



Parole Board
of Canada

Commission des libérations
conditionnelles du Canada

PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT

2022-2023



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Acronyms Used in the Report

APR	Accelerated Parole Review
APRI	Accelerated Parole Review-Initial
CAH	Community Assisted Hearing
CCRA	<i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i>
CRA	<i>Criminal Records Act</i>
CRH	Culturally Responsive Hearing
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.
- Financial information was provided by the PBC's Finance and Planning Division.
- The PBC's Human Resources Section provided human resources information on staff, and the PBC's Board Member Secretariat provided information on Board members.

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

The snapshot of the offender population was taken on April 9, 2023, to ensure all year-end data had been entered into IDS and OMS. Similarly, year-end data was utilized for record suspension, clemency, financial and human resources data.



Highlights of 2022-23	
1.8% increase in the federal offender population compared to the previous fiscal year (to 21,715): the federal incarcerated population increased 4.4% (to 12,564), while the federal conditional release population decreased 1.7% (to 9,151).	99% of federal day parole supervision periods completed without reoffending, the same as the previous fiscal year. 0.1% - the rate of violent reoffending on federal day parole supervision periods in 2022-23.
13,695 reviews conducted by the Board: the number remained stable (+0.2%) compared to the previous fiscal year. The number of federal reviews remained stable (+0.6%; to 13,408), and the number of provincial reviews decreased 14.8% (to 287).	98% of federal full parole supervision periods (for offenders serving determinate sentences) completed without reoffending, the same as the previous fiscal year. 0.6% - the rate of violent reoffending on federal full parole supervision periods in 2022-23.
6,025 day parole release decisions rendered by the Board. The number of federal day parole release decisions increased 4.9% (to 5,768), and the number of provincial day parole release decisions decreased 11.4% (to 257), compared to the previous fiscal year.	94% of statutory release supervision periods completed without reoffending, a percentage point increase compared to the previous fiscal year. 0.6% - the rate of violent reoffending on statutory release supervision periods in 2022-23.
76.9% grant rate of federal day parole, an increase of 1 percentage point compared to the previous fiscal year.	3,633 observers at 1,651 PBC hearings, an increase of 9% compared to the previous fiscal year.
62.8% grant rate of provincial day parole, an increase of 3.3 percentage points compared to the previous fiscal year.	337 presentations made by victims at 199 PBC hearings, a 17% increase compared to the previous fiscal year.
4,797 full parole release decisions rendered by the Board. The number of federal full parole release decisions increased 3.9% (to 4,633), and the number of provincial full parole release decisions decreased 14.1% (to 164) compared to the previous fiscal year.	612 Culturally Responsive Hearings (Elder Assisted/Community Assisted) conducted by the Board, whether in-person or remotely, compared to 460 in the previous fiscal year. 18 Culturally Responsive Hearings for Black individuals as part of a pilot project out of the PBC's Atlantic Region.
30.7% grant rate of federal full parole, similar to the previous fiscal year (30.9%).	7,081 decisions released from the PBC's Registry of Decisions, an increase of 12% compared to the previous fiscal year.
29% grant rate of provincial full parole, similar to the previous fiscal year (28.5%).	7,501 pardon decisions rendered by the Board: 97% pardons granted/issued.
2,221 residency conditions imposed on statutory release, a decrease of 0.3% compared to 2021-22.	1,957 record suspension decisions rendered by the Board: 98% record suspensions ordered.
510 offenders on long-term supervision in the community (as of April 9, 2023).	133 clemency cases being processed as of the end of fiscal year 2022-23.



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 Alberta¹ 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.

¹ The Alberta Parole Board was established and started operating on February 1, 2021.



The Year at a Glance

Highlights

In 2022-23, the PBC:

- Introduced the PBC Moving Towards Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Action Plan to continue to address all forms of racism and discrimination.
- Completed a comprehensive review and realignment of the Decision-Making Policy Manual for Board members to reflect jurisprudence and the changing nature of administrative tribunals.
- Introduced the PBC 2023-25 Accessibility Plan to address barriers and improve accessibility across the organization.
- Continued to strengthen the use of technology to create an Information Management/Information Technology (IM/IT) strategy that meets the PBC's evolving requirements, including the implementation of a hybrid hearing model.
- Implemented the PBC Employment Equity (EE) Plan to support efforts to become more representative of the population it serves and to create an inclusive, healthy workplace, free of discrimination and barriers to employment and career development.
- Continued to diversify its outreach and engagement activities with Indigenous People and communities, racialized/marginalized people and communities, and incarcerated women.

Legislative and Policy Changes

In October 2022, the [Decision-Making Policy Manual for Board Members](#), Third Edition, No.1 came into force. The updated Policy Manual reflects a comprehensive review of the Manual (the Policy Manual Alignment Review), with the objectives to ensure that legal provisions and case law, as well as Board member authority and discretion are clear and accessible.

On February 17, 2023, the Governor in Council signed two Orders in Council related to the [Expungement of Historically Unjust Convictions Act](#) (*Expungement Act*), which made additional historically unjust convictions eligible for expungement, and established decision-making criteria related to these offences.

In addition, there were several court decisions that had an effect on the Board's conditional release and record suspension programs, particularly as it relates to decision-making and decision writing.

The Supreme Court of Canada released its decision in [R. v. Bissonnette](#) on May 27, 2022, elaborating on the Court's interpretation of section 12 of the [Charter](#). The Court declared unconstitutional the section of the *Criminal Code* that permitted consecutive periods of parole ineligibility in cases involving multiple first-degree murders. In this decision, the Court reviewed the test under section 12 of the *Charter* and emphasized that the purpose of section 12 is "to protect human dignity and respect the inherent worth of individuals." Accordingly, the Board should be guided by the Court's discussion of the test under section 12 of the *Charter* when dealing with an offender's allegations that their *Charter* rights have been infringed.



On August 2, 2022, in finding that the Board's pardon decision was unreasonable in [Paul v. Canada](#), the Federal Court of Canada confirmed that the 2019 [Vavilov](#) decision applies to pardon decision-making. The Court found the Board's decision unreasonable because it did not meaningfully address the central issues raised in the applicant's response to the proposal to deny letter. The Board's reasons for decision must show that it has meaningfully engaged and accounted for the central issues raised by the applicant or offender.

The Court of Appeal for British Columbia rendered its decision in [R. v. Ellis](#) on August 16, 2022, building on previously rendered decisions, [Anderson](#) [2021 NSCA] and [Morris](#) [2021 ONCA]. The Court provided that non-Indigenous offenders are also entitled to present background information as a basis for a finding of diminished moral culpability. The lived experiences involving "social and economic deprivation, historical disadvantage, diminished and non-existent opportunities, and restricted options" can be highly relevant to assessing blameworthiness.

Implications for the Board

In response to the addition of new offences to the *Expungement Act*, and to assist PBC staff, the "PBC Procedures: Expungement Applications" were developed to provide guidance on the processing and decision-making criteria for expungement applications. It was also necessary to develop communication products and public messaging related to the newly added eligible offences.

A number of policy changes were implemented further to the Policy Manual Alignment Review. Emphasis was provided on the Board's responsibility to consider systemic and background factors, particularly for Indigenous offenders and Black offenders. A policy direction whereby audio and video recordings of victim statements may be accepted in cases where the review is conducted by way of a file review was added. Amendments were also made to highlight Board member responsibilities as it relates to postponement requests and adjournments and the policy on pardons and record suspensions was expanded to ensure that guidance relating to the determination of the applicable legislative scheme is accessible.

Further to the various court decisions, the PBC continues working to provide guidance to Board members on the expectations for decision-making and the hallmarks of quality decision writing. Several initiatives are focused on helping address the over-representation of Indigenous and Black people in the criminal justice system and improving accessibility to pardons and record suspensions, while ensuring public safety and rehabilitation.

Operational and Program Delivery Context

Offender Population

The PBC and the CSC use the following definitions in reporting offender population information to ensure consistency:

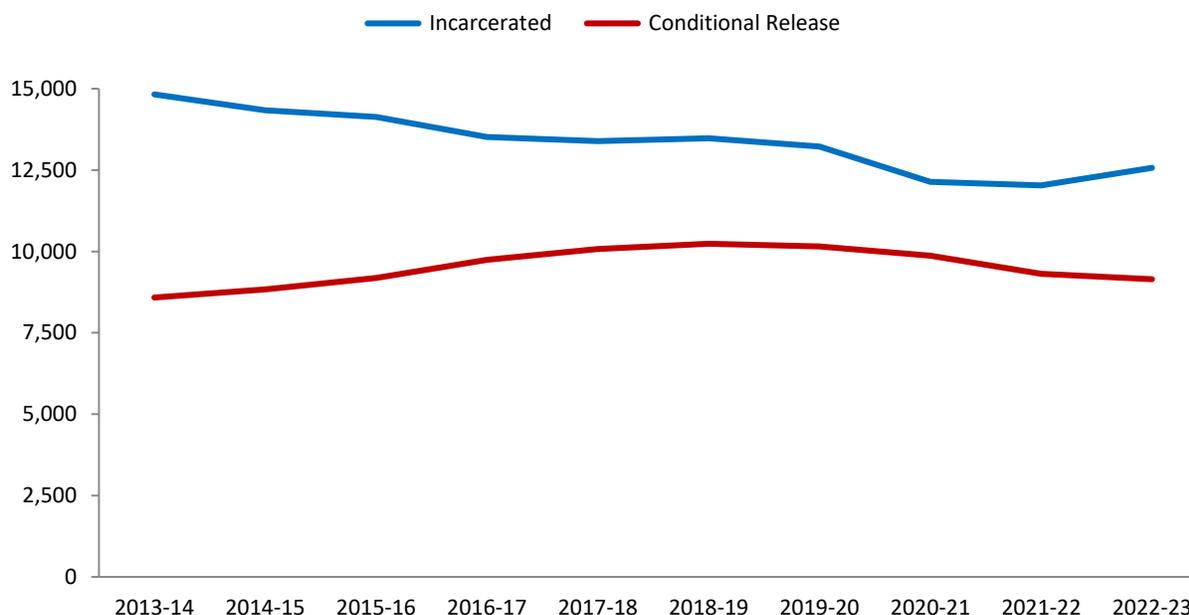
Incarcerated: includes offenders serving federal sentences in penitentiaries and in provincial facilities, those housed as inmates in Community Correctional Centres (as distinguished from conditionally released offenders), those temporarily absent from



the institution on some form of temporary release (Temporary Absence or Work Release), and those remanded in federal custody².

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



- Compared to the previous fiscal year (snapshot of April 10, 2022), on April 9, 2023:
 - the total federal offender population increased 1.8%.
 - the federal incarcerated offender population increased 4.4%.
 - the federal conditional release population decreased 1.7%.
 - federal men offenders represented 95% of the federal incarcerated population and 92% of the federal conditional release offender population.
 - the federal incarcerated offender population increased in all regions: Atlantic (+11.1%), Quebec (+7.9%), Ontario (+4.8%), Prairie (+0.3%) and Pacific (+2.7%).
 - the federal conditional release offender population decreased in the Atlantic (-4.8%), Ontario (-3.3%), Prairies (-0.6%) and Pacific (-14.7%) regions and increased in the Quebec (+2.6%) region.
 - overall, the federal day parole (10.7%) population increased while the full parole (-2.0%), statutory release (-7.1%) and long-term supervision (-4.5%) populations decreased.

² 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.



- increases in the federal day parole population were reported in every region, apart from the Ontario region (-2.5%). The Prairie region reported the highest increase in the federal day parole population (+20.6%).
- the federal full parole population decreased in all regions except for the Quebec region (+3.5%). The Ontario (-4.2%) and the Pacific (-4.4%) regions accounted for most of the decrease in the full parole population.
- decreases in the federal statutory release population were reported in every region.
- the provincial conditional release population generally decreased across regions (-20.7%). Day parole had a higher decrease (-25.0%) than full parole (-16.7%). The Pacific region (+35.3%) is the only region that reported an increase compared to the previous fiscal year (a full parole increase). The Prairie region reported the highest decrease in day parole (-66.7%) and the Atlantic region accounted for the highest decrease in full parole (-54.5%).

On April 9, 2023³:

- The Ontario region had the lowest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for violent offences (71%) and the highest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (29%).
- The Pacific region reported the highest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for violent offences (85%) while reporting the lowest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (15%).

³ It is important to note that annual changes vary from region to region. This is in part attributable to the offence profile of the regional offender population.



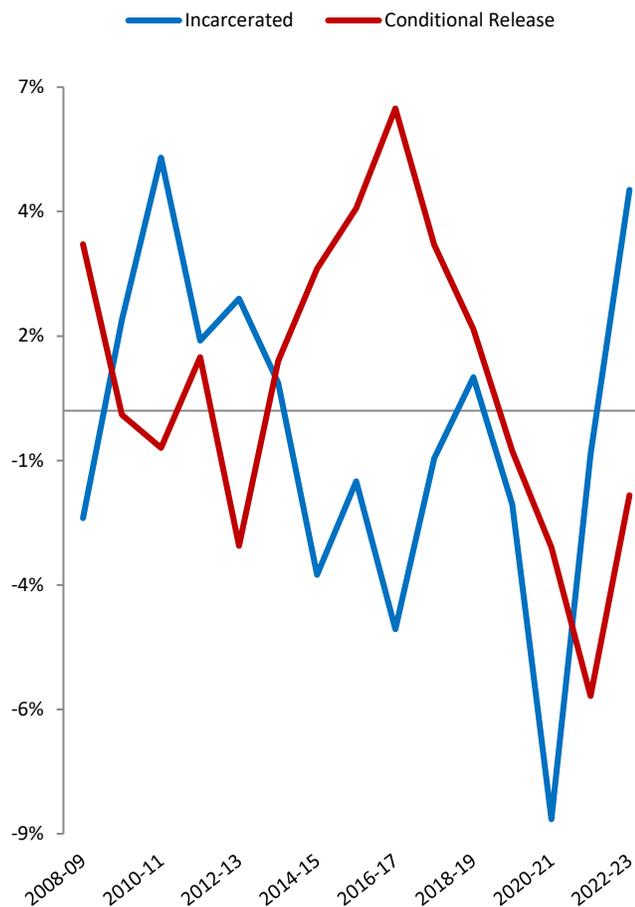
In 2011-12 and 2012-13, annual increases in the incarcerated offender population were larger than those in the conditional release offender population. This was in part related to the abolition of accelerated parole review (APR) in 2010-11. Higher proportions of offenders serving non-violent sentences 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 six consecutive increases in the federal conditional release population between 2013-14 and 2018-19.

There was a decrease, particularly in the incarcerated offender population, between 2019-20 and 2021-22.

In 2022-23, there was an increase in the offender population because of a significant increase in federal incarceration, although a decrease in federal conditional release remained.

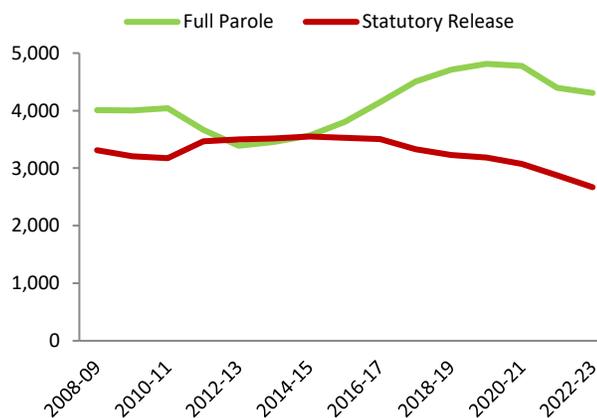
Figure 2. Annual Changes in the Federal Offender Population



Historically, the federal full parole population has remained larger than the statutory release population, with the exception of the period between 2011-12 to 2014-15 when the federal statutory release population exceeded that of the federal full parole population.

In 2022-23, federal full parolees accounted for 47% of the federal conditional release population compared to offenders on statutory release who accounted for 29% of the conditional release population.

Figure 3. Federal Full Parole and Statutory Release Offender Populations



- Furthermore, compared to the previous fiscal year, on April 9, 2023:
 - the number of federal Indigenous inmates increased (+3.9%), while their proportion amongst federal inmates from all race groups⁴ remained stable (-0.1 percentage point);
 - the number of federal Black inmates increased (+2.0%), while their proportion amongst federal inmates from all race groups remained stable (-0.3 percentage point);
 - the number of federal Indigenous offenders on conditional release increased (+4.5%) and their proportion amongst federal offenders from all race groups also increased (+1.4 percentage points);
 - the number of federal Black offenders on conditional release decreased (-2.8%) and their proportion amongst federal offenders from all race groups remained stable (-0.1 percentage point);
 - the number of federal women offenders, both incarcerated (658) and on conditional release (716), increased (16.3%; 5.9%).
- On April 9, 2023, when looking at the data by individual race group:
 - the highest proportion of Indigenous offenders was in the Prairie region (48%), and the lowest was in the Atlantic region (6%);
 - 50% of federal Indigenous men inmates and 51% of federal Indigenous women inmates were in the Prairie region. By comparison, 44% of federal Indigenous men offenders on conditional release and 54% of federal Indigenous women offenders on conditional release were in the Prairie region;
 - the highest proportion of Black offenders was in the Ontario region (58%), and the lowest was in the Pacific region (6%);
 - 54% of federal Black men inmates and 71% of federal Black women inmates were in the Ontario region. By comparison, 62% of federal Black men offenders on conditional release and 70% of federal Black women offenders on conditional release were in the Ontario region.

On April 9, 2023:

- 9,151 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 completion⁵.

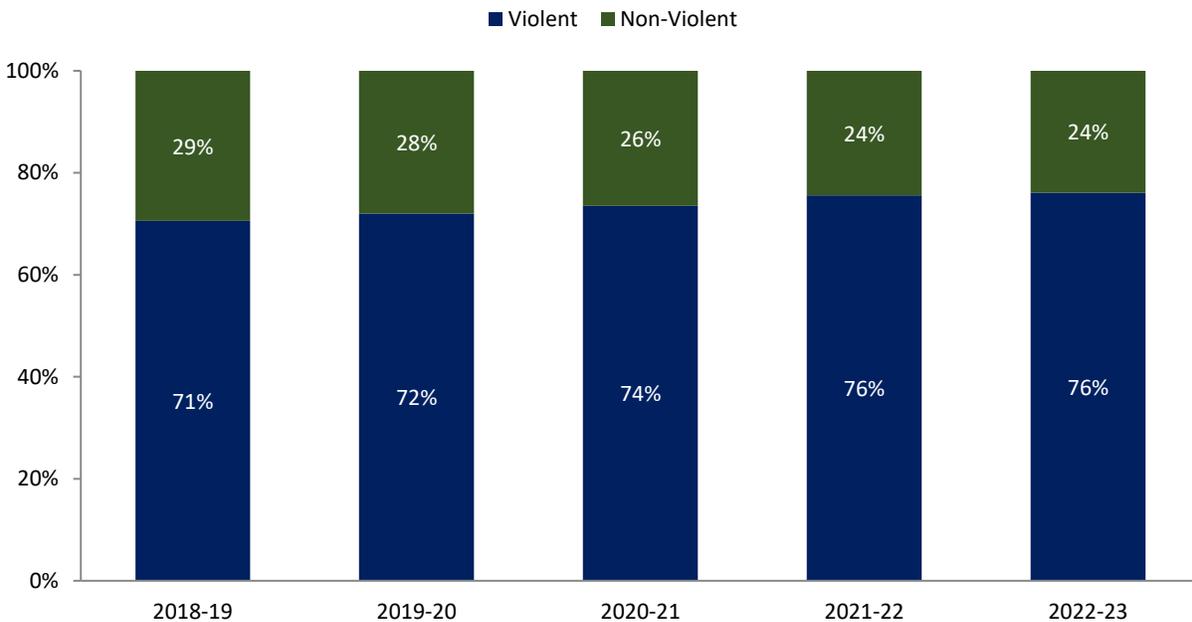
⁴ Offenders self-report race from a predetermined list of race groups. The list of categories may not fully account for all races.

⁵ 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 – Violent vs. Non-violent

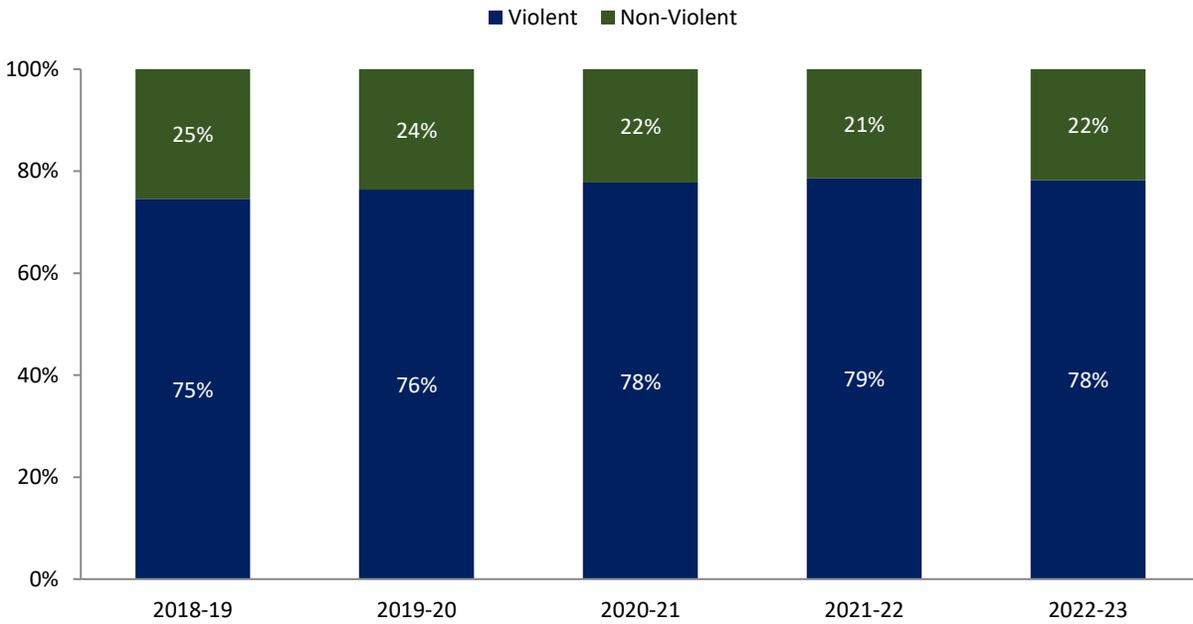
Figure 4. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population



- The general trend since 2018-19 is that the percentage of offenders serving a sentence for non-violent offences is decreasing, whereas the percentage of offenders serving a sentence for violent offences is increasing.
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23, the proportion of federal offenders serving a sentence for violent offences increased by 0.5 percentage point and decreased by 0.5 percentage point for offenders serving a sentence for non-violent offences.



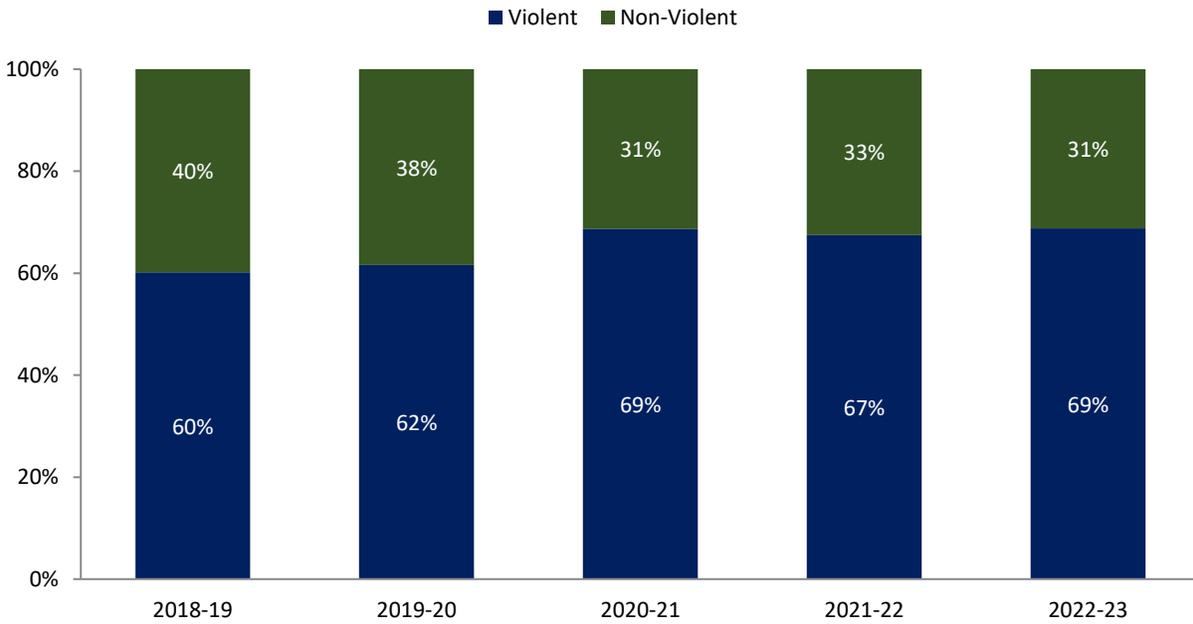
Figure 5. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated Offender Population



- Since 2018-19, the proportion of federal incarcerated offenders serving a sentence for non-violent offences has decreased, while the percentage increased for those serving a sentence for a violent offence.
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23, the proportion of federal incarcerated offenders serving a sentence for violent offences decreased by 1 percentage point.



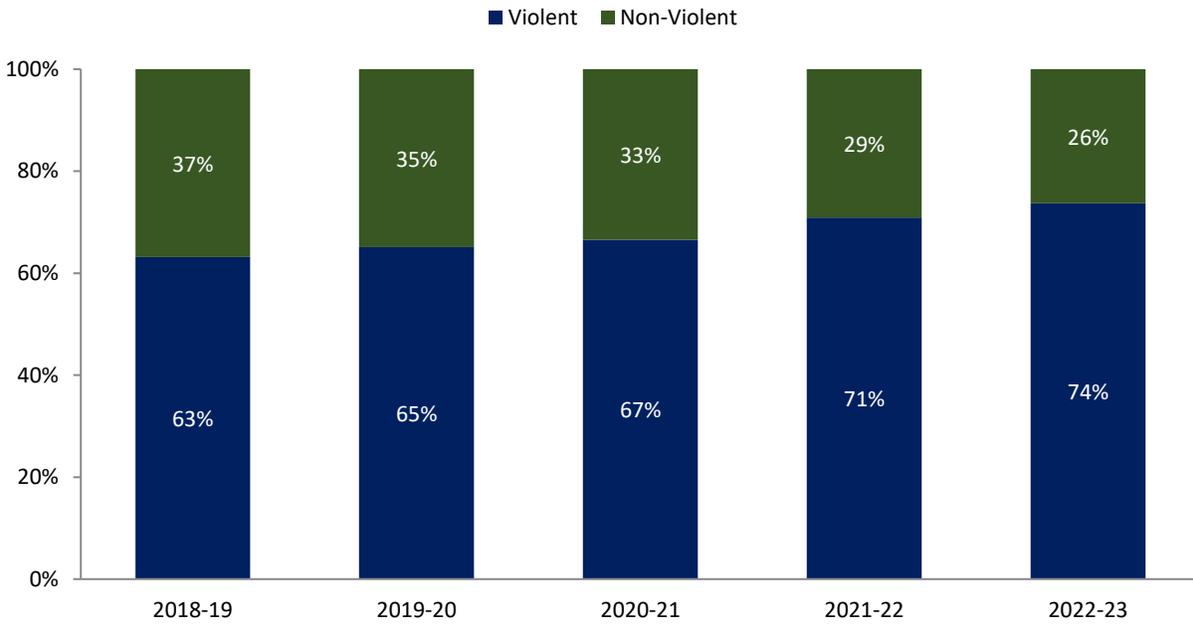
Figure 6. Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population



- As a general trend since 2018-19, the proportion of federal offenders on day parole serving a sentence for violent offences has been increasing.
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23, the proportion of federal offenders serving a sentence for violent offences on day parole increased by 2 percentage points.

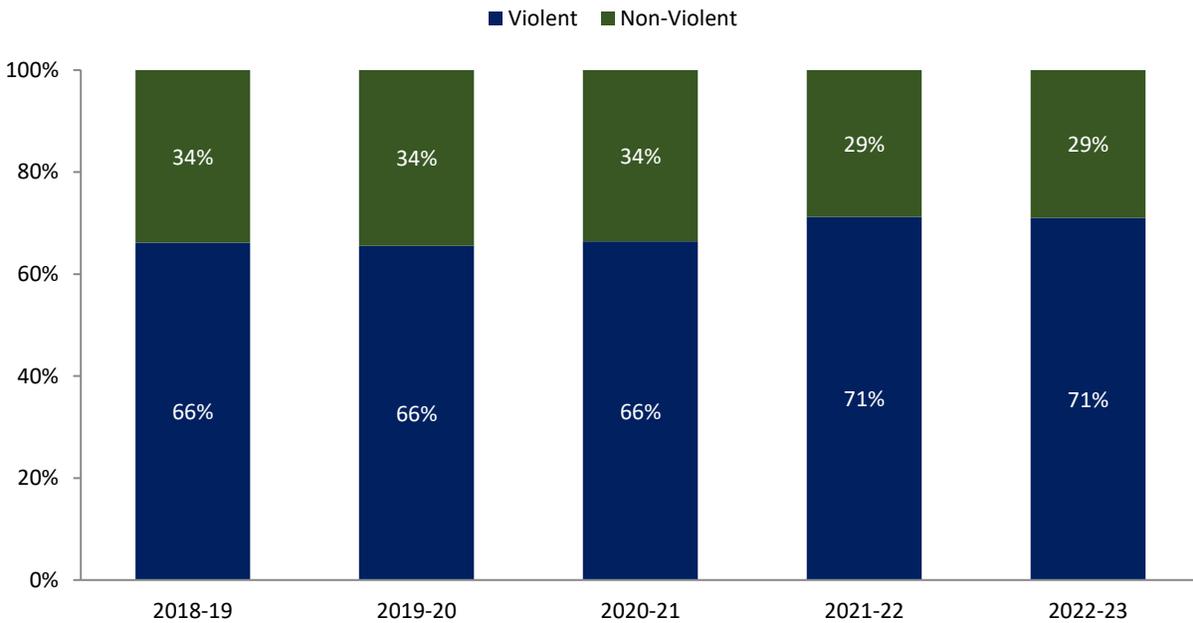


Figure 7. Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population



- As a general trend since 2018-19, the proportion of federal offenders on full parole serving a sentence for violent offences has been increasing.
- Compared to 2021-22, in 2022-23, the proportion of federal offenders serving a sentence for violent offences on full parole increased by 3 percentage points.



Figure 8. Offence Profile of the Federal Statutory Release Population

- On April 9, 2023, 71% of federal offenders on statutory release were serving a sentence for violent offences and 29% were serving a sentence for non-violent offences.
- In 2021-22, there was a 5-percentage point increase in the proportion of offenders serving a sentence for violent offences amongst federal offenders on statutory release, in comparison to fiscal year 2020-21. This proportion remained stable in 2022-23 and there was no further increase.



Race Group Profile

Figure 9. Custody and Community Supervision Status of the Federal Offender Population (Violent Offence) by Race Group (%)

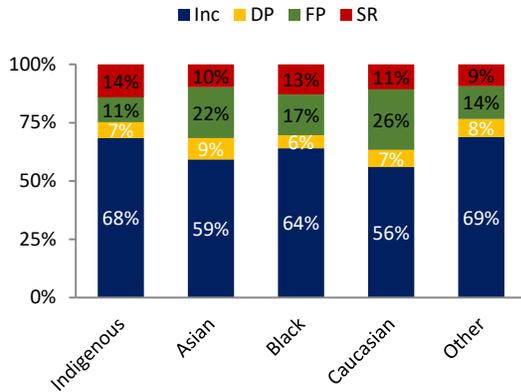
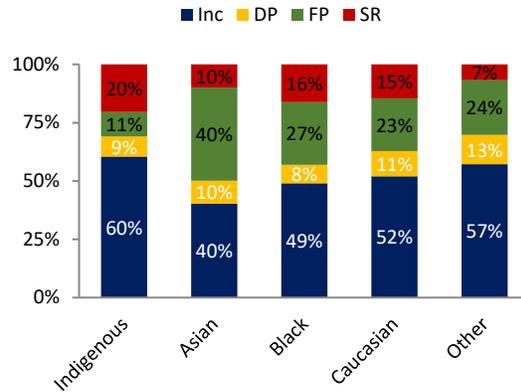


Figure 10. Custody and Community Supervision Status of the Federal Offender Population (Non-Violent Offence) by Race Group (%)



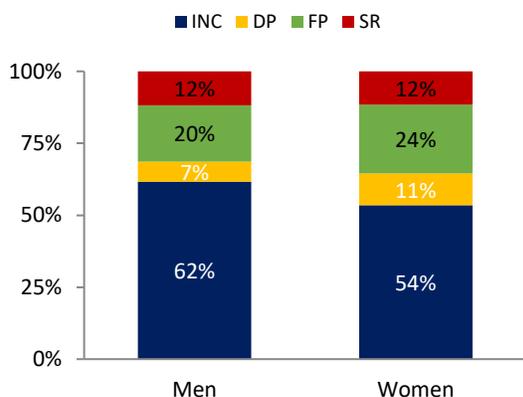
On April 9, 2023:

- Amongst offenders serving sentences for violent offences:
 - ‘Other’ race group offenders were the most likely to be incarcerated (69%);
 - Asian offenders were the most likely to be on day parole (9%);
 - Caucasian offenders were the most likely to be on full parole (26%);
 - Indigenous offenders were the most likely to be on statutory release (14%).
- Amongst offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences:
 - Indigenous offenders were the most likely to be incarcerated (60%) and on statutory release (20%);
 - ‘Other’ race group offenders were the most likely to be on day parole (13%);
 - Asian offenders were the most likely to be on full parole (40%).



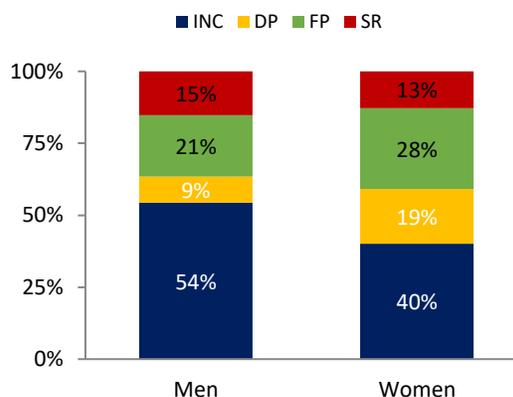
Gender Profile

Figure 11. Custody and Community Supervision Status of the Federal Offender Population (Violent Offence) by Gender (%)



Note: As of April 9, 2023, there were 17 offenders serving sentences for violent offences who identified as another gender.

Figure 12. Custody and Community Supervision Status of the Federal Offender Population (Non-Violent Offence) by Gender (%)



Note: As of April 9, 2023, there were four (4) offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences who identified as another gender.

On April 9, 2023:

- Men offenders were serving sentences for violent offences at a higher rate than women offenders (77% vs. 62%)⁶.
- Amongst offenders serving sentences for violent offences:
 - men were the most likely to be incarcerated (62%).
 - women were the most likely to be on day parole (11%) and full parole (24%).
 - both men and women shared the same proportion on statutory release (12%).
- Amongst offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences:
 - men were the most likely to be incarcerated (54%) and on statutory release (15%).
 - women were the most likely to be on day parole (19%) and full parole (28%).

⁶ See table 20 for five fiscal year breakdown by gender.

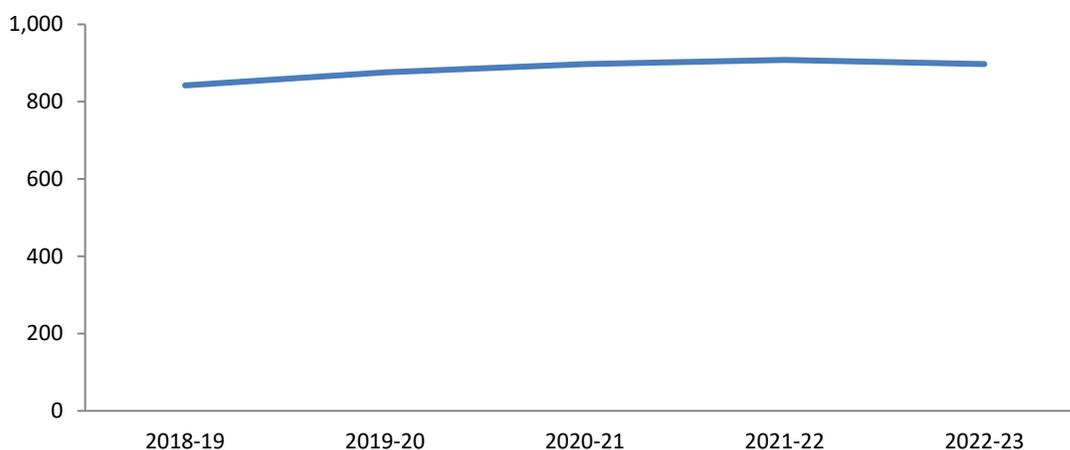


Dangerous Offender Designation

The Dangerous Offender provisions of the *Criminal Code* are intended to protect all Canadians from the most dangerous offenders serving sentences for violent or sexual 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 met⁷.

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 convicted⁸.

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



In 2022-23, the federal offender population with a dangerous offender (DO) designation decreased for the first time in the last five fiscal years to 897 (-1.2%); however, it reached the highest proportion of the offender population (4.1%).

- On April 9, 2023:
 - 715 offenders who had a DO designation were still incarcerated; 25 were on day parole, 41 were on full parole, 13 were on statutory release, and 103 were on long-term supervision for a total of 182 offenders with a DO designation in the community.
 - 91% of federal offenders with a DO designation were those sentenced for violent offences and 9% were those sentenced for non-violent offences.

⁷ *Criminal Code*, 1985, c. C-46, s. 753 (1.1).

⁸ *Criminal Code*, 1985, c. C-46, s. 753 (4)(a) (b) (c).



- 51.6% of federal offenders with a DO designation were Caucasian, followed by Indigenous (35.5%), Black (8.5%), 'Other' race group (3.1%), and Asian (1.3%).
- men represented 96.9% and women represented 2.8% of the federal offender population with a DO designation in 2022-23. The number of men with a DO designation dropped by 30 (-3%) from the previous fiscal year and the number of women with a DO designation grew significantly, going from 9 to 25.
- men offenders with a DO designation were more likely to be serving sentences for violent offences (91%) than non-violent (9%) offences. Women offenders with a DO designation were also more likely to be serving sentences for violent offences (88%) than non-violent (12%) offences.
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, on April 9, 2023:
 - the federal offender population with a DO designation increased in the Atlantic (+8.9%), Ontario (+0.3%), and Pacific (+2.3%) regions, and decreased in the Quebec (-2.6%) and Prairie (-10.1%) regions.
 - the Board rendered 890 decisions for offenders that had a DO designation, a 6% increase.



Table 1. Federal Offender Population

Fiscal Year	Incarcerated		Conditional Release		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	% change
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
2021-22	12,030	56.4	9,309	43.6	21,339	-3.1
2022-23	12,564	57.9	9,151	42.1	21,715	1.8

Note: Excluded as of April 9, 2023, were: escapees (114), those on bail (264), and UAL (485).

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

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2021-22	1,909	8.9	4,481	21.0	6,346	29.7	5,666	26.6	2,937	13.8	21,339
2022-23	1,985	9.1	4,731	21.8	6,417	29.6	5,665	26.1	2,917	13.4	21,715

Note: Excluded as of April 9, 2023, were: escapees (Atlantic (2), Quebec (20), Ontario (48), Prairies (15) and Pacific (29)), those on bail (Atlantic (11), Quebec (54), Ontario (148), Prairies (37) and Pacific (14)), and UAL (Atlantic (26), Quebec (93), Ontario (116), Prairies (190) and Pacific (60)).

Table 3. Federal Incarcerated Population by Region

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2021-22	1,053	8.8	2,479	20.6	3,463	28.8	3,505	29.1	1,530	12.7	12,030
2022-23	1,170	9.3	2,676	21.3	3,630	28.9	3,517	28.0	1,571	12.5	12,564

Table 4. Federal Incarcerated Population by Race Group

Fiscal Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2021-22	3,783	31.4	511	4.2	1,162	9.7	5,671	47.1	903	7.5	12,030
2022-23	3,930	31.3	570	4.5	1,185	9.4	6,022	47.9	857	6.8	12,564



Table 5. Federal Incarcerated Population by Gender

Fiscal Year	Men		Women		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
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	12,136*
2021-22	11,464	95.3	566	4.7	12,030
2022-23	11,889	94.6	658	5.2	12,564*

*Includes offenders who identified as another gender.

Note: As of April 9, 2023, there were 17 federal incarcerated offenders who identified as another gender.

Table 6. Federal Conditional Release Population

Fiscal Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Long-term Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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	463	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
2021-22	1,500	16.1	4,394	47.2	2,874	30.9	534	5.7	9,309
2022-23	1,660	18.1	4,305	47.0	2,669	29.2	510	5.6	9,151

Note 1: As of April 9, 2023, excluded UAL from supervision were 89 DP (5.1% of total DPs), 107 FP (2.4% of total FPs), 277 SR (9.4% of total SRs) and 12 LTS (2.3% of total LTSs).

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

Table 7. Federal Conditional Release Population by Region

Fiscal Year	Supervision Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2021-22	Day parole	140	291	445	330	294	1,500
	Full parole	466	999	1,413	877	639	4,394
	Statutory Release	232	537	856	873	376	2,874
	Long-term supervision	18	174	169	81	92	534
	Total	856	2,002*	2,883	2,161	1,407*	9,309
2022-23	Day parole	145	346	434	398	337	1,660
	Full parole	457	1,034	1,354	849	611	4,305
	Statutory Release	200	498	848	817	306	2,669
	Long-term supervision	13	176	151	84	86	510
	Total	815	2,055*	2,787	2,148	1,346*	9,151

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

Note: Excluded as of April 9, 2023, were UAL (Atlantic (26), Quebec (93), Ontario (116), Prairies (190) and Pacific (60)).



Table 8. Federal Conditional Release Population by Race Group

Fiscal Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2021-22	2,002	21.5	550	5.9	855	9.2	5,390	57.9	512	5.5	9,309
2022-23	2,093	22.9	537	5.9	831	9.1	5,207	56.9	483	5.3	9,151

Table 9. Federal Conditional Release Population by Gender

Fiscal Year	Men		Women		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
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
2021-22	8,633	92.7	676	7.3	9,309
2022-23	8,431	92.1	716	7.8	9,151*

*Includes offenders who identified as another gender.

Note: As of April 9, 2023, there were four (4) federal offenders on conditional release who identified as another gender.

Table 10. Federal Incarcerated Population by Region and Race Group as of April 9, 2023

Region	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Atlantic	221	6	14	2	91	8	793	13	51	6
Quebec	414	11	80	14	245	21	1,758	29	179	21
Ontario	726	18	237	42	641	54	1,710	28	316	37
Prairie	1,967	50	119	21	125	11	1,085	18	221	26
Pacific	602	15	120	21	83	7	676	11	90	11
Canada	3,930	100	570	100	1,185	100	6,022	100	857	100

Table 11. Federal Incarcerated Population by Gender and Race Group as of April 9, 2023 (%)

Gender	Region	Indigenous	Asian	Black	Caucasian	Other
Men	Atlantic	6	3	8	13	5
	Quebec	11	14	21	30	21
	Ontario	18	41	54	28	37
	Prairie	50	21	11	18	26
	Pacific	15	22	7	11	11
	Canada (#)	3,628	552	1,159	5,731	819
Women	Atlantic	6	-	13	16	16
	Quebec	7	17	13	23	26
	Ontario	21	56	71	36	32
	Prairie	51	22	4	14	18
	Pacific	15	6	-	11	8
	Canada (#)	295	18	24	283	38

Note: As of April 9, 2023, there were 17 federal incarcerated offenders who identified as another gender.

Table 12. Federal Conditional Release Population by Region and Race Group as of April 9, 2023

Region	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Atlantic	131	6	6	1	49	6	608	12	21	4
Quebec	210	10	41	8	123	15	1,561	30	120	25
Ontario	386	18	271	50	522	63	1,432	28	176	36
Prairie	944	45	88	16	96	12	908	17	112	23
Pacific	422	20	131	24	41	5	698	13	54	11
Canada	2,093	100	537	100	831	100	5,207	100	483	100



Table 13. Federal Conditional Release Population by Gender and Race Group as of April 9, 2023 (%)

Gender	Region	Indigenous	Asian	Black	Caucasian	Other
Men	Atlantic	6	1	6	11	4
	Quebec	11	8	15	31	23
	Ontario	18	50	62	27	37
	Prairie	44	17	12	17	24
	Pacific	21	25	5	13	11
	Canada (#)	1,830	506	781	4,867	447
Women	Atlantic	6	-	6	16	11
	Quebec	3	10	12	20	42
	Ontario	21	57	70	28	28
	Prairie	54	13	8	20	11
	Pacific	16	20	4	17	8
	Canada (#)	263	30	50	337	36

Note: As of April 9, 2023, there were four (4) federal offenders on conditional release who identified as another gender.

Table 14. Total Federal Offender Population by Region and Race Group as of April 9, 2023

Region	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Atlantic	352	6	20	2	140	7	1,401	12	72	5
Quebec	624	10	121	11	368	18	3,319	30	299	22
Ontario	1,112	18	508	46	1,163	58	3,142	28	492	37
Prairie	2,911	48	207	19	221	11	1,993	18	333	25
Pacific	1,024	17	251	23	124	6	1,374	12	144	11
Canada	6,023	100	1,107	100	2,016	100	11,229	100	1,340	100

Table 15. Provincial Conditional Release Population by Region

Fiscal Year	Supervision Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2021-22	Day parole	6	-	-	3	31	40
	Full parole	22	-	-	3	17	42
	Long-term supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	28	-	-	6	48	82
2022-23	Day parole	4	-	-	1	25	30
	Full parole	10	-	-	2	23	35
	Long-term supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	14	-	-	3	48	65

Note: Excluded as of April 9, 2023, were: UAL (Atlantic (1), Prairies (2) 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 16. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population by Region (%)

Region	Fiscal Year	Violent	Non-Violent
Atlantic	2018-19	68	32
	2019-20	70	30
	2020-21	73	27
	2021-22	77	23
	2022-23	75	25
Quebec	2018-19	71	29
	2019-20	75	30
	2020-21	77	23
	2021-22	79	21
	2022-23	79	21
Ontario	2018-19	68	32
	2019-20	69	31
	2020-21	70	30
	2021-22	72	28
	2022-23	71	29
Prairies	2018-19	68	32
	2019-20	69	31
	2020-21	70	30
	2021-22	73	27
	2022-23	75	20
Pacific	2018-19	80	20
	2019-20	81	19
	2020-21	83	17
	2021-22	84	16
	2022-23	85	15

Table 17. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Population by Region in 2022-23 (%)

Region	Offender Population	Violent	Non-Violent
Atlantic	Incarcerated	76	24
	Conditional release	73	27
Quebec	Incarcerated	81	19
	Conditional release	78	22
Ontario	Incarcerated	74	26
	Conditional release	68	32
Prairies	Incarcerated	78	22
	Conditional release	70	30
Pacific	Incarcerated	86	14
	Conditional release	83	17

Table 18. Offence Profile of the Federal Conditional Release Population (%)

Supervision Type	Fiscal Year	Violent	Non-Violent
Day Parole	2018-19	60	40
	2019-20	62	38
	2020-21	69	31
	2021-22	67	33
	2022-23	69	31
Full Parole	2018-19	63	37
	2019-20	65	35
	2020-21	67	33
	2021-22	71	29
	2022-23	74	26
Statutory Release	2018-19	66	34
	2019-20	66	34
	2020-21	66	34
	2021-22	71	29



	2022-23	71	29
Long-Term Supervision	2018-19	98	2
	2019-20	97	3
	2020-21	95	5
	2021-22	94	6
	2022-23	94	6

Table 19. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population by Race Group (%)

Race Group	Fiscal Year	Violent	Non-Violent
Indigenous	2018-19	79	21
	2019-20	79	21
	2020-21	80	20
	2021-22	81	19
	2022-23	82	18
Asian	2018-19	54	46
	2019-20	55	45
	2020-21	57	43
	2021-22	60	40
	2022-23	62	38
Black	2018-19	70	30
	2019-20	69	31
	2020-21	71	29
	2021-22	71	29
	2022-23	71	29
Caucasian	2018-19	70	30
	2019-20	72	28
	2020-21	74	26
	2021-22	76	24
	2022-23	76	24
Other	2018-19	61	39
	2019-20	65	35
	2020-21	65	35
	2021-22	69	31
	2022-23	70	30

Table 20. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population by Gender (%)

Gender	Fiscal Year	Violent	Non-Violent
Men	2018-19	72	28
	2019-20	73	27
	2020-21	75	25
	2021-22	77	23
	2022-23	77	23
Women	2018-19	53	47
	2019-20	53	47
	2020-21	55	45
	2021-22	59	41
	2022-23	62	38

Note: As of April 9, 2023, there were 17 offenders who identified as another gender serving a sentence for violent offence and 4 serving a sentence for non-violent offence.

Dangerous Offender Designation

Table 21. Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation

Fiscal Year	Incarcerated		Conditional Release		Total	% of Total Offender Population
	#	%	#	%		
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	4.1
2021-22	735	80.9	173	19.1	908	4.3
2022-23	715	79.7	182	20.3	897	4.1

Note: Excluded as of April 9, 2023 were: escapees (4) and UAL (3).

Table 22. Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation by Region

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2021-22	45	5.0	152	16.7	329	36.2	168	18.5	214	23.6	908
2022-23	49	5.5	148	16.5	330	36.8	151	16.8	219	24.4	897

Note: Excluded as of April 9, 2023 were: escapees (Quebec (1), Ontario (1) and Pacific (2)) and UAL (Prairie (1) and Pacific (2)).

Table 23. Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation by Race Group

Fiscal Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2021-22	320	35.2	12	1.3	80	8.8	470	51.8	26	2.9	908
2022-23	318	35.5	12	1.3	76	8.5	463	51.6	28	3.1	897

Table 24. Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation by Gender

Fiscal Year	Men		Women		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2018-19	832	98.8	10	1.2	842
2019-20	866	99.0	9	1.0	876*
2020-21	889	99.2	7	0.8	897*
2021-22	899	99.0	9	1.0	908
2022-23	869	96.9	25	2.8	897*

*Includes offenders who identified as another gender.

Note: As of April 9, 2023, there were three offenders who identified as another gender.

Table 25. Federal Conditional Release Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation

Fiscal Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Long-Term Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2021-22	25	14.5	35	20.2	15	8.7	98	56.6	173
2022-23	25	13.7	41	22.5	13	7.1	103	56.6	182

Note: As of April 9, 2023, excluded UAL from supervision were two offenders on full parole and one offender on long-term supervision.

Table 26. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation (%)

Fiscal Year	Offender Population	Violent	Non-Violent
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
2021-22	Incarcerated	90	10
	Conditional release	91	9
2022-23	Incarcerated	91	9
	Conditional release	91	9



Table 27. Offence Profile of the Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation by Race Group (%)

Race Group	Fiscal Year	Violent	Non-Violent
Indigenous	2018-19	97	3
	2019-20	96	4
	2020-21	92	8
	2021-22	92	8
	2022-23	92	8
Asian	2018-19	100	-
	2019-20	100	-
	2020-21	100	-
	2021-22	100	-
	2022-23	100	-
Black	2018-19	97	3
	2019-20	96	4
	2020-21	88	12
	2021-22	88	13
	2022-23	87	13
Caucasian	2018-19	92	8
	2019-20	93	7
	2020-21	89	11
	2021-22	90	10
	2022-23	90	10
Other	2018-19	96	4
	2019-20	100	-
	2020-21	86	14
	2021-22	88	12
	2022-23	93	7

Table 28. Offence Profile of the Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation by Gender (%)

Gender	Fiscal Year	Violent	Non-Violent
Men	2018-19	94	6
	2019-20	94	6
	2020-21	90	10
	2021-22	90	10
	2022-23	91	9
Women	2018-19	100	-
	2019-20	100	-
	2020-21	86	14
	2021-22	89	11
	2022-23	88	12

Note: As of April 9, 2023, there were three offenders who identified as another gender serving a sentence for violent offence.

Table 29. Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation by Sentence Type

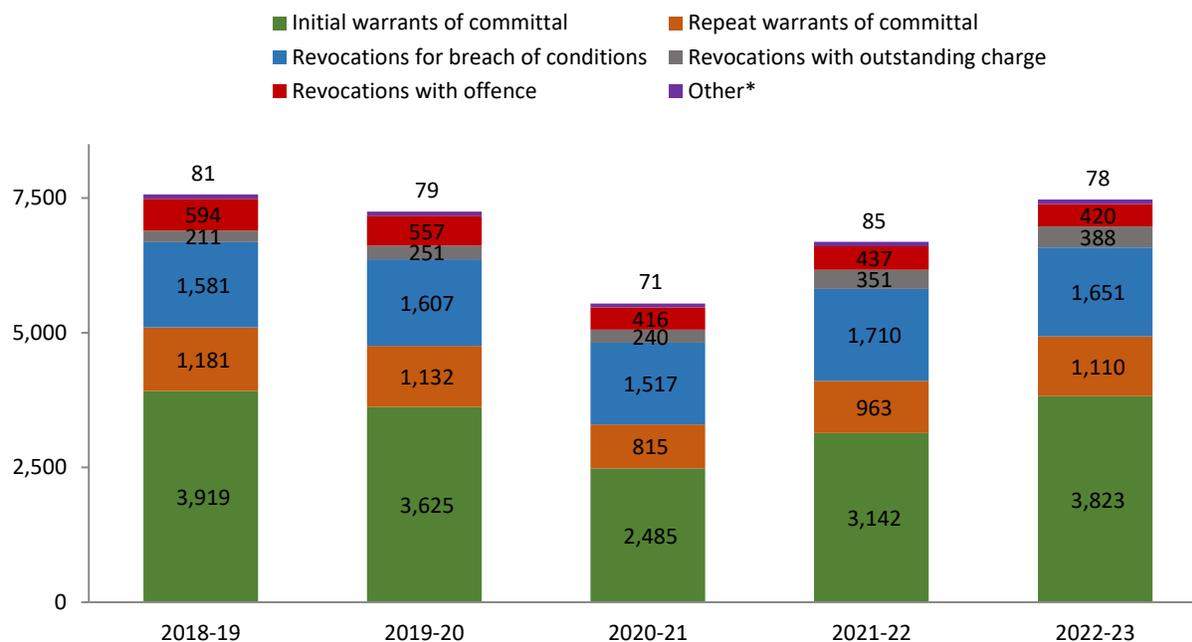
Fiscal Year	Indeterminate		Determinate	
	#	%	#	%
2018-19	676	80.3	166	19.7
2019-20	681	77.7	195	22.3
2020-21	692	77.1	205	22.9
2021-22	690	76.0	218	24.0
2022-23	691	77.0	206	23.0

Federal Admissions

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.



Figure 14. Federal Admissions



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

- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - the total number of federal admissions increased to 7,470 (+11.7%).
 - federal admissions on initial warrants of committal (first-time federal offenders) increased 21.7% (to 3,823), while federal admissions on repeat warrants of committal increased 15.3% (to 1,110).
 - federal admissions due to revocations decreased by 1.6% (to 2,459).
 - federal admissions on warrants of committal increased in every region; Atlantic (+18.3%), Quebec (+13.6%), Ontario (+41.5%), Prairie (+6.1%) and Pacific (+20.8%). Federal admissions due to revocations decreased in the Atlantic (-5.4%), Quebec (-3.4%), and Prairie (-6.1%) regions and increased in the Ontario (+2.7%) and Pacific (+23.1%) regions.
 - the proportion of offenders serving sentences for violent offences increased (+2.0%), whereas the proportion of offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences decreased (-2.0%) in federal admissions.
- Over the last five fiscal years (between 2018-19 and 2022-23):
 - The average age of a first-time federal offender admitted to custody has been relatively stable, although the proportion of offenders between 18 and 29 years old has been steadily decreasing since 2020-21. In 2022-23, most federal admissions on initial warrants of committal (first-time federal offenders) were for



- offenders between 18 to 29 years of age (32%), and offenders between 30 to 39 years of age (33%).
- All race groups were more likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal than other types of admissions.
 - Asian offenders were the most likely to be admitted on initial warrant of committal (74%), followed closely by offenders in the category 'Other' race group (73%). Indigenous offenders were the least likely to be admitted on this admission type out of the race groups (40%).
 - Indigenous (16%) and Caucasian (16%) offenders were the most likely to be admitted on repeat warrants of committal, followed closely by Black offenders (15%).
 - Indigenous offenders were the most likely to be admitted on all types of revocations (43%), followed by Caucasian offenders (34%), while Asian offenders (18%) and offenders in the 'Other' race group (19%) were the least likely.
 - Asian offenders were the most likely to be admitted for other types of admissions (2%) by 1 percentage point from the other race groups.
 - Most first-time Black offenders (53%) and first-time Indigenous offenders (45%) admitted to federal custody on initial warrants of committal over the last five fiscal years were between 18 and 29 years of age.
 - Both men (48%) and women (61%) were most likely to be admitted to federal custody on initial warrants of committal in comparison with other types of admission. Men (16%) had a higher proportion of repeat warrant of committal admissions than women (7%). Men and women offenders had similar proportions of admissions for all types of revocations.
 - When looking at the offence profile, the proportion of admissions of offenders serving sentences for violent offences has been increasing whereas the proportion of offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences has been decreasing.

Table 30. Federal Admissions to Institutions

Admission Type		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal	Initial	3,919	52	3,625	50	2,485	45	3,142	47	3,823	51
	Repeat	1,181	16	1,132	16	815	15	963	14	1,110	15
	Subtotal	5,100	67	4,757	66	3,300	60	4,105	61	4,933	66
Revocation for breach of condition	Day parole	311	4	331	5	270	5	251	4	247	3
	Full parole	125	2	118	2	129	2	114	2	95	1
	Stat. release	1,145	15	1,158	16	1,118	20	1,345	20	1,309	18
Revocation with outstanding charge	Day parole	12	<1	14	<1	15	<1	12	<1	29	<1
	Full parole	21	<1	32	<1	27	<1	36	1	38	1
	Stat. release	178	2	205	3	198	4	303	5	321	4
Revocation with offence	Day parole	68	1	58	1	44	1	40	1	37	<1
	Full parole	46	1	36	<1	39	1	35	1	19	<1
	Stat. release	480	6	463	6	333	6	362	5	364	5
	Subtotal	2,386	32	2,415	33	2,172	39	2,498	37	2,459	33
Other	Termination	2	<1	2	<1	5	<1	1	<1	-	0



Transfer from foreign countries	14	<1	15	<1	11	<1	13	<1	13	<1
'Other'	65	1	62	1	55	1	71	1	65	1
Subtotal	81	1	79	1	71	1	85	1	78	1
Total admissions	7,567		7,251		5,544		6,688		7,470	
Total offenders	7,419		7,108		5,411		6,388		7,163	

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 1: 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 fiscal year.

Note 2: In 2021-22, there was one (1) Warrant of Committal with an outstanding charge.

Table 31. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Region

Region	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	W. of C.	Rev.								
Atlantic	513	300	492	263	358	238	388	279	459	264
Quebec	974	405	790	428	645	434	890	471	1,011	455
Ontario	1,476	415	1,478	452	760	423	1,207	518	1,708	532
Prairies	1,770	1,046	1,667	1,044	1,345	825	1,381	1,048	1,465	984
Pacific	367	220	330	228	193	252	240	182	290	224
Canada	5,100	2,386	4,757	2,415	3,301	2,172	4,106	2,498	4,933	2,459

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

Table 32. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Race Group (between 2018-19 and 2022-23)

Admission Type	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (Initial)	4,572	40	988	74	1,554	58	8,362	49	1,518	73
Warrant of committal (Repeat)	1,801	16	82	6	405	15	2,774	16	139	7
Revocation for breach of condition	3,001	26	173	13	484	18	4,121	24	287	14
Revocation with outstanding charge	627	5	35	3	126	5	603	4	50	2
Revocation with offence	1,251	11	31	2	88	3	989	6	65	3
Other*	156	1	30	2	25	1	156	1	27	1
Total	11,408		1,339		2,682		17,005		2,086	

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

Table 33. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Gender (between 2018-19 and 2022-23)

Admission Type	Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (Initial)	15,433	48	1,552	61
Warrant of committal (Repeat)	5,006	16	190	7
Revocation for breach of condition	7,496	23	566	22
Revocation with outstanding charge	1,373	4	68	3
Revocation with offence	2,265	7	159	6
Other*	370	1	24	1
Total	31,943		2,559	

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

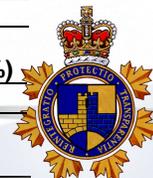
Note: Between 2018-19 and 2022-23, there were 18 admissions to institutions of offenders who identified as another gender.

Table 34. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Offence Type

Offence Type	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Violent	4,342	57	4,357	60	3,534	64	4,373	65	5,025	67
Non-Violent	3,225	43	2,894	40	2,010	36	2,316	35	2,445	33
Total	7,567		7,251		5,544		6,689		7,470	

Table 35. Proportions of Admissions by Offence Type for Warrants of Committal and due to Revocations (%)

Offence Type	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
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	W.C.	Rev.								
Violent	56	61	59	62	63	64	65	65	66	70
Non-Violent	44	39	41	38	37	36	35	35	34	30
Total (#)	5,100	2,386	4,757	2,415	3,300	2,172	4,106	2,498	4,933	2,459

Table 36. Age at Admission on Initial Warrants of Committal

Age Group	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	-	0	1	<1	-	0	-	0	1	<1
18-29	1,491	38	1,379	38	976	39	1,070	34	1,210	32
30-39	1,243	32	1,151	32	786	32	1,020	32	1,258	33
40-49	654	17	537	15	385	15	571	18	692	18
50-59	335	9	334	9	199	8	262	8	360	9
60-69	131	3	149	4	95	4	147	5	198	5
70-79	56	1	63	2	39	2	64	2	89	2
Over 80	9	<1	11	<1	5	<1	8	<1	15	<1
Total	3,919		3,625		2,485		3,142		3,823	

Table 37. Average Age at Admission on Initial Warrants of Committal by Race Group (between 2018-19 and 2022-23)

Age Group	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	2	<1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
18-29	2,073	45	393	40	819	53	2,317	28	524	35
30-39	1,556	34	304	31	437	28	2,671	32	490	32
40-49	609	13	168	17	179	12	1,637	20	246	16
50-59	226	5	68	7	80	5	964	12	152	10
60-69	86	2	41	4	31	2	491	6	71	5
70-79	17	<1	12	1	7	<1	245	3	30	2
Over 80	3	<1	2	<1	1	<1	37	<1	5	<1
Total	4,572		988		1,554		8,362		1,518	

Federal Releases

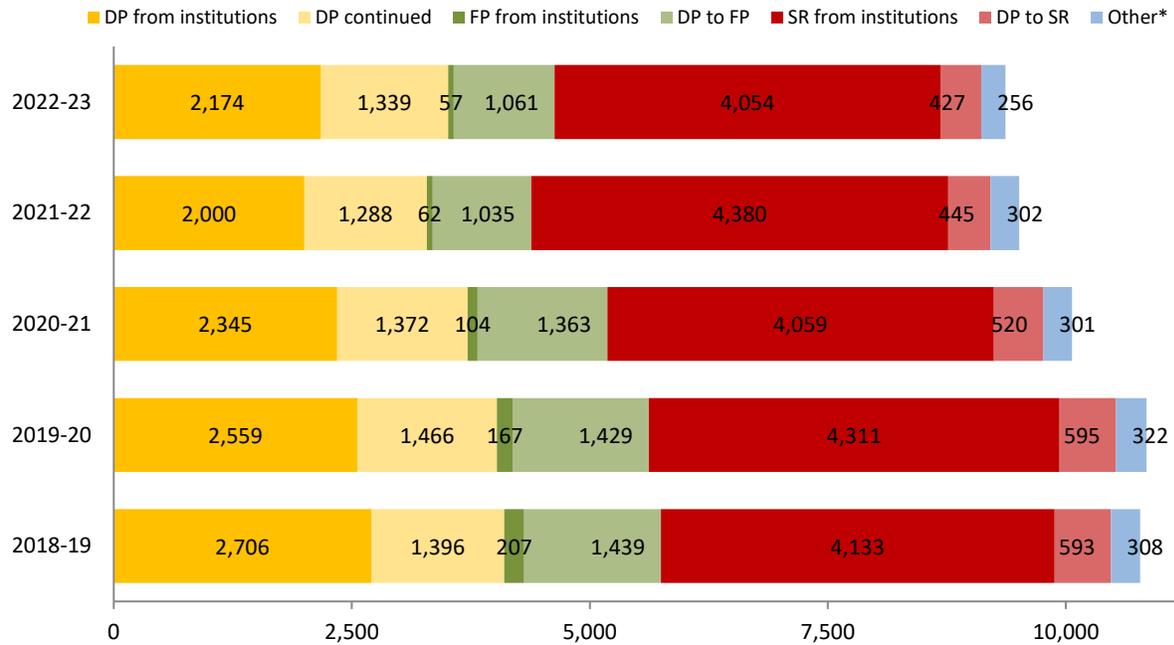
This section discusses federal releases of offenders directly from institutions and transitions⁹ of offenders to subsequent federal supervision periods.

In this section, federal releases and transitions to subsequent supervision periods are discussed together to demonstrate how the Board uses discretionary release to facilitate the gradual reintegration of offenders into society.

⁹ See the definition section for a breakdown of the federal release types. Note that the term 'transition' encompasses transitions from one parole to the other, and continuation of parole.



Figure 15. Federal Releases from Institutions and Transitions to Subsequent Federal Supervision Periods



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

- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - Federal releases directly from institutions decreased 3.0% (from 6,704 to 6,500).
 - By region, federal releases directly from institutions decreased in the Atlantic (-13.3%), Ontario (-6.3%), Prairie (-1.9%), and Pacific (-6.0%) regions and increased in the Quebec (+7.2%) region. In the Quebec region, direct releases from institutions to day parole increased by 31%.
 - Transitions to subsequent federal supervision periods increased 2.1% (from 2,808 to 2,868).
 - By region, transitions to subsequent federal supervision period types decreased in the Atlantic (-7.2%) and Pacific (-3.9%) regions, while an increase was



reported in the Quebec (+12.8%), and Prairie (+4.3%), regions. The Ontario region remained stable (+0.1%).

- 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%.
- In the last five fiscal years:
 - Women (32%) were released from institutions to day parole at a higher rate than men (23%). The same trend was observed for transitions to day parole continued, day parole to full parole and day parole to statutory release.
 - Indigenous offenders (17%) were released from institutions on day parole at the lowest rate, followed by Black offenders (25%).

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

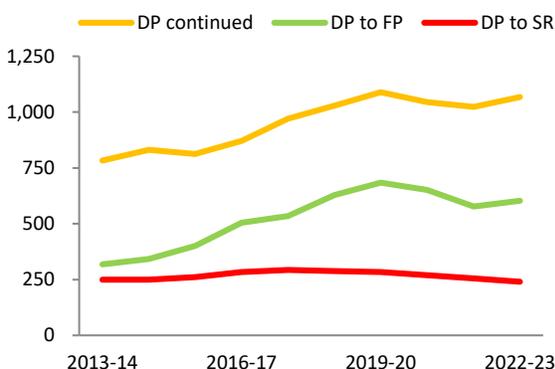
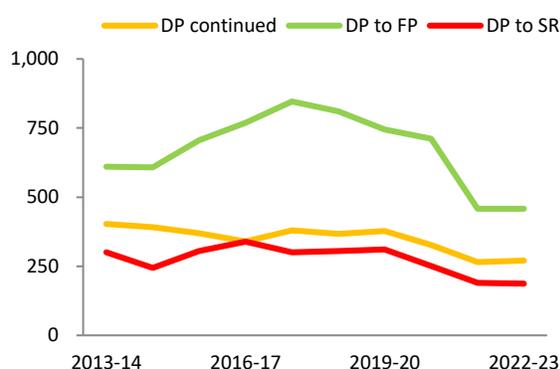


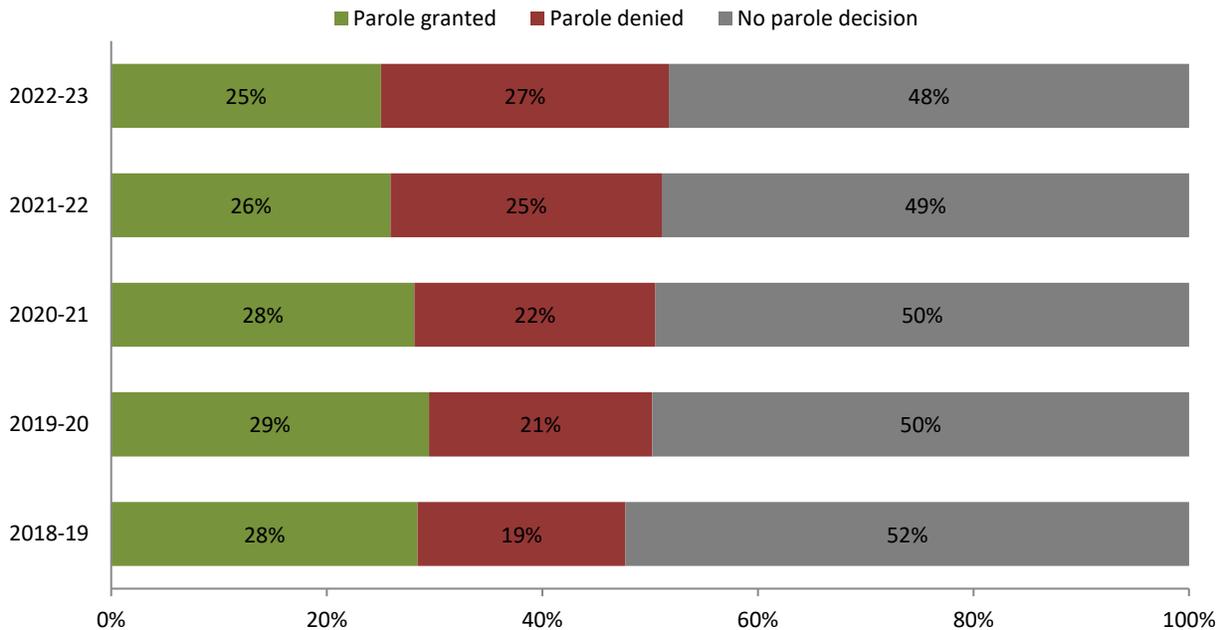
Figure 17. Transitions from Federal Supervision Periods (Non-Violent Offenders)



- In the last five fiscal years:
 - offenders serving sentences for violent offences were more likely to continue their day parole supervision than offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences.
 - offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences were more likely to transition from day parole to full parole than offenders serving a sentence for violent offences.
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - the number of day parole supervision periods that were continued increased 4%.
 - transitions from day parole to full parole increased 2.5%.
 - transitions from day parole to statutory release decreased 4%.

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



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

- In the last five fiscal years:
 - there was a decrease in the proportion of releases on statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed (from 28% in 2018-19 to 25% in 2022-23).
 - there was an increase in the proportion of releases on statutory release where parole was previously denied (from 19% in 2018-19 to 27% in 2022-23).
 - there was a decrease in the proportion of releases on statutory release where there was no prior decision (from 52% in 2018-19 to 48% in 2022-23).
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - the proportion of releases on statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed decreased 1%.
 - the proportion of releases on statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed decreased for the Ontario and Pacific regions and increased for all other regions.

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

- Over the last five fiscal year, most federal releases at warrant expiry, as well as releases on long-term supervision at warrant expiry occurred without any prior parole decisions for an average of 84%.



- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23, the proportion of federal releases at warrant expiry, as well as releases on long-term supervision at warrant expiry without a prior parole decision decreased slightly to 82% (-1%).

In conclusion, in 2022-23, a total of 5,870 federal offenders were released from institutions and 2,226 federal offenders transitioned from one supervision period to another.

Table 38. Federal Releases and Transitions

Release/ Transition Type	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
DP from institutions	2,706	25	2,559	24	2,345	23	2,000	21	2,174	23
DP continued	1,396	13	1,466	14	1,372	14	1,288	14	1,339	14
All day parole	4,102	38	4,025	37	3,717	37	3,288	35	3,513	38
FP from institutions	207	2	167	2	104	1	62	1	57	1
DP to FP	1,439	13	1,429	13	1,363	14	1,035	11	1,061	11
All full parole	1,646	15	1,596	15	1,467	15	1,097	12	1,118	12
SR from institutions	4,133	38	4,311	40	4,059	40	4,380	46	4,054	43
DP to SR	593	5	595	5	520	5	445	5	427	5
All statutory release	4,726	44	4,906	45	4,579	45	4,825	51	4,481	48
WED from institutions	123	1	101	1	94	1	98	1	89	1
WED to LTSO	43	<1	46	<1	36	<1	35	<1	25	<1
Transitions to LTSO	26	<1	34	<1	29	<1	40	<1	41	<1
All LTSO	69	1	80	1	65	1	75	1	66	1
Other*	116	1	141	1	142	1	129	1	101	1
Releases from institutions	7,328	68	7,325	68	6,780	67	6,704	70	6,500	69
Transitions	3,454	32	3,524	32	3,284	33	2,808	30	2,868	31
Offenders released from institutions	6,868		6,817		6,328		6,011		5,870	
Offenders who transitioned from one supervision period to another or to LTSO	2,773		2,836		2,678		2,208		2,266	

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

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

Table 39. Federal Releases from Institution by Region

Release Type	Region	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Day parole	Atlantic	399	368	318	278	252
	Quebec	634	573	428	362	478
	Ontario	639	632	667	607	574
	Prairies	706	700	653	554	641
	Pacific	328	286	279	199	229
	Canada	2,706	2,559	2,345	2,000	2,174
Full parole	Atlantic	12	15	18	5	9
	Quebec	22	15	10	5	8
	Ontario	55	52	35	30	18
	Prairies	99	71	24	8	14
	Pacific	19	14	17	14	8
	Canada	207	167	104	62	57
Statutory release	Atlantic	434	411	376	452	379
	Quebec	844	826	795	816	785
	Ontario	821	923	983	1,044	989
	Prairies	1,589	1,694	1,507	1,691	1,577
	Pacific	445	457	398	377	324
	Canada	4,133	4,311	4,059	4,380	4,054
Warrant expiry date	Atlantic	12	6	4	8	4
	Quebec	24	20	18	19	22



	Ontario	18	20	19	20	16
	Prairies	40	35	33	38	28
	Pacific	29	20	20	13	19
	Canada	123	101	94	98	89
Warrant expiry date to long-term supervision	Atlantic	2	3	1	1	1
	Quebec	15	19	9	12	13
	Ontario	11	10	12	10	3
	Prairies	12	7	7	5	6
	Pacific	3	7	7	7	2
	Canada	43	46	36	35	25
All releases from institutions	Atlantic	868	812	726	753	653
	Quebec	1,562	1,477	1,286	1,236	1,325
	Ontario	1,577	1,691	1,770	1,755	1,644
	Prairies	2,480	2,535	2,256	2,329	2,285
	Pacific	841	810	742	631	593
	Canada	7,328	7,325	6,780	6,704	6,500

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

Table 40. Transitions from Federal Supervision Periods by Region

Transition Type	Region	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Day parole continued	Atlantic	91	100	92	63	80
	Quebec	297	299	291	272	283
	Ontario	367	366	338	350	348
	Prairies	296	323	276	236	267
	Pacific	345	378	375	367	361
	Canada	1,396	1,466	1,372	1,288	1,339
Day parole to full parole	Atlantic	232	267	187	185	153
	Quebec	391	349	272	197	257
	Ontario	366	356	415	306	299
	Prairies	331	332	368	260	275
	Pacific	119	125	121	87	77
	Canada	1,439	1,429	1,363	1,035	1,061
Day parole to statutory release	Atlantic	44	41	54	44	36
	Quebec	148	159	119	85	88
	Ontario	146	142	131	139	145
	Prairies	167	172	157	117	107
	Pacific	88	81	59	60	51
	Canada	593	595	520	445	427
Transitions to long-term supervision	Atlantic	1	3	2	1	3
	Quebec	13	8	11	16	15
	Ontario	7	9	9	9	13
	Prairies	4	5	4	11	2
	Pacific	1	9	3	3	8
	Canada	26	34	29	40	41
All transitions	Atlantic	368	411	335	293	272
	Quebec	849	815	693	570	643
	Ontario	886	873	893	804	805
	Prairies	798	832	805	624	651
	Pacific	553	593	558	517	497
	Canada	3,454	3,524	3,284	2,808	2,868

Table 41. Federal Releases by Race Group (between 2018-19 and 2022-23)

Release/ Transition Type	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
DP from institutions	2,529	17	688	32	956	25	6,906	26	705	29
DP continued	1,779	12	290	13	431	11	4,090	15	271	11
DP all	4,308	30	978	45	1,387	37	10,996	41	976	40
FP from institutions	87	1	70	3	78	2	304	1	58	2
DP to FP	932	6	479	22	580	15	3,917	14	419	17
FP all	1,019	7	549	25	658	17	4,221	16	477	19



SR from institutions	8,091	56	533	25	1,506	40	9,973	37	834	34
DP to SR	684	5	92	4	182	5	1,490	6	132	5
SR all	8,775	61	625	29	1,688	44	11,463	42	966	39
WED	247	2	4	<1	44	1	198	1	12	<1
WED (to LTSO)	65	<1	2	<1	12	<1	87	<1	19	1
Transition to LTSO	52	<1	4	<1	8	<1	102	<1	4	<1
LTSO all	117	1	6	<1	20	1	189	1	23	1
Total	14,466		2,162		3,797		27,067		2,454	

Note: Excluded releases from 2018-19 to 2022-23 were 2 transfers to foreign countries, 303 deceased and 324 'other' for a total of 629.

Table 42. Federal Releases by Gender (between 2018-19 and 2022-23)

Release/ Transition Type	Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%
Day parole from institutions	10,447	23	1,335	32
Day parole continued	6,154	13	703	17
All day parole	16,601	36	2,038	49
Full parole from institutions	553	1	44	1
Day parole to full parole	5,628	12	699	17
All full parole	6,181	14	743	18
SR from institutions	19,831	43	1,099	26
Day parole to statutory release	2,314	5	266	6
All statutory release	22,145	48	1,365	33
Warrant expiry date	497	1	8	<1
Warrant expiry date to LTSO	177	<1	8	<1
Transition to LTSO	165	<1	5	<1
All long-term supervision	342	1	13	<1
Total	45,766		4,167	

Note 1: Excluded releases from 2018-19 to 2022-23 were 2 transfers to foreign countries, 303 deceased and 324 'other' for a total of 629.

Note 2: Between 2018-19 and 2022-23, there were 13 releases involving offenders who identified as another gender.

Table 43. Federal Releases and Transitions by Offence Type

Release/Transition Type	Fiscal Year	Violent		Non-Violent	
		#	%	#	%
Releases from institutions on day parole	2018-19	1,294	21	1,412	30
	2019-20	1,280	21	1,279	28
	2020-21	1,272	21	1,073	27
	2021-22	1,126	18	874	26
	2022-23	1,295	21	879	28
Day parole continued	2018-19	1,029	17	367	8
	2019-20	1,089	17	377	8
	2020-21	1,045	17	327	8
	2021-22	1,023	17	265	8
	2022-23	1,068	17	271	9
Releases from institutions on full parole	2018-19	96	2	111	2
	2019-20	85	1	82	2
	2020-21	62	1	42	1
	2021-22	30	<1	32	1
	2022-23	44	1	13	<1
Transitions from day parole to full parole	2018-19	629	10	810	17
	2019-20	684	11	745	16
	2020-21	652	11	711	18
	2021-22	577	9	458	14
	2022-23	603	10	458	15
Releases from institutions on statutory release	2018-19	2,478	41	1,655	35
	2019-20	2,595	42	1,716	37
	2020-21	2,562	42	1,497	38
	2021-22	2,965	48	1,415	43
	2022-23	2,819	45	1,235	40



Transitions from day parole to statutory release	2018-19	288	5	305	6
	2019-20	284	5	311	7
	2020-21	269	4	251	6
	2021-22	255	4	190	6
	2022-23	240	4	187	6
Releases from institutions at warrant expiry date	2018-19	105	2	18	<1
	2019-20	89	1	12	<1
	2020-21	80	1	14	<1
	2021-22	86	1	12	<1
	2022-23	85	1	4	<1
Releases from institutions to long-term supervision	2018-19	40	1	3	<1
	2019-20	42	1	4	<1
	2020-21	33	1	3	<1
	2021-22	30	<1	5	<1
	2022-23	25	<1	-	<1
Transitions to long-term supervision	2018-19	25	<1	1	<1
	2019-20	33	1	1	<1
	2020-21	25	<1	4	<1
	2021-22	39	1	1	<1
	2022-23	39	1	2	<1

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

Table 44. Proportions of Federal Releases and Transitions by Offence Type (%)

Release/ Transition Type	Offence Type	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Releases from institutions on day parole	Violent	48	50	54	56	60
	Non-Violent	52	50	46	44	40
Day parole continued	Violent	74	74	76	79	80
	Non-Violent	26	26	24	21	20
Releases from institutions on full parole	Violent	46	51	60	48	77
	Non-Violent	54	49	40	52	23
Transitions from day parole to full parole	Violent	44	48	48	56	57
	Non-Violent	56	52	52	44	43
Releases from institutions on statutory release	Violent	60	60	63	68	70
	Non-Violent	40	40	37	32	30
Transitions from day parole to statutory release	Violent	49	48	52	57	56
	Non-Violent	51	52	48	43	44
Releases from institutions at warrant expiry date	Violent	85	88	85	88	96
	Non-Violent	15	12	15	12	4
Releases from institutions to long-term supervision	Violent	93	91	92	86	100
	Non-Violent	7	9	8	14	-
Transitions to long-term supervision	Violent	96	97	86	98	95
	Non-Violent	4	3	14	3	5

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

Table 45. Federal Releases to Statutory Release in Relation to Prior Consideration for Parole Release (%)

Fiscal Year	Consideration for Parole	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	Canada
2018-19	Parole granted/directed	38	28	29	25	31	28
	Parole denied/not directed	15	26	16	19	16	19
	No prior parole decision	47	45	55	56	53	52
	Total (#)	478	992	967	1,756	533	4,726
2019-20	Parole granted/directed	40	29	29	27	31	29
	Parole denied/not directed	17	27	17	22	17	21
	No prior parole decision	44	44	54	51	52	50
	Total (#)	452	985	1,065	1,866	538	4,906
2020-21	Parole granted/directed	41	27	26	27	29	28
	Parole denied/not directed	19	30	17	23	25	22
	No prior parole decision	40	43	57	51	46	50



	Total (#)	430	914	1,114	1,664	457	4,579
2021-22	Parole granted/directed	38	26	25	23	28	26
	Parole denied/not directed	30	30	19	25	28	25
	No prior parole decision	32	44	57	52	44	49
	Total (#)	496	901	1,183	1,808	437	4,825
2022-23	Parole granted/directed	39	21	26	22	29	25
	Parole denied/not directed	27	32	24	25	29	27
	No prior parole decision	34	47	50	53	42	48
	Total (#)	415	873	1,134	1,684	375	4,481

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

Table 46. Federal Releases at Warrant Expiry in Relation to Prior Consideration for Parole Release (%)

Fiscal Year	Consideration for Parole	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	Canada
2018-19	Parole granted/directed	7	-	3	4	13	5
	Parole denied/not directed	21	23	7	6	19	14
	No prior parole decision	71	77	90	90	69	81
	Total (#)	14	39	29	52	32	166
2019-20	Parole granted/directed	-	8	3	2	4	4
	Parole denied/not directed	33	15	7	5	11	11
	No prior parole decision	67	77	90	93	85	85
	Total (#)	9	39	30	42	27	147
2020-21	Parole granted/directed	-	4	-	3	-	2
	Parole denied/not directed	-	7	6	8	19	9
	No prior parole decision	100	89	94	90	81	89
	Total (#)	5	27	31	40	27	130
2021-22	Parole granted/directed	11	3	7	7	-	5
	Parole denied/not directed	-	16	13	5	20	11
	No prior parole decision	89	81	80	88	80	83
	Total (#)	9	31	30	43	20	133
2022-23	Parole granted/directed	-	-	-	12	-	4
	Parole denied/not directed	-	23	5	9	24	15
	No prior parole decision	100	77	95	79	76	82
	Total (#)	5	35	19	34	21	114

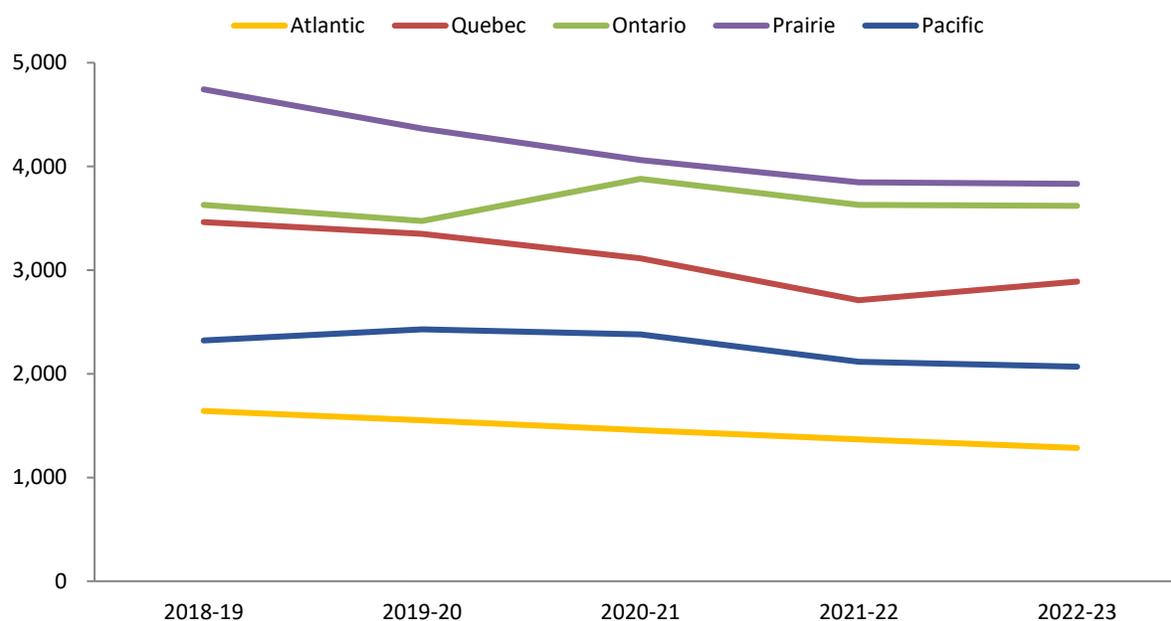
Note: Includes releases directly from institutions at warrant expiry and releases at warrant expiry to long-term supervision orders.

Reviews and Decisions

In 2022-23, the Board conducted 13,408 federal reviews and 287 provincial reviews.



Figure 19. Federal and Provincial Reviews



- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - the number of federal reviews remained stable (+0.6%)
 - the number of provincial reviews decreased (-14.8%).
 - the number of Elder and Community Assisted Hearings (EAHs/CAHs) increased 33% (from 460 to 612). Forty-six percent (46%) of all EAHs/CAHs in 2022-23 were held in the Prairie region, followed by 26% in the Pacific region.
 - federal reviews for workload¹⁰ increased to 20,007 (+3%):
 - 6,809 reviews conducted by one Board Member.
 - 6,599 reviews conducted by two Board Members.

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

NOTE

Waivers and Withdrawals

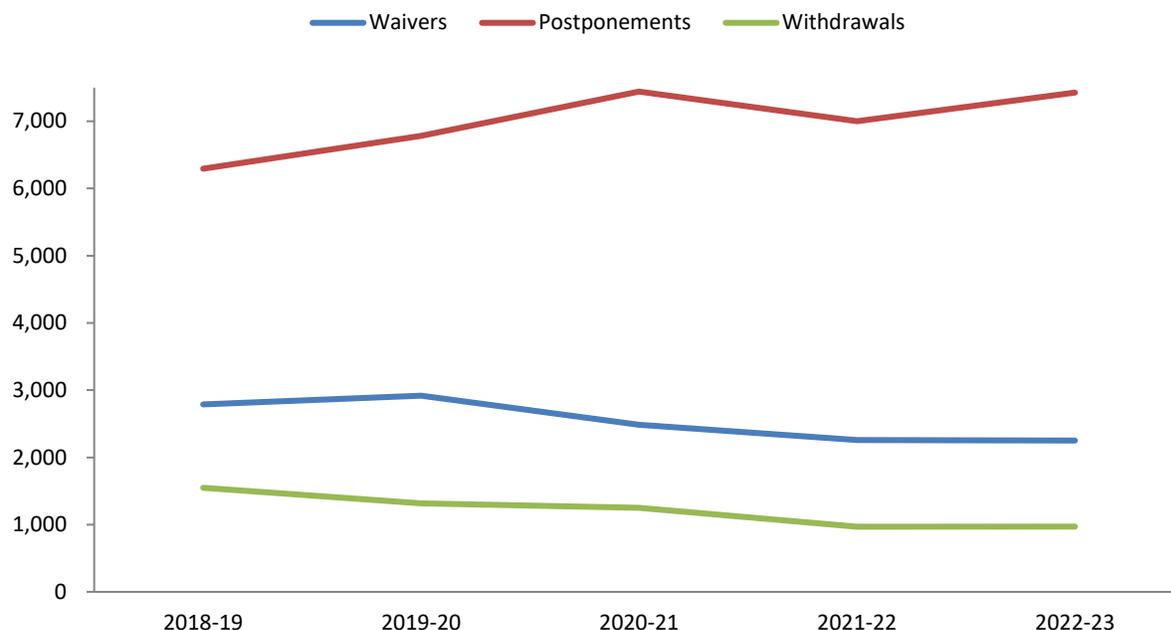
A day parole review is conducted following receipt of an application from the offender. If an offender no longer wishes to be considered for day parole, they may choose to **withdraw** the application for a day parole review. If an offender wishes to proceed with the review without attending the hearing,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

¹⁰ 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.



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.

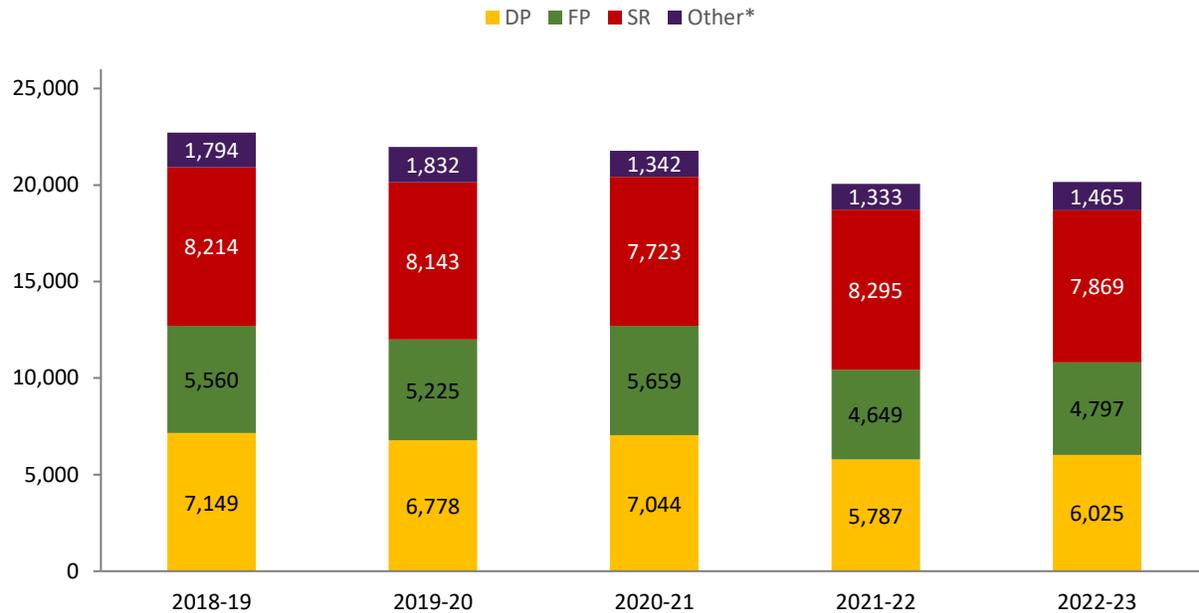
Figure 20. Federal and Provincial Decisions to Delay a Review of a Case



- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-2023:
 - More postponement decisions were rendered, whereas the number of waivers and withdrawals decisions remained stable.
 - The number of **federal** waivers decreased slightly to 2,250 (-0.3%).
 - The number of **federal** postponements increased to 7,378 (+6%).
 - The number of **federal** withdrawal applications decreased to 798 (-1.5%).
 - The number of **provincial** waivers decreased to one (-2).
 - The number of **provincial** postponements increased to 47 (+5).
 - The number of **provincial** withdrawals increased to 173 (+14).



Figure 21. Decisions Rendered by the Parole Board of Canada



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

- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - the number of PBC decisions remained stable (+0.5%), as the Board rendered 20,156 decisions and conducted 13,408 federal and provincial reviews.
 - pre-release decisions increased 2.6% (to 15,132).
 - post-release decisions decreased 5.4% (to 4,843).
 - detention decisions decreased 9.0% (to 181).
 - the Board rendered more day parole (+4.1%) and full parole (+3.2%) decisions while the number of statutory release decisions decreased 5.1%.
- In 2022-23, statutory releases¹¹ accounted for the majority of decisions (39.0%) rendered by the Board, followed by day parole (29.9%) and full parole (23.8%).

Table 47. Federal and Provincial Reviews

Jurisdiction	Region	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Federal	Atlantic	1,528	1,454	1,346	1,289	1,226
	Quebec	3,462	3,350	3,113	2,710	2,888
	Ontario	3,627	3,473	3,879	3,628	3,621
	Prairies	4,597	4,239	3,952	3,800	3,802
	Pacific	1,972	2,166	2,173	1,904	1,871
	Canada	15,186	14,682	14,463	13,331	13,408

¹¹ 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.



Provincial	Atlantic	114	99	109	78	59
	Quebec	1	-	1	-	-
	Ontario	1	1	1	1	-
	Prairies	146	125	111	47	30
	Pacific	351	263	208	211	198
	Canada	613	488	430	337	287
Canada	Atlantic	1,642	1,553	1,455	1,367	1,285
	Quebec	3,463	3,350	3,114	2,710	2,888
	Ontario	3,628	3,474	3,880	3,629	3,621
	Prairies	4,743	4,364	4,063	3,847	3,832
	Pacific	2,323	2,429	2,381	2,115	2,069
	Canada	15,799	15,170	14,893	13,668	13,695

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 48. Federal and Provincial Reviews for Workload

Region	Fiscal Year	One Board Member		Two Board Members	
		Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial
Atlantic	2018-19	702	110	826	4
	2019-20	653	98	801	1
	2020-21	616	107	730	2
	2021-22	661	77	628	1
	2022-23	602	58	624	1
Quebec	2018-19	1,751	-	1,711	1
	2019-20	1,685	-	1,665	-
	2020-21	1,583	-	1,530	1
	2021-22	1,525	-	1,185	-
	2022-23	1,449	-	1,439	-
Ontario	2018-19	1,748	-	1,879	1
	2019-20	1,690	1	1,783	-
	2020-21	1,834	1	2,045	-
	2021-22	1,847	1	1,781	-
	2022-23	1,830	-	1,791	-
Prairies	2018-19	2,404	140	2,193	6
	2019-20	2,334	120	1,905	5
	2020-21	2,068	104	1,884	7
	2021-22	2,232	45	1,568	2
	2022-23	2,123	29	1,679	1
Pacific	2018-19	929	342	1,043	9
	2019-20	972	260	1,194	3
	2020-21	953	204	1,220	4
	2021-22	884	201	1,020	10
	2022-23	805	186	1,066	12

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 49. Federal and Provincial Decisions

Jurisdiction	Region	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Federal	Atlantic	2,174	2,110	1,970	1,904	1,788
	Quebec	5,099	4,860	4,565	3,986	4,301
	Ontario	4,846	4,754	5,406	5,186	5,210
	Prairies	6,965	6,556	6,117	5,860	5,861
	Pacific	2,785	3,014	3,095	2,644	2,575
	Canada	21,869	21,294	21,153	19,580	19,735
Provincial	Atlantic	150	146	165	117	86
	Quebec	2	-	2	-	-
	Ontario	1	1	2	2	-
	Prairies	218	179	168	61	42
	Pacific	477	358	278	304	293
	Canada	848	684	615	484	421
Canada	Atlantic	2,324	2,256	2,135	2,021	1,874



Quebec	5,101	4,860	4,567	3,986	4,301
Ontario	4,847	4,755	5,408	5,188	5,210
Prairies	7,183	6,735	6,285	5,921	5,903
Pacific	3,262	3,372	3,373	2,948	2,868
Canada	22,717	21,978	21,768	20,064	20,156

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 50. Federal and Provincial Pre-Release Decisions

Jurisdiction	Region	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Federal	Atlantic	1,700	1,655	1,508	1,428	1,345
	Quebec	3,834	3,557	3,379	2,749	3,175
	Ontario	3,710	3,653	4,169	3,885	3,921
	Prairies	5,516	5,065	4,792	4,350	4,429
	Pacific	2,082	2,272	2,333	1,887	1,882
	Canada	16,842	16,202	16,181	14,299	14,752
Provincial	Atlantic	132	141	142	112	76
	Quebec	2	-	2	-	-
	Ontario	1	1	2	1	-
	Prairies	207	169	156	51	38
	Pacific	425	331	248	283	266
	Canada	767	642	550	447	380
Canada	Atlantic	1,832	1,796	1,650	1,540	1,421
	Quebec	3,836	3,557	3,381	2,749	3,175
	Ontario	3,711	3,654	4,171	3,886	3,921
	Prairies	5,723	5,234	4,948	4,401	4,467
	Pacific	2,507	2,603	2,581	2,170	2,148
	Canada	17,609	16,844	16,731	14,746	15,132

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 51. Federal and Provincial Post-Release Decisions

Jurisdiction	Region	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Federal	Atlantic	459	441	445	466	428
	Quebec	1,233	1,262	1,159	1,204	1,090
	Ontario	1,108	1,072	1,199	1,266	1,253
	Prairies	1,395	1,433	1,259	1,434	1,376
	Pacific	676	694	723	712	655
	Canada	4,871	4,902	4,785	5,082	4,802
Provincial	Atlantic	18	5	23	5	10
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
	Ontario	-	-	-	1	-
	Prairies	11	10	12	10	4
	Pacific	52	27	30	21	27
	Canada	81	42	65	37	41
Canada	Atlantic	477	446	468	471	438
	Quebec	1,233	1,262	1,159	1,204	1,090
	Ontario	1,108	1,072	1,199	1,267	1,253
	Prairies	1,406	1,443	1,271	1,444	1,380
	Pacific	728	721	753	733	682
	Canada	4,952	4,944	4,850	5,119	4,843

Table 52. Detention Decisions

Region	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Atlantic	15	14	17	10	15
Quebec	32	41	27	33	36
Ontario	28	29	38	35	36
Prairies	54	58	66	76	56
Pacific	27	48	39	45	38
Canada	156	190	187	199	181



Table 53. Federal Culturally Responsive Hearings (Community Assisted and Elder Assisted Hearings)

Type of Hearing	Fiscal Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	Canada
Community Assisted	2018-19	4	-	-	1	3	8
	2019-20	4	-	-	2	2	8
	2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	0
	2021-22	-	-	-	1	-	1
	2022-23	4	-	-	2	-	6
	Total	12	0	0	6	5	23
Elder Assisted	2018-19	27	77	97	382	128	711
	2019-20	23	81	77	378	178	737
	2020-21	18	36	6	7	8	75
	2021-22	18	55	52	202	132	459
	2022-23	48	68	49	281	160	606
	Total	134	317	281	1,250	606	2,588

Note 1: In FY 2018-19, there was 1 EAH for a provincial offender in the Pacific Region, and in FY 2019-20, there were two EAHs for provincial offenders (1 in the Pacific region and 1 in the Prairie region).

Note 2: In FY 2022-23, 18 culturally responsive hearings were conducted for Black federal offenders as part of a pilot project based out of the PBC's Atlantic region.

Table 54. Federal and Provincial Decisions to Delay a Review of a Case

Region	Fiscal Year	Waived		Postponed		Withdrawn		Rescheduled	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Atlantic	2018-19	295	2	557	17	119	127	21	-
	2019-20	294	-	757	21	135	87	38	-
	2020-21	239	1	972	17	117	57	51	15
	2021-22	201	-	816	18	112	71	66	2
	2022-23	235	-	855	23	97	80	45	1
Quebec	2018-19	388	-	1,372	1	158	-	39	-
	2019-20	381	1	1,424	-	120	-	30	-
	2020-21	299	-	1,237	2	111	-	71	-
	2021-22	325	-	1,276	-	122	-	40	-
	2022-23	323	-	1,497	-	127	-	18	-
Ontario	2018-19	892	3	1,540	1	302	4	305	9
	2019-20	1,055	-	1,352	-	277	-	331	1
	2020-21	882	1	1,885	-	320	-	410	1
	2021-22	765	1	2,086	-	270	-	321	5
	2022-23	818	-	2,564	2	297	-	283	3
Prairies	2018-19	825	1	1,873	31	304	195	786	87
	2019-20	851	-	2,375	49	263	190	319	73
	2020-21	796	3	2,337	28	292	125	134	46
	2021-22	744	1	1,804	12	212	41	227	6
	2022-23	691	-	1,523	7	201	48	844	-
Pacific	2018-19	383	-	883	19	208	131	295	14
	2019-20	335	1	790	14	162	81	206	-
	2020-21	265	1	953	10	163	64	187	4
	2021-22	222	1	975	12	94	47	139	22
	2022-23	183	1	939	15	76	45	110	14
Canada	2018-19	2,783	6	6,225	69	1,091	457	1,446	110
	2019-20	2,916	2	6,698	84	957	358	924	74
	2020-21	2,481	6	7,384	57	1,003	246	853	66
	2021-22	2,257	3	6,957	42	810	159	793	35
	2022-23	2,250	1	7,378	47	798	173	1,300	18

Conditional Release and Performance

According to the CCRA [s.102](#), the PBC 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 citizen¹².

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; and, 7) post-warrant expiry readmission.

Temporary Absence

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 PBC 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 escorted temporary absences (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.

Figure 22. Temporary Absence Release Decisions

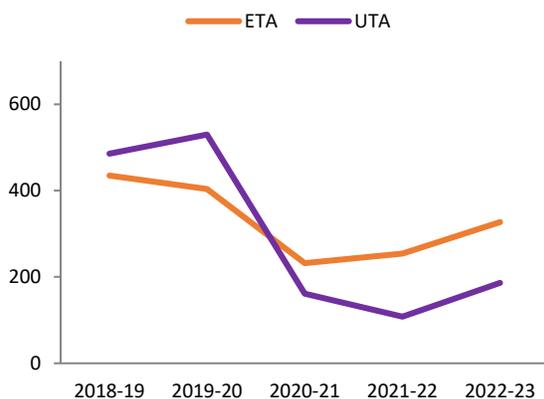
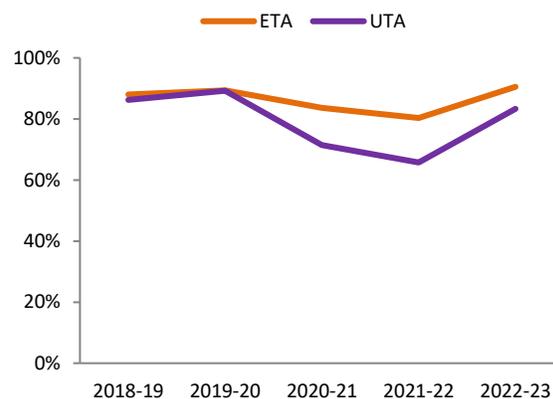


Figure 23. Approval/Authorization Rates



- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:

¹² Corrections and Conditional Release Act, 1992, c.20, s.102; 1995, c.42, s.27 (f).



- the number of ETA release decisions increased by 29% and the UTA release decisions increased by 72%. This increase is mostly attributable to fewer COVID-19 related health and safety restrictions.
- the UTA authorization rate increased to 83% from 66%.
- the ETA approval/authorization rate increased to 91% from 80%.
- Over the last five fiscal years, ETA:
 - the average approval/authorization rate was 87%.
 - approval/authorization rate was the highest in the Ontario region (93%) and lowest in the Prairie region (83%).
 - approval/authorization rate was higher for women offenders compared to men offenders (92% v. 86%).
 - approval/authorization rate was the highest for Asian offenders (94%) and lowest for Black offenders (82%).
 - release decisions rendered by the Board were almost all (99.8%) decisions for offenders serving life sentences with an average approval rate of 87%.
- Over the last five fiscal years, UTA:
 - the average approval/authorization rate was 84%.
 - authorization rate was the highest in the Prairie region (90%) and lowest in the Pacific region (65%).
 - approval/authorization rate was higher for women offenders compared to men offenders (92% v. 83%)
 - authorization rate was the highest for Indigenous offenders (89%) and the lowest for Black offenders (69%).
 - decisions for lifers accounted for 69% of all UTA decisions rendered by the Board, with an average authorization rate of 85%.

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

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
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
2021-22	93	75	76	74	93	65	80	64	72	53	80	66
2022-23	81	100	94	88	95	75	89	93	85	56	91	83
5-FY Avg.	86	86	86	85	93	76	83	90	86	65	87	84

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

Table 56. Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absences by Offence Type (%)

Fiscal Year	Violent		Non-Violent	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2018-19	88	86	50	96
2019-20	89	89	-	94
2020-21	84	71	-	100
2021-22	80	66	100	0
2022-23	90	83	100	-
5-FY Avg.	87	84	-	93

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



Table 57. Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absences by Race Group (%)

Fiscal Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other		Total	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2018-19	89	90	92	67	86	70	88	83	67	86	88	86
2019-20	90	91	97	100	79	73	89	89	91	60	89	89
2020-21	86	76	93	33	74	78	82	70	100	-	84	71
2021-22	73	71	88	100	69	56	85	64	80	67	80	66
2022-23	86	89	96	40	94	71	91	82	100	80	91	83
5-FY Avg.	86	89	94	70	82	69	87	82	89	75	87	84

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

Table 58. Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absences by Gender (%)

Fiscal Year	Men		Women	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2018-19	88	86	91	86
2019-20	89	89	90	93
2020-21	83	69	89	100
2021-22	78	63	92	100
2022-23	89	83	96	88
5-FY Avg.	86	83	92	92

Note 1: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

Note 2: Between 2018-19 and 2022-23, there were two ETA and two UTA decisions made in respect of offenders who identified as 'another' gender.

Table 59. Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absences by Sentence Type (%)

Fiscal Year	Lifer		Other Indeterminate		Determinate	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2018-19	88	88	100	88	-	81
2019-20	89	90	100	74	-	91
2020-21	84	72	-	81	-	67
2021-22	80	73	-	56	-	42
2022-23	90	85	100	33	-	87
5-FY Avg.	87	85	-	76	-	82

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

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

Day Parole

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.

On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (*Abolition of Early Parole Act*) eliminated the accelerated parole review (APR) process, affecting first-time non-violent offenders serving sentences for Schedule II and non-Schedule offences, who in 2011-12 were no longer eligible for an APR review. These offenders are now assessed on general reoffending as compared to the APR risk assessment, which considered the risk of committing a violent offence only.

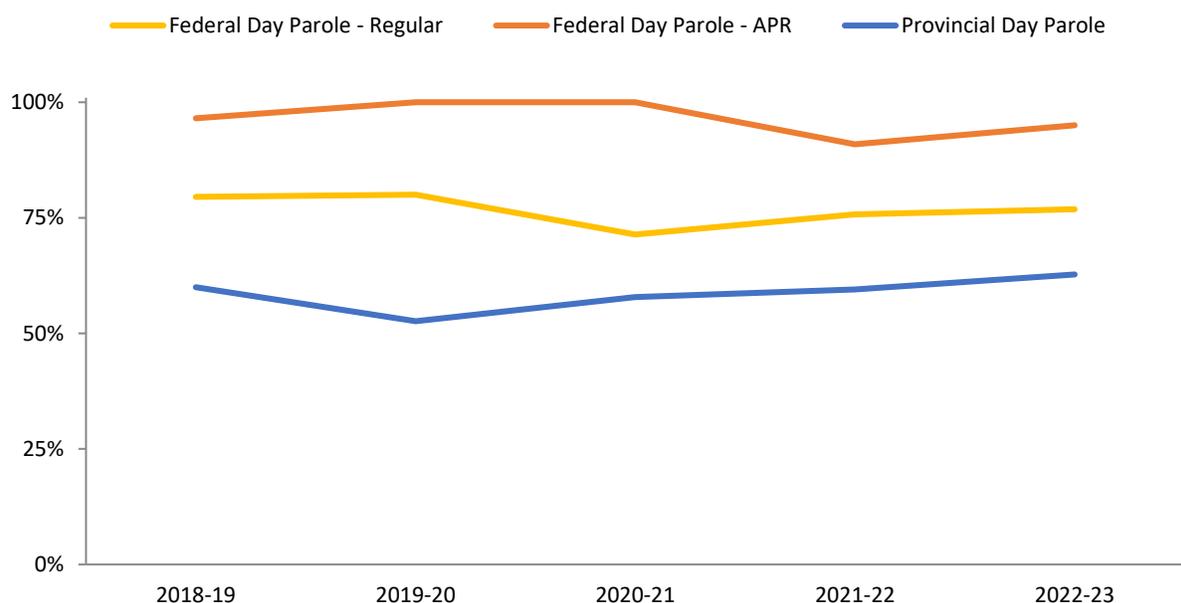


On March 20, 2014, following the *Canada (Attorney General) v. Whaling* decision, the APR process was reinstated across all regions for offenders sentenced prior to the abolition of APR. In some provinces, however, due to court challenges in their respective jurisdictions, APR was also reinstated for 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 2022-23, the Board rendered:
 - 4,741 federal day parole release decisions. This included 20 federal day parole release decisions following an APR and 3 federal day parole by exception release decisions.
 - 204 provincial day parole release decisions.
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - The Board rendered more federal day parole release decisions (+8%).
 - The number of federal day parole release decisions rendered increased in the Quebec (+21%), Prairie (+7%), Pacific (+11%) and Ontario (+2%) regions and decreased in the Atlantic (-2%) region.
 - The number of provincial day parole release decisions rendered by the Board decreased to 286 (-16%).
 - The number of federal day parole release decisions rendered following an EAH / CAH increased to 357 (+26%).
 - The average proportion of sentences served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences remained the same (38%). The proportion decreased in the Pacific region by 4 percentage points while remaining the same in all other regions.
- Over the last five fiscal 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 35%.
 - Indigenous offenders had the highest proportion of their sentence served before their first federal day parole release (41%) while Asian offenders had the lowest (34%).
 - men offenders had a higher proportion of their sentence served before their first federal day parole release than women offenders (38% v. 33%).



Figure 24. Day Parole Grant Rates



- In 2022-23:
 - Offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences reported a higher federal day parole grant rate (83%) than offenders serving sentences for violent offences (74%).
 - Offenders serving sentences for violent offences reported a slightly higher provincial day parole grant rate (64%) than offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (61%).
 - Asian offenders reported the highest federal day parole grant rate (85%), while Indigenous offenders had a grant rate of 75% and Black offenders reported the lowest grant rate at 73%.
 - The provincial day parole grant rate was the highest for the 'Other' race group of offenders (79%), followed by Black offenders (75%). Indigenous (64%) and Caucasian (58%) offenders had the lowest provincial grant rates.
 - Women offenders had a much higher federal day parole grant rate than men offenders (91% vs. 75%).
 - The provincial day parole grant rate was also much higher for women offenders than men offenders (78% vs. 56%).
 - Federal offenders serving determinate sentences accounted for 77% of all day parole grants (with a grant rate of 80%), while lifers accounted for 21% of day parole grants (with a grant rate of 85%), and offenders with other indeterminate sentences accounted for 1% of grants (with a grant rate of 18%).
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - the federal regular day parole grant rate increased one percentage point to 77%.
 - the federal APR day parole grant rate increased four percentage points to 95%.



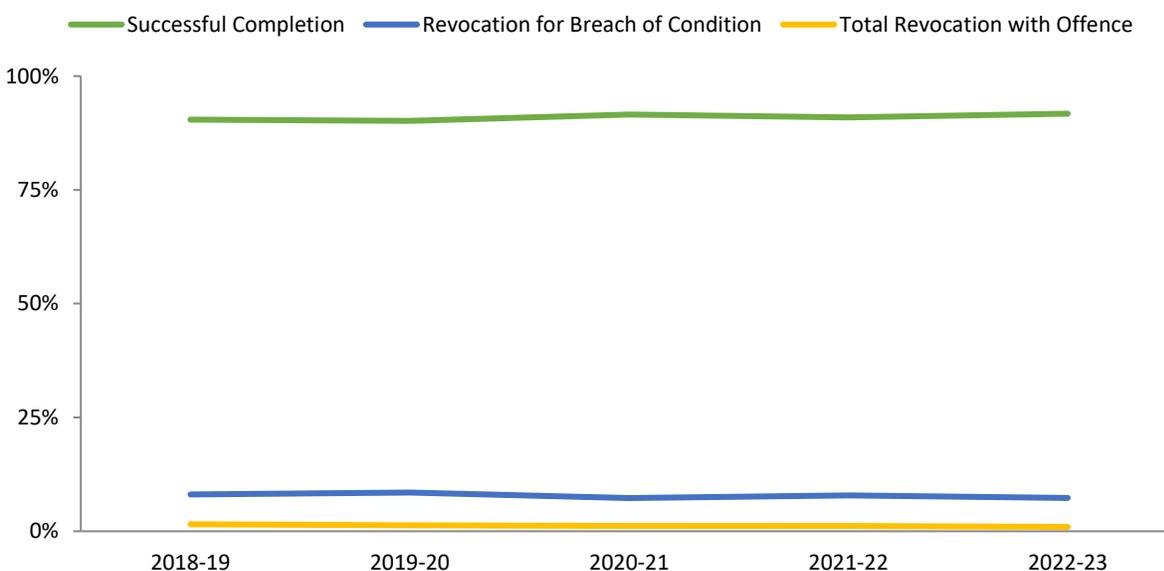
- the provincial day parole grant rate increased three percentage points to 63%.
- the federal day parole grant rate increased in the Atlantic (81%; +2.2 percentage points), Prairie (77%; +5.4 percentage points), and Pacific (79%; +0.6 percentage point) regions. It decreased in the Quebec (74%; -1.0 percentage point) and Ontario (77%; -1.2% percentage point) regions.
- the national federal day parole grant rate following an EAH/CAH increased 8 percentage points to 72%.

Outcome of Day Parole Supervision Periods

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

Federal Day Parole

Figure 25. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole Supervision Periods



- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23, the successful completion rate (without any breaches of special conditions or reoffending):
 - Remained stable at 91.7% (+0.8 percentage point) at the national level, in keeping with the stability observed over the last five fiscal years.
 - Increased in the Atlantic (92.6%; +2.4 percentage point) and Prairie (88.4%; +2.1 percentage points) regions.
 - Remained stable in the Quebec (94.8%; +0.7 percentage point), Ontario (93.2%; -0.2 percentage point) and Pacific (92.6%; -0.5 percentage point) regions.
- Over the last five fiscal years:



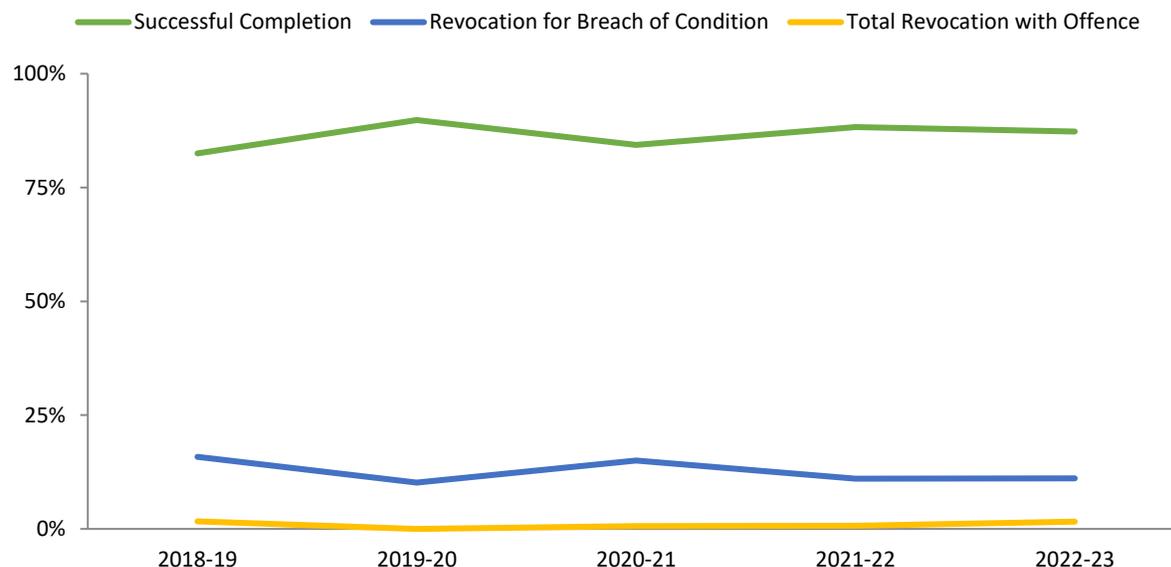
- Asian (95.3%) and Black (94.3%) offenders were the most likely to successfully complete federal day parole in comparison to other race groups, with Indigenous offenders reporting the lowest successful completion rate (87.1%).
- On average, men offenders reported a slightly higher successful completion rate of federal day parole than women offenders (91.1% vs. 89.2%).
- The successful completion rate of federal regular day parole for offenders serving determinate sentences for non-violent offences was on average 6.0 percentage points lower than the rate of federal APR day parole (90.8% vs. 96.8% respectively)¹³.
- The revocation for breach of condition rate of federal day parole was on average 7.8%.
- The total revocation with offence rate of federal day parole was on average 1.3%.
- The rate of violent reoffending of federal day parole has been very low, averaging 0.2%. Offenders serving sentences for violent offences accounted for 97.1% of all revocations with a violent offence on federal day parole (33 out of 34).
- Indigenous offenders averaged a rate of 0.3% for revocation with violent offences, followed by Caucasian offenders at 0.2%. Black offenders and offenders in the category 'Other' race group each averaged a rate of 0.1%, while Asian offenders had none. Caucasian offenders accounted for 59% of all federal day parole revocations with violent offences (20 out of 34) and Indigenous offenders accounted for 35% of all federal day parole revocations with violent offences (12 out of 34).
- Men and women have similar rates for revocation with violent offences (0.2% vs. 0.1%) and successful completions (91.1% vs. 89.2%) of federal day parole.
- The Atlantic (0.6%) region reported a higher revocation with violent offence rate than the national average of 0.2%. The Quebec and Prairie regions reported a rate of 0.2%, while the rate in the Pacific region was 0.1%. The Atlantic region accounted for the most revocations with violent offences of federal day parole (12 out of 34) and the Ontario region accounted for the least (2 out of 34).
- In 2022-23:
 - Offenders from both offence type groups (violent vs. non-violent) had the same successful completion rate (91.7%) for federal day parole.
 - There were only two federal day parole revocations with violent offences (0.1%). The offenders were serving sentences for violent offences.

Provincial Day Parole

Figure 26. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole Supervision Periods

¹³ It should be noted that APR numbers have been diminishing since 2010-11 when the APR-related provisions were rescinded.





- Over the last five fiscal years:
 - No offender had their day parole revoked because of violent offences.
 - The successful completion rate for offenders on provincial day parole has averaged 86.0%.
 - Offenders serving sentences for violent offences reported a slightly higher successful completion rate of provincial day parole (86.2%) than offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (85.9%).
 - The total revocation with offence rate of provincial day parole has been on average 1.0% (8 non-violent offences in total).
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - The successful completion rate of provincial day parole decreased to 87.3% (-1.0 percentage point).
 - The revocation for breach of condition rate of provincial day parole remained stable at 11.1% (+0.1 percentage point).

Table 60. Day Parole Release Decisions

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2018-19	590	59	1,211	1	1,318	1	1,491	106	736	233	5,346	400
2019-20	554	54	1,151	-	1,219	-	1,275	78	881	191	5,080	323
2020-21	492	53	1,109	1	1,405	-	1,367	76	925	131	5,298	261
2021-22	433	48	857	-	1,215	-	1,127	29	748	165	4,380	242
2022-23	423	34	1,037	-	1,242	-	1,211	23	828	147	4,741	204
5-FY Avg.	498	50	1,073	-	1,280	-	1,294	62	824	173	4,969	286

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

Table 61. Day Parole Release Decisions by Regular and APR Review

Fiscal Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2018-19	Reg.	590	59	1,194	1	1,293	1	1,483	106	727	233	5,287	400



	APR	-	-	17	-	24	-	8	-	9	-	58	-
	By	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	exc.												
	All	590	59	1,211	1	1,318	1	1,491	106	736	233	5,346	400
2019-20	Reg.	554	54	1,141	-	1,193	-	1,267	78	876	191	5,031	323
	APR	-	-	10	-	25	-	8	-	5	-	48	-
	By	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	exc.												
	All	554	54	1,151	-	1,219	-	1,275	78	881	191	5,080	323
2020-21	Reg.	488	53	1,101	1	1,390	-	1,363	76	921	131	5,263	261
	APR	-	-	8	-	9	-	4	-	4	-	25	-
	By	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
	exc.												
	All	492	53	1,109	1	1,405	-	1,367	76	925	131	5,298	261
2021-22	Reg.	431	48	850	-	1,201	-	1,121	29	747	165	4,350	242
	APR	-	-	5	-	11	-	6	-	-	-	22	-
	By	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	8	-
	exc.												
	All	433	48	857	-	1,215	-	1,127	29	748	165	4,380	242
2022-23	Reg.	423	34	1,029	-	1,232	-	1,209	23	825	147	4,718	204
	APR	-	-	8	-	7	-	2	-	3	-	20	-
	By	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	exc.												
	All	423	34	1,037	-	1,242	-	1,211	23	828	147	4,741	204

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

Table 62. Day Parole Release Decisions Following EAH/CAH

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2018-19	19	-	43	-	61	-	260	-	77	1	460	1
2019-20	19	-	53	-	50	-	250	-	92	-	464	-
2020-21	11	-	22	-	5	-	4	-	5	-	47	-
2021-22	12	-	35	-	38	-	137	-	62	-	284	-
2022-23	12	-	50	-	29	-	187	-	69	-	357	-
5-FY Avg.	17	-	41	-	37	-	168	-	61	-	322	-

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

Table 63. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Day Parole Release by Region (%)

Region	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	5-FY Avg.
Atlantic	32	33	33	34	34	33
Quebec	35	36	36	36	36	36
Ontario	37	38	39	40	40	39
Prairies	39	37	36	37	37	37
Pacific	41	38	40	43	39	40
Canada	37	36	37	38	38	37

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 64. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Day Parole Release by Offence Type (%)

Offence Type	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	5-FY Avg.
Violent	39	38	39	40	39	39
Non-Violent	35	35	35	36	36	35

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 65. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Day Parole Release by Race Group (%)

Race Group	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	5-FY Avg.
Indigenous	41	39	40	41	41	41
Asian	35	34	34	35	34	34
Black	39	35	37	38	38	37
Caucasian	36	36	36	37	37	36
Other	34	34	34	37	36	35

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.



Table 66. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Day Parole Release by Gender (%)

Gender	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	5-FY Avg.
Men	37	37	37	38	38	38
Women	32	30	33	34	35	33

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 67. Grant Rates of Federal Day Parole

Fiscal Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2018-19	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
2019-20	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
2020-21	Reg.	369	76	713	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	373	79	721	65	1,047	75	954	70	692	75	3,787	71
2021-22	Reg.	339	79	632	74	942	78	798	71	584	78	3,295	76
	APR	-	-	5	100	9	82	6	100	-	-	20	91
	By exc.	2	100	2	100	3	100	-	-	1	100	8	100
	All	341	79	639	75	954	79	804	71	585	78	3,323	76
2022-23	Reg.	342	81	755	73	952	77	926	77	650	79	3,625	77
	APR	-	-	8	100	6	86	2	100	3	100	19	95
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	3	100	-	-	-	-	3	100
	All	342	81	763	74	961	77	928	77	653	79	3,647	77

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

Table 68. Grant Rates of Federal Day Parole Following EAH/CAH

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2018-19	15	79	27	63	49	80	178	68	65	84	334	73
2019-20	15	79	42	79	33	66	184	74	62	67	336	72
2020-21	10	91	8	36	2	40	3	75	4	80	27	57
2021-22	8	67	20	57	27	71	88	64	37	60	180	63
2022-23	17	77	30	60	17	59	149	80	43	62	256	72
5-FY Avg.	13	78	25	63	26	70	120	72	42	69	227	70

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

Table 69. Grant Rates of Provincial Day Parole

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2018-19	40	68	0	0	0	0	66	62	134	58	240	60
2019-20	32	59	-	-	-	-	45	58	93	49	170	53
2020-21	34	64	0	0	-	-	32	42	85	65	151	58
2021-22	27	56	-	-	-	-	11	38	106	64	144	60
2022-23	19	56	-	-	-	-	11	48	98	67	128	63
5-FY Avg.	30	61	-	-	-	-	33	53	103	60	167	58

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



Table 70. Grant Rates of Federal and Provincial Day Parole by Offence Type (%)

Fiscal Year	Violent		Non-Violent	
	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial
2018-19	76	60	86	60
2019-20	77	46	85	56
2020-21	68	52	79	63
2021-22	73	59	82	60
2022-23	74	64	83	61
5-FY Avg.	74	57	83	60

Table 71. Grant Rates of Federal and Provincial Day Parole by Race Group (%)

Fiscal Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2018-19	76	63	84	44	78	42	81	61	81	72
2019-20	76	46	81	46	76	38	82	53	86	70
2020-21	67	51	77	78	68	17	73	58	76	64
2021-22	73	53	85	65	71	38	78	68	72	42
2022-23	75	64	85	69	73	75	77	58	80	79
5-FY Avg.	73	56	82	57	73	40	78	59	79	65

Table 72. Grant Rates of Federal and Provincial Day Parole by Gender

Fiscal Year	Men		Women	
	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial
2018-19	78	58	94	74
2019-20	79	51	91	70
2020-21	70	55	86	81
2021-22	74	57	94	85
2022-23	75	60	91	88
5-FY Avg.	75	56	91	78

Note: Between 2018-19 and 2022-23, there were 12 federal day parole decisions made in respect of offenders who identified as 'another gender'.

Table 73. Grant Rates of Federal Day Parole by Sentence Type

Fiscal Year	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2021-22	2,536	78	736	86	51	19
2022-23	2,825	80	769	85	53	18
5-FY Avg.	3,037	79	735	88	47	16

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 74. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole

Outcome	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	3,704	90.4	3,772	90.2	3,564	92.6	3,025	90.9	3,073	91.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	330	8.1	356	8.5	284	6.9	263	7.9	245	7.3
Revoked for non-violent offences	55	1.3	47	1.1	34	0.4	36	1.1	30	0.9
Revoked for violent offences	8	0.2	9	0.2	11	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.1
Total revocations with offence	63	1.5	56	1.3	45	0.5	40	1.2	32	1.0
Total completions	4,097	100	4,184	100	3,893	100	3,328	100	3,350	100



Table 75. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole by Regular Review and APR

Fiscal Year	Type	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2018-19	Regular	3,626	90.3	329	8.2	55	1.4	8	0.2	63	1.6	4,021
	APR	75	98.7	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	76
2019-20	Regular	3,715	90.1	352	8.5	46	1.1	9	0.2	55	1.3	4,122
	APR	57	91.9	4	6.5	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.6	62
2020-21	Regular	3,522	91.5	284	7.0	33	0.9	11	0.3	44	1.1	3,850
	APR	42	97.7	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	1	2.3	43
2021-22	Regular	3,001	90.8	263	8.0	36	1.1	4	0.1	40	1.2	3,304
	APR	24	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24
2022-23	Regular	3,057	91.7	245	7.3	30	0.9	2	0.1	32	1.0	3,334
	APR	16	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16

Table 76. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole with Determinate Sentences for Non-Violent Offences by Regular Review and APR (from 2018-19 to 2022-23)

Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	16,924	90.8	214	96.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	1,473	7.9	5	2.3
Revoked for non-violent offences	200	1.1	2	0.9
Revoked for violent offences	34	0.2	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	234	1.3	2	0.9
Total completions	18,631	100	221	100

Table 77. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole by Region

Fiscal Year	Region	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2018-19	Atlantic	382	80.9	75	15.9	10	2.1	5	1.1	15	3.2	472
	Quebec	880	94.4	45	4.8	7	0.8	0	0.0	7	0.8	932
	Ontario	963	92.3	73	7.0	6	0.6	1	0.1	7	0.7	1,043
	Prairie	869	86.6	105	10.5	27	2.7	2	0.2	29	2.9	1,003
	Pacific	610	94.3	32	4.9	5	0.8	0	0.0	5	0.8	647
2019-20	Atlantic	416	84.9	63	12.9	10	2.0	1	0.2	11	2.2	490
	Quebec	862	92.0	68	7.3	5	0.5	2	0.2	7	0.7	937
	Ontario	953	92.5	69	6.7	8	0.8	0	0.0	8	0.8	1,030
	Prairie	903	86.8	112	10.8	19	1.8	6	0.6	25	2.4	1,040
	Pacific	638	92.9	44	6.4	5	0.7	0	0.0	5	0.7	687
2020-21	Atlantic	358	86.1	46	11.1	8	1.9	4	1.0	12	2.9	416
	Quebec	751	92.5	54	6.7	3	0.4	4	0.5	7	0.9	812
	Ontario	962	95.1	44	4.3	6	0.6	0	0.0	6	0.6	1,012
	Prairie	888	89.6	89	9.0	14	1.4	0	0.0	14	1.4	991
	Pacific	605	91.4	51	7.7	3	0.5	3	0.5	6	0.9	662
2021-22	Atlantic	310	85.2	44	12.1	8	2.2	2	0.5	10	2.7	364
	Quebec	590	94.1	33	5.3	3	0.5	1	0.2	4	0.6	627
	Ontario	875	93.4	56	6.0	6	0.6	0	0.0	6	0.6	937
	Prairie	684	86.4	91	11.5	16	2.0	1	0.1	17	2.1	792
	Pacific	566	93.1	39	6.4	3	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.5	608
2022-23	Atlantic	282	87.6	32	9.9	8	2.5	0	0.0	8	2.5	322
	Quebec	662	94.8	34	4.9	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3	698
	Ontario	886	93.2	62	6.5	2	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.3	951
	Prairie	719	88.4	81	10.0	13	1.6	0	0.0	13	1.6	813
	Pacific	524	92.6	36	6.4	5	0.9	1	0.2	6	1.1	566



Table 78. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole by Offence Type

Fiscal Year	Offence Type	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2018-19	Violent	2,080	91.3	168	7.4	24	1.1	7	0.3	31	1.4	2,279
	Non-Violent	1,624	89.3	162	8.9	31	1.7	1	0.1	32	1.8	1,818
2019-20	Violent	2,207	90.3	203	8.3	24	1.0	9	0.4	33	1.4	2,443
	Non-Violent	1,565	89.9	153	8.8	23	1.3	0	0.0	23	1.3	1,741
2020-21	Violent	2,119	91.1	175	7.5	21	0.9	11	0.5	32	1.4	2,326
	Non-Violent	1,445	92.2	109	7.0	13	0.8	0	0.0	13	0.8	1,567
2021-22	Violent	2,005	91.2	170	7.7	19	0.9	4	0.2	23	1.0	2,198
	Non-Violent	1,020	90.3	93	8.2	17	1.5	0	0.0	17	1.5	1,130
2022-23	Violent	2,050	91.7	162	7.2	21	0.9	2	0.1	23	1.0	2,235
	Non-Violent	1,023	91.7	83	7.4	9	0.8	0	0.0	9	0.8	1,115

Table 79. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole by Race Group

Fiscal Year	Race Group	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2018-19	Indigenous	791	86.4	97	10.6	25	2.7	2	0.2	27	3.0	915
	Asian	183	96.3	6	3.2	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	190
	Black	243	93.1	17	6.5	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	261
	Caucasian	2,300	90.8	199	7.9	28	1.1	6	0.2	34	1.3	2,533
	Other	187	94.4	11	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	198
2019-20	Indigenous	781	86.3	103	11.4	17	1.9	4	0.4	21	2.3	905
	Asian	186	92.1	14	6.9	2	1.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	202
	Black	299	92.9	21	6.5	2	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.6	322
	Caucasian	2,322	90.9	206	8.1	23	0.9	4	0.2	27	1.1	2,555
	Other	184	92.0	12	6.0	3	1.5	1	0.5	4	2.0	200
2020-21	Indigenous	776	88.7	80	9.1	16	1.8	3	0.3	19	2.2	875
	Asian	192	95.5	7	3.5	2	1.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	201
	Black	276	95.5	13	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	289
	Caucasian	2,120	91.6	171	7.4	16	0.7	8	0.3	24	1.0	2,315
	Other	200	93.9	13	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	213
2021-22	Indigenous	674	86.3	92	11.8	13	1.7	2	0.3	15	1.9	781
	Asian	174	96.1	6	3.3	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	181
	Black	238	94.4	13	5.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	252
	Caucasian	1,797	91.5	145	7.4	21	1.1	1	0.1	22	1.1	1,964
	Other	142	94.7	7	4.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.7	150
2022-23	Indigenous	700	87.7	84	10.5	13	1.6	1	0.1	14	1.8	798
	Asian	192	96.5	7	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	199
	Black	247	95.7	10	3.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	258
	Caucasian	1,752	92.2	132	6.9	15	0.8	1	0.1	16	0.8	1,900
	Other	182	93.3	12	6.2	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	195

Table 80. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole by Gender

Fiscal Year	Gender	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2018-19	Men	3,285	90.5	291	8.0	47	1.3	8	0.2	55	1.5	3,631



	Women	419	89.9	39	8.4	8	1.7	0	0.0	8	1.7	466
2019-20	Men	3,344	90.4	307	8.3	39	1.1	9	0.2	48	1.3	3,699
	Women	427	88.2	49	10.1	8	1.7	0	0.0	8	1.7	484
2020-21	Men	3,221	91.8	249	7.1	30	0.9	9	0.3	39	1.1	3,509
	Women	341	89.3	35	9.2	4	1.0	2	0.5	6	1.6	382
2021-22	Men	2,697	91.1	232	7.8	29	1.0	3	0.1	32	1.1	2,961
	Women	328	89.6	30	8.2	7	1.9	1	0.3	8	2.2	366
2022-23	Men	2,739	92.1	209	7.0	25	0.8	2	0.1	27	0.9	2,975
	Women	333	89.3	35	9.4	5	1.3	0	0.0	5	1.3	373

Note: Between 2018-19 and 2022-23, there were six (6) federal day parole supervision periods completed by offenders who identified as 'another gender'.

Provincial Day Parole

Table 81. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole

Outcome	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	198	82.5	150	89.8	135	84.8	128	88.3	110	87.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	38	15.8	17	10.2	24	15.0	16	11.0	14	11.1
Revoked for non-violent offences	4	1.7	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.7	2	1.6
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	4	1.7	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.7	2	1.6
Total completions	240	100	167	100	160	100	145	100	126	100

Table 82. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole by Region

Fiscal Year	Region	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
						Non-Violent		Violent				
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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	77	81.9	16	17.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	1.1	94
2021-22	Atlantic	29	87.9	4	12.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33
	Prairie	11	68.8	4	25.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	6.3	16
	Pacific	88	91.7	8	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	96
2022-23	Atlantic	18	85.7	2	9.5	1	4.8	0	0.0	1	4.8	21
	Prairie	8	72.7	2	18.2	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	9.1	11
	Pacific	84	89.4	10	10.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	94

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 83. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole by Offence Type (from 2018-19 to 2022-23)

Outcome	Violent		Non-Violent	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	330	86.2	391	85.9
Revoked for breach of conditions	50	13.1	59	13.0
Revoked for non-violent offences	3	0.8	5	1.1
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	3	0.8	5	1.1
Total completions	383	100	455	100



Table 84. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole by Race Group (from 2018-19 to 2022-23)

Outcome	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	190	87.6	62	92.5	17	94.4	357	83.2	95	88.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	26	12.0	5	7.5	1	5.6	65	15.2	12	11.2
Revoked for non-violent offences	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.6	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.6	0	0.0
Total completions	217	100	67	100	18	100	429	100	107	100

Table 85. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole by Gender (from 2018-19 to 2022-23)

Outcome	Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	627	86.0	94	86.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	95	13.0	14	12.8
Revoked for non-violent offences	7	1.0	1	0.9
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	7	1.0	1	0.9
Total completions	729	100	109	100

Full Parole

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

As noted in the previous section, 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.

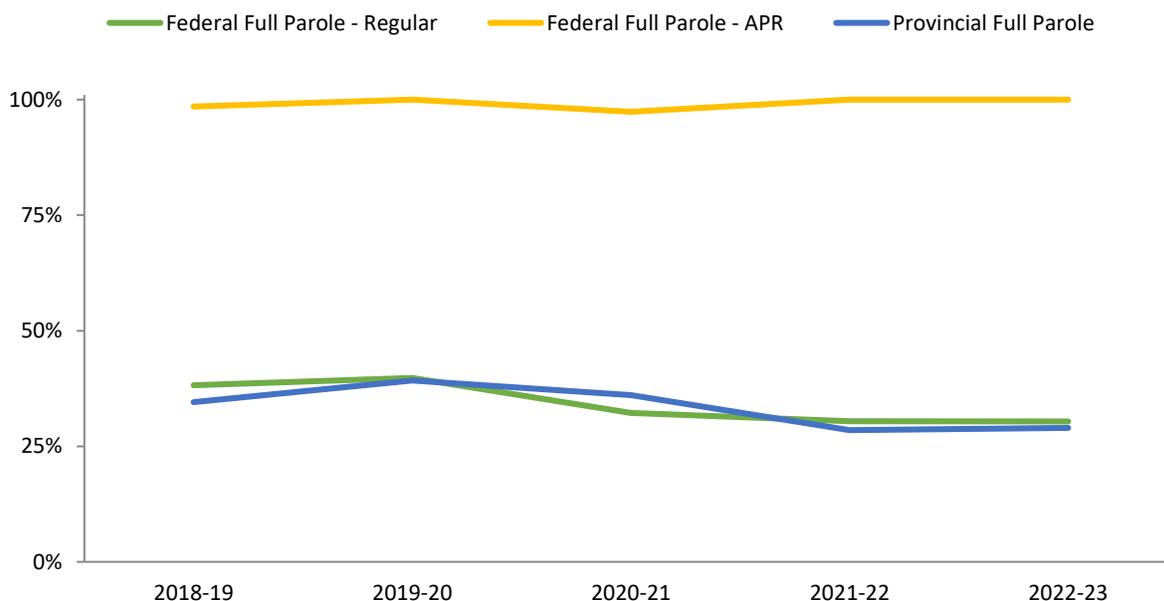
Following the *Canada (Attorney General) v. Whaling* decision on March 20, 2014, accelerated parole review was reinstated across the other regions for offenders who were sentenced prior to March 28, 2011. In 2015-16 and 2016-17, in some provinces, workload increased additionally due to cases of APR-eligible 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).

- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - The number of federal full parole release decisions rendered increased to 4,003 (+6%). The total included 19 full parole release decisions following an APR.
 - The number of federal full parole release decisions rendered by the Board increased in the Quebec (+33%) and Prairie (+7%) regions and decreased in the Atlantic (-6%) Ontario (-3%), and Pacific (-6%) regions.
 - The Board rendered fewer provincial full parole release decisions (224; -19%).
 - The numbers of provincial decisions rendered decreased in the Atlantic (-44%), Prairie (-6%), and Pacific (-5%) regions.



- The number of federal full parole release decisions following an EAH/CAH increased to 306 (+34%). The greatest proportion of these decisions was recorded in the Prairie region (52%).
- In 2022-23:
 - The proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release for federal offenders serving a sentence for violent offences (47%) is slightly higher than for offenders serving a sentence for non-violent offences (45%). This trend can also be observed over the last five-fiscal year period.
 - Indigenous and Black offenders served a slightly greater proportion of their sentences prior to their first federal full parole release (47%), when compared to Caucasian offenders (46%), and Asian or the 'Other' race group of offenders (45%).
 - Men offenders served a slightly higher proportion of their sentences before being released on their first federal full parole (46%) than women offenders (44%).

Figure 27. Full Parole Grant Rates



- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - The federal full parole grant rate (regular and APR) remained stable (31%). The federal regular full parole grant rate was 30% and the federal APR grant rate was 100%.
 - The provincial full parole grant rate remained stable 29% (+0.5%).
 - The federal full parole grant rate increased in the Atlantic (to 47%; +3.0%) and Prairie (to 29%; +3.0%) regions and decreased in the Ontario (to 33%; -2.5%), and Pacific (to 20%; -3.1%) regions. It remained stable in the Quebec region (28%; -0.3%).



- The federal full parole grant rate remained stable for offenders serving sentences for violent offences (27%; +0.5%) and offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (37%; -0.7%).
- The number of residency conditions imposed on federal full parole increased by three (from 101 to 104).
- Over the last five fiscal years:
 - The full parole grant rate was higher for federal offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (42%) than for federal offenders serving sentences for violent offences (30%).
 - Similarly, the full parole grant rate was higher for provincial offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (36%) than for provincial offenders serving sentences for violent offences (32%).
 - Indigenous offenders reported the lowest federal full parole grant rate (24%), followed by both Black and Caucasian offenders (37%), while Asian offenders reported the highest rate (48%).
 - Black provincial offenders reported the lowest full parole grant rate (17%), while provincial offenders in the category 'Other' race group reported the highest rate (54%).
 - Women offenders reported a higher federal and provincial full parole grant rate (48% and 37%) than men offenders (34% for both).
- In 2022-23:
 - Federal offenders with determinate sentences accounted for 89% of all full parole grants (with a grant rate of 34%).
 - Lifers accounted for 10% of all full parole grants (with a grant rate of 27%).
 - Seven offenders serving other indeterminate sentences (0.6%) were granted federal full parole (with a grant rate of 3%).
 - 104 residency conditions were imposed on federal full parole (regular and APR). The Quebec region accounted for most (41%) of the decisions to impose a residency condition on full parole, followed by the Ontario region at 22%, while the Atlantic region accounted for the least (10%).

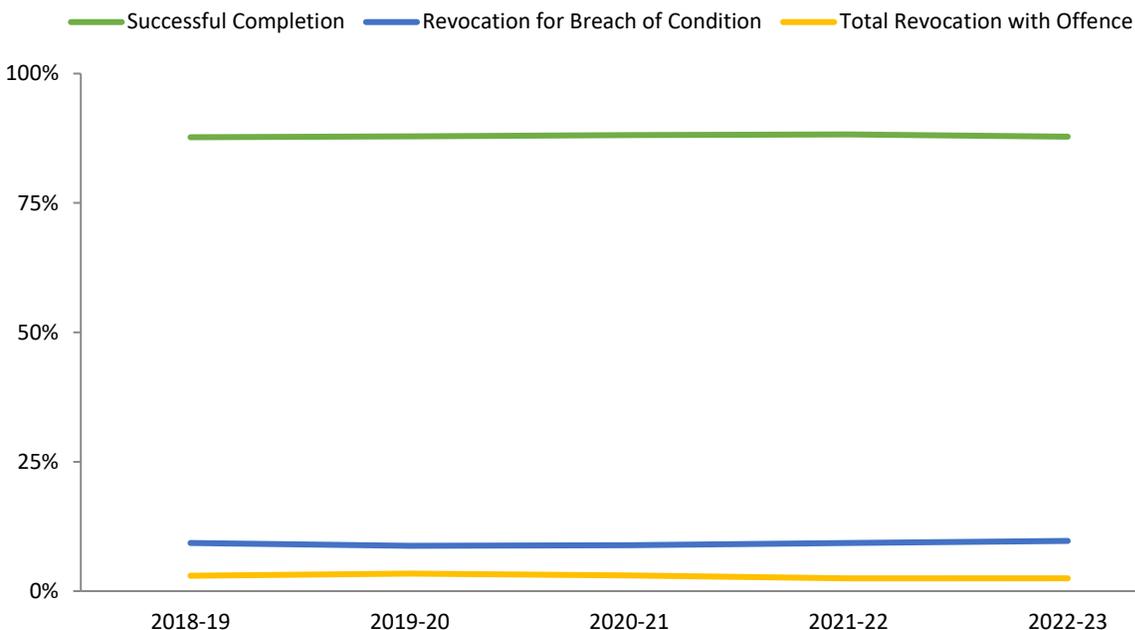
Outcome of Full Parole Supervision Periods

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. Note that 'successful completion(s)' consist of completed supervision periods without any breaches of special conditions or re-offending.

Federal Full Parole: Determinate Sentences



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



- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - The successful completion rate of federal full parole for offenders serving determinate sentences remained stable at 87.8% (-0.4 percentage point).
 - The successful completion rate of federal full parole increased in the Quebec (to 92.8%; +2.8 percentage points) and Pacific (to 94.4%; +5.3 percentage points) regions and decreased in the Ontario (to 86.6%; -2.7 percentage points), and Prairie (to 88.3%; -1.0 percentage point) regions. It remained stable in the Atlantic region (to 80.4%; -0.8 percentage point).
 - The revocation for breach of condition rate of federal full parole for offenders serving determinate sentences remained stable (9.7%; +0.4 percentage point), in keeping with the trend for the last five fiscal years (average rate of 9.2%).
 - The revocation with offence rate of federal full parole for offenders serving determinate sentences also remained stable at 2.5%.
- Over the last five fiscal years:
 - The successful completion rate of federal full parole for non-violent offenders released on federal regular full parole was 89.5% and the rate for those non-violent offenders released on APR full parole was 94.8%.
 - Offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences reported the highest successful completion rate of federal full parole at 90.2%, while the rate for offenders serving sentences for violent offences was 85.0%.
 - Indigenous offenders reported the lowest successful completion rate of federal full parole (81.4%), followed by Black offenders (85.8%), while Asian offenders reported the highest rate (92.6%).



- Women offenders had a slightly higher successful completion rate of federal full parole (88.8%) than men (87.8%).
- 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, averaging 1.7%. Offenders serving sentences for violent offences accounted for 96% of all revocations with a violent offence of federal full parole (44 out of 46).
- The national revocation with violent offence rate on full parole was 0.7%; regionally, the Atlantic region reported the highest rate (1.4%), while the Pacific region reported the lowest rate (0.4%). Note, the same regional trend can be observed for total revocations with offence (5.2% (ATL); 1.4% (PAC)).
- Indigenous offenders reported the highest revocation with a violent offence rate of federal full parole (1.6%), followed by Black offenders (0.8%), while Asian offenders reported the lowest rate (0.2%).
- Three women offenders serving a determinate sentence on federal full parole had their supervision period revoked because of violent offences in comparison to 43 men offenders.

Federal Full Parole: Indeterminate Sentences

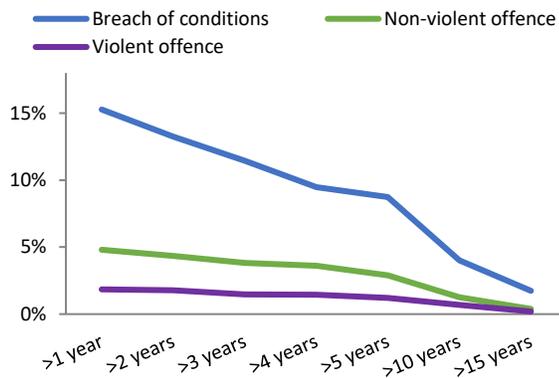
Reporting on outcomes of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences includes the tracking of supervision periods in the last 25 fiscal years (1998-99 to 2022-23) based on the start date.

- In the last 25 fiscal years:
 - 2,727 offenders serving indeterminate sentences have been released on full parole, completing a total of 2,526 supervision periods.
 - the average length of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences has been 7.9 years.
- As of April 9, 2023, 57% of the supervision periods were still active (supervised), 4% of the supervision periods that were active were for offenders who had been deported or extradited, 16% had ended because the offender died while on parole, 16% were revoked for a breach of condition, 5% were revoked as the result of non-violent offences, and 2% were revoked as the result of violent offences.



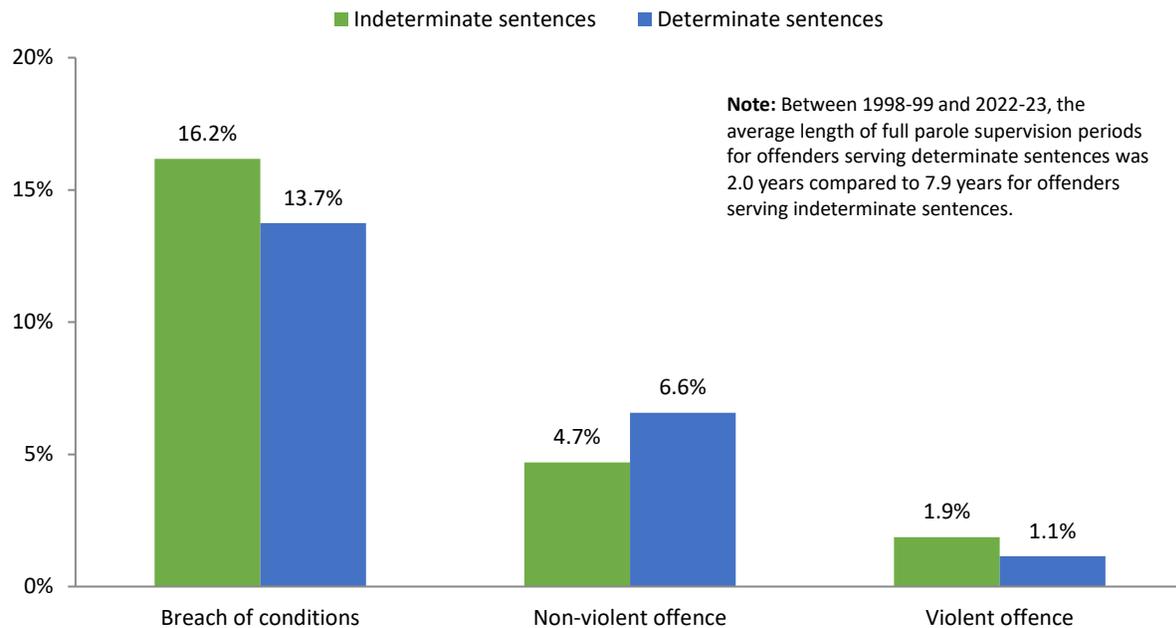
Over the last 25 years, the majority of revocations for breach of conditions and revocations with offence for offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole occurred within the first five years of the federal full parole supervision periods, and the number of revocations gradually decreased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

Figure 29. Revocation Rates of Federal Full Parole Supervision Periods for Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences (between 1998-99 and 2022-23)



- Over the last 25 years:
 - offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 2.4 times more likely to have successfully completed their supervision periods than being revoked for having committed a new offence.
 - offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 8.5 times more likely to have successfully completed their supervision periods than being revoked for having committed a violent offence. The rate increases for those offenders who were on full parole for over five years (11.3).

Figure 30. Comparison of Revocation Rates of Federal Full Parole Supervision Periods (between 1998-99 and 2022-23)



Note: Between 1998-99 and 2022-23, the average length of full parole supervision periods for offenders serving determinate sentences was 2.0 years compared to 7.9 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 (16.2% vs. 13.7%) and for being revoked for having committed a new violent offence (1.9% vs. 1.1%).
- 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 (4.7% vs. 6.6%) than offenders serving determinate sentences during the same time period.

Provincial Full Parole

- Over the last five fiscal years:
 - the successful completion rate of provincial full parole averaged 91.7%.
 - provincial offenders serving sentences for violent offences reported a slightly higher successful completion rate (93.0%) than provincial offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (90.7%).
 - provincial men and women offenders have similar successful completion rates (91.9% and 90.0%).
 - twenty-four (24) provincial men and six provincial women offenders have had their full parole revoked for breach of conditions.
 - no provincial women offenders had their full parole revoked for violent or non-violent offences.
 - only five provincial men offenders have had their full parole revoked for offences, of which only one was revoked for violent offences.

Table 86. Full Parole Release Decisions

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2018-19	446	55	1,205	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	435	67	980	1	1,203	1	1,292	70	533	91	4,443	230
2021-22	391	52	712	-	988	-	1,019	21	436	106	3,546	179
2022-23	366	29	944	-	957	-	1,086	15	410	101	3,763	145
5-FY Avg.	423	54	979	-	991	-	1,166	55	444	115	4,003	224

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 87. Full Parole Release Decisions by Regular and APR Review

Fiscal Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2018-19	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
2019-20	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
2020-21	Regular	432	67	972	1	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	432	67	972	1	1,173	1	1,283	70	524	91	4,384	230



	All	435	67	980	1	1,203	1	1,292	70	533	91	4,443	230
2021-22	Regular	390	52	705	-	978	-	1,015	21	431	106	3,519	179
	APR	-	-	6	-	10	-	3	-	4	-	23	-
	By exc.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
	All	391	52	712	-	988	-	1,019	21	436	106	3,546	179
2022-23	Regular	366	29	936	-	952	-	1,083	15	407	101	3,744	145
	APR	-	-	8	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	19	-
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	All	366	29	944	-	957	-	1,086	15	410	101	3,763	145

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

Table 88. Full Parole Release Decisions Following an EAH/CAH

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
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	-
2021-22	11	-	27	-	22	-	110	-	58	-	228	-
2022-23	24	-	44	-	24	-	158	-	56	-	306	-
5-FY Avg.	14	-	36	-	21	-	143	-	44	-	258	-

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

Table 89. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Full Parole Release by Region (%)

Region	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	5-FY Avg.
Atlantic	44	44	43	43	44	43
Quebec	46	46	48	47	47	47
Ontario	43	44	45	46	46	45
Prairies	45	44	46	45	45	45
Pacific	44	44	45	46	44	45
Canada	45	45	46	45	46	45

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 90. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Full Parole Release by Offence Type (%)

Offence Type	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	5-FY Avg.
Violent	47	47	48	47	47	47
Non-Violent	43	43	44	43	45	44

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 91. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Full Parole Release by Race Group (%)

Race Group	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	5-FY Avg.
Indigenous	48	47	48	47	47	48
Asian	43	43	42	43	45	43
Black	43	46	45	44	47	45
Caucasian	45	44	45	45	46	45
Other	43	44	46	44	45	44

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 92. Average Proportion of Sentence Served at First Federal Full Parole Release by Gender (%)

Gender	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	5-FY Avg.
Men	45	45	46	46	46	45
Women	42	41	43	42	44	42

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.



Table 93. Grant Rates of Federal Full Parole

Fiscal Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	215	50	268	28	437	37	373	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	217	50	276	28	456	38	381	29	128	24	1,458	33
2021-22	Regular	172	44	197	28	343	35	259	26	99	23	1,070	30
	APR	-	-	6	100	10	100	3	100	4	100	23	100
	By exc.	1	100	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	0	3	75
	All	173	44	204	29	353	36	263	26	103	24	1,096	31
2022-23	Regular	173	47	260	28	313	33	310	29	81	20	1,137	30
	APR	-	-	8	100	5	100	3	100	3	100	19	100
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	All	173	47	268	28	318	33	313	29	84	20	1,156	31

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

Table 94. Grant Rates of Federal Full Parole Following an EAH/CAH

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2021-22	1	9	1	4	1	5	5	5	3	5	11	5
2022-23	7	29	0	0	1	4	18	11	2	4	28	9
5-FY Avg.	5	34	3	8	2	8	23	15	2	5	29	11

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

Table 95. Grant Rates of Provincial Full Parole

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2018-19	29	53	0	0	-	-	30	33	46	29	105	35
2019-20	35	54	-	-	-	-	34	44	33	28	102	39
2020-21	37	55	0	0	1	100	16	23	29	32	83	36
2021-22	24	46	-	-	-	-	3	14	24	23	51	28
2022-23	12	41	-	-	-	-	1	7	29	29	42	29
5-FY Avg.	29	51	-	-	-	-	17	31	32	28	77	34

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

Table 96. Grant Rates of Federal and Provincial Full Parole by Offence Type (%)

Fiscal Year	Violent				Non-Violent			
	Federal		Provincial		Federal		Provincial	
2018-19	34		27		45		41	
2019-20	37		39		45		39	
2020-21	27		38		42		35	
2021-22	27		30		38		26	
2022-23	27		29		37		29	
5-FY Avg.	30		32		42		36	

Table 97. Grant Rates of Federal and Provincial Full Parole by Race Group (%)

Indigenous	Asian	Black	Caucasian	Other
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Fiscal Year	Fed.	Prov.								
2018-19	28	28	52	17	39	19	41	36	45	55
2019-20	29	27	50	45	44	33	43	33	49	63
2020-21	23	18	46	46	36	0	34	35	43	54
2021-22	21	13	42	47	34	20	33	37	36	24
2022-23	19	12	47	36	33	33	33	35	33	54
5-FY Avg.	24	20	48	36	37	18	37	35	41	54

Table 98. Grant Rates of Federal and Provincial Full Parole by Gender (%)

Fiscal Year	Men		Women	
	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial
2018-19	38	35	49	33
2019-20	39	40	54	30
2020-21	32	35	49	41
2021-22	30	27	44	44
2022-23	30	28	42	40
5-FY Avg.	34	34	48	37

Note: Between 2018-19 and 2022-23, there were 7 federal full parole decisions made in respect of offenders who identified as 'another gender'.

Table 99. Grant Rates of Federal Full Parole by Sentence Type

Fiscal Year	Determinate		Lifer		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2021-22	959	34	130	28	7	3
2022-23	1,030	34	119	27	7	3
5-FY Avg.	1,265	37	132	36	6	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 100. Residency Conditions of Federal Full Parole by Regular and APR

Type	Fiscal Year	Pre-Release		Post-Release			Total
		Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
Regular	2018-19	36	1	57	2	13	94
	2019-20	39	-	61	6	8	106
	2020-21	44	1	57	5	24	105
	2021-22	25	-	74	1	19	100
	2022-23	18	-	78	7	9	103
APR	2018-19	6	-	3	-	5	9
	2019-20	3	-	-	-	2	3
	2020-21	1	1	2	-	2	2
	2021-22	-	1	1	-	-	1
	2022-23	-	1	1	-	-	1
All full parole	2018-19	42	1	60	2	18	103
	2019-20	42	-	61	6	10	109
	2020-21	45	2	59	5	26	107
	2021-22	25	-	75	1	19	101
	2022-23	18	-	79	7	9	104

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

Table 101. Residency Conditions of Federal Full Parole by Region

Fiscal Year	Region	Pre-Release		Post-Release		
		Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
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	21	-	11	-	1
	Quebec	6	-	27	6	2
	Ontario	4	-	8	-	3
	Prairies	7	-	2	-	1
	Pacific	4	-	13	-	3
	Canada	42	-	61	6	10
2020-21	Atlantic	19	1	18	-	5
	Quebec	9	-	22	5	1
	Ontario	8	1	5	-	8
	Prairies	5	-	7	-	2
	Pacific	4	-	8	-	10
	Canada	45	2	60	5	26
2021-22	Atlantic	9	-	10	1	5
	Quebec	2	-	39	-	2
	Ontario	5	-	9	-	5
	Prairies	2	-	5	-	3
	Pacific	7	-	12	-	4
	Canada	25	-	75	1	19
2022-23	Atlantic	2	-	7	1	1
	Quebec	4	-	33	6	3
	Ontario	6	-	17	-	3
	Prairies	3	-	10	-	2
	Pacific	3	-	12	-	-
	Canada	18	-	79	7	9

Table 102. Residency Conditions of Federal Full Parole Recommended by CSC (%)

Fiscal Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2018-19	67	66	0	45	79	63
2019-20	56	76	50	22	59	59
2020-21	54	74	54	42	92	63
2021-22	79	78	57	14	63	68
2022-23	22	65	43	38	47	49
5-FY Avg.	58	71	47	35	66	61

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

Fiscal Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2018-19	83	84	0	83	85	83
2019-20	82	100	100	50	83	88
2020-21	100	92	100	71	92	93
2021-22	94	100	89	100	100	97
2022-23	50	92	91	83	100	89
5-FY Avg.	88	93	91	75	91	90

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



Outcome Rates of Full Parole Supervision Periods

Federal Full Parole: Determinate Sentences

Table 104. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences

Outcome	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	1,177	87.7	1,274	87.9	1,273	88.1	1,254	88.2	996	87.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	125	9.3	127	8.8	128	8.9	132	9.3	110	9.7
Revoked for non-violent offences	30	2.2	37	2.6	37	2.6	25	1.8	21	1.9
Revoked for violent offences	10	0.7	12	0.8	7	0.5	10	0.7	7	0.6
Total revocations with offence	40	3.0	49	3.4	44	3.0	35	2.5	28	2.5
Total completions	1,342	100	1,450	100	1,445	100	1,421	100	1,134	100

Table 105. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Regular and APR

Fiscal Year	Type	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2018-19	Regular	1,063	86.9	121	9.9	29	2.4	10	0.8	39	3.2	1,223
	APR	114	95.8	4	3.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	119
2019-20	Regular	1,170	87.6	120	9.0	36	2.7	10	0.7	46	3.4	1,336
	APR	104	91.2	7	6.1	1	0.9	2	1.8	3	2.6	114
2020-21	Regular	1,176	87.6	123	9.2	37	2.8	6	0.4	43	3.2	1,342
	APR	97	94.2	5	4.9	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	103
2021-22	Regular	1,171	87.8	128	9.6	25	1.9	10	0.7	35	2.6	1,334
	APR	83	95.4	4	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	87
2022-23	Regular	936	87.4	108	10.1	20	1.9	7	0.7	27	2.5	1,071
	APR	60	95.2	2	3.2	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.6	63

Table 106. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences for Non-Violent Offences by Regular and APR (from 2018-19 to 2022-23)

Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	3,288	89.5	453	94.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	299	8.1	22	4.6
Revoked for non-violent offences	85	2.3	3	0.6
Revoked for violent offences	2	0.1	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	87	2.4	3	0.6
Total completions	3,674	100	478	100

Table 107. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Region

Fiscal Year	Region	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2018-19	Atlantic	163	79.5	33	16.1	6	2.9	3	1.5	9	4.4	205
	Quebec	328	94.0	14	4.0	5	1.4	2	0.6	7	2.0	349
	Ontario	312	88.6	31	8.8	7	2.0	2	0.6	9	2.6	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	283	85.2	33	9.9	13	3.9	3	0.9	16	4.8	332
	Pacific	78	81.3	15	15.6	2	2.1	1	1.0	3	3.1	96
2020-21	Atlantic	219	84.9	24	9.3	13	5.0	2	0.8	15	5.8	258



	Quebec	312	90.4	24	7.0	7	2.0	2	0.6	9	2.6	345
	Ontario	308	89.5	29	8.4	5	1.5	2	0.6	7	2.0	344
	Prairie	338	86.2	42	10.7	11	2.8	1	0.3	12	3.1	392
	Pacific	96	90.6	9	8.5	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	106
2021-22	Atlantic	169	81.3	29	13.9	7	3.4	3	1.4	10	4.8	208
	Quebec	295	89.9	30	9.1	1	0.3	2	0.6	3	0.9	328
	Ontario	352	89.3	30	7.6	10	2.5	2	0.5	12	3.0	394
	Prairie	348	89.2	33	8.5	6	1.5	3	0.8	9	2.3	390
	Pacific	90	89.1	10	9.9	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	101
2022-23	Atlantic	144	80.4	23	12.8	8	4.5	4	2.2	12	6.7	179
	Quebec	192	92.8	12	5.8	2	1.0	1	0.5	3	1.4	207
	Ontario	304	86.6	40	11.4	6	1.7	1	0.3	7	2.0	351
	Prairie	271	88.3	30	9.8	5	1.6	1	0.3	6	2.0	307
	Pacific	85	94.4	5	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	90

Table 108. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Offence Type (%)

Fiscal Year	Offence Type	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2018-19	Violent	359	83.1	51	11.8	12	2.8	10	2.3	22	5.1	432
	Non-Violent	818	89.9	74	8.1	18	2.0	0	0.0	18	2.0	910
2019-20	Violent	449	84.1	67	12.5	8	1.5	10	1.9	18	3.4	534
	Non-Violent	825	90.1	60	6.6	29	3.2	2	0.2	31	3.4	916
2020-21	Violent	481	84.8	58	10.2	21	3.7	7	1.2	28	4.9	567
	Non-Violent	792	90.2	70	8.0	16	1.8	0	0.0	16	1.8	878
2021-22	Violent	508	85.5	66	11.1	10	1.7	10	1.7	20	3.4	594
	Non-Violent	746	90.2	66	8.0	15	1.8	0	0.0	15	1.8	827
2022-23	Violent	436	85.0	59	11.5	11	2.1	7	1.4	18	3.5	513
	Non-Violent	560	90.2	51	8.2	10	1.6	0	0.0	10	1.6	621

Table 109. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Race Group

Fiscal Year	Race Group	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2018-19	Indigenous	110	78.0	24	17.0	4	2.8	3	2.1	7	5.0	141
	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	759	88.5	76	8.9	18	2.1	5	0.6	23	2.7	858
	Other	94	84.7	11	9.9	5	4.5	1	0.9	6	5.4	111
2019-20	Indigenous	122	77.7	27	17.2	7	4.5	1	0.6	8	5.1	157
	Asian	101	93.5	6	5.6	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	108
	Black	107	83.6	14	10.9	4	3.1	3	2.3	7	5.5	128
	Caucasian	850	89.0	73	7.6	24	2.5	8	0.8	32	3.4	955
	Other	94	92.2	7	6.9	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	102
2020-21	Indigenous	151	79.5	28	14.7	9	4.7	2	1.1	11	5.8	190
	Asian	109	92.4	8	6.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	118
	Black	115	91.3	9	7.1	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	1.6	126
	Caucasian	784	88.3	76	8.6	25	2.8	3	0.3	28	3.2	888
	Other	114	92.7	7	5.7	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	1.6	123
2021-22	Indigenous	164	84.5	21	10.8	5	2.6	4	2.1	9	4.6	194
	Asian	114	93.4	7	5.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	122
	Black	103	80.5	21	16.4	3	2.3	1	0.8	4	3.1	128



	Caucasian	764	89.3	73	8.5	14	1.6	5	0.6	19	2.2	856
	Other	109	90.1	10	8.3	2	1.7	0	0.0	2	1.7	121
2022-23	Indigenous	112	87.5	9	7.0	4	3.1	3	2.3	7	5.5	128
	Asian	107	89.9	11	9.2	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	119
	Black	100	84.0	17	14.3	2	1.7	0	0.0	2	1.7	119
	Caucasian	607	88.0	66	9.6	13	1.9	4	0.6	17	2.5	690
	Other	70	89.7	7	9.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	1.3	78

Table 110. Outcome Rates of Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences by Gender

Fiscal Year	Gender	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2018-19	Men	1,035	87.6	112	9.5	26	2.2	9	0.8	35	3.0	1,182
	Women	142	88.8	13	8.1	4	2.5	1	0.6	5	3.1	160
2019-20	Men	1,134	87.6	118	9.1	31	2.4	12	0.9	43	3.3	1,295
	Women	140	90.3	9	5.8	6	3.9	0	0.0	6	3.9	155
2020-21	Men	1,133	88.8	105	8.2	32	2.5	6	0.5	38	3.0	1,276
	Women	140	82.8	23	13.6	5	3.0	1	0.6	6	3.6	169
2021-22	Men	1,105	87.9	120	9.5	22	1.8	10	0.8	32	2.5	1,257
	Women	149	90.9	12	7.3	3	1.8	0	0.0	3	1.8	164
2022-23	Men	875	87.2	101	10.1	21	2.1	6	0.6	27	2.7	1,003
	Women	121	92.4	9	6.9	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.8	131

*Federal Full Parole: Indeterminate Sentences***Table 111. Outcome of Full Parole for Offenders with Indeterminate Sentences (between April 1, 1998 and March 31, 2023)**

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	32	7.4	7	1.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	66	2.4
>3-6 mths	34	2.0	22	5.1	15	3.4	2	1.6	2	3.9	75	2.8
>6 mths-1 yr	58	3.5	33	7.7	47	10.7	8	6.3	4	7.8	150	5.5
>1-2 yrs	130	7.8	44	10.2	88	20.0	24	18.8	7	13.7	293	10.7
>2-3 yrs	111	6.6	30	7.0	66	15.0	20	15.6	10	19.6	237	8.7
>3-4 yrs	130	7.8	32	7.4	60	13.6	13	10.2	4	7.8	239	8.8
>4-5 yrs	96	5.7	34	7.9	28	6.3	17	13.3	6	11.8	181	6.6
>5-10 yrs	378	22.6	95	22.0	95	21.5	32	25.0	12	23.5	612	22.4
>10-15 yrs	259	15.5	58	13.5	26	5.9	9	7.0	5	9.8	357	13.1
>15 yrs	454	27.1	51	11.8	9	2.0	2	1.6	1	2.0	517	19.0
Total	1,676	100	431	100	441	100	128	100	51	100	2,727	100
Average length of full parole (yrs)	9.7		6.5		4.1		4.5		4.6		7.9	

*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 112. Full Parole Revocation Rates for Offenders with Indeterminate Sentences (between April 1, 1998 and March 31, 2023)

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	517	87.8	12	2.3	3	0.6	1	0.2		



>10 years	874	81.6	52	5.9	17	1.9	6	0.7
>5 years	1,486	73.4	191	12.9	61	4.1	18	1.2
>4 years	1,667	71.2	242	14.5	84	5.0	24	1.4
>3 years	1,906	69.1	319	16.7	101	5.3	28	1.5
>2 years	2,143	66.6	415	19.4	131	6.1	38	1.8
>1 year	2,436	64.0	534	21.9	162	6.7	45	1.8
Total	2,727	61.5	620	22.7	179	6.6	51	1.9

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

Table 113. Likelihood of Successful Completion Compared to Revocation for an Offence for Full Parolees Serving Indeterminate Sentences (between April 1, 1998 and March 31, 2023)

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	204	61	3.3	18	11.3
>4 years	238	84	2.8	24	9.9
>3 years	270	101	2.7	28	9.6
>2 years	300	131	2.3	38	7.9
>1 year	344	162	2.1	45	7.6
Total	431	179	2.4	51	8.5

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 114. Outcome Rates of Provincial Full Parole

Outcome	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	110	92.4	86	92.5	88	89.8	56	91.8	45	91.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	9	7.6	5	5.4	9	9.2	4	6.6	3	6.1
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.0	1	1.6	1	2.0
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	2	2.2	1	1.0	1	1.6	1	2.0
Total completions	119	100	93	100	98	100	61	100	49	100

Table 115. Outcome Rates of Provincial Full Parole by Region

Fiscal Year	Region	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
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
2019-20	Atlantic	52	96.3	2	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	54
	Quebec	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
2020-21	Pacific	33	91.7	2	5.6	1	2.8	0	0.0	1	2.8	36
	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
2021-22	Prairie	36	94.7	2	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38
	Pacific	28	96.6	1	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29
	Atlantic	27	93.1	2	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29
	Ontario	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
2022-23	Prairie	6	85.7	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3	7



	Pacific	22	95.7	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23
2022-23	Atlantic	19	90.5	1	4.8	1	4.8	0	0.0	1	4.8	21
	Quebec	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
	Ontario	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
	Prairie	2	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
	Pacific	23	95.8	1	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24

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

Table 116. Outcome Rates of Provincial Full Parole by Offence Type (from 2018-19 to 2022-23)

Outcome	Violent		Non-Violent	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	160	93.0	225	90.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	10	5.8	20	8.1
Revoked for non-violent offences	2	1.2	2	0.8
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.4
Total revocations with offence	2	1.2	3	1.2
Total completions	172	100	248	100

Table 117. Outcome Rates of Provincial Full Parole by Race Group (from 2018-19 to 2022-23)

Outcome	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	51	89.5	37	97.4	5	83.3	192	91.0	100	92.6
Revoked for breach of conditions	6	10.5	1	2.6	1	16.7	15	7.1	7	6.5
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.4	1	0.9
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.9	1	0.9
Total completions	57	100	38	100	6	100	211	100	108	100

Table 118. Outcome Rates of Provincial Full Parole by Gender (from 2018-19 to 2022-23)

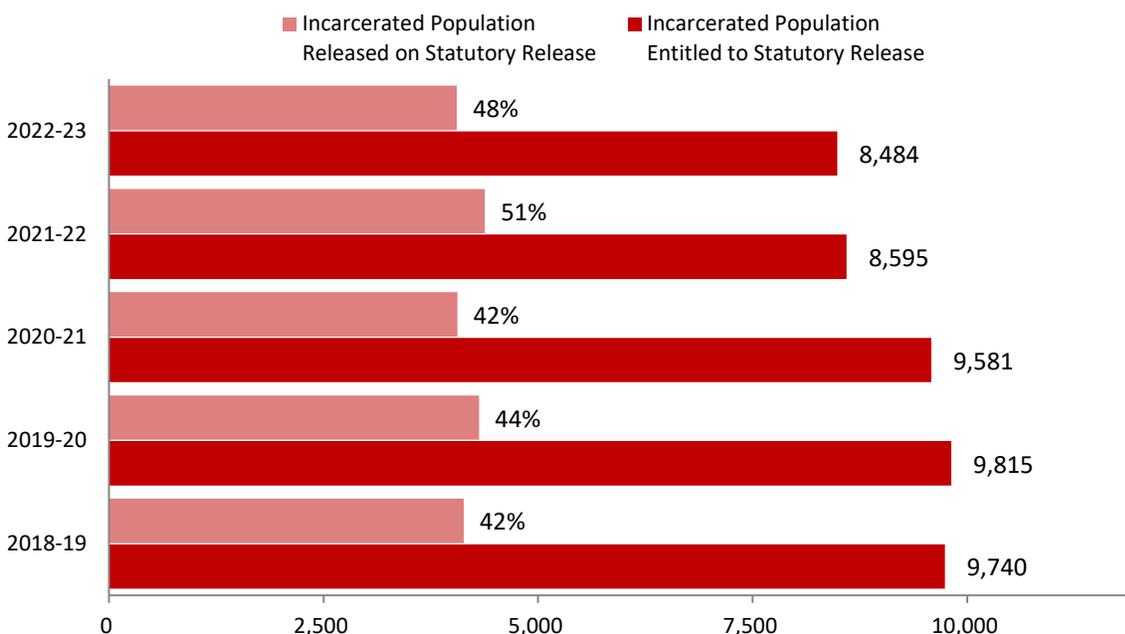
Outcome	Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	331	91.9	54	90.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	24	6.7	6	10.0
Revoked for non-violent offences	4	1.1	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	1	0.3	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	5	1.4	0	0.0
Total completions	360	100	60	100

Statutory Release

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 render a decision to not allow an offender to be released on statutory release. In these cases, the PBC's authority is limited to imposing special conditions as well as making post-release decisions.



Figure 31. Proportion of the Federal Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release Compared to the Incarcerated Population Entitled to Statutory Release



- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - The proportion of releases of offenders on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release decreased (to 48%; -3 percentage points).
 - The proportion of releases on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release decreased for both offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (from 50% to 47%), and offenders serving sentences for violent offences (from 54% to 49%).
 - The number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release increased: from 2,080 to 2,163 for pre-release decisions and from 31 to 39 for post-release decisions.
- In 2022-23, the proportion of the federal incarcerated population released on statutory release was:
 - the highest for offenders in the Prairie region (55%), while the Ontario region reported the lowest proportion (42%).
 - higher for Indigenous offenders (62%), followed by Caucasian offenders (46%), Black offenders (42%), Asian offenders (25%) and 'Other' race group (20%) offenders.
 - the same for both men and women offenders (48%).

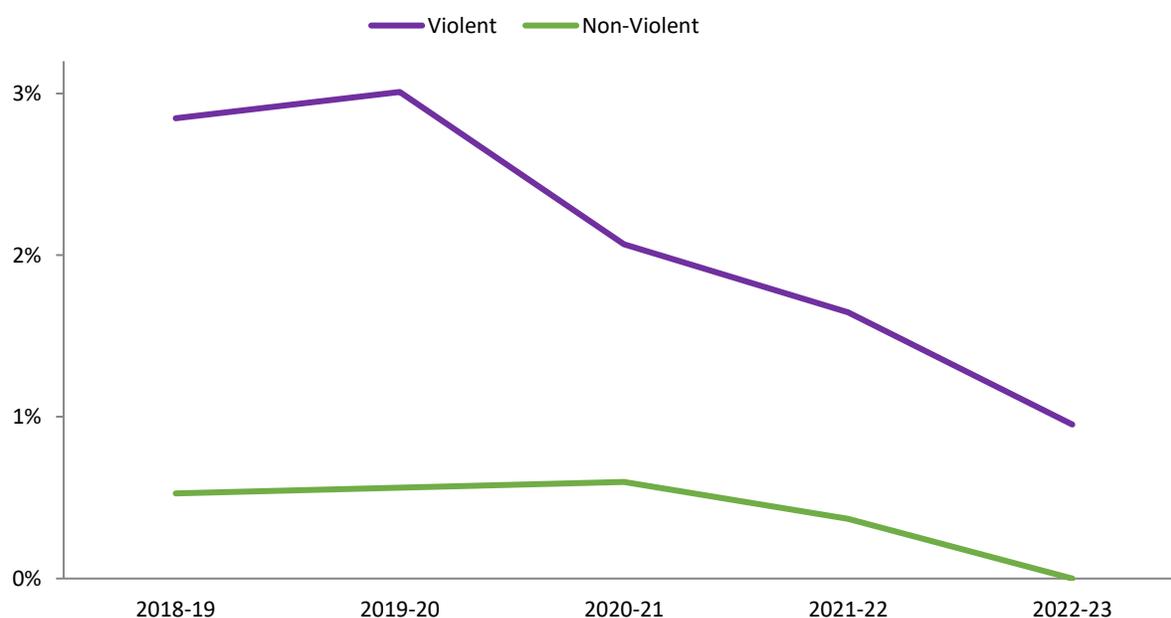
Outcome of Statutory Release Supervision Periods

- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23, the rate of successful completion:
 - remained stable (-0.9 percentage point) at 61.0%.



- decreased for offenders serving sentences for violent offences (to 59.2%; -1.5 percentage points) and increased slightly for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (to 70.4%; +2.0 percentage points).
- decreased in the following regions: Atlantic (to 58.0%; -2.8 percentage points), Quebec (to 61.8%; -2.5 percentage points), and Ontario (to 65.8%; -2.3 percentage points). It increased in the Prairie region (to 56.2%; +1.0 percentage point) and remained stable in the Pacific region (67.4%; -0.7 of a percentage point).
- remained stable (-0.6 percentage point to 60.8%) for men offenders, whereas it decreased 4.4 percentage points for women offenders (to 64.4%).
- Over the last five fiscal years:
 - Asian offenders reported the highest successful completion rate of statutory release (78.0%) followed by 'Other' race group offenders (72.8%), Black offenders (70.6%), Caucasian offenders (67.5%), and Indigenous offenders (55.3%);
 - women offenders were more likely to successfully complete their statutory release (68.8%) compared to men offenders (63.6%);
 - offenders serving a sentence for non-violent offences were more likely to successfully complete their statutory release (67.0%) than offenders serving a sentence for violent offences (62.0%);
 - the rate of revocations for breach of conditions has been steadily increasing (from 24.2% in 2018-19 to 32.7% in 2022-23); and
 - the rate of total revocations with offence (violent and non-violent) has been steadily decreasing (from 11.0% in 2018-19 to 6.3% in 2022-23).

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



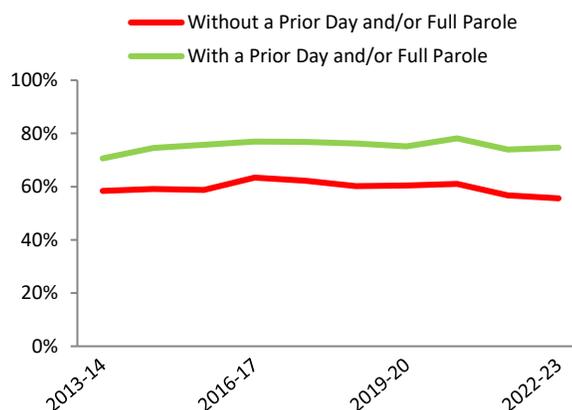
- Over the last five fiscal years, the **rate of revocations with violent offences**:
 - was at its lowest this reporting period (2022-23) at 0.6%;
 - was higher for offenders serving a sentence for violent offences (2.1%) than offenders serving a sentence for non-violent offences (0.4%);
 - was highest for Indigenous offenders (1.6%), followed by Caucasian (1.4%) and Black (1.1%) offenders. It was the lowest for Asian offenders (0.9%), followed by 'Other' race group offenders (1.0%);
 - was higher for men offenders than women offenders (1.5% vs. 0.5%); and
 - was above the national average of 1.5% in the Atlantic and Quebec regions (2.0% each) and was the same for the Prairie region (1.5%). It was below the national average and at its lowest in the Ontario region (0.9%), followed by the Pacific region (1.0%).

Periods of Statutory Release With and Without a Prior Day and/or Full Parole on the Same Sentence

Over the last ten fiscal years (between 2013-14 and 2022-23), 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 varying extents, to all offence types, race groups, and genders.

Figure 33. Successful Completion Rates of Statutory Release Supervision Periods With and Without a Prior Day and/or Full Parole on the Same Sentence



Possible explanations for this trend are as follows:

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, and, therefore, 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 above finding is similar for **revocations with violent offence rates**: there exists a 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.

- Over the last ten fiscal years, 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 0.8% compared to 1.8% for those offenders who did not have a prior day and/or full parole supervision period.

Table 119. Statutory Release Decisions

Fiscal Year	Pre-Release		Post-Release				Total
	Change Condition	Other	Change Condition	Revoked	Susp./Rev. Cancelled	Other	
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	5,044	107	529	1,598	365	79	7,722
2021-22	5,139	195	543	1,960	404	51	8,292
2022-23	4,946	182	451	1,925	326	39	7,869

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

Table 120. Statutory Release Decisions by Region

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
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	1,281	623	1,793	818	590	346	5,151	2,571
2021-22	493	255	964	614	1,428	739	1,958	1,023	491	327	5,334	2,958
2022-23	465	247	946	538	1,422	673	1,855	964	440	319	5,128	2,741
5-FY Avg.	488	227	1,021	592	1,303	629	1,952	956	553	328	5,316	2,732

Table 121. Statutory Release Decisions Following an EAH/CAH

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
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
2021-22	3	3	14	11	9	5	27	27	27	28	110	74
2022-23	11	11	15	4	12	8	81	42	32	54	151	119
5-FY Avg.	5	4	12	8	12	7	68	31	22	25	120	76

Table 122. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release

As of	Incarcerated Population	Fiscal Year of SR Releases	# of Releases on SR	% of Incarcerated Pop. Released on SR
April 1, 2018	9,740	2018-19	4,133	42
April 1, 2019	9,815	2019-20	4,311	44
April 1, 2020	9,581	2020-21	4,059	42
April 1, 2021	8,595	2021-22	4,380	51
April 1, 2022	8,484	2022-23	4,054	48

Table 123. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release by Region (%)

Fiscal Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
2018-19	44	40	34	52	38
2019-20	42	42	35	54	41
2020-21	39	46	36	49	37
2021-22	55	52	43	58	44
2022-23	48	45	42	55	43

Table 124. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release by Offence Type (%)

Fiscal Year	Violent	Non-Violent
2018-19	39	48
2019-20	40	51
2020-21	39	49
2021-22	50	54
2022-23	47	49



Table 125. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release by Race Group (%)

Fiscal Year	Indigenous	Asian	Black	Caucasian	Other
2018-19	53	26	36	43	20
2019-20	56	34	38	45	17
2020-21	53	25	32	43	20
2021-22	65	33	38	52	21
2022-23	62	29	42	46	20

Table 126. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release by Gender (%)

Fiscal Year	Men	Women
2018-19	42	43
2019-20	44	46
2020-21	42	41
2021-22	51	47
2022-23	48	48

Table 127. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release

Fiscal Year	Pre-Release			Post-Release			Total
	Imposed	Det. to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2018-19	1,845	10	4	36	2	96	1,889
2019-20	1,856	12	1	37	1	90	1,905
2020-21	1,873	9	3	34	5	125	1,918
2021-22	2,080	8	4	31	7	90	2,122
2022-23	2,163	16	1	39	3	59	2,220

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

Table 128. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release by Region

Fiscal Year	Region	Pre-Release			Post-Release		
		Imposed	Det. to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
2018-19	Atlantic	187	1	-	2	-	4
	Quebec	416	3	1	11	2	31
	Ontario	388	3	1	9	-	32
	Prairies	548	-	1	2	-	11
	Pacific	306	3	1	12	-	18
	Canada	1,845	10	4	36	2	96
2019-20	Atlantic	149	4	-	3	-	12
	Quebec	407	3	-	8	1	26
	Ontario	466	1	1	13	-	25
	Prairies	536	-	-	4	-	9
	Pacific	298	4	-	9	-	18
	Canada	1,856	12	1	37	1	90
2020-21	Atlantic	147	1	1	-	-	7
	Quebec	475	-	-	11	4	27
	Ontario	450	3	-	6	-	61
	Prairies	514	-	1	5	-	13
	Pacific	287	5	1	12	1	17
	Canada	1,873	9	3	34	5	125
2021-22	Atlantic	183	-	-	1	-	13
	Quebec	504	1	-	7	5	17
	Ontario	498	1	2	14	-	35
	Prairies	618	-	-	5	-	7
	Pacific	277	6	2	4	2	18
	Canada	2,080	8	4	31	7	90
2022-23	Atlantic	190	2	-	5	-	7
	Quebec	546	-	-	12	2	13
	Ontario	505	1	1	7	1	25
	Prairies	645	4	-	4	-	7
	Pacific	277	9	-	11	-	7



Canada	2,163	16	1	39	3	59
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Table 129. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release Recommended by CSC (%)

Fiscal Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2018-19	95	92	95	92	89	93
2019-20	93	92	95	95	89	93
2020-21	95	93	94	94	89	93
2021-22	96	93	95	95	91	94
2022-23	88	95	92	96	91	93
5-FY Avg.	93	93	94	94	90	93

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.

Note: Includes decisions where the offender is released from detention to statutory release with residency.

Table 130. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release Concordance with CSC (%)

Fiscal Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2018-19	94	98	95	98	96	97
2019-20	94	98	96	97	95	96
2020-21	95	98	95	97	94	96
2021-22	98	99	97	98	95	97
2022-23	96	99	97	99	95	98
5-FY Avg.	95	98	96	98	95	97

Note 1: 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.

Note 2: Includes decisions where the offender is released from detention to statutory release with residency.

Outcome Rates of Statutory Release Supervision Periods

Table 131. Outcome Rates of Statutory Release

Outcome	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	3,289	64.8	3,385	65.1	3,333	66.6	3,241	61.9	2,912	61.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	1,229	24.2	1,302	25.1	1,301	26.0	1,639	31.3	1,560	32.7
Revoked for non-violent offences	461	9.1	405	7.8	300	6.0	298	5.7	272	5.7
Revoked for violent offences	96	1.9	104	2.0	74	1.5	62	1.2	31	0.6
Total revocations with offence	557	11.0	509	9.8	374	7.5	360	6.9	303	6.3
Total completions	5,075	100	5,196	100	5,008	100	5,240	100	4,775	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 132. Outcome Rates of Statutory Release by Region

Fiscal Year	Region	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2018-19	Atlantic	303	61.0	135	27.2	49	9.9	10	2.0	59	11.9	497
	Quebec	792	71.8	220	19.9	63	5.7	28	2.5	91	8.3	1,103
	Ontario	768	73.3	212	20.2	54	5.2	14	1.3	68	6.5	1,048
	Prairie	1,057	57.1	507	27.4	252	13.6	36	1.9	288	15.6	1,852
	Pacific	369	64.2	155	27.0	43	7.5	8	1.4	51	8.9	575
2019-20	Atlantic	315	64.4	121	24.7	40	8.2	13	2.7	53	10.8	489
	Quebec	753	70.7	223	20.9	59	5.5	30	2.8	89	8.4	1,065
	Ontario	809	71.6	265	23.5	43	3.8	13	1.2	56	5.0	1,130
	Prairie	1,100	57.6	536	28.0	234	12.2	41	2.1	275	14.4	1,911
	Pacific	408	67.9	157	26.1	29	4.8	7	1.2	36	6.0	601
2020-21	Atlantic	288	64.1	118	26.3	33	7.3	10	2.2	43	9.6	449



	Quebec	711	68.3	255	24.5	55	5.3	20	1.9	75	7.2	1,041
	Ontario	885	73.1	282	23.3	31	2.6	13	1.1	44	3.6	1,211
	Prairie	1,078	61.8	477	27.4	164	9.4	24	1.4	188	10.8	1,743
	Pacific	371	65.8	169	30.0	17	3.0	7	1.2	24	4.3	564
2021-22	Atlantic	314	60.9	158	30.6	33	6.4	11	2.1	44	8.5	516
	Quebec	665	64.4	309	29.9	43	4.2	16	1.5	59	5.7	1,033
	Ontario	862	68.1	376	29.7	20	1.6	8	0.6	28	2.2	1,266
	Prairie	1,074	55.2	659	33.9	188	9.7	25	1.3	213	10.9	1,946
	Pacific	326	68.1	137	28.6	14	2.9	2	0.4	16	3.3	479
2022-23	Atlantic	264	58.0	165	36.3	22	4.8	4	0.9	26	5.7	455
	Quebec	562	61.8	301	33.1	36	4.0	10	1.1	46	5.1	909
	Ontario	798	65.8	388	32.0	25	2.1	2	0.2	27	2.2	1,213
	Prairie	972	56.2	577	33.4	168	9.7	12	0.7	180	10.4	1,729
	Pacific	316	67.4	129	27.5	21	4.5	3	0.6	24	5.1	469

Table 133. Outcome Rates of Statutory Release by Offence Type (%)

Fiscal Year	Offence Type	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Compl.
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2018-19	Violent	1,873	62.7	776	26.0	251	8.4	85	2.8	336	11.3	2,985
	Non-Violent	1,416	67.8	453	21.7	210	10.0	11	0.5	221	10.6	2,090
2019-20	Violent	1,925	63.0	804	26.3	236	7.7	92	3.0	328	10.7	3,057
	Non-Violent	1,460	68.3	498	23.3	169	7.9	12	0.6	181	8.5	2,139
2020-21	Violent	1,939	64.7	836	27.9	162	5.4	62	2.1	224	7.5	2,999
	Non-Violent	1,394	69.4	465	23.1	138	6.9	12	0.6	150	7.5	2,009
2021-22	Violent	2,027	60.7	1,075	32.2	182	5.5	55	1.6	237	7.1	3,339
	Non-Violent	1,214	63.9	564	29.7	116	6.1	7	0.4	123	6.5	1,901
2022-23	Violent	1,925	59.2	1,100	33.8	198	6.1	31	1.0	229	7.0	3,254
	Non-Violent	987	64.9	460	30.2	74	4.9	0	0.0	74	4.9	1,521

Table 134. Outcome Rates of Statutory Release by Race Group

Fiscal Year	Race Group	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Compl.
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	#
						#	%	#	%			
2018-19	Indigenous	944	57.1	450	27.2	218	13.2	40	2.4	258	15.6	1,652
	Asian	112	79.4	27	19.1	2	1.4	0	0.0	2	1.4	141
	Black	246	69.3	83	23.4	18	5.1	8	2.3	26	7.3	355
	Caucasian	1,840	67.6	621	22.8	213	7.8	47	1.7	260	9.6	2,721
	Other	147	71.4	48	23.3	10	4.9	1	0.5	11	5.3	206
2019-20	Indigenous	994	55.9	522	29.4	221	12.4	41	2.3	262	14.7	1,778
	Asian	112	77.2	27	18.6	4	2.8	2	1.4	6	4.1	145
	Black	269	75.6	69	19.4	13	3.7	5	1.4	18	5.1	356
	Caucasian	1,840	68.6	633	23.6	158	5.9	53	2.0	211	7.9	2,684
	Other	170	73.0	51	21.9	9	3.9	3	1.3	12	5.2	233
2020-21	Indigenous	1,034	58.4	546	30.8	165	9.3	25	1.4	190	10.7	1,770
	Asian	111	78.7	25	17.7	2	1.4	3	2.1	5	3.5	141
	Black	257	71.2	88	24.4	13	3.6	3	0.8	16	4.4	361
	Caucasian	1,780	70.0	609	24.0	113	4.4	40	1.6	153	6.0	2,542
	Other	151	77.8	33	17.0	7	3.6	3	1.5	10	5.2	194
2021-22	Indigenous	1,043	53.1	712	36.2	183	9.3	27	1.4	210	10.7	1,965
	Asian	110	78.0	31	22.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	141



	Black	260	70.7	99	26.9	5	1.4	4	1.1	9	2.4	368
	Caucasian	1,679	65.7	746	29.2	100	3.9	30	1.2	130	5.1	2,555
	Other	149	70.6	51	24.2	10	4.7	1	0.5	11	5.2	211
2022-23	Indigenous	960	52.5	673	36.8	181	9.9	15	0.8	196	10.7	1,829
	Asian	93	76.2	28	23.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.8	122
	Black	246	66.7	121	32.8	2	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.5	369
	Caucasian	1,465	65.2	687	30.6	83	3.7	13	0.6	96	4.3	2,248
	Other	148	71.5	51	24.6	6	2.9	2	1.0	8	3.9	207

Table 135. Outcome Rates of Statutory Release by Gender

Fiscal Year	Gender	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions #
		#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	
						#	%	#	%			
2018-19	Men	3,085	64.5	1,167	24.4	438	9.2	95	2.0	533	11.1	4,785
	Women	204	70.3	62	21.4	23	7.9	1	0.3	24	8.3	290
2019-20	Men	3,150	64.9	1,223	25.2	380	7.8	102	2.1	482	9.9	4,855
	Women	235	68.9	79	23.2	25	7.3	2	0.6	27	7.9	341
2020-21	Men	3,125	66.3	1,230	26.1	287	6.1	72	1.5	359	7.6	4,714
	Women	208	70.7	71	24.1	13	4.4	2	0.7	15	5.1	294
2021-22	Men	3,004	61.4	1,552	31.7	278	5.7	60	1.2	338	6.9	4,894
	Women	236	68.8	85	24.8	20	5.8	2	0.6	22	6.4	343
2022-23	Men	2,748	60.8	1,491	33.0	252	5.6	30	0.7	282	6.2	4,521
	Women	163	64.4	69	27.3	20	7.9	1	0.4	21	8.3	253

Note: Between 2018-19 and 2022-23, there were 4 statutory releases supervision periods completed by offenders who identified as 'another gender'.

Table 136. Outcome Rates of Statutory Release With and Without Prior Day and/or Full Parole Supervision Periods on the Same Sentence

Fiscal Year/Type	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Compl. #
	#	%	#	%	Non-Violent		Violent		#	%	
					#	%	#	%			
2018-19											
Without DP/FP	2,164	60.1	978	27.2	378	10.5	78	2.2	456	12.7	3,598
With DP/FP	1,125	76.2	251	17.0	83	5.6	18	1.2	101	6.8	1,477
Prior DP	990	74.6	239	18.0	81	6.1	17	1.3	98	7.4	1,327
Prior FP	9	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
Prior DP&FP	126	89.4	12	8.5	2	1.4	1	0.7	3	2.1	141
2019-20											
Without DP/FP	2,126	60.4	977	27.8	328	9.3	89	2.5	417	11.8	3,520
With DP/FP	1,259	75.1	325	19.4	77	4.6	15	0.9	92	5.5	1,676
Prior DP	1,104	73.7	306	20.4	74	4.9	14	0.9	88	5.9	1,498
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
2020-21											
Without DP/FP	2,070	61.0	1,014	29.9	244	7.2	64	1.9	308	9.1	3,392
With DP/FP	1,263	78.2	287	17.8	56	3.5	10	0.6	66	4.1	1,616
Prior DP	1,122	77.4	268	18.5	50	3.4	10	0.7	60	4.1	1,450
Prior FP	10	83.3	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12
Prior DP&FP	131	85.1	17	11.0	6	3.9	0	0.0	6	3.9	154
2021-22											
Without DP/FP	2,082	56.7	1,295	35.3	244	6.6	51	1.4	295	8.0	3,672
With DP/FP	1,159	73.9	344	21.9	54	3.4	11	0.7	65	4.1	1,568
Prior DP	998	72.3	321	23.2	51	3.7	11	0.8	62	4.5	1,381
Prior FP	10	90.9	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11
Prior DP&FP	151	85.8	22	12.5	3	1.7	0	0.0	3	1.7	176



2022-23											
Without DP/FP	1,904	55.6	1,258	36.7	234	6.8	28	0.8	262	7.7	3,424
With DP/FP	1,008	74.6	302	22.4	38	2.8	3	0.2	41	3.0	1,351
Prior DP	873	73.3	277	23.3	38	3.2	3	0.3	41	3.4	1,191
Prior FP	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
Prior DP&FP	131	85.1	23	14.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	154

Detention

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

- As of April 9, 2023, 133 offenders were detained and 37 had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release dates. Twenty-three (23) offenders had their one chance statutory release revoked and were subsequently detained.
- In 2022-23:
 - 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;
 - the Quebec and Ontario regions reported the highest initial detention rate (100%), while the Pacific region reported the lowest rate (84.6%). The national average rate was 96.0%; and
 - the detention rate was the highest for Asian, Black, and 'Other' race group offenders (100%), followed by Indigenous offenders (96.0%), and the lowest for Caucasian offenders (94.4%).
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - the number of referrals for detention decreased 12% to 100 (from 113);
 - the detention referral rate¹⁴ remained stable at 2.4% (+0.1 of a percentage point);
 - the number of detention reviews decreased from 109 to 96 (-11.9%), however, the proportion detained (96.0%) remained approximately the same from the previous fiscal year (-0.5 percentage point); and
 - the Board conducted 52 subsequent annual detention reviews, an increase from 44, but confirmed detention in 77% of cases, a decrease from 87%.
- In the last five fiscal years:
 - the detention rate of offenders serving sentences for violent offences was 96.7% compared to 87.5% for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences;
 - the detention rate was the highest for Asian offenders (100%) and the lowest for Black offenders (91.3%), followed by Indigenous offenders (94.2%).

¹⁴ Proportion of detention referrals against the total offender population entitled to statutory release in a given fiscal year.



- 94.5% of men offenders referred for detention were detained (481 out of 509). Women offenders had a similar rate of 94.1%, although 16 of the 17 women offenders referred for detention were detained; and
- the Board conducted 240 subsequent annual detention reviews, confirming detention in 87% of cases.

Table 137. Detained Offenders by Region (as of April 9, 2023)

Status	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently detained	8	31	37	36	21	133
Detention ordered/not past SR date	2	8	4	15	8	37
One-chance SR revoked	4	3	6	8	2	23
Detained total	14	42	47	59	31	193

Table 138. Referrals for Detention by Region

Fiscal Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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	14	19	30	17	85
2019-20	7	18	18	38	31	112
2020-21	13	17	25	39	25	119
2021-22	7	20	23	41	22	113
2022-23	10	25	20	32	13	100
10-FY total	115	280	271	443	229	1,338

Table 139. Detention Referral Rate

Fiscal Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release	Detention Referral Rate (%)
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	4,598	2.6
2018-19	85	4,324	2.0
2019-20	112	4,507	2.5
2020-21	119	4,248	2.8
2021-22	113	4,573	2.5
2022-23	100	4,237	2.4

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 140. Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews

Fiscal Year	Detained		Statutory Release		One-Chance SR		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2021-22	109	96.5	2	1.8	2	1.8	113
2022-23	96	96.0	1	1.0	3	3.0	100
10-FY Avg.	-	95.6	-	1.5	-	2.9	-



Table 141. Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews by Offence Type (%)

Type	Fiscal Year	Violent	Non-Violent
Detained	2018-19	92.5	60.0
	2019-20	93.3	100
	2020-21	94.5	100
	2021-22	96.4	100
	2022-23	96.7	87.5
	5-FY Avg.	94.8	90.9
Statutory Release	2018-19	1.3	0.0
	2019-20	2.9	0.0
	2020-21	3.7	0.0
	2021-22	1.8	0.0
	2022-23	1.1	0.0
	5-FY Avg.	2.2	0.0
One-Chance Statutory Release	2018-19	6.3	40.0
	2019-20	3.8	0.0
	2020-21	1.8	0.0
	2021-22	1.8	0.0
	2022-23	2.2	12.5
	5-FY Avg.	3.0	9.1

Table 142. Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews by Race Group (%)

Type	Fiscal Year	Indigenous	Asian	Black	Caucasian	Other
Detained	2018-19	86.4	100	100	93.3	100
	2019-20	92.6	100	85.7	95.6	100
	2020-21	96.7	100	92.3	92.7	100
	2021-22	98.0	100	83.3	100	80.0
	2022-23	96.0	100	100	94.4	100
	5-FY Avg.	94.2	100	91.3	95.4	95.0
Statutory Release	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	3.3	0.0	7.7	2.4	0.0
	2021-22	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	20.0
	2022-23	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0
	5-FY Avg.	1.2	0.0	6.5	2.1	5.0
One-Chance Statutory Release	2018-19	13.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0
	2019-20	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
	2020-21	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0
	2021-22	2.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0
	2022-23	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0
	5-FY Avg.	4.7	0.0	2.2	2.6	0.0

Table 143. Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews by Gender (%)

Type	Fiscal Year	Men	Women
Detained	2018-19	90.1	100
	2019-20	94.5	66.7
	2020-21	94.7	100
	2021-22	96.3	100
	2022-23	95.9	100
	5-FY Avg.	94.5	94.1
Statutory Release	2018-19	1.2	0.0
	2019-20	1.8	33.3
	2020-21	3.5	0.0
	2021-22	1.9	0.0
	2022-23	1.0	0.0
	5-FY Avg.	2.0	5.9
One-Chance Statutory Release	2018-19	8.6	0.0
	2019-20	3.7	0.0
	2020-21	1.8	0.0
	2021-22	1.9	0.0



2022-23	3.1	0.0
5-FY Avg.	3.5	0.0

Note: Between 2018-19 and 2022-23, there were three decisions to order the detention of offenders who identified as 'another gender'.

Table 144. Initial Detention Rates by Region (%)

Fiscal Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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	92.9	78.9	96.7	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
2021-22	100	95.0	91.3	100	95.5	96.5
2022-23	90.0	100	100	96.9	84.6	96.0
10-FY Avg.	91.3	96.4	93.4	98.4	90.8	95.1

Table 145. Outcome of Subsequent Annual Detention Reviews

Number/Rate	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	5-FY
Total subsequent reviews	51	48	45	44	52	240
Detention confirmed	47	42	42	38	40	209
% Detention confirmed	92	88	93	86	77	87

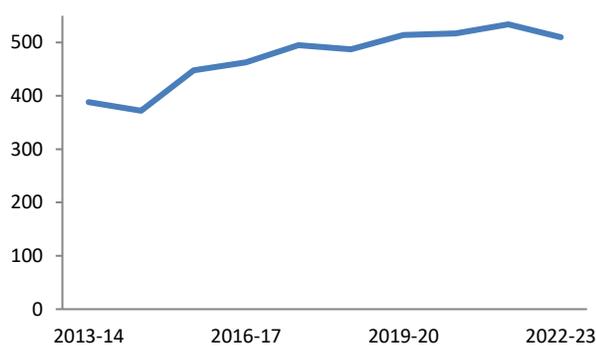
Long-Term Supervision

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.

The first offender was released on a LTSO in 2000. Since then, the long-term population in the community has generally been increasing. However, it decreased from 534 to 510 in 2022-23 (-4.5%) compared to the previous fiscal year. Twenty-five (25) offenders were released on LTSO at warrant expiry in 2022-23 and 41 were released on long-term supervision orders after reaching warrant expiry on conditional release.

Figure 34. Long-Term Supervision Population



- On April 9, 2023, 955 offenders had a long-term offender designation, which amounts to 4.4% of the total federal offender population. Of those:
 - 353 offenders were still incarcerated;
 - 4 were on day parole, 4 were on full parole and 82 were on statutory release prior to the commencement of their LTSOs;
 - 504 were in the community under a long-term supervision order; and
 - 8 had been deported/extradited upon their release (2 on SR and 6 on LTS).

- In 2022-23:
 - Most federal offenders on LTSOs were those sentenced for violent offences (94%).
 - Caucasian offenders represented 57% of offenders on LTSOs, followed by Indigenous offenders (30%). These proportions are comparable to those observed over the last five fiscal years.
 - Men offenders represented 97% of the long-term supervision population. This is also in keeping with the gender breakdown of the last five fiscal years.

- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - the long-term supervision population increased in the Quebec (+2) and Prairie (+3) regions, and decreased in the Atlantic (-5), Ontario (-18) and Pacific (-6) regions;
 - the Board rendered 711 decisions for offenders on LTSOs, a 1.0% decrease;
 - most of the decisions were for post-release (87.6%); and
 - a decrease was reported in the number of post-release (-9.1%) and pre-release (-7.2%) residency conditions imposed and prolonged.



Table 146. Long-Term Supervision Population

Fiscal Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2021-22	18	174	169	81	92	534
2022-23	13	176	151	84	86	510

Note: Excluded as of April 9, 2023: 12 offenders on LTSOs who were UAL (Ontario (3), Prairie (3), and Pacific (6)).

Table 147. Long-Term Supervision Population by Race Group

Fiscal Year	Indigenous		Asian		Black		Caucasian		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2021-22	156	29	13	2	40	7	308	58	17	3
2022-23	153	30	10	2	31	6	291	57	25	5
5-FY Avg.	151	29	10	2	36	7	295	58	21	4

Table 148. Long-Term Supervision Population by Offence Type

Fiscal Year	Violent		Non-Violent	
	#	%	#	%
2018-19	478	98	9	2
2019-20	501	97	13	3
2020-21	489	95	28	5
2021-22	501	94	33	6
2022-23	478	94	32	6
5-FY Avg.	489	96	23	4

Table 149. Federal and Provincial Long-Term Supervision Decisions

Fiscal Year	Pre-Release		Post-Release			Total
	Change Condition	Other	Change Condition	Suspension	Other	
2018-19	83	-	332	60	139	614
2019-20	92	2	346	59	142	641
2020-21	77	-	376	75	127	655
2021-22	83	1	413	90	131	718
2022-23	74	-	397	72	168	711
5-FY Avg.	82	-	373	71	141	668

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

Table 150. Residency Conditions on Federal and Provincial Long-Term Supervision

Fiscal Year	Pre-Release		Post-Release			Total
	Imposed	Prolonged	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2018-19	68	5	55	155	16	283
2019-20	68	7	63	170	12	308
2020-21	59	-	44	192	14	295
2021-22	69	-	81	171	23	321
2022-23	63	1	46	183	18	293
5-FY Avg.	65	3	58	174	17	300

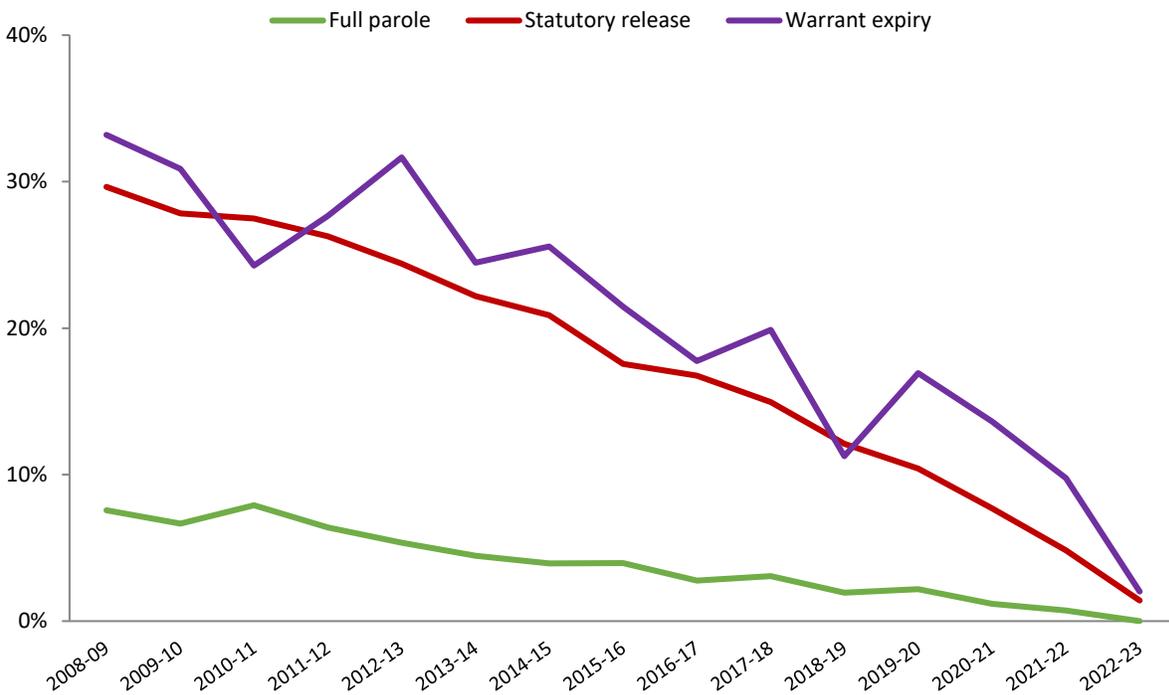
Note: Total = (pre-release imposed + pre-release prolonged) + (post-release imposed + post-release prolonged).



Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission

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 35. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rates



- As of March 31, 2023, 23% of federal offenders had returned on a federal sentence 10 to 15 years after sentence completion (for sentences completed between 2008-09 and 2012-13); 11% were readmissions for violent offences.
- The readmission data for offenders who completed their sentences between 10 and 15 years prior to 2022-23 (i.e., for sentences completed between 2008-09 and 2012-13) indicates that:
 - 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 slightly less likely to be readmitted on a federal sentence after their sentence completion than offenders released at warrant expiry; and
 - when looking at the readmission rate for violent offences, offenders released at warrant expiry were 12 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 151. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence of Federal Offenders (as of March 31, 2023)

Fiscal Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008-09	4,809	610	12.7	596	12.4	1,206	25.1
2009-10	4,990	616	12.3	570	11.4	1,186	23.8
2010-11	4,761	590	12.4	508	10.7	1,098	23.1
2011-12	4,745	510	10.7	534	11.3	1,044	22.0
2012-13	4,998	525	10.5	516	10.3	1,041	20.8
2013-14	4,852	467	9.6	468	9.6	935	19.3
2014-15	4,808	437	9.1	436	9.1	873	18.2
2015-16	4,808	313	6.5	422	8.8	735	15.3
2016-17	4,836	286	5.9	395	8.2	681	14.1
2017-18	4,802	281	5.9	319	6.6	600	12.5
2018-19	4,622	177	3.8	261	5.6	438	9.5
2019-20	4,751	156	3.3	241	5.1	397	8.4
2020-21	4,699	117	2.5	168	3.6	285	6.1
2021-22	4,540	64	1.4	110	2.4	174	3.8
2022-23	3,932	19	0.5	23	0.6	42	1.1

Table 152. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence of Federal Offenders who Completed Sentences on Full Parole (as of March 31, 2023)

Fiscal Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008-09	1,032	60	5.8	18	1.7	78	7.6
2009-10	992	53	5.3	13	1.3	66	6.7
2010-11	1,037	57	5.5	25	2.4	82	7.9
2011-12	1,033	49	4.7	17	1.6	66	6.4
2012-13	1,027	35	3.4	20	1.9	55	5.4
2013-14	829	25	3.0	12	1.4	37	4.5
2014-15	836	32	3.8	1	0.1	33	3.9
2015-16	859	22	2.6	12	1.4	34	4.0
2016-17	938	15	1.6	11	1.2	26	2.8
2017-18	1,072	23	2.1	10	0.9	33	3.1
2018-19	1,183	12	1.0	11	0.9	23	1.9
2019-20	1,284	19	1.5	9	0.7	28	2.2
2020-21	1,280	7	0.5	8	0.6	15	1.2
2021-22	1,256	4	0.3	5	0.4	9	0.7
2022-23	998	-	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0

Table 153. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence of Federal Offenders who Completed Sentences on Statutory Release (as of March 31, 2023)

Fiscal Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008-09	3,539	536	15.1	513	14.5	1,049	29.6
2009-10	3,755	543	14.5	502	13.4	1,045	27.8
2010-11	3,481	520	14.9	437	12.6	957	27.5
2011-12	3,477	444	12.8	469	13.5	913	26.3
2012-13	3,734	466	12.5	445	11.9	911	24.4
2013-14	3,790	432	11.4	409	10.8	841	22.2
2014-15	3,753	395	10.5	389	10.4	784	20.9
2015-16	3,744	283	7.6	374	10.0	657	17.5
2016-17	3,746	268	7.2	360	9.6	628	16.8
2017-18	3,544	253	7.1	277	7.8	530	15.0
2018-19	3,288	163	5.0	235	7.1	398	12.1
2019-20	3,343	134	4.0	214	6.4	348	10.4
2020-21	3,309	107	3.2	148	4.5	255	7.7
2021-22	3,161	55	1.7	98	3.1	153	4.8
2022-23	2,835	19	0.7	21	0.7	40	1.4



Table 154. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence for Federal Offenders who were Released at WED (as of March 31, 2023)

Fiscal Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008-09	238	14	5.9	65	27.3	79	33.2
2009-10	243	20	8.2	55	22.6	75	30.9
2010-11	243	13	5.3	46	18.9	59	24.3
2011-12	235	17	7.2	48	20.4	65	27.7
2012-13	237	24	10.1	51	21.5	75	31.6
2013-14	233	10	4.3	47	20.2	57	24.5
2014-15	219	10	4.6	46	21.0	56	25.6
2015-16	205	8	3.9	36	17.6	44	21.5
2016-17	152	3	2.0	24	15.8	27	17.8
2017-18	186	5	2.7	32	17.2	37	19.9
2018-19	151	2	1.3	15	9.9	17	11.3
2019-20	124	3	2.4	18	14.5	21	16.9
2020-21	110	3	2.7	12	10.9	15	13.6
2021-22	123	5	4.1	7	5.7	12	9.8
2022-23	99	-	0.0	2	2.0	2	2.0

Appeals

Within the Board, the Appeal Division is responsible for re-examining decisions rendered by the Board, but only upon application by an offender or their representative.

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 2022-23:
 - the Appeal Division accepted 75% of federal and provincial appeal applications ready for analysis and pending a decision;
 - 20% of federal appeal applications were rejected and 7% of federal appeal applications were cancelled; and
 - 33% of provincial appeal applications were rejected and no provincial appeal application was cancelled or withdrawn.

Appeal Decisions Trends

- In 2022-23, the Appeal Division:
 - affirmed 79% of the initial decisions. Of those, all 14 provincial initial decisions were affirmed;
 - ordered a new review/hearing in 20% of cases; and
 - varied¹⁵ 1% of cases.

¹⁵ Removed, added, or modified a condition.



- In 2022-23, ETA (37%) and detention (11%) decisions were more likely to be appealed, while statutory release and UTA decisions were the least likely to be appealed (2%).
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - the Appeal Division rendered fewer decisions¹⁶ (402; -16%).
 - the number of rendered federal appeal decisions decreased to 388 (-17%), with a decrease in the following decision types:
 - ETA (-25%), UTA (-67%), day parole (-4%), full parole (-24%), and statutory release (-25%). Detention appeal decisions also decreased from 21 to 18 (-14%).
 - the proportion of federal day parole appeal decisions increased (47%; +6%). Decreases in the proportion of UTA (1%; -2%), full parole (27%; -3%), and statutory release (17%; -2%) appeal decisions were reported, while the proportion of ETA (4%) and detention (5%) appeal decisions remained the same.
 - federal appeal decisions for federal offenders serving sentences for violent offences decreased by 1 percentage point (to 76%) and increased by 1 percentage point (to 24%) for federal offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences.
 - the rate of appealable federal decisions rendered by the Board remained the same (87%). The number of appealable decisions increased 2% (to 19,735).
 - the federal appeal rate remained stable (at 2.3%; -0.6 percentage point).
 - the number of provincial appeal decisions increased to 14 (+8%).
 - the provincial appeal rate remained relatively stable (at 3.6%; +0.8 percentage point). Both day parole release decisions (3.9%) and full parole release decisions (3.3%) were appealed at a similar rate.

Table 155. Applications for Appeal (April 1, 2022, to March 31, 2023)

Application Status	Atlantic		Quebec	Ontario	Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Fed.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Received	34	1	82	136	118	1	64	9	434	12
Rejected	12	0	14	25	20	0	16	3	87	4 ¹
Cancelled	4	0	5	10	9	0	1	0	32	0
Withdrawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pending a Decision	20	1	63	103	93	1	48	6	327	8

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.

1: There was one (1) provincial case in the Ontario region, and it was rejected.

¹⁶ The Appeal Division counts submissions with more than one decision (e.g., the offender appeals both the denial of their day and full parole), as one (1) appeal/decision rendered.



Table 156. Appeal Decisions by Decision Type and Jurisdiction

Decision	Release	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Fed	Prov								
ETA	Pre-release	15	-	13	-	3	-	20	-	15	-
UTA	Pre-release	22	-	19	-	17	-	12	-	4	-
	Post-release	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Day parole	Pre-release	157	11	169	24	221	11	154	7	137	8
	Post-release	47	3	58	-	57	-	35	1	44	1
Full parole	Pre-release	127	9	136	17	175	8	109	5	88	5
	Post-release	23	-	38	-	32	1	27	-	15	-
Stat release	Pre-release	68	-	67	-	57	-	57	-	43	-
	Post-release	35	-	42	-	51	-	32	-	24	-
Detention		16	-	15	-	16	-	21	-	18	-
Total		511	23	557	41	629	20	467	13	388	14

Table 157. Appeal Decisions by Offence Type and Jurisdiction

Offence Type	Release	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Fed	Prov								
Violent	Pre-release	267	9	282	13	332	12	270	7	213	4
	Post-release	69	2	92	-	101	-	71	1	62	1
	Detention	15	-	15	-	15	-	20	-	18	-
Non-Violent	Pre-release	122	11	122	28	141	7	82	5	74	9
	Post-release	37	1	46	-	39	1	23	-	21	-
	Detention	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total		511	23	557	41	629	20	467	13	388	14

Table 158. Outcomes of Federal Appeal Decisions by Decision Type (2021-22 and 2022-23)

Decision	Release	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
ETA	Pre-release	15	12	5	3	-	-	20	15
UTA	Pre-release	6	3	6	1	-	-	12	4
	Post-release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Day parole	Pre-release	126	109	26	25	2	3	154	137
	Post-release	29	31	6	13	-	-	35	44
Full parole	Pre-release	96	74	13	12	-	2	109	88
	Post-release	24	13	2	2	1	-	27	15
Stat. release	Pre-release	39	32	11	4	7	7	57	43
	Post-release	26	21	6	3	-	-	32	24
Detention		20	15	1	3	-	-	21	18
Total decisions		381	310	76	66	10	12	467	388
% of appeal decisions		82	80	16	17	2	3		

Table 159. Outcomes of Provincial Appeal Decisions by Decision Type (2021-22 and 2022-23)

Decision	Release	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
Day parole	Pre-release	5	8	2	-	-	-	7	8
	Post-release	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Full parole	Pre-release	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5
	Post-release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total decisions		11	14	2	-	-	-	13	14
% of appeal decisions		85	100	15	-	-	-		

Table 160. Outcomes of Appeal Decisions by Region and Jurisdiction (2021-22 and 2022-23)

Jurisdiction	Region	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
Federal	Atlantic	35	20	2	5	1	-	38	25



Quebec	81	51	8	6	2	4	91	61
Ontario	88	87	35	23	3	3	126	113
Prairies	111	93	19	25	2	5	132	123
Pacific	66	59	12	7	2	-	80	66
Canada	381	310	76	66	10	12	467	388
Provincial								
Atlantic	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Prairies	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	2
Pacific	6	12	2	-	-	-	8	12
Canada	11	14	2	-	-	-	13	14

Table 161. Federal Appeal Rate by Decision Type (2021-22 and 2022-23)

Decision	Release	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
		2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
ETA	Pre-release	34	41	20	15	58.8	36.6
UTA	Pre-release	135	208	12	4	8.9	1.9
	Post-release	1	3	-	-	0.0	0.0
Day parole	Pre-release	4,430	4,792	154	137	3.5	2.9
	Post-release	478	460	35	44	7.3	9.6
Full parole	Pre-release	3,555	3,776	109	88	3.1	2.3
	Post-release	470	404	27	15	5.7	3.7
Statutory release	Pre-release	5,292	5,097	57	43	1.1	0.8
	Post-release	2,384	2,264	32	24	1.3	1.1
Detention		170	167	21	18	12.4	10.8
Total		16,949	17,212	467	388	2.8	2.3

Table 162. Provincial Appeal Rate by Decision Type (2021-22 and 2022-23)

Decision	Release	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
		2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
Day parole	Pre-release	244	209	7	8	2.9%	3.8%
	Post-release	19	22	1	1	5.3%	4.5%
Full parole	Pre-release	180	147	5	5	2.8%	3.4%
	Post-release	6	6	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total		452*	384	13	14	2.9%	3.6%

*Includes three (3) statutory release decisions where offenders were serving federal sentences, which were reduced by a court order.

Conditional Release Openness and Accountability

The PBC 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, the [Safe Streets and Communities Act](#), formerly known as 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.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in travel restrictions and limited access to CSC institutions, steps were taken to allow victims to participate in PBC hearings via teleconference or videoconference. 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 and as of March 1, 2021, all other observers have been able to participate in hearings by videoconference.

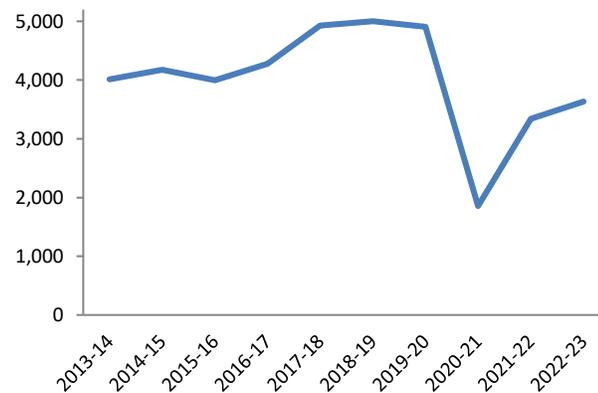
Information Services for Victims

- On March 31, 2023, the number of victims who were registered to receive information from the PBC and CSC was 8,689, a 3% decrease from the previous fiscal year (8,976).

Observers at PBC Hearings

- In 2022-23, the number of observers at PBC hearings increased to 3,633 (+9%) compared to the previous fiscal year; the number of hearings with observers increased to 1,651 (+3%). The significant decrease in 2020-21 is a direct result of health and safety measures put in place to address the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In the last five fiscal years, 18,737 observers have attended 8,592 PBC hearings.

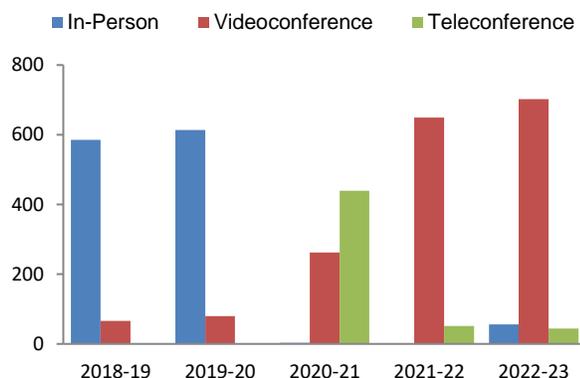
Figure 36. Observers at PBC Hearings



Victims Attending PBC Hearings

- In 2022-23, the number of victims attending PBC hearings increased to 802 (+14%) compared to the previous fiscal year. Videoconferencing was the most utilized method of attendance by victims at hearings.
- In the last five fiscal years, 3,555 victims attended PBC hearings. The rate of victim participation at hearings has gradually increased to 11% in 2022-23.

Figure 37. Victims Attending PBC Hearings



Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-21, most victims attended PBC hearings in person. However, at the outset of the pandemic in March 2020, visitors to institutions were suspended and all hearings were shifted to a remote format. On April 28, 2020, the PBC implemented an interim solution to accommodate victim attendance by telephone, which resulted in the increase in teleconferences in 2020-21. 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.

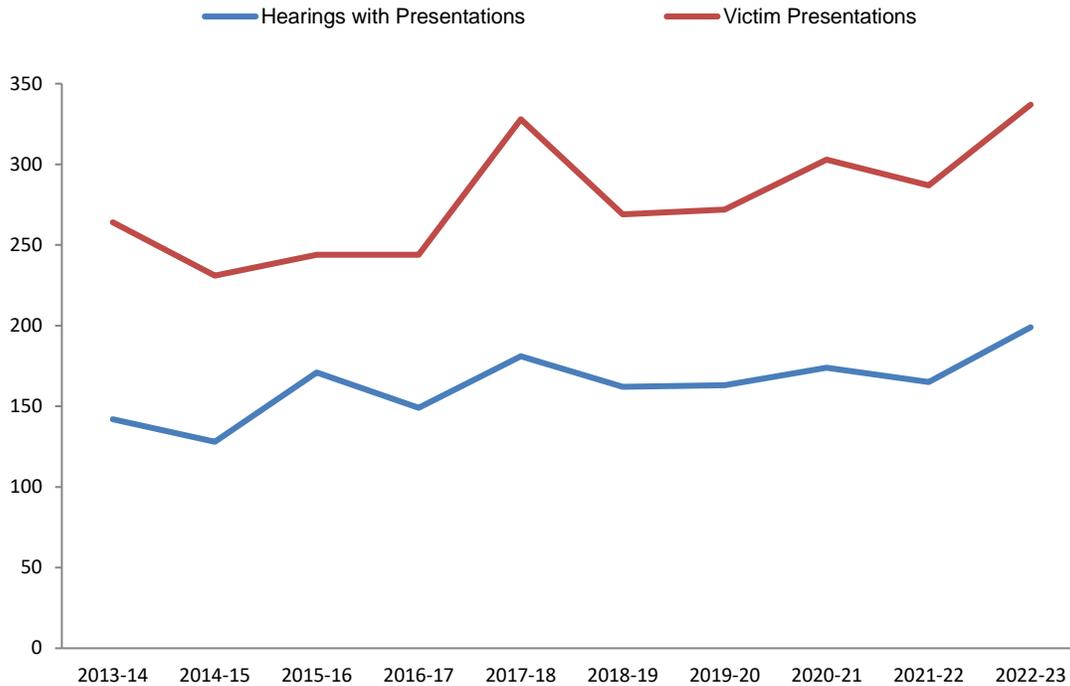
In 2022-23, a combination of remote and in-person attendance by victims and observers/assistants was possible. The overall increase in victim participation over the last five fiscal years (+23%) indicates a sustained interest by victims in attending hearings virtually.

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.



Figure 38. Victim Presentations at PBC Hearings

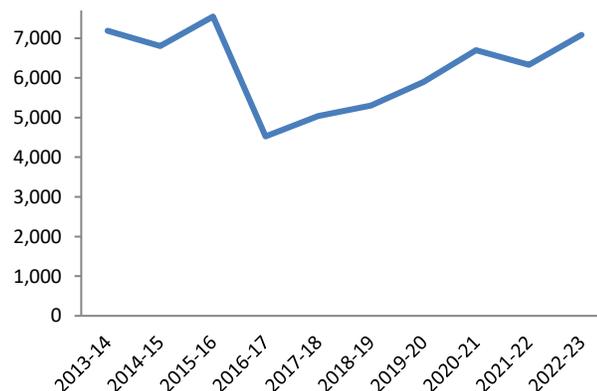


- In 2022-23, victims made 337 presentations at 199 hearings. By comparison, victims made 287 presentations at 165 hearings in the previous fiscal year.
- In the last five fiscal years, victims made 1,468 presentations at 863 PBC hearings.

Access to the Decision Registry

- In 2022-23, the number of decisions sent from the Decision Registry increased to 7,081 (+12%) compared to the previous fiscal year.
- In the last five fiscal years, 31,307 decisions have been sent from the Decision Registry.

Figure 39. Decisions Sent from the Decision Registry



- By region, compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - increases were reported in the Quebec (+10%), Ontario (+1%), Prairie (+31%), and Pacific (+25%) regions.
 - a decrease was reported in the Atlantic region (-17%).



Table 163. Contacts with Victims

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021-22	2,098	11	4,271	23	5,105	27	3,202	17	3,951	21	18,627
2022-23	2,181	11	4,489	23	5,226	27	3,364	17	4,083	21	19,343

Note 1: 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 are being reported as of 2021-2022.

Note 2: Contacts with victims were made by PBC National Office in 2021-22 (two contacts) and in 2022-23 (one contact).

Table 164. Observers at Hearings

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2018-19	534	11	1,012	20	1,460	29	1,270	25	726	15	5,002
2019-20	443	9	1,032	21	1,527	31	1,192	24	711	14	4,905
2020-21	162	9	433	23	645	35	327	18	288	16	1,855
2021-22	476	14	704	21	986	30	715	21	461	14	3,342
2022-23	434	12	770	21	1,096	30	808	22	525	14	3,633
5-FY total	2,049	11	3,951	21	5,714	30	4,312	23	2,711	14	18,737

Table 165. Hearings with Observers

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2018-19	275	12	528	23	535	23	614	27	335	15	2,287
2019-20	194	9	511	25	535	26	554	27	288	14	2,082
2020-21	114	12	238	24	290	30	183	19	148	15	973
2021-22	225	14	345	22	441	28	381	24	207	13	1,599
2022-23	185	11	364	22	482	29	391	24	229	14	1,651
5-FY total	993	12	1,986	23	2,283	27	2,123	25	1,207	14	8,592

Table 166. Victims Attending PBC Hearings

Fiscal Year	In-Person	Videoconference	Teleconference	Total
2018-19	585	66	-	651
2019-20	614	80	2	696
2020-21	3	262	439	704
2021-22	2	649	51	702
2022-23	56	702	44	802

Table 167. Victim Presentations at PBC Hearings by Region

Fiscal Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2018-19	26	53	58	59	73	269
2019-20	23	46	93	45	65	272
2020-21	21	74	101	34	73	303
2021-22	27	73	57	71	59	287
2022-23	24	83	107	55	68	337

Table 168. Number of Decisions Sent from the Decision Registry

Fiscal Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2018-19	496	9	1,556	29	1,102	21	747	14	1,401	26	5,302
2019-20	541	9	1,639	28	1,619	27	799	14	1,296	22	5,894
2020-21	539	8	1,940	29	1,769	26	859	13	1,592	24	6,699
2021-22	531	8	2,060	33	1,499	24	827	13	1,414	22	6,331
2022-23	441	6	2,271	32	1,514	21	1,084	15	1,771	25	7,081
5-FY total	2,548	8	9,466	30	7,503	24	4,316	14	7,474	24	31,307

Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations



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 Program¹⁷

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 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, An Act to Amend the Criminal Records Act](#), extended 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

¹⁷ [Record suspensions - Canada.ca](#)



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 (j) 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 most recent 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 most recent 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.

As of January 1, 2022, the fee to process a record suspension application decreased to \$50.00, down from roughly \$645.

Record suspensions are not fully comparable with pardons as the eligibility criteria for a record suspension are different than for a pardon; therefore, direct comparisons between the year-end reports would be inaccurate.

On February 17, 2023, the Governor in Council signed two Orders in Council related to the [Expungement of Historically Unjust Convictions Act](#) (*Expungement Act*), which made additional historically unjust convictions eligible for expungement, and established decision-making criteria related to these offences.

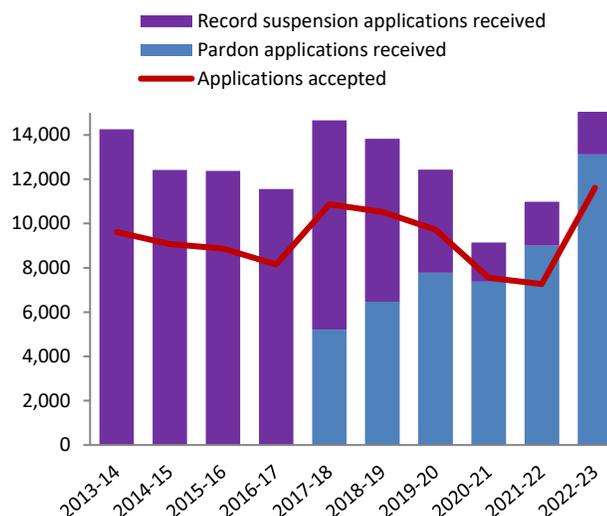
- In 2022-23, the Board received:
 - 2,983 record suspension applications and accepted 2,072 applications for processing, for an acceptance rate of 69%.
 - 221 cannabis suspension applications and accepted 149 for processing, for an acceptance rate of 67%.
 - 13,129 pardon applications and accepted 9,546 pardon applications for processing, for an acceptance rate of 73%.
 - 12 applications for expungement and accepted none for processing, for an acceptance rate of 0%¹⁸.

¹⁸ Data Source: PBC-IDS, Data Extraction Date: 2023-04-09.



Over the last 10 fiscal years, the decreasing number of record suspension applications received was, in part, due to the decrease in the number of citizens eligible to apply for record suspensions, in part, due to the increase in the processing fee (up until December 31, 2021) and, in part, due to the measures taken to adhere to public health and safety guidelines taken by governments, police services, and courts during the COVID-19 pandemic. A gradual increase in 2021-22 and 2022-23 was reported. For pardon applications, a general increase since 2013-14, was reported, apart from 2020-21 (related to COVID-19 measures).

Figure 40. Pardon and Record Suspension Applications

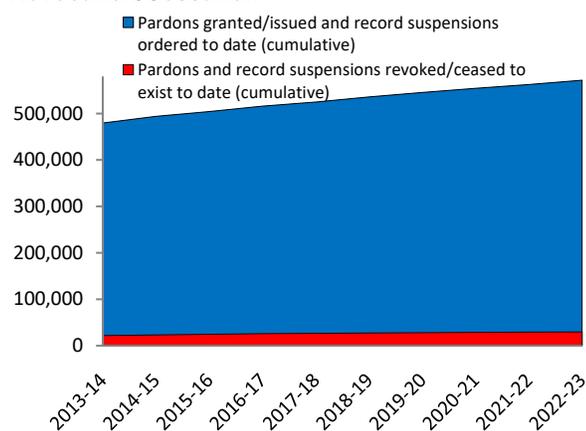


- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23:
 - there was a 51% increase in the number of record suspension applications received.
 - the number of pardon applications increased by 46%.
 - the Board rendered 7,501 pardon decisions, an 8% increase (from 6,970); 97% of pardons were granted/issued.
 - the Board rendered 1,957 record suspension decisions, a 21% increase (from 1,615); 98% of record suspensions were ordered.
 - the Board ordered 152 cannabis suspension decisions, a 3% increase (from 148).
- Average processing times for a pardon or record suspension application to be accepted for processing was:
 - Six (6) months where the final decision was to grant/issue a pardon (same as the previous fiscal year).
 - 17 months for those cases where the final decision was to deny a pardon (one more month than the previous fiscal year).
 - 139 days for summary offences (a 45% increase from 92 in the previous fiscal year).
 - 306 days for indictable offences where the final decision was to order a record suspension (a 1% increase from 303 in the previous fiscal year).
 - 335 days for those cases where the final decision was to refuse to order a record suspension (a 4% decrease from 350 in the previous fiscal year).



Over the last 10 fiscal years, the cumulative pardon/record suspension revocation/cessation rate remained relatively low, averaging 5.03%. However, the rate has steadily increased each fiscal year. In 2022-23, the rate reached 5.22% (+0.01 of a percentage point).

Figure 41. Pardon/Record Suspension Revocation/Cessation



- Compared to the last fiscal year, in 2022-23, the number of both pardons and record suspensions revoked and those that had ceased to exist increased to 563 (+1% or 5 more). It included:
 - 166 pardons and 54 record suspensions revoked by the PBC (39%),
 - 292 pardons and 50 record suspensions that ceased to exist on RCMP authority (61%),
 - and one (1) pardon that ceased to exist on PBC authority.

Clemency Program¹⁹

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.

- As of March 31, 2023, there were 133 active clemency cases.
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23, the Board received 5 fewer clemency requests for remedy purposes (26 vs. 21).

¹⁹ [Clemency - Canada.ca](https://www.clemency.ca)



- In the last five fiscal years:
 - four clemency requests have been granted.
 - 167 requests have been discontinued²⁰

Figure 42. Clemency Outcomes for Remedy Purposes between 2018-19 and 2022-23

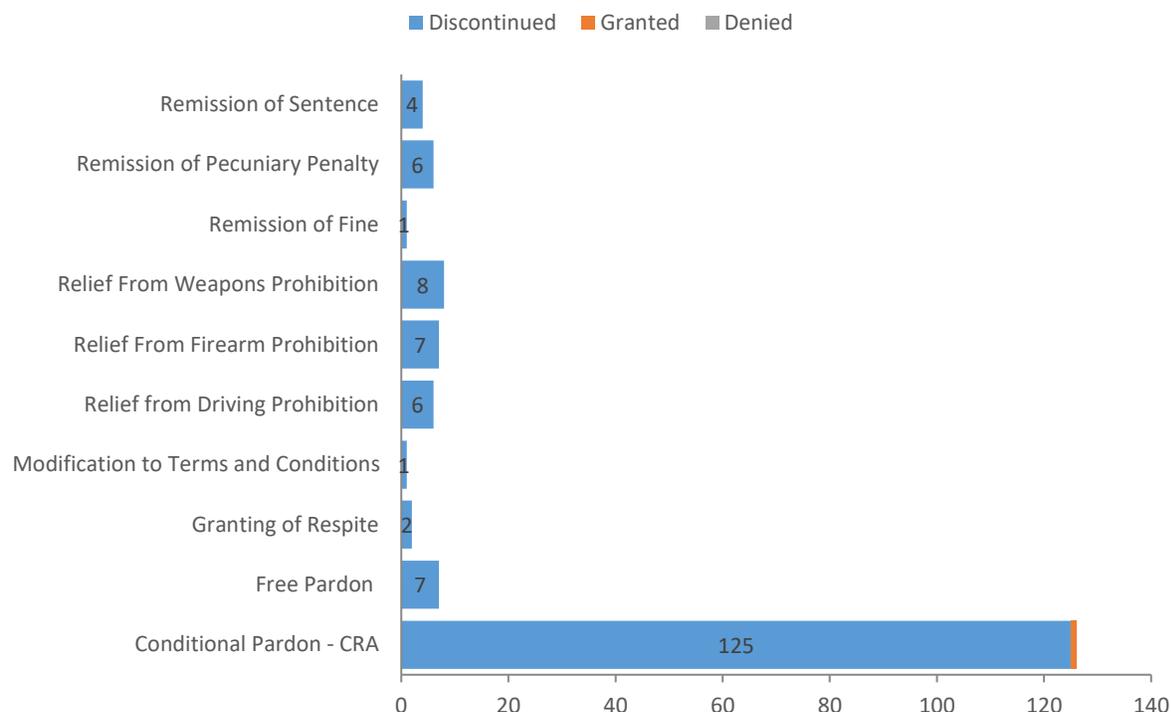


Table 169. Pardon Applications Received – Acceptance Rate

Applications	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Received	6,466	7,774	7,383	9,002	13,129
Accepted	5,186	6,749	6,207	6,020	9,546
% accepted	80	87	84	67	73

Table 170. Record Suspension Applications Received – Acceptance Rate

Applications	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Received	7,360	4,667	1,757	1,978	2,983
Accepted	5,341	2,964	1,344	1,249	2,072
% accepted	73	64	76	63	69

Table 171. Cannabis Suspension Applications and Record Suspensions Ordered

Applications/Decisions	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Received	-	437	239	195	221
Accepted	-	248	166	143	149
% accepted	-	57	69	73	67
Ordered	-	238	168	148	152

²⁰ 125 were discontinued because the applicant became eligible for a pardon under the CRA following court decisions, which reversed the changes made to the CRA in 2010 in British Columbia and in 2012 in Ontario.



Table 172. Pardons Granted/Issued and Denied

Decision	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted/Issued	4,403	99	4,707	96	7,313	97	6,723	96	7,313	97
Denied	42	1	209	4	219	3	247	4	188	3
Total	4,445		4,916		7,532		6,970		7,501	

Table 173. Record Suspensions Ordered and Refused

Decision	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Ordered	6,028	96	5,287	96	1,403	93	1,559	97	1,909	98
Refused	225	4	209	4	103	7	56	3	48	2
Total	6,253		5,496		1,506		1,615		1,957	

Table 174. Average Processing Times for Pardon Applications

Decision/Processing Time	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Cases processed	4,445	4,916	7,532	6,970	7,501
Pardons granted/issued	4,403	4,707	7,313	6,723	7,313
Average processing time (months)	6	8	7	6	6
Pardons denied	42	209	219	247	188
Average processing time (months)	16	18	18	16	17

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

Table 175. Average Processing Times for Record Suspension Applications

Decision/Processing Time	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Cases processed	6,253	5,496	1,506	1,615	1,957
Record suspensions ordered	6,028	5,287	1,403	1,559	1,909
Average processing time-indictable offence (days)	376	345	439	303	306
Average processing time-summary offence (days)	171	165	192	96	139
Record suspensions refused	225	209	103	56	48
Average processing time (days)	505	480	516	350	335

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

Table 176. Pardons and Record Suspensions Revoked/Ceased to Exist

Fiscal Year	Revoked by PBC	Ceased to Exist (RCMP Authority)	Ceased to Exist (PBC Authority)	Total
2013-14	669	579	10	1,258
2014-15	438	574	4	1,016
2015-16	667	628	6	1,301
2016-17	501	768	1	1,270
2017-18	85	674	16	775
2018-19	59	525	2	586
2019-20	410	438	2	850
2020-21	314	269	2	585
2021-22	251	306	1	558
2022-23	220	342	1	563

Table 177. Pardon/Record Suspension Revocation/Cessation Rate

Fiscal 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 (%)
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	545,611	850	28,119	5.15
2020-21	554,327	585	28,704	5.18
2021-22	562,609	558	29,262	5.20



2022-23	571,831	563	29,825	5.22
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Note: The cumulative revocation/cessation rate is calculated by dividing the cumulative number of pardons and record suspensions revoked/ceased by the cumulative number of pardons granted/issued and record suspensions ordered to date.

Table 178. Royal Prerogative of Mercy Requests

Fiscal Year of Action	Received	Discontinued	Decisions Rendered
2013-14	46	14	1
2014-15	36	22	1
2015-16	49	53	-
2016-17	35	14	2
2017-18	34	56	1
2018-19	52	31	2
2019-20	58	24	2
2020-21	30	32	-
2021-22	26	48	-
2022-23	21	32	-

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.

Note 5: The PBC (Clemency Program) transitioned from manual data collection to using an automated system on 2021-04-01. Data based on the automated system may differ from the data reported on the previous fiscal years.

Table 179. Royal Prerogative of Mercy Requests Received by Requested Remedy

Fiscal Year Received	Conditional Pardon	Remission of Sentence	Relief from Prohibition*	Remission of Fine, Forfeiture, Estreated Bail and Pecuniary Penalties	Free Pardon	Granting of Respite
2013-14	38	-	5	3	-	-
2014-15	31	-	4	-	1	-
2015-16	30	2	10	4	3	-
2016-17	25	1	7	1	-	1
2017-18	26	-	6	2	-	-
2018-19	32	2	10	7	-	-
2019-20	33	2	15	3	4	1
2020-21	15	-	11	1	2	1
2021-22	9	-	11	-	3	-
2022-23	6	-	12	2	1	-

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

Table 180. Royal Prerogative of Mercy Decisions – Pardon

Fiscal Year Decision Rendered	Conditional Pardon Prior to Eligibility under the CCRA		Conditional Pardon Prior to Eligibility under the CRA		Free Pardon	
	Granted	Denied	Granted	Denied	Granted	Denied
2013-14	-	-	-	1	-	-
2014-15	-	-	-	1	-	-
2015-16	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016-17	-	-	-	1	-	-
2017-18	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018-19	-	-	1	-	-	-
2019-20	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table 181. Royal Prerogative of Mercy Decisions - Remissions and Relief from Prohibition

Fiscal Year Decision Rendered	Remission of Sentence		Remission of Fine, Forfeiture, Estreated Bail and Pecuniary Penalties		Relief from Prohibition*	
	Granted	Denied	Granted	Denied	Granted	Denied
2013-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014-15	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015-16	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016-17	-	-	-	-	1	-
2017-18	1	-	-	-	-	-
2018-19	-	-	1	-	-	-
2019-20	-	-	2	-	-	-
2020-21	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-

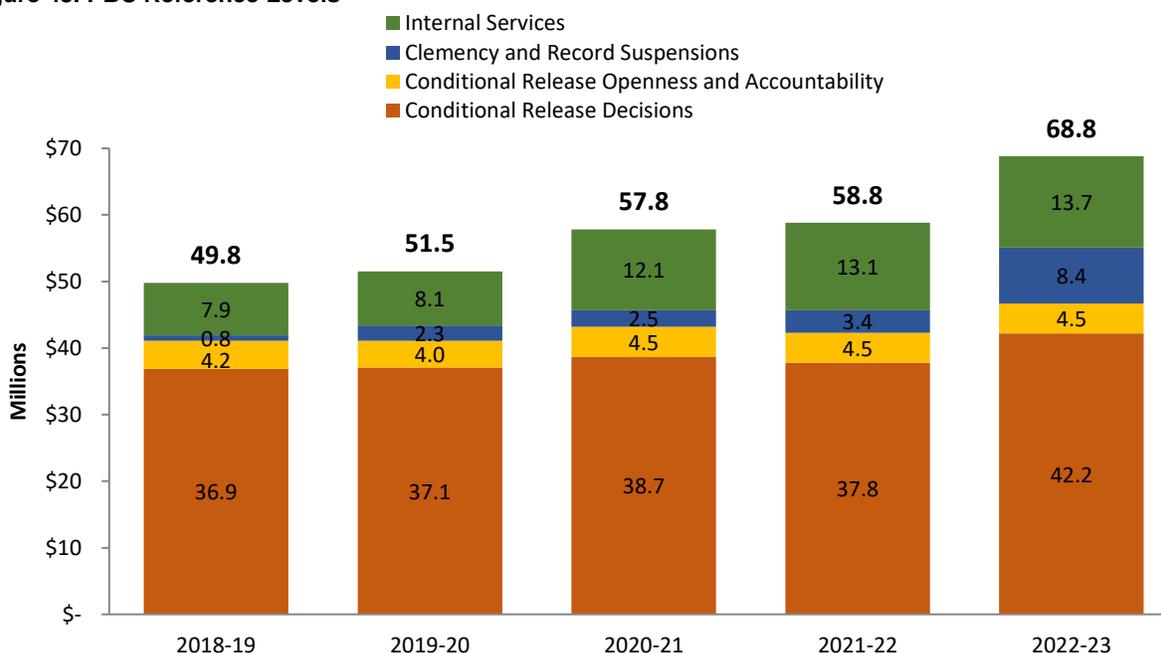
* Excludes requests for relief from driving prohibitions under the CCRA.

Internal Services

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 43. PBC Reference Levels



- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2022-23, the total PBC expenditures amounted to a \$10 million increase to \$68.8 million.
- 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 61% of the Board's expenditures in 2022-23.

- The expenditures for the Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations program activity is net of revenue. As of January 1, 2022, the fee to process a record suspension application was \$50.00, down from roughly \$645²¹. In 2022-23, PBC accepted 11,617 applications, which generated total revenues of \$8,360,982.

Human Resources Management

PBC Staff (as of March 31, 2023)

- PBC staff consisted of 462 employees.
- Women represented 78% of PBC staff.
 - At the National Office, the ratio of women to men was 2:1.
 - By region, the ratio of women to men was:
 - 7:1 (Atlantic)
 - 3:1 (Quebec)
 - 5:1 (Ontario)
 - 4:1 (Prairie)
 - 7:1 (Pacific)
- The official language preference of PBC employees:
 - English - 58%
 - French - 42%
- 52% of PBC staff were in a bilingual position.
- 6% of PBC staff were Indigenous.
- 15% of PBC staff were visible minorities.
- 7% of PBC staff were employees with disabilities.

Board Members (as of March 27, 2023)

²¹ In 2022-23, the PBC sought authority for the removal of Vote Netted Revenue (VNR) authority from the Pardon/Record Suspension Program. The VNR authority always created a level of uncertainty related to the amount of spending available. This was approved and an adjusting amount was provided to PBC reference level to compensate for the loss of spendable revenue generated by the service fee. As of 2023-24, PBC will not have the authority to respend the revenue it receives from the pardon/record suspension application fee. The fee will be deposited in the Consolidate Revenue Fund (CRF).



- The Board had a total of 80 Board members:
 - 40 full-time
 - 40 part-time
 - Women represented 58% of all Board members.
 - 15% were Indigenous.
 - 11% were visible minorities.
- Language Profile of Board members:
 - 66% of Board members were English-speaking only
 - 1% were French-speaking only
 - 33% were bilingual (English and French).

Table 182. Expenditures by Program (in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Conditional Release Decisions		Conditional Release Openness and Accountability		Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations		Internal Services		PBC Total
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	
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
2021-22	\$37.8	64%	\$4.5	8%	\$3.4	6%	\$13.1	22%	\$58.8
2022-23	\$42.2	61%	\$4.5	7%	\$8.4	12%	\$13.7	20%	\$68.8

Table 183. PBC Staff Complement (as of March 31, 2023)

Region	Women	Men	Total Staff	Preferred Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	124	51	175	66	109	150	86%
Atlantic	38	5	43	14	29	31	72%
Quebec	40	14	54	3	51	51	94%
Ontario	52	9	61	59	2	6	10%
Prairies	63	16	79	77	2	4	5%
Pacific	44	6	50	50	-	-	-
Canada	361	101	462	269	193	242	52%
	78%	22%	100%	58%	42%		

Note: Includes indeterminate and term employees.

Table 184. PBC Board Member Complement (as of March 27, 2023)

Region	Women	Men	Total	Language Profile			
				English	French	Bilingual (#)	Bilingual (%)
National Office	4	2	6	2	-	4	67%
Atlantic	5	7	12	9	-	3	25%
Quebec	10	7	17	-	1	16	94%
Ontario	8	7	15	12	-	3	20%
Prairies	14	4	18	18	-	-	-
Pacific	5	7	12	12	-	-	-
Canada	46	34	80	53	1	26	
	58%	43%	100%	66%	1%		33%



Definitions

Federal Releases from Institutions and Transitions:

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.

Transitions to subsequent federal supervision periods include: 1) day parole continued; 2) transitions from day parole to full parole; 3) transitions from day parole to statutory release; and 4) commencement of long-term supervision orders.

Offence Type:

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

Violent offences include first- and second-degree murder and both sexual²² 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.

Outcome Results:

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.

²² Note that while sexual offences and violent offences were reported on separately in the past, they have been amalgamated into violent offences since 2020-21 due to changes in data collection.

