In 2020-21, the number of observers at PBC hearings decreased to 1,858 (-62%) compared to the previous fiscal year; the number of hearings with observers decreased to 974 (-53%). This is a direct result of health and safety measures put in place to address the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In the last five years (2016-17 to 2020-21), 21,012 observers have attended 9,355 PBC hearings.

**Figure 34. Observers at PBC Hearings**



## Victim Statements Presented at PBC Hearings

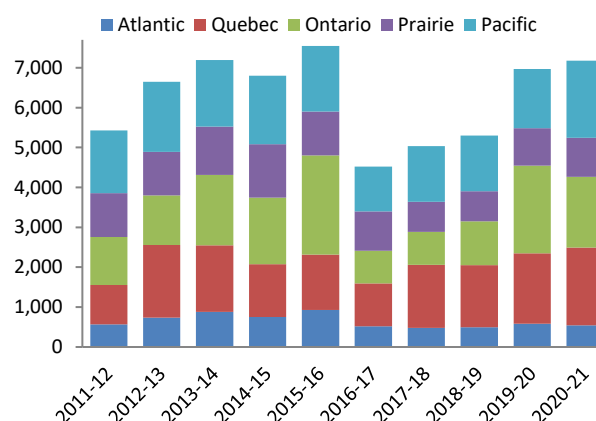
Since July 1, 2001, victims of crime have been permitted to read prepared statements at PBC parole hearings. On June 13, 2012, the right of victims to present a statement at parole hearings was entrenched in law.

- In 2020-21, victims made 291 presentations at 176 hearings. By comparison, victims made 319 presentations at 205 hearings the previous fiscal year.
- In 2020-21, 95% of victim presentations at hearings were made by victims themselves. In 4% of these cases, victims presented their statement using other media (e.g. a pre-recorded audio recording) and in 1% of hearings, a presentation was made on the victim's behalf.

## Access to the Decision Registry

- In 2020-21, the number of decisions sent from the registry increased to 7,179 (+3%) compared to 2019-20. Increases were reported in the Quebec (+10%), Prairie (+5%) and Pacific (+30%) regions while decreases were reported in the Atlantic (-7%) and Ontario (-19%) regions.
- In the last five years (2016-17 to 2020-21), 29,015 decisions have been sent from the registry.

Figure 35. Decisions Sent from the Decision Registry



**Table 159. Contacts with Victims**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Note:** Data for 2020-21 on PBC contacts with victims are not available. The PBC transitioned from manual data collection to using an automated system. Data based on the automated system will be reported beginning in 2021-2022.

**Table 160. Observers at Hearings**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2016-17	416	10	1,024	24	1,398	33	932	22	510	12	4,280
2017-18	542	11	956	19	1,572	32	1,172	24	689	14	4,931
2018-19	534	11	1,012	20	1,460	29	1,281	26	730	15	5,017
2019-20	443	9	1,036	21	1,529	31	1,194	24	724	15	4,926
2020-21	162	9	435	23	647	35	325	17	289	16	1,858
5-year total	2,097	10	4,463	21	6,606	31	4,904	23	2,942	14	21,012

**Table 161. Hearings with Observers**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2016-17	173	9	540	28	518	27	491	25	213	11	1,935
2017-18	236	11	472	23	543	26	537	26	276	13	2,064
2018-19	275	12	529	23	535	23	619	27	336	15	2,294
2019-20	194	9	512	25	535	26	559	27	288	14	2,088
2020-21	114	12	239	25	291	30	183	19	147	15	974
5-year total	992	11	2,292	25	2,422	26	2,389	26	1,260	13	9,355

**Table 162. Victim Presentations at PBC Hearings**

Type	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
Hearings with presentations	140	140	142	128	171	149	181	167	205	176
Presentations	223	254	264	231	244	244	328	288	319	291
By victims	195	229	242	203	216	212	280	270	279	276
By victims using other media	9	15	13	24	13	30	42	18	34	12
On victim's behalf	19	10	9	4	15	2	6	-	6	3

**Note:** Presentations by victims using other media consists of prerecorded presentations by victims.

**Table 163. Victim Presentations at PBC Hearings by Region in 2020-21**

Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Hearings with presentations	17	40	55	20	44	176
Presentations	22	73	95	32	69	291
By Victims	20	69	93	32	62	276
By victims using other media	1	3	2	-	6	12
On victim's behalf	1	1	-	-	1	3

**Note:** Presentations by victims using other media consists of pre-recorded presentations by victims.

**Table 164. Number of Decisions Sent from the Decision Registry**

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2020-21	544	8	1,945	27	1,775	25	980	14	1,935	27	7,179
5-year total	2,628	9	7,915	27	6,724	23	4,400	15	7,348	25	29,015



## 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 or pardon is designed to support the successful reintegration of an individual into society. It is a formal attempt to remove the stigma of a criminal record for people convicted of an offence under an Act of Parliament, who have completed their sentence, having met criteria in the *Criminal Records Act* (CRA) and demonstrated law-abiding behaviour for a prescribed number of years. Record suspensions or pardons can be revoked or cease to have effect for a number of reasons. Through this core responsibility, the PBC screens applications for completeness and eligibility, collects information for Board member decision-making and develops policy to guide decision processes. The *Criminal Records Act* (CRA), originally created in 1970, grants the PBC exclusive jurisdiction to order, refuse to order, or revoke record suspensions for convictions under federal acts or regulations of Canada.

The PBC processes record suspension/pardon applications according to the following service standards:

- Applications seeking a record suspension/pardon for (an) offence(s) tried summarily will be processed within 6 months of application acceptance;
- Applications seeking a record suspension/pardon for (an) offence(s) tried by indictment will be processed within 12 months of application acceptance; and
- Applications in which the PBC is proposing to refuse to order a record suspension/grant a pardon may require up to 24 months after application acceptance to complete.

Since 2010, the pardon program has undergone significant changes.

On June 29, 2010, Bill C-23 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-23 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 response to the March 2020 Federal Court of Canada decision in [P.H. v. Canada \(Attorney General\)](#) (*P.H.*), PBC policy was revised to provide that pardon and record suspension applications are processed according to the *Criminal Records Act* (CRA) decision-making criteria that was in force at the time the first offence was committed and not the date the application was received by the PBC. Where applications span multiple legislative schemes, policy was amended to specify that the applicable version of the CRA is to be determined based on the first offence on the criminal record.

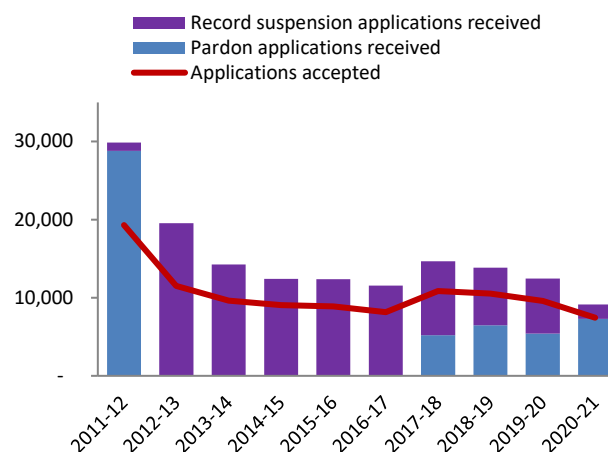
The *P.H.* decision and corresponding changes to policy significantly affected the PBC's record suspension workload, as it was necessary to process applications against multiple legislative schemes. The COVID-19 pandemic also affected the Record Suspension Program in 2020-21, causing temporary delays in processing applications.

- In 2020-21, the Board received 1,830 record suspension applications and accepted 1,411 applications for processing. The Board also received 7,307 pardon applications and accepted 6,032 pardon applications for processing. While there were lower application volumes in 2020-21, the acceptance rate increased to 81% (+4 percentage points) compared to 2019-20.



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 2020-21 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. The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures taken to adhere to public health and safety guidelines taken by governments, police services, and courts also contributed to a decrease in record suspension applications received between 2019-20 and 2020-21.

**Figure 36. Pardon and Record Suspension Applications**



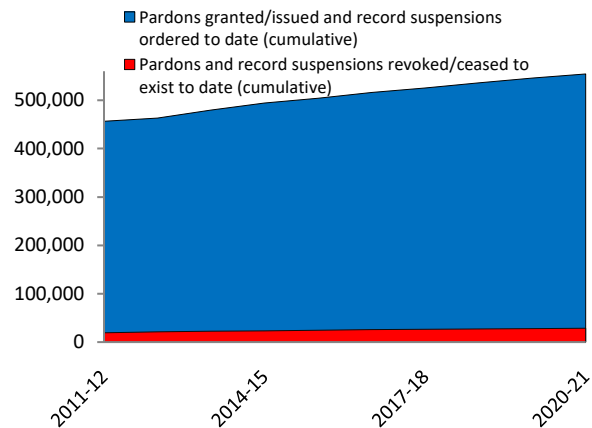
- In 2020-21, there was a 73.9% decline in the number of record suspension applications received (1,830) from the previous fiscal year (7,019). However, the number of pardon applications increased by 34.8% from the previous fiscal year.
- In 2020-21, the Board rendered 7,535 pardon decisions, a 53.3% increase from the previous fiscal year (4,916); 97% of pardons were granted/issued.
- In 2020-21, the Board made 1,508 record suspension decisions, a 72.5% decrease from the previous fiscal year (5,496); 93% of record suspensions were ordered.
- In 2020-21, the average processing time of a pardon application accepted for processing was seven (7) months where the final decision was to grant/issue a pardon (in comparison with eight (8) months in the previous fiscal year), and 18 months for those cases where the final decision was to deny a pardon (the same processing time as the previous fiscal year).
- In 2020-21, the average processing time of a record suspension application accepted for processing was 192 days for summary offences (a 16.4% increase from 165 in 2019-20), 437 days for indictable offences where the final decision was to order a record suspension (a 26.7% increase from 345 in 2019-20), and 514 days for those cases where the final decision was to refuse to order a record suspension (a 7.1% increase from 480 in 2019-20).





In 2020-21, the number of pardons and record suspensions revoked and those that had ceased to exist decreased from the previous fiscal year to 587 (-31%). It included 252 pardons and 64 record suspensions revoked by the PBC (54%); 229 pardons and 40 record suspensions that ceased to exist on RCMP authority (46%); and two (2) pardons that ceased to exist on PBC authority.

**Figure 37. Pardon/Record Suspension Revocation/Cessation**



- Over the last 10 years, the cumulative pardon/record suspension revocation/cessation rate has remained relatively low, averaging 4.86%. Since the reintroduction of pardon operations in 2016-17, the increase in the rate has been smaller. In 2020-21, the rate increased 0.03 of a percentage point reaching 5.18%.



## 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 2020-21, the Board received 26 clemency requests, 31 less when compared to the previous fiscal year.
- In the last five years (between 2016-17 and 2020-21), five clemency requests have been granted, one has been denied and 157 requests have been discontinued. The majority of the 157 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.
- As of March 31, 2021, there were 150 active clemency cases.



**Table 165. Pardon Applications Received – Acceptance Rate**

Appl.	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12 <sup>1</sup>	17-18 <sup>2</sup>	18-19 <sup>2</sup>	19-20 <sup>2</sup>	20-21 <sup>2</sup>
Received	26,520	30,416	35,784	32,104	31,969	28,814	5,202	6,463	5,422	7,307
Accepted	20,008	22,936	27,398	24,584	16,710	18,936	4,366	5,184	4,360	6,032
% accepted	75	75	77	77	52	66	84	80	80	83

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

<sup>2</sup> 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	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Received	14,253	12,415	12,384	11,563	9,460	7,364	7,019	1,830
Accepted	9,624	9,071	8,875	8,153	6,502	5,347	5,222	1,411
% accepted	68	73	72	71	69	73	74	77

**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	2015-16 <sup>1</sup>		2016-17 <sup>1</sup>		2017-18 <sup>2</sup>		2018-19 <sup>2</sup>		2019-20 <sup>2</sup>		2020-21 <sup>2</sup>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted/ Issued	1,628	82	3,740	97	1,957	94	4,403	99	4,709	96	7,315	97
Denied	348	18	125	3	133	6	42	1	210	4	220	3
Total	1,976		3,865		2,090		4,445		4,919		7,535	

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

<sup>2</sup> 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	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Ordered	8,427	94	8,340	95	7,037	98	6,028	96	5,287	96	1,404	93
Refused	523	6	438	5	142	2	225	4	209	4	104	7
Total	8,950		8,778		7,179		6,253		5,496		1,508	

**Table 169. Average Processing Times for Pardon Applications**

Decision/Processing Time	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Cases processed	3,865	2,090	4,445	4,916	7,535
Pardons granted/issued	3,740	1,957	4,403	4,707	7,315
Average processing time (months)	57	3	6	8	7
Pardons denied	125	133	42	209	220
Average processing time (months)	61	67	16	18	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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Cases processed	8,778	7,179	6,253	5,496	1,508
Record suspensions ordered	8,340	7,037	6,028	5,287	1,404
Average processing time-indictable offence (days)	348	338	376	345	437
Average processing time-summary offence (days)	168	163	171	165	192
Record suspensions refused	438	142	225	209	104
Average processing time (days)	419	455	505	480	514

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



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

Decision	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
Revoked by PBC	1,129	987	669	438	667	501	85	59	410	316
Ceased to exist (RCMP authority)	883	698	579	574	628	768	674	525	438	269
Ceased to exist (PBC authority)	20	7	10	4	6	1	16	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>587</b>

**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 (%)
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	535,617	586	27,269	5.09
2019-20	545,613	850	28,119	5.15
2020-21	554,332	587	28,706	5.18

**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
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
2020-21	26	33	-

**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
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
2020-21	14	-	8	1	2

\* 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
2011-12	-	-	2	2	-	-
2012-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013-14	-	-	-	1	-	-
2014-15	-	-	-	1	-	-
2015-16	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016-17	-	-	-	1	-	-
2017-18	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018-19	-	-	1	-	-	-
2019-20	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-

**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
2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014-15	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015-16	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016-17	-	-	-	-	1	-
2017-18	1	-	-	-	-	-
2018-19	-	-	1	-	-	-
2019-20	-	-	2	-	-	-
2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-

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



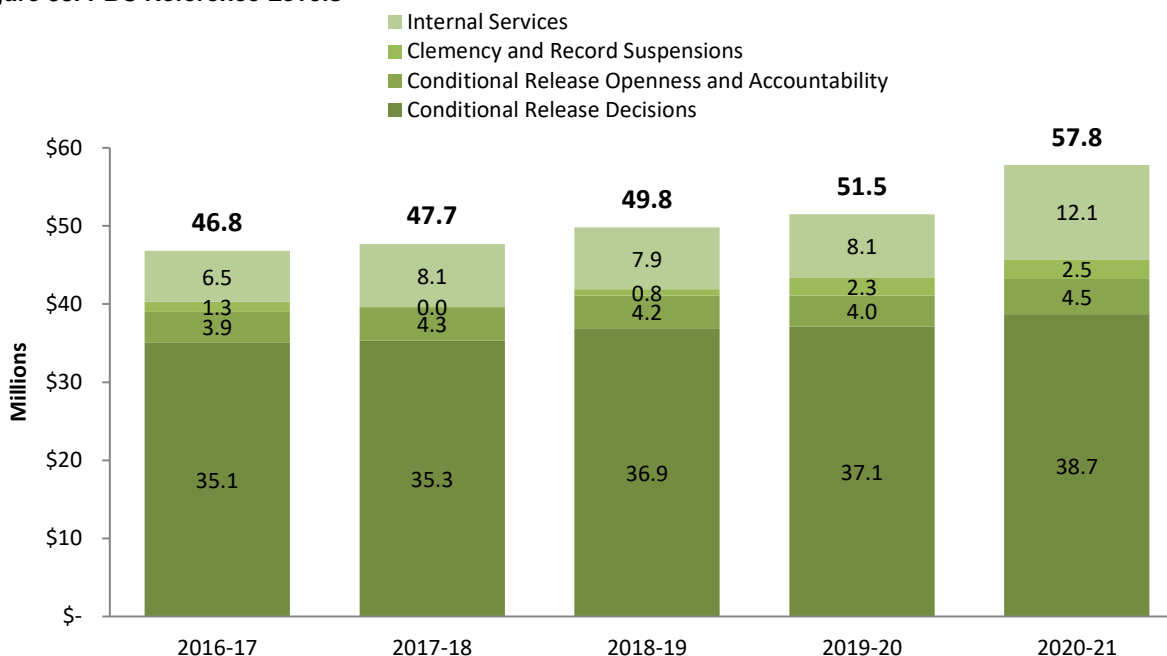
## Internal Services

[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 38. PBC Reference Levels



- In 2020-21, the total PBC expenditures amounted to \$57.8 million, or a \$6.3 million increase compared to 2019-20.
- 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 75% of the Board’s expenditures in 2020-21.
- In 2020-21, the expenditures for the Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations program activity was net of revenue. In 2020-21, the fee to process a record suspension application was roughly \$645. The spendable revenue for the PBC was \$484 per application. In 2020-21, PBC accepted 7,443 applications, which generated total revenues of \$4,912,005. The PBC portion was \$3,682,771.



## Human Resources Management

- As of March 31, 2021, the Board staff consisted of 462 employees, women represented 79%. By region, the ratio of women to men was: 8:1 (Atlantic), 4:1 (Quebec), 7:1 (Ontario), 4:1 (Prairie) and 8:1 (Pacific). The ratio was 2:1 at the National Office.
- The official language preference of 65% of PBC employees was English, and for 35% of employees, it was French. Fifty-three percent (53%) of staff were in a bilingual position.
- As of March 31, 2021, 6% of the Board's staff were Indigenous and 15% were visible minorities. Employees with disabilities accounted for 6% of the Board's staff.
- As of April 6, 2021, the Board had a total of 81 Board members (44 full-time and 37 part-time). As of March 29, 2021, women represented 57% of all Board members.
- Seventy percent (70%) of Board members were English-speaking only, 15% were French-speaking only and 15% of Board members 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
2016-17	\$35.1	75%	\$3.9	8%	\$1.3 <sup>1</sup>	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
2020-21	\$38.7	67%	\$4.5	8%	\$2.5	4%	\$12.1	21%	\$57.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$1.0 million related to the hiring of temporary human resources to work on clearing the Pardons backlog which accumulated prior to the application fee increase.

**Table 178. Parole Board of Canada Staff Complement (as of March 31, 2021)**

Region	Women	Men	Total Staff	Official Language Preference		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
				National Office	124	51	175
Atlantic	33	4	37	24	13	26	70
Quebec	50	13	63	3	60	57	90
Ontario	55	8	63	63	-	4	6
Prairies	62	17	79	79	-	5	6
Pacific	40	5	45	45	-	-	0
Canada	364	98	462	300	162	247	53
	79%	21%	100%	65%	35%		

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

**Table 179. Parole Board of Canada Board Member Complement (as of April 6, 2021)**

Region	Women	Men	Total	Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	4	3	7	3	1	3	43
Atlantic	5	7	12	9	-	3	25
Quebec	9	8	17	1	11	5	29
Ontario	8	8	16	15	-	1	6
Prairies	15	4	19	19	-	-	-
Pacific	5	5	10	10	-	-	-
Canada	46	35	81	57	12	12	15
	57%	43%	100%	70%	15%		





## **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 they received the additional sentence. These release periods are excluded from the outcome rates because they are not a reflection of behaviour on conditional release.

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

Violent offences include first and second degree murder and both sexual<sup>9</sup> 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.

---

<sup>9</sup> Note that while sexual offences and violent offences were reported on separately in the past, they have been amalgamated into violent offences due to changes in data collection.

