



Parole Board  
of Canada

Commission des libérations  
conditionnelles du Canada

# PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT

## SUMMARY

### 2024-25



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## ACRONYMS USED IN THE REPORT

ATL	Atlantic Region
CAH	Community Assisted Hearing
CRH	Culturally Responsive Hearing
CSC	Correctional Service of Canada
DO	Dangerous Offender
DP	Day Parole
DPOL	Day Parole to An Other Location
EAH	Elder Assisted Hearing
ETA	Escorted Temporary Absence
FP	Full Parole
FY	Fiscal Year
IDS	Integrated Decision System
LTSO	Long-Term Supervision Order
OMS	Offender Management System
ONT	Ontario Region
PARSS	Pardon and Record Suspension System
PBC	Parole Board of Canada
PAC	Pacific Region
PRA	Prairie Region
QUE	Quebec Region
SR	Statutory Release
UAL	Unlawfully-at-Large
UTA	Unescorted Temporary Absence
VAM	Victim Applications Module
WED	Warrant Expiry Date

### **NOTE TO THE READER:**

The data and information in this report were obtained from numerous sources:

- Conditional release information was extracted from IDS and OMS.
- Victim information was extracted from VAM.
- Record suspension and clemency information was extracted from PARSS.
- The PBC's Board Member Secretariat provided information on Board member complement composition.
- The PBC's Public Affairs and Partnerships Division provided the in-reach and outreach figures.

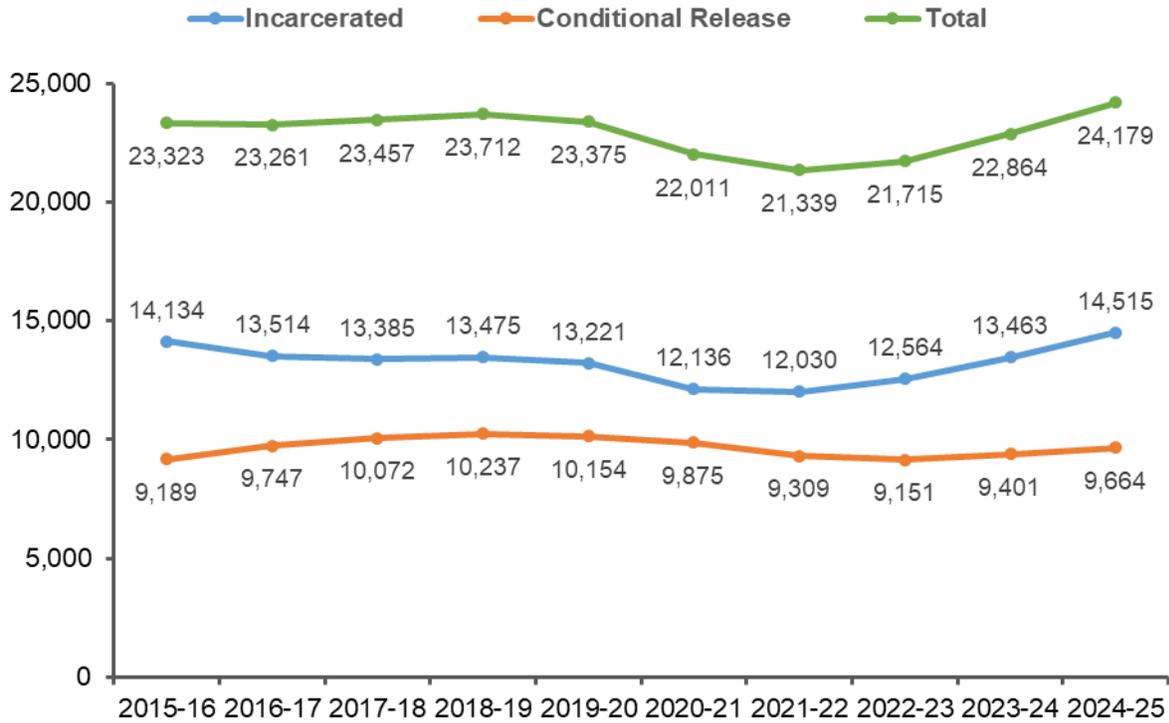
Minor variances may occur when presenting percentage statistics as a result of rounding.

The snapshot of the offender population was taken on April 6, 2025.

Any gender breakdowns in the report exclude data for offenders of another gender to ensure confidentiality and prevent inaccurate statistical interpretations due to the small number of offenders in this demographic group.



## TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION

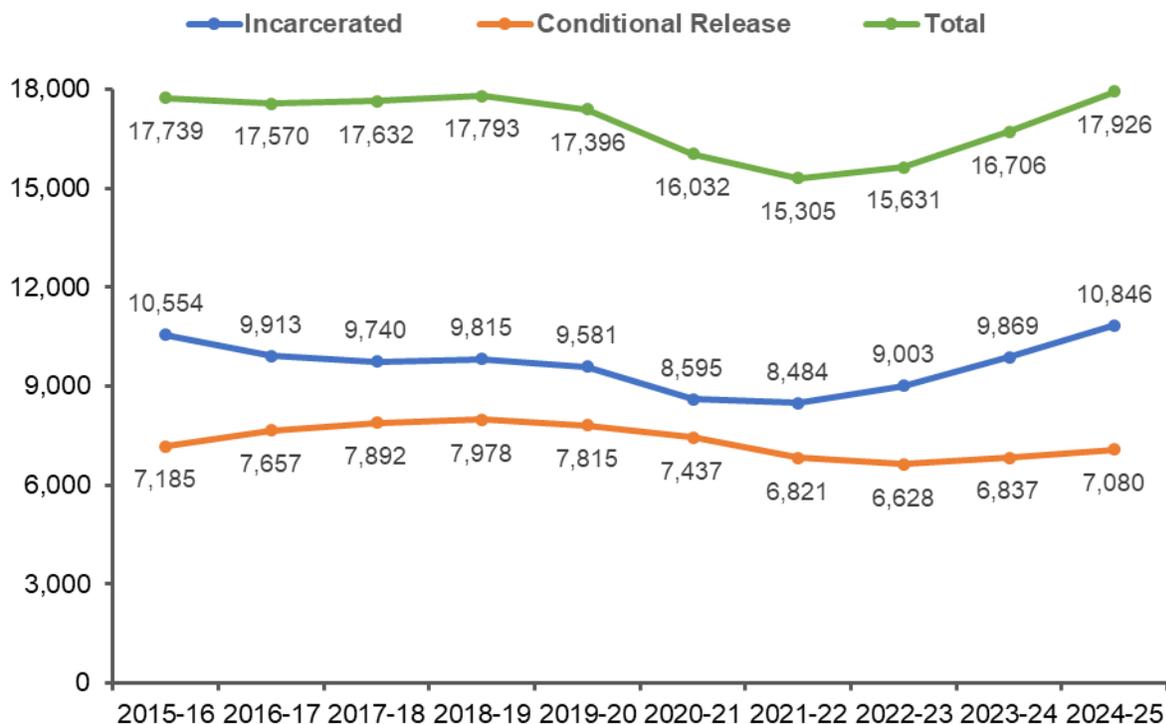


- Compared to the previous fiscal year-end, in 2024-25<sup>1</sup>:
  - the total number of federal offenders grew by 5.8% to 24,179.
  - the federal incarcerated population increased by 7.8% to 14,515.
  - the federal conditional release population increased by 2.8% to 9,664.
- Over the past 10 fiscal years, the federal incarcerated population has increased by 2.7% and the federal conditional release population has increased by 5.2%.

<sup>1</sup> 2024-25 snapshot taken on April 6, 2025; 2023-24 snapshot taken on April 7, 2024. All offender population data refers to a snapshot taken at the fiscal year end.



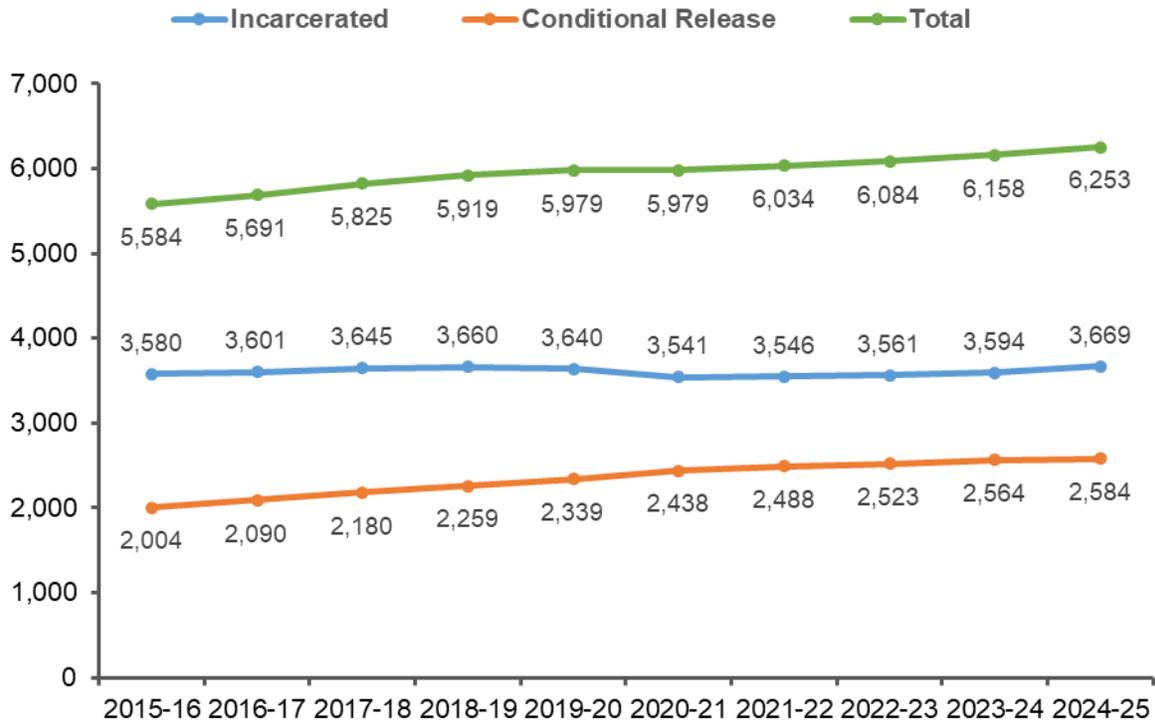
## FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES



- At fiscal year-end 2024-25:
  - 17,926 offenders were serving determinate sentences (74.1%).
  - 6,253 were serving indeterminate sentences (25.9%).
- Compared to previous fiscal year-end, of the federal offender population serving determinate sentences at fiscal year-end 2024-25:
  - 10,846 were incarcerated, an increase of 10%.
  - 7,080 were on conditional release, an increase of 4%.
- Over the past 10 fiscal years, of the federal offender population serving determinate sentences:
  - The federal incarcerated population has increased by 3% and the federal conditional release population has decreased by 2%.



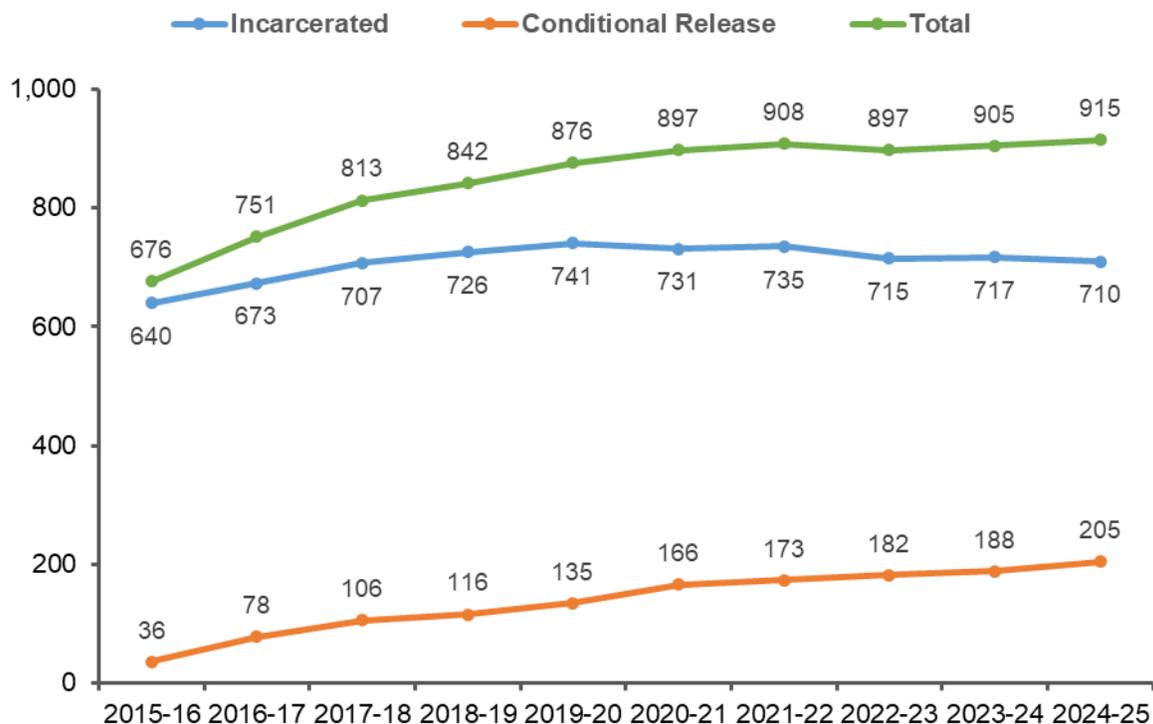
## FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION SERVING INDETERMINATE SENTENCES



- Compared to the previous fiscal year, of the federal offender population serving indeterminate sentences at fiscal year-end 2024-25:
  - 3,669 were incarcerated, an increase of 2%.
  - The conditional release population remained stable (2,584; +0.8%).
- Over the past 10 fiscal years, of the federal offender population serving indeterminate sentences:
  - The federal incarcerated population has increased by 3%.
  - The federal conditional release population has increased by 29%.



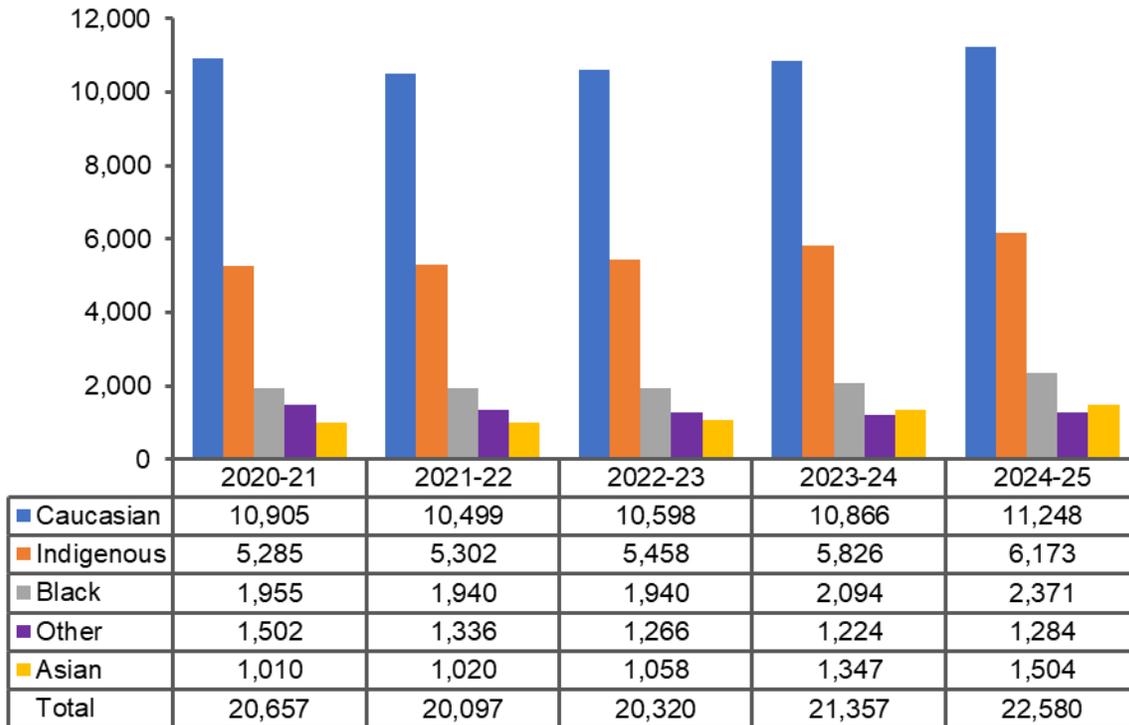
## FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION DESIGNATED AS DANGEROUS OFFENDERS



- At fiscal year-end 2024-25, 915 offenders had a dangerous offender designation (3.8% of the total offender population).
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, of the federal offender population with a dangerous offender designation:
  - 710 were incarcerated, a decrease of 1%.
  - 205 were on conditional release, an increase of 9%.
- Over the past 10 fiscal years, of the federal offender population with a dangerous offender designation:
  - The federal incarcerated population has increased by 11%.
  - The federal conditional release population has significantly increased (from 36 to 205).



## FEDERAL MEN OFFENDER POPULATION BY RACE GROUP



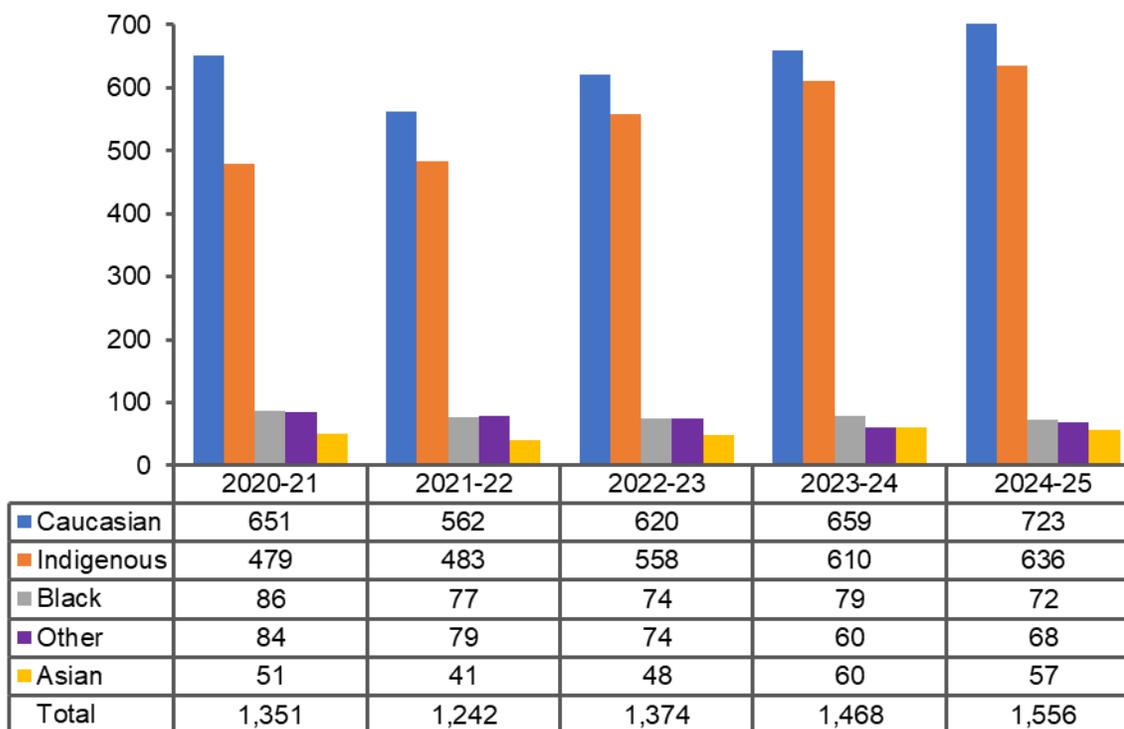
**Note 1:** Changes in the data structure for Asian and 'Other' race group offenders in 2023-24 resulted in an increase in the number of offenders grouped as Asian and a decrease in the number of offenders under the 'Other' race group. As such, the changes in these two race groups over the last five fiscal years need to be interpreted with caution.

**Note 2:** The total excludes offenders who identified as another gender.

- In 2024-25:
  - Caucasian men represented the greatest proportion (50%) of the federal men offender population while Indigenous men accounted for 27% and Black men accounted for 11%;
  - 68% of Indigenous men were incarcerated (as opposed to on conditional release), compared to 66% of Black men and 55% of Caucasian men.
- Over the last five fiscal years, the federal men offender population has increased by 9%, with increases of 17% observed for Indigenous men, 21% for Black men and of 3% for Caucasian men.



## FEDERAL WOMEN OFFENDER POPULATION BY RACE GROUP



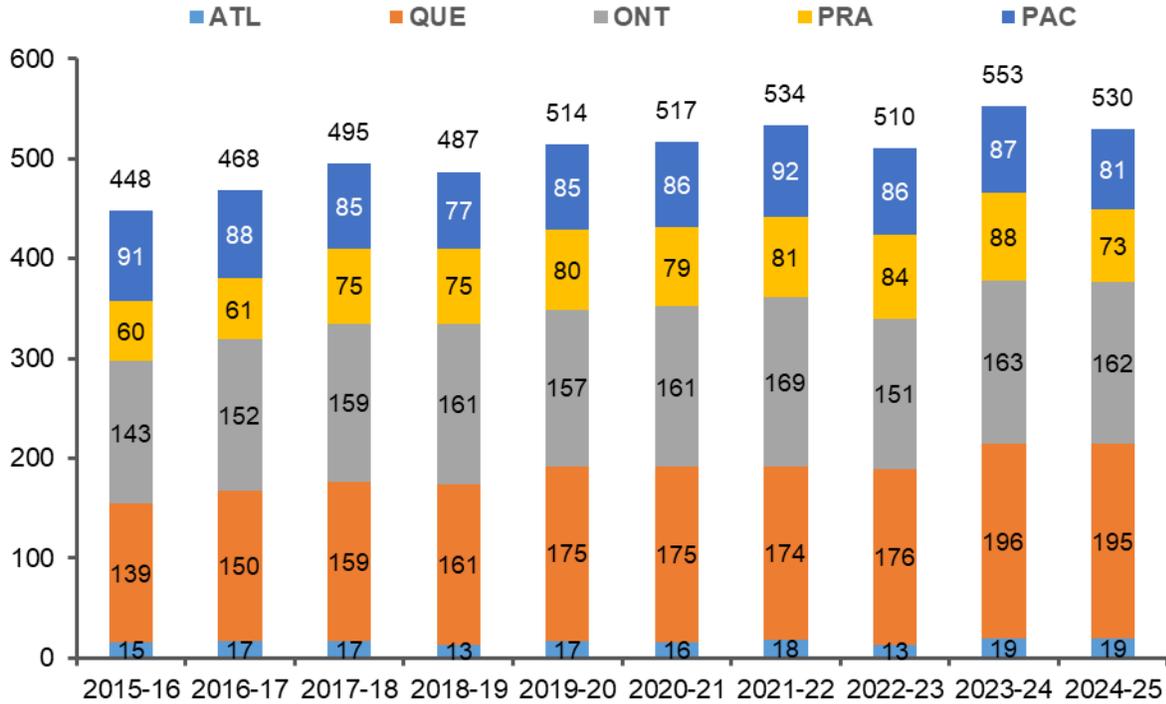
**Note 1:** Changes in the data structure for Asian and 'Other' race group offenders in 2023-24 resulted in an increase in the number of offenders grouped as Asian and a decrease in the number of offenders under the 'Other' race group. As such, the changes in these two race groups over the last five fiscal years need to be interpreted with caution.

**Note 2:** The total excludes offenders who identified as another gender.

- In 2024-25:
  - Caucasian women accounted for 47% of the federal women offender population while Indigenous women accounted for 41% and Black women accounted for 5%.
  - 54% of Indigenous women were incarcerated (as opposed to on conditional release), compared to 48% of Caucasian women and 39% of Black women.
- Over the last five fiscal years, the federal women offender population has grown by 15%, with increases of 33% observed for Indigenous women and 11% for Caucasian women, and a decrease of 16% observed in the Black women offender population.



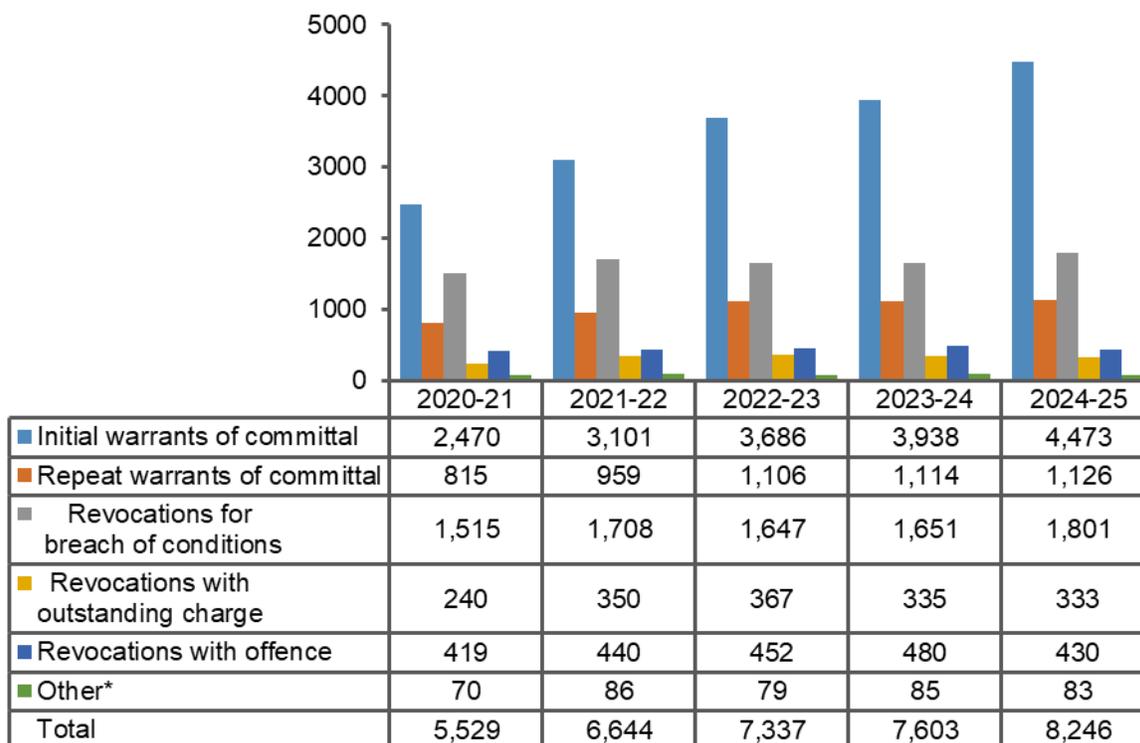
## LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION



- In 2024-25, the long-term supervision (LTS) population decreased by 4% from the previous year, going from 553 to 530.
- In keeping with the previous five fiscal years, in 2024-25, the Quebec region had the greatest proportion of the LTS population (37%).
- Over the last 10 fiscal years, the Quebec region has seen the greatest growth in its LTS population (+40%), with the Prairie region also experiencing notable growth (+22%).



## FEDERAL ADMISSIONS

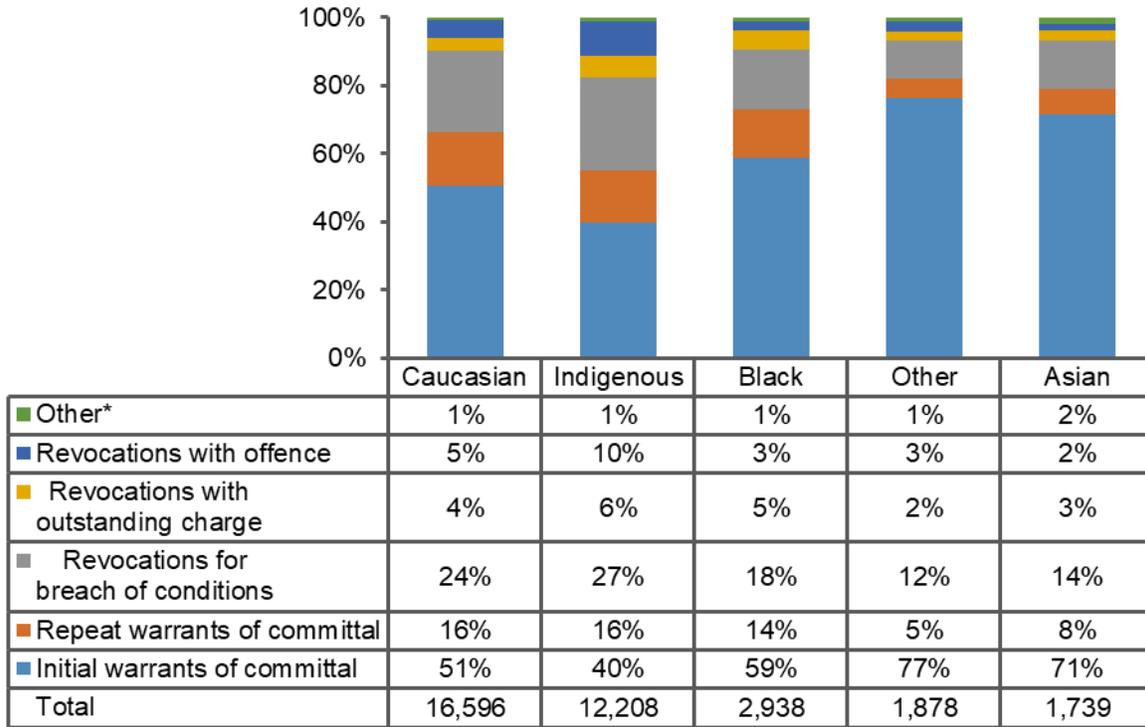


\*Includes warrant of committals with outstanding charge, transfers from foreign countries, exchanges of service, supervision terminated, etc.

- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2024-25:
  - Federal admissions on initial warrants of committal (first-time federal offenders) increased by 14% (to 4,473), while federal admissions on repeat warrants of committal increased by 1% (to 1,126).
  - Federal admissions due to revocations increased by 4% to 2,564.
- Over the last five fiscal years:
  - Federal admissions on revocations with an offence have increased by 3%.
  - Federal admissions on revocations for breach of conditions have increased by 19%.



## FEDERAL ADMISSIONS BY RACE GROUP (BETWEEN 2020-21 AND 2024-25)

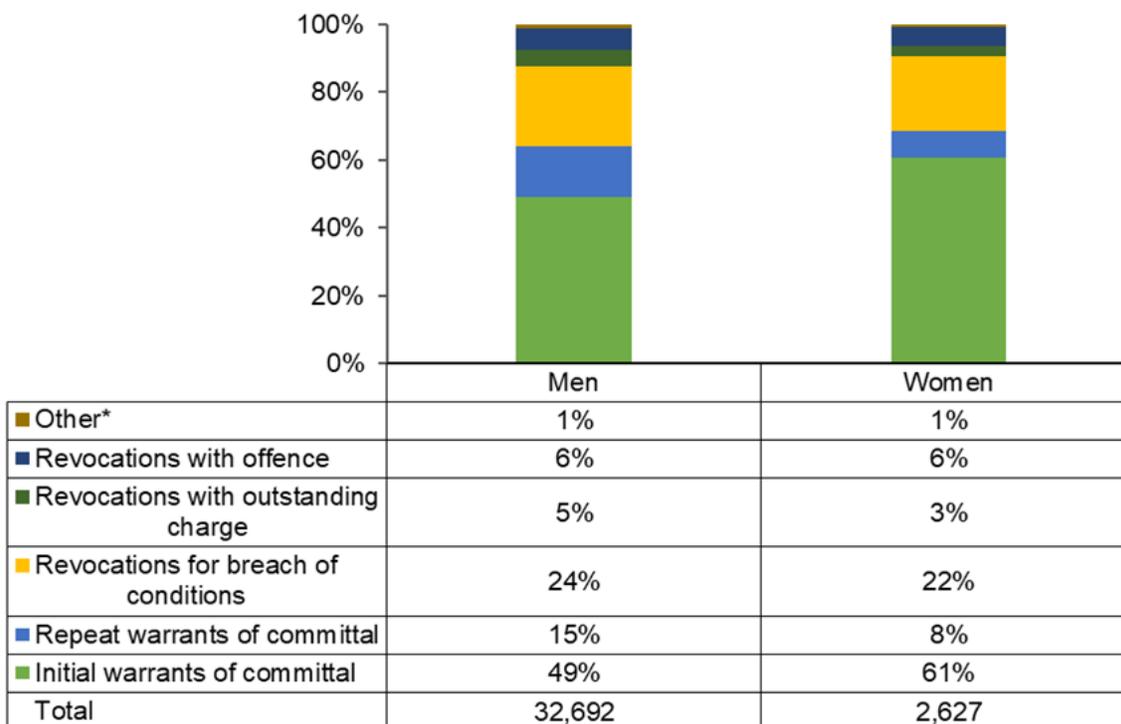


\*Includes warrant of committals with outstanding charge, transfers from foreign countries, exchanges of service, supervision terminated, etc.

- Over the last five fiscal years:
  - In examining all race groups, offenders in the ‘Other’ race group were the most likely (77%) to be admitted on an initial warrant of committal, and Indigenous offenders were the least likely (40%).
  - Indigenous (16%) and Caucasian (16%) offenders were the most likely to be admitted on repeat warrants of committal, followed closely by Black offenders (14%).
  - Indigenous offenders were the most likely to be admitted on all types of revocations (44%), followed by Caucasian offenders (33%).



## FEDERAL ADMISSIONS BY GENDER (BETWEEN 2020-21 AND 2024-25)

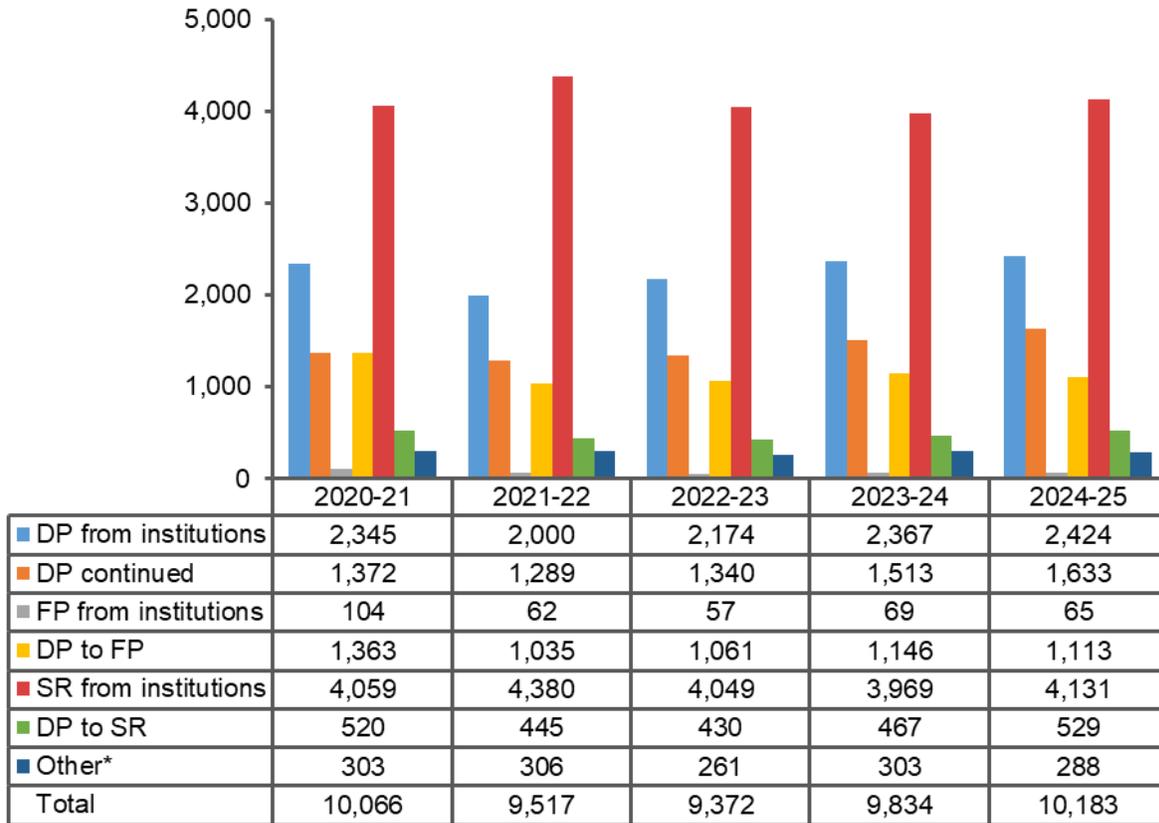


\*Includes warrants of committal with outstanding charge, transfers from foreign countries, exchanges of service, supervision terminated, etc.

- Over the last five fiscal years:
  - Both men (49%) and women (61%) were most likely to be admitted to federal custody on initial warrants of committal.
  - Men (15%) had a higher proportion of admissions on repeat warrant of committal than women (8%).
  - Men and women offenders had similar proportions of admissions for all types of revocations.



## FEDERAL RELEASES FROM INSTITUTIONS AND TRANSITIONS TO SUBSEQUENT SUPERVISION PERIODS



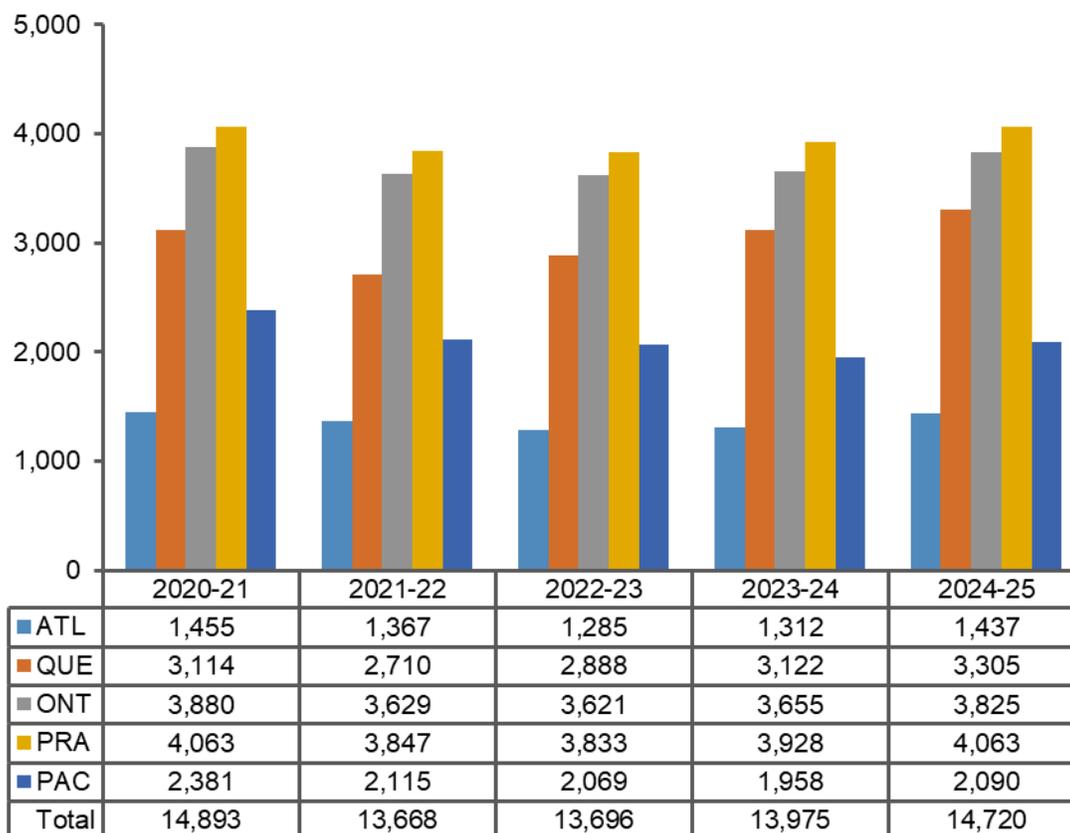
\*Includes releases from institutions at warrant expiry, at warrant expiry with a long-term supervision order, transitions from federal supervision periods to a long-term supervision order upon warrant expiry, deaths, transfers to foreign countries, etc.

**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.

- Overall, in 2024-25, a total of 6,216 federal offenders were released from institutions and 2,584 federal offenders transitioned from one supervision period to another.
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2024-25, federal releases directly from institutions (i.e., releases on DP, FP and SR directly from an institution as well as releases from an institution at WED, on a LTS, death and transfers to foreign countries) increased by 3% (from 6,672 to 6,879). Transitions to subsequent federal supervision periods (DP Continued, DP to FP, DP to SR and LTS from other supervision type) increased by 4% (from 3,162 to 3,304).
- Over the last five fiscal years, the total number of federal releases on full parole decreased by 20%.



## FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL REVIEWS

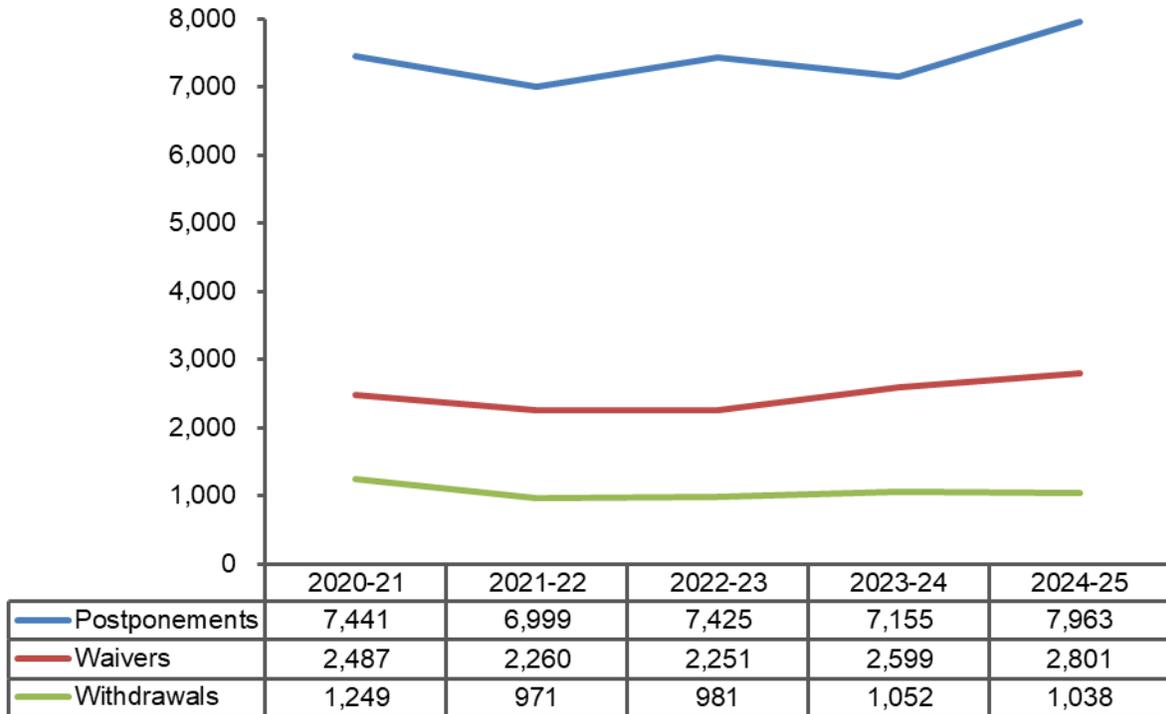


**Note:** The region noted in the table above indicates the PBC region conducting the review.

- In 2024-25, the Board conducted a total of 14,720 reviews, including 14,481 federal and 239 provincial reviews, across all PBC regions.
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2024-25, the number of federal reviews increased by 6%, and the number of provincial reviews decreased by 12%.
- Over the past five fiscal years:
  - The Pacific region experienced the largest decline in overall reviews, down 12%.
  - Reviews in the Atlantic and Ontario regions saw slight decreases of 1% each.
  - The number of reviews in the Prairie region remained stable.
  - Quebec was the only region to see an increase, with reviews rising by 6%.



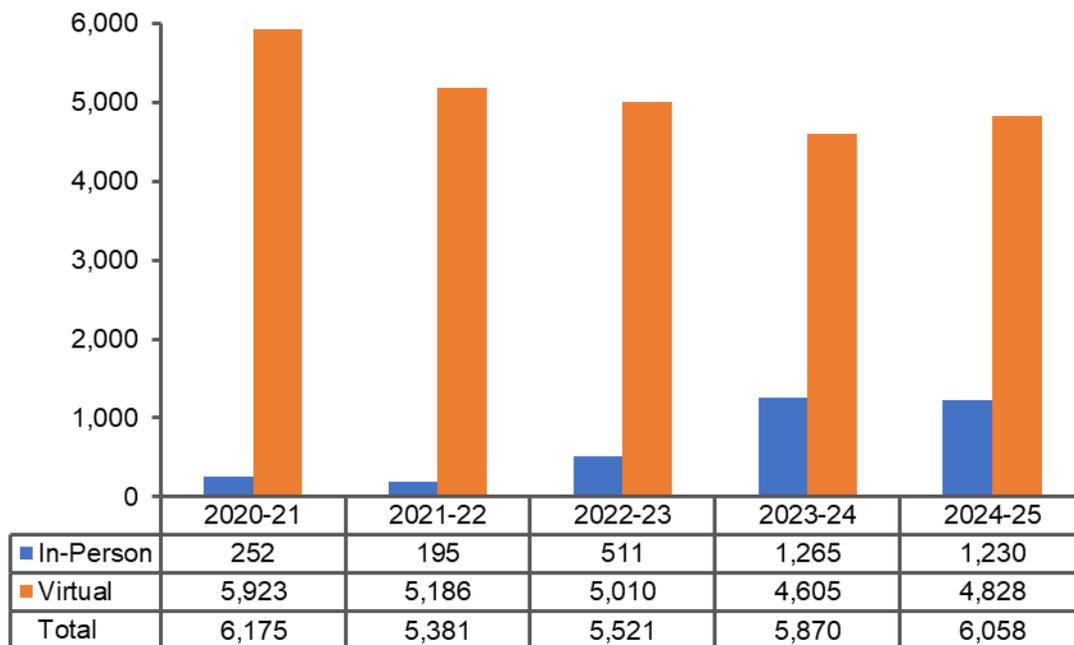
## FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL DECISIONS TO DELAY A REVIEW OF A CASE



- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2024-25:
  - The number of waivers and postponements increased, while the number of withdrawal decisions slightly decreased.
  - The number of federal waivers increased to 2,800 (+8%).
  - The number of federal postponements increased to 7,930 (+12%).
  - The number of federal withdrawal applications remained stable at 920 (+0.8%).
  - The number of provincial waivers decreased to one (-7).
  - The number of provincial postponements decreased to 33 (-10).
  - The number of provincial withdrawals decreased to 118 (-21).



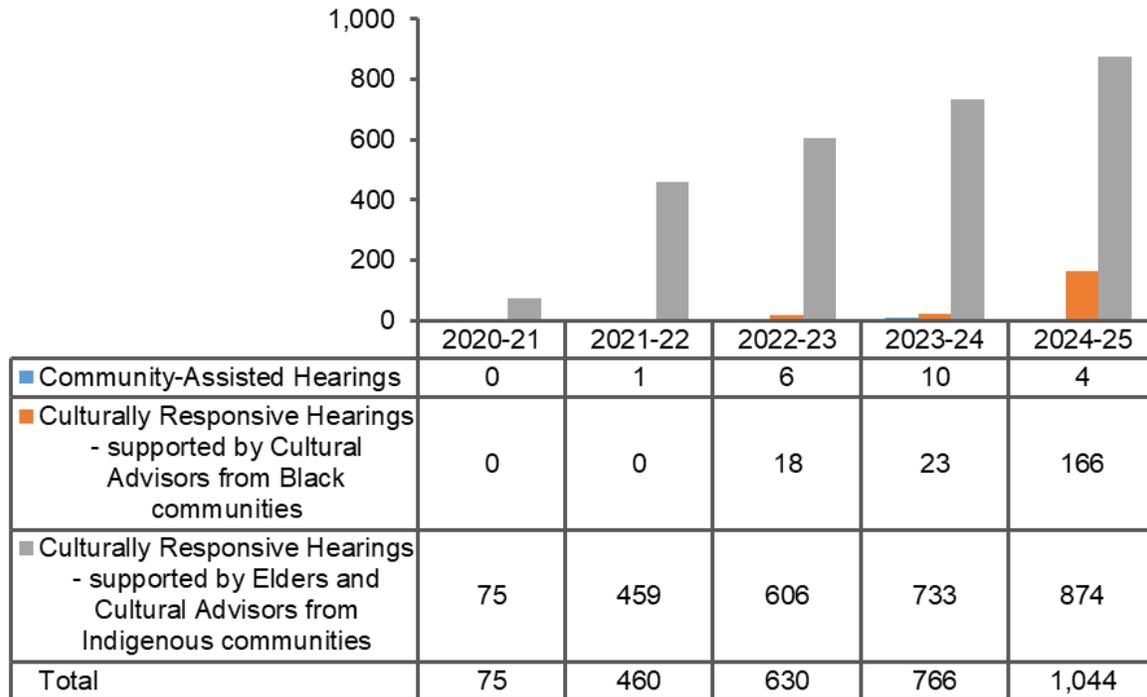
## PBC AUTHORITY HEARINGS (IN-PERSON VS. VIRTUAL)



- At the height of the COVID-19 pandemic in fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22, the proportion of hearings held virtually rose to 96%. Since then, virtual hearings have gradually declined, stabilizing at 80% in 2024-25 (up two percentage points from 2023-24).



## CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE HEARINGS



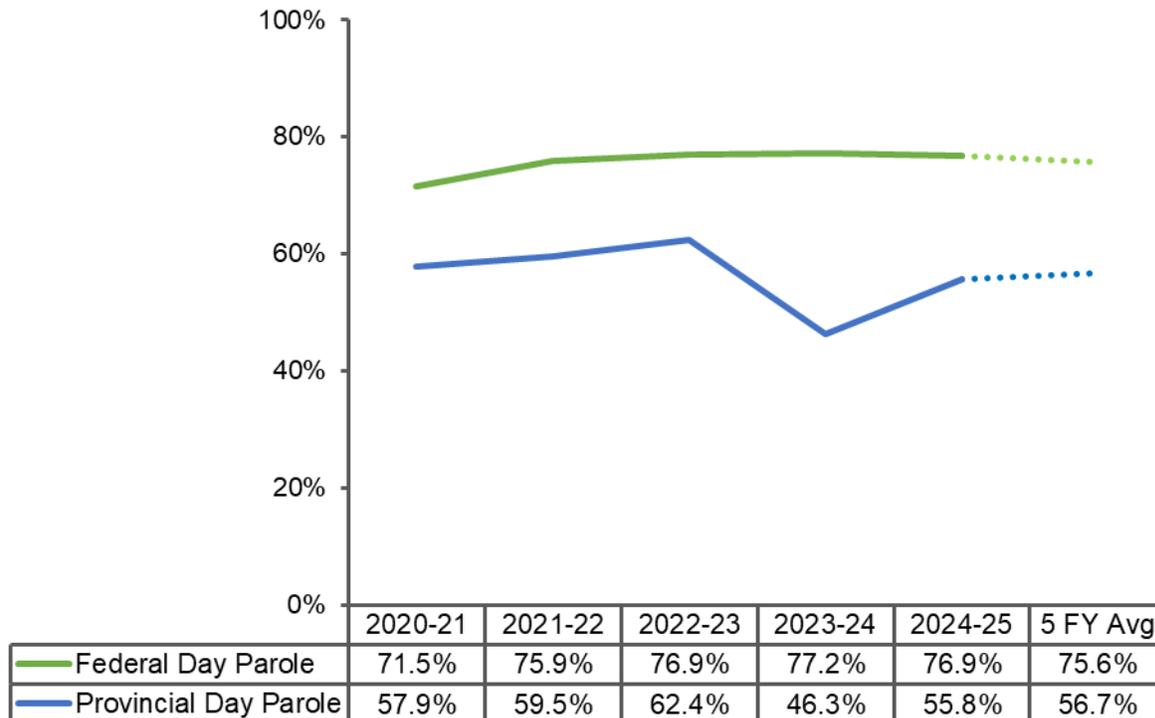
- While CRHs were significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, by 2022-23, they made a strong return to near pre-pandemic levels.
- The total number of federal CRHs has grown fiscal year over fiscal year following the pandemic, up to 1,044 in 2024-25.

### Expansion of Culturally Responsive Hearings to Black Individuals

- In June 2022, to address the over-representation of Black individuals in the criminal justice system, the PBC introduced a pilot project based out of the PBC’s Atlantic region to offer Culturally Responsive Hearings supported by Cultural Advisors from Black communities. In January 2024, the PBC implemented CRHs supported by Cultural Advisors from Black communities across all regions.
- In 2023-24, there were 23 CRHs supported by Cultural Advisors from Black communities, an increase from the 18 held in 2022-23 as part of the pilot project.
- In 2024-25, these hearings have significantly increased, reaching 166.



## DAY PAROLE GRANT RATES



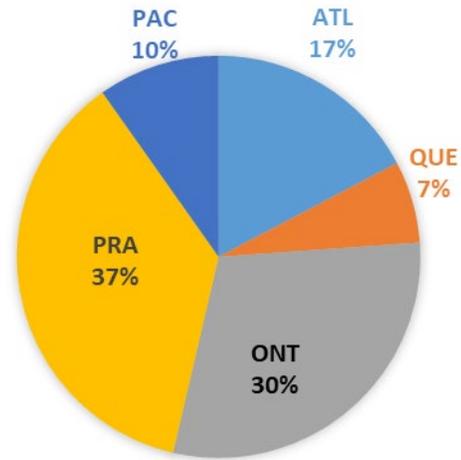
**Note:** Day parole grant rate includes both regular and Accelerated Parole Review decisions.

- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2024-25:
  - The federal day parole grant rate remained stable (76.9%; -0.3 of a percentage point).
  - The provincial day parole grant rate increased 9.4 percentage points to 55.8%.
  - Additionally, the Board rendered more federal day parole release decisions (5,430; +6.4%).



## APPROVED DAY PAROLE TO AN OTHER LOCATION

Other Location Type	2023-24	2024-25
Family Home	337	292
Personal Residence	56	59
Treatment / Programming Facility	31	25
Friend's Home	26	13
Retirement / Long-Term Care Home	3	5
Palliative Care Centre	1	2
Multiple Locations	8	4
Other	27	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>440</b>

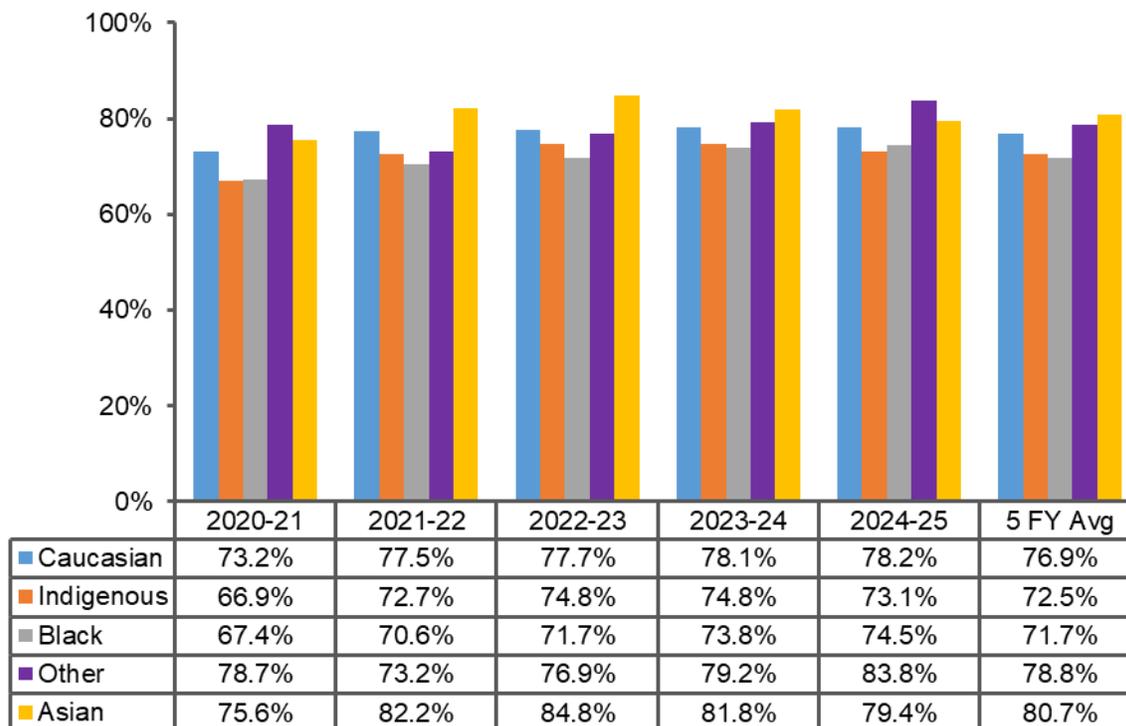


**Note:** The table (top left) indicates the other location where the offender was approved to reside during their day parole. The figure (top right) illustrates the regional distribution of these PBC decisions in 2024-25.

- In 2024-25:
  - There were 440 day parole decisions approved to an other location, a decrease of 10% compared to 2023-24, with the majority of these decisions occurring in the Prairie (37%) and Ontario (30%) regions.
  - Sixty-six percent (66%) of the approved other locations were the family home.



## FEDERAL DAY PAROLE GRANT RATES BY RACE GROUP

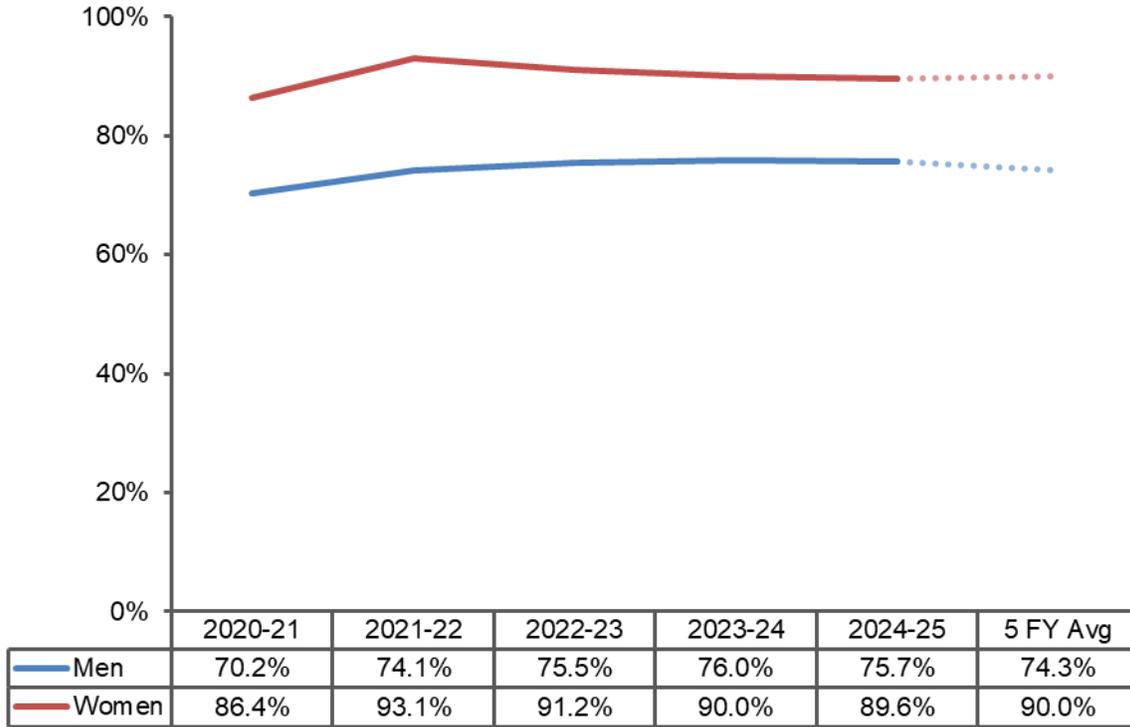


**Note:** Day parole grant rates include both regular and Accelerated Parole Review decisions.

- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2024-25, the federal day parole grant rate:
  - remained relatively stable for Caucasian offenders (+0.1 of a percentage point);
  - decreased 1.7 percentage point for Indigenous offenders;
  - decreased 2.4 percentage points for Asian offenders;
  - remained relatively stable for Black offenders (+0.7 of a percentage point);
  - increased 4.6 percentage points for 'Other' race group offenders.
- Over the last five fiscal years:
  - Black offenders reported the lowest federal day parole grant rate (71.7%), followed closely by Indigenous offenders (72.5%).
  - Asian offenders reported the highest federal day parole grant rate at 80.7%.



## FEDERAL DAY PAROLE GRANT RATES BY GENDER

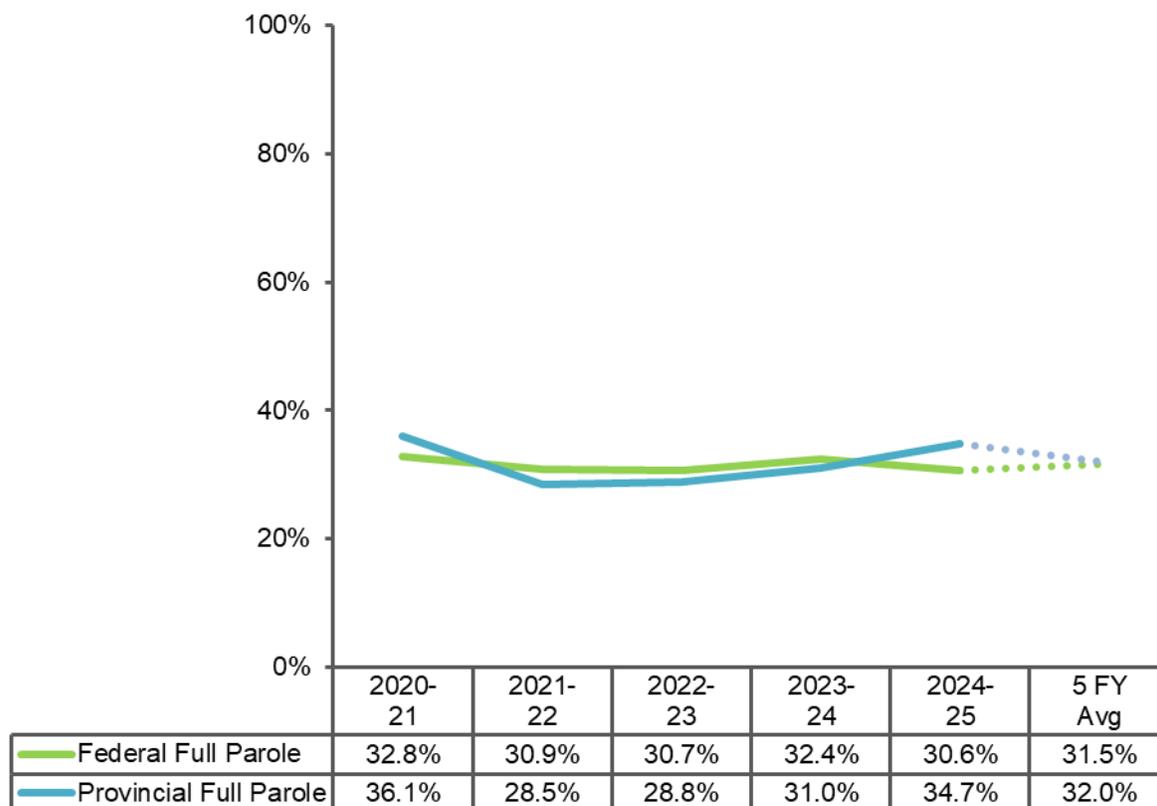


**Note:** Day parole grant rates include both regular and Accelerated Parole Review decisions.

- In 2024-25, federal day parole grant rates for both men and women were generally consistent with the five fiscal year average.
- Over the last five fiscal years, the average federal day parole grant rate was 74.3% for men, and 90.0% for women.



## FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES

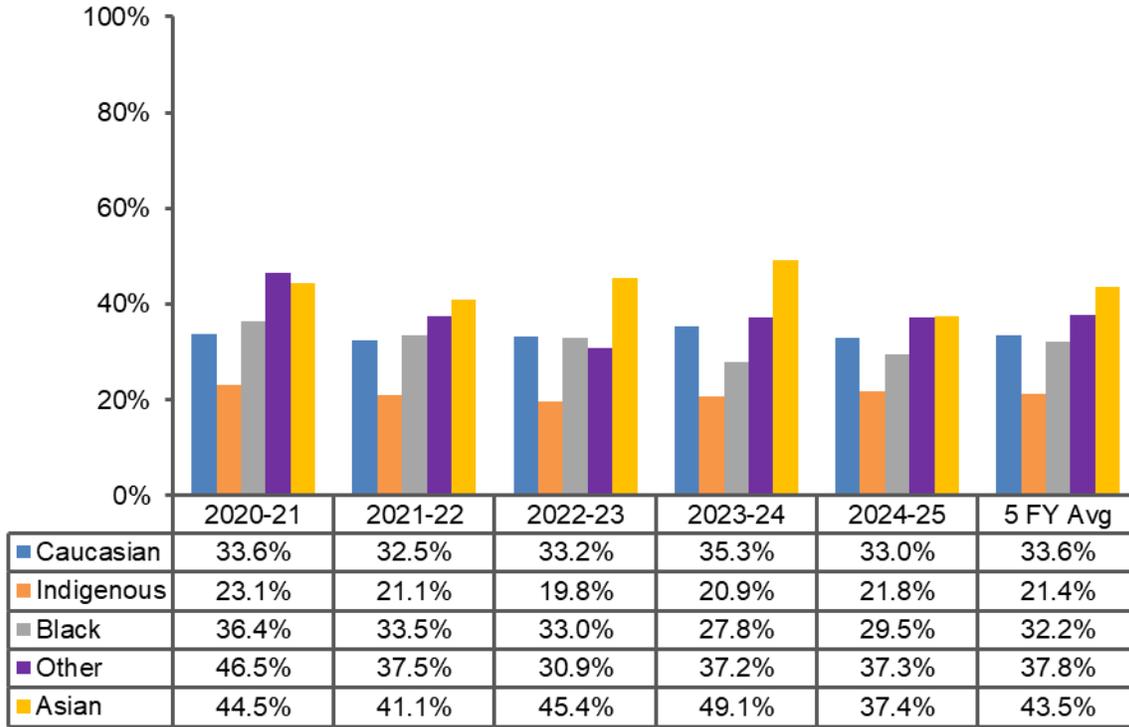


**Note:** Full parole grant rates include both regular and Accelerated Parole Review decisions.

- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2024-25:
  - The federal full parole grant rate decreased 1.8 percentage points to 30.6%.
  - The provincial full parole grant rate increased 3.7 percentage points to 34.7%.
- Over the last five fiscal years, the full parole grant rate has:
  - decreased for federal offenders (-2.2 percentage points);
  - decreased for provincial offenders (-1.4 percentage point).



## FEDERAL FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES BY RACE GROUP

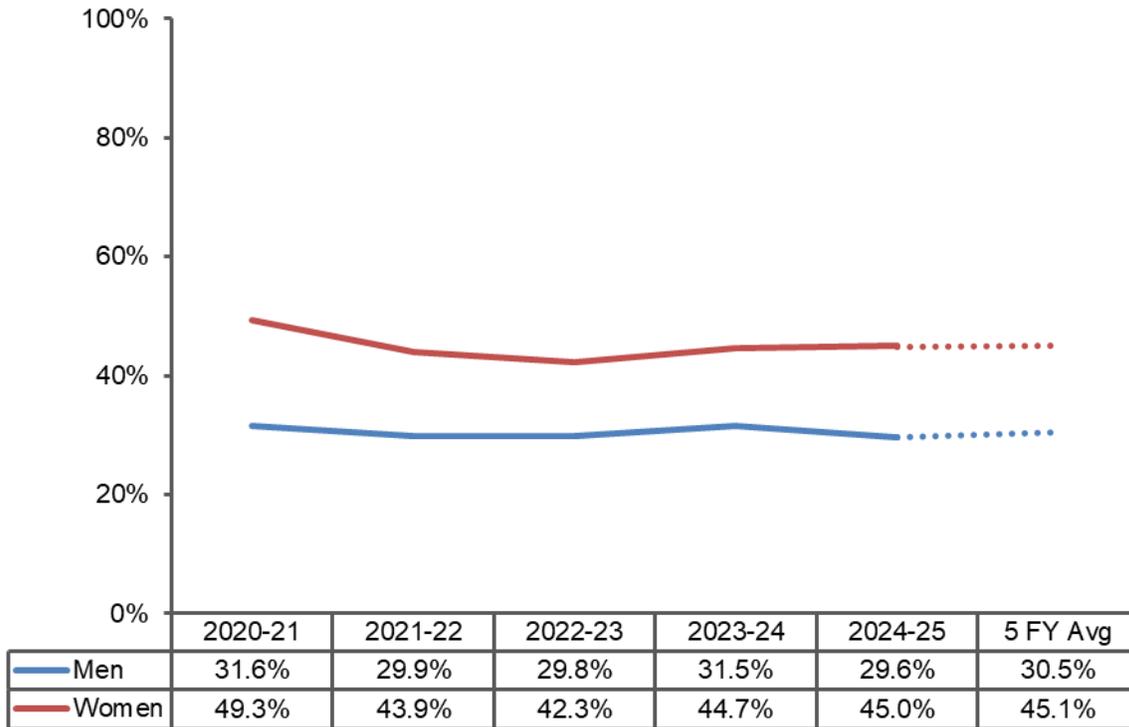


**Note:** Full parole grant rates include both regular and Accelerated Parole Review decisions.

- Over the last five fiscal years:
  - Indigenous offenders reported the lowest federal full parole grant rate (21.4%), followed by Black offenders (32.2%) and Caucasian offenders (33.6%), while Asian offenders reported the highest rate (43.5%).
  - There has been a notable decrease in the federal full parole grant rate for offenders in the 'Other' race group (-9.2 percentage points).



## FEDERAL FULL PAROLE GRANT RATES BY GENDER

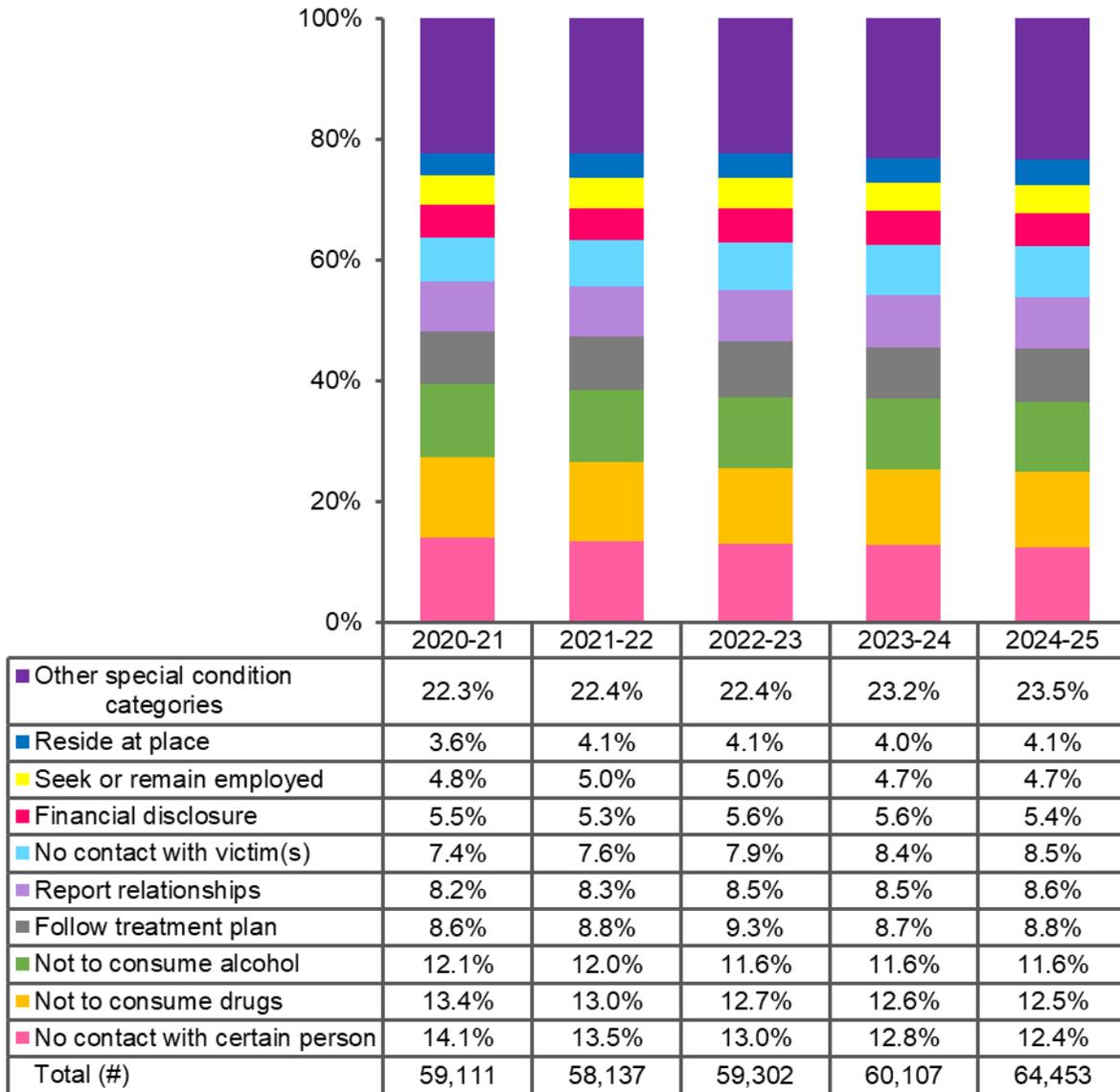


**Note:** Full parole grant rates include both regular and Accelerated Parole Review decisions.

- Over the last five fiscal years:
  - The average federal full parole grant rate was 30.5% for men, and 45.1% for women.
  - The trends in federal full parole grant rates for men and women have followed a similar trajectory over time.



## PROPORTION OF SPECIAL CONDITIONS IMPOSED



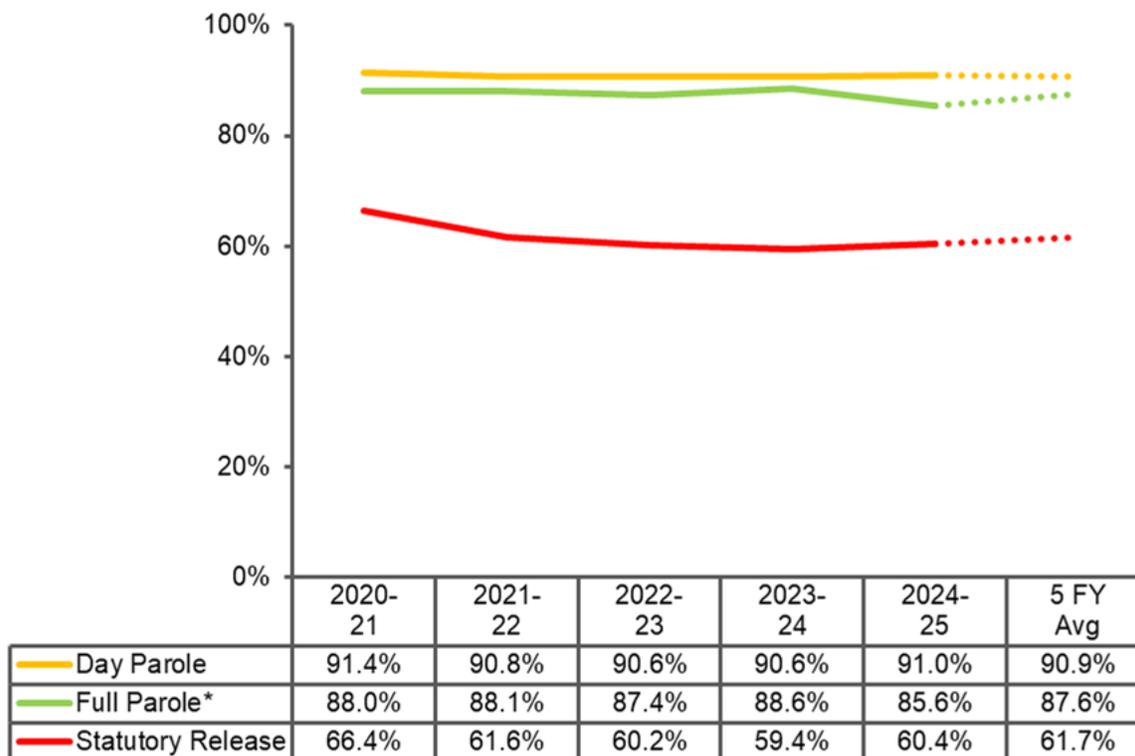
**Note:** Other special condition categories includes: Not in presence of sex worker, No contact with children, Not to be near children areas, Do not enter drinking establishments, Do not enter cannabis establishments, Do not enter gambling establishments, Not to gamble, Motor vehicle restriction, Follow psychological counsel, Follow psychiatric treatment, Take medication as prescribed, Participate in psych assessment, Pornography restriction, Internet restriction, Telecommunication restriction, Respect curfew, Provide urinalysis (provincial cases only), and Other special condition (to be specified). Not to consume alcohol includes Abstain from alcohol; No contact with certain persons includes Avoid certain persons; and No contact with victim(s) includes Avoid victim(s).

- In 2024-25, a total of 64,453 special conditions were imposed by the PBC. ‘Not to consume drugs’ was the most frequently imposed special condition, followed by ‘No contact with certain person’ and ‘Not to Consume Alcohol’.



- Over the past five fiscal years, the distribution of imposed condition categories has remained consistent.

## SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION RATES ON FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE



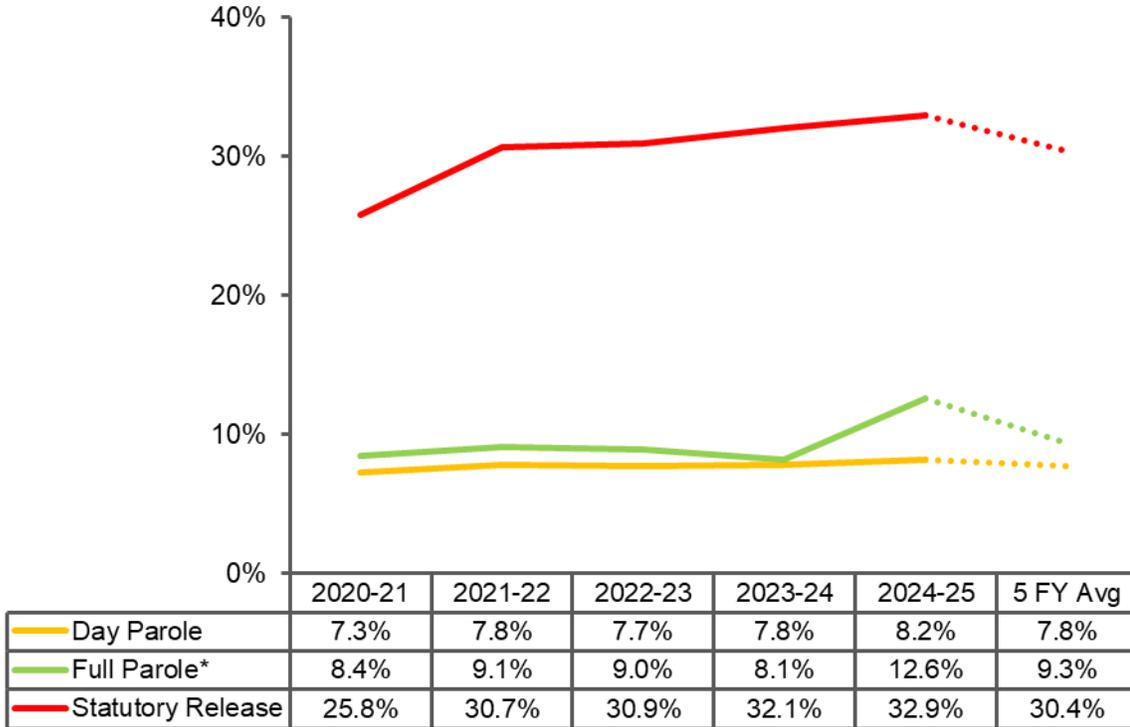
\*Includes determinate sentences only.

- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2024-25, the successful completion rates:
  - increased on federal day parole by 0.4 percentage points, to 91.0%;
  - decreased on federal full parole (determinate sentences only) by 3.0 percentage points, to 85.6%;
  - increased on federal statutory release by 1.0 percentage point, to 60.4%.
- Over the last five fiscal years, the successful completion rates:
  - decreased on federal day parole by 0.4 percentage points (from 91.4% in 2020-21 to 91.0% in 2024-25);
  - decreased on federal full parole (determinate sentences) by 2.4 percentage points (from 88.0% to 85.6%);



- decreased on federal statutory release by 6.0 percentage points (from 66.4% to 60.4%).

## REVOCATION FOR BREACH OF CONDITION RATES ON FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE

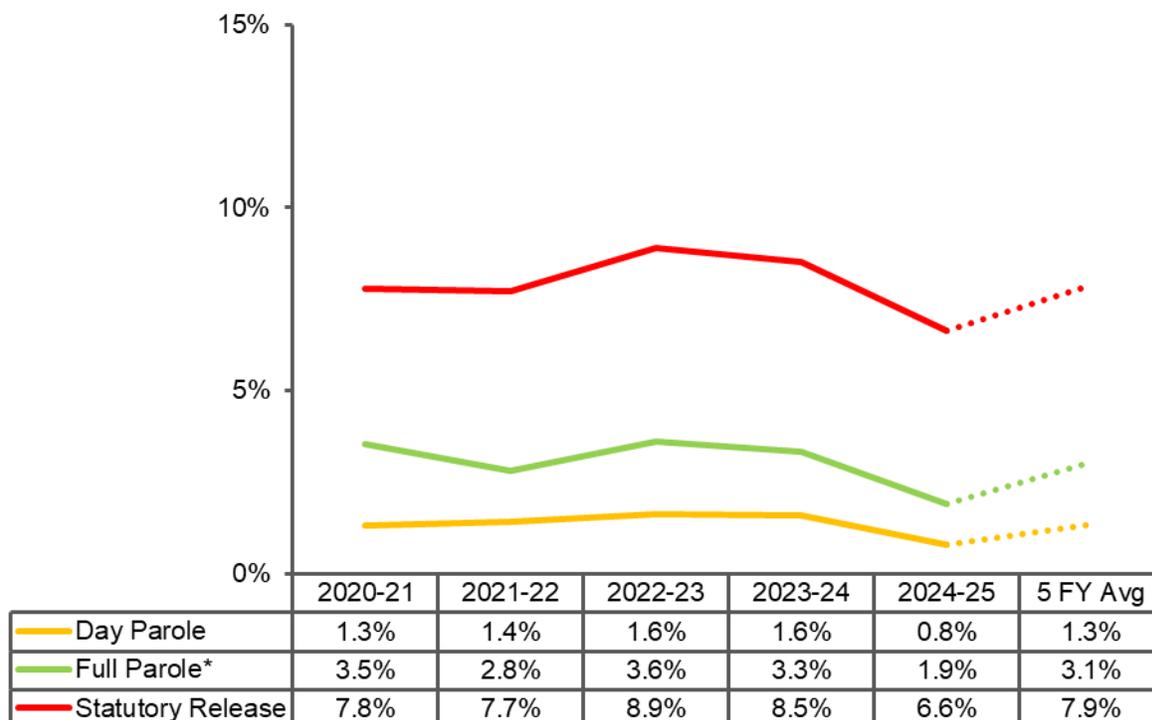


\*Includes determinate sentences only.

- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2024-25:
  - the rate of revocation for breach of condition increased on federal full parole by 4.5 percentage points, to 12.6%, marking a notable shift in the trend from previous fiscal years.
- Over the last five fiscal years:
  - The rate of revocation for breach of condition increased on federal day parole by 0.9 percentage points.
  - The rate of revocation for breach of condition increased on federal full parole by 4.2 percentage points.
  - The rate of revocation for breach of condition increased on federal statutory release by 7.1 percentage points.



## TOTAL REVOCATION WITH OFFENCE RATES ON FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE



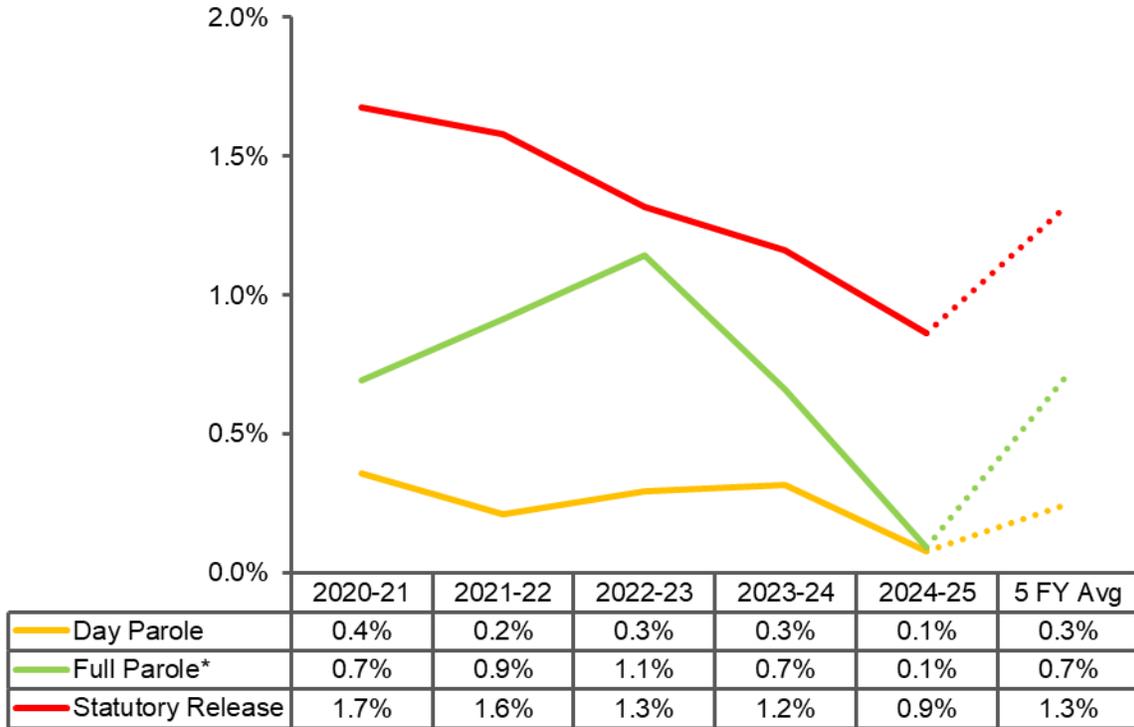
**Note:** offence rates include both non-violent and violent reoffending.

\*Includes determinate sentences only.

- Compared to the last fiscal year, in 2024-25, the total revocation with offence rate on federal conditional release has decreased:
  - by 0.8 percentage point on day parole;
  - by 1.4 percentage points on full parole (determinate sentences);
  - by 1.9 percentage points on statutory release.
  
- Over the last five fiscal years:
  - The rate of revocation with offence on federal day parole was 1.3%.
  - The rate of revocation with offence on federal full parole (determinate sentences) was 3.1%.
  - The rate of revocation with offence on federal statutory release was 7.9%.



## REVOCAION WITH VIOLENT OFFENCE RATES ON FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE

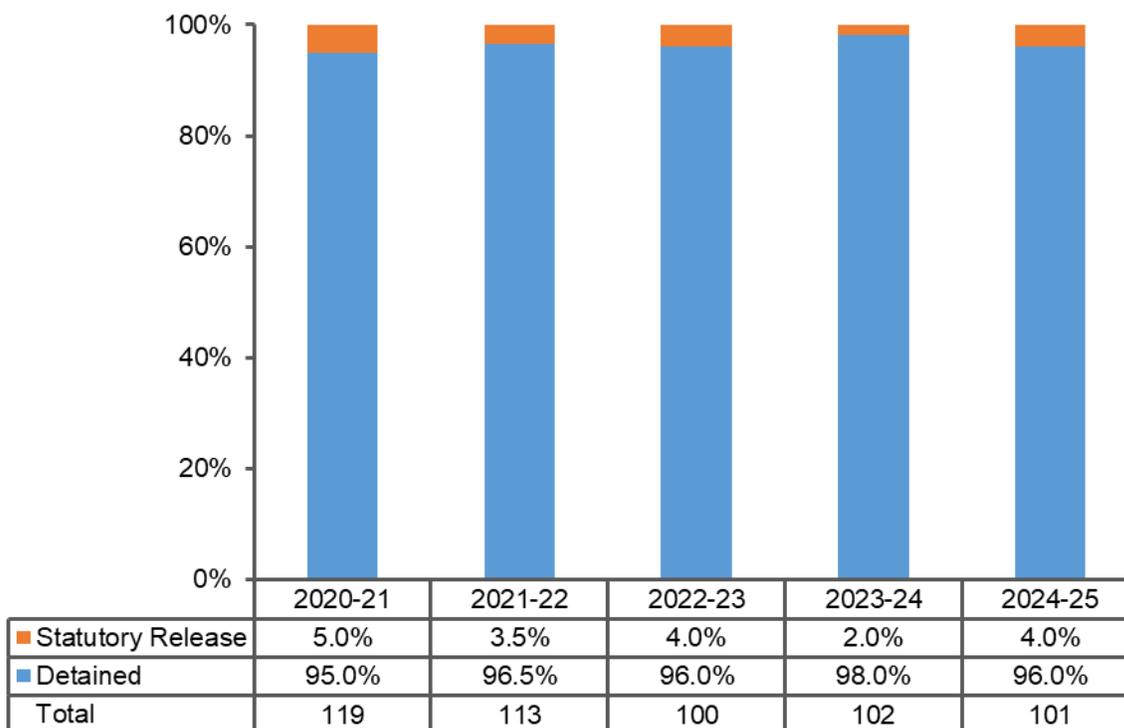


\*Includes determinate sentences only.

- Over the last five fiscal years, rates of violent reoffending remained low for all conditional release types:
  - the rate of violent reoffending on federal day parole has been very low, averaging 0.3%;
  - the rate of violent reoffending on federal full parole has been very low, averaging 0.7%;
  - the rate of violent reoffending on federal statutory release was low, averaging, 1.3%.



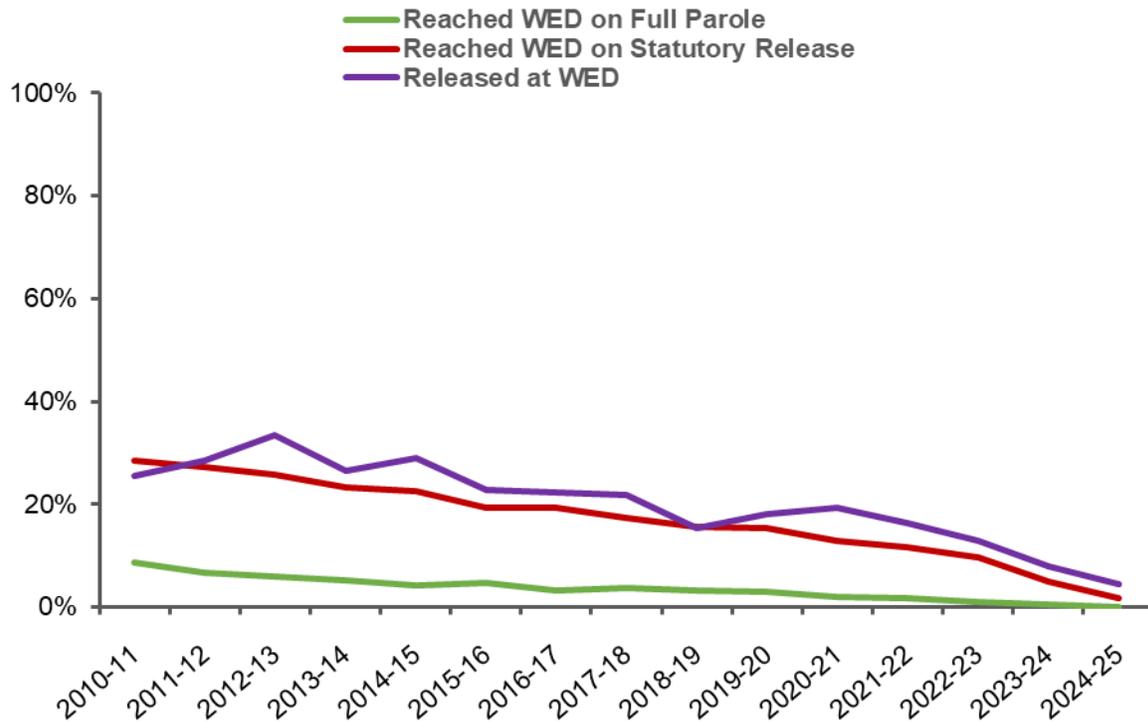
## OUTCOME OF INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS



- Over the past five fiscal years:
  - Detention rates have remained relatively stable.
  - The proportion of cases where the PBC rendered a decision not to order the detention of an offender has consistently been 5% or lower.



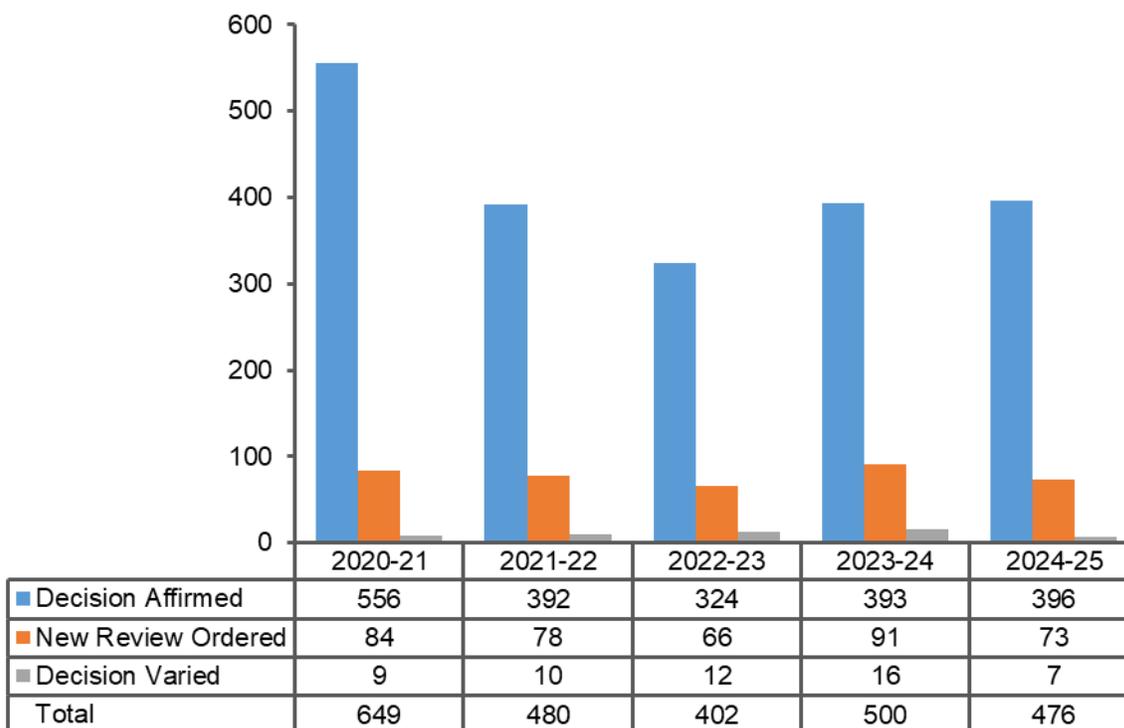
## POST WARRANT READMISSION RATES



- As of March 31, 2024, 25% of federal offenders had returned on a federal sentence 10 to 15 years after sentence completion (i.e., for sentences completed between 2010-11 and 2014-15); 1% were readmissions for violent offences.
- The readmission data for offenders who completed their sentences between 10 and 15 years prior to 2024-25 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 10 times more likely to return to a federal institution because of a new violent offence than offenders who completed their sentences on full parole;
    - offenders released at warrant expiry were also just over one and a half times more likely to return to a federal institution because of a new violent offence than offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release.



## APPEAL DECISIONS

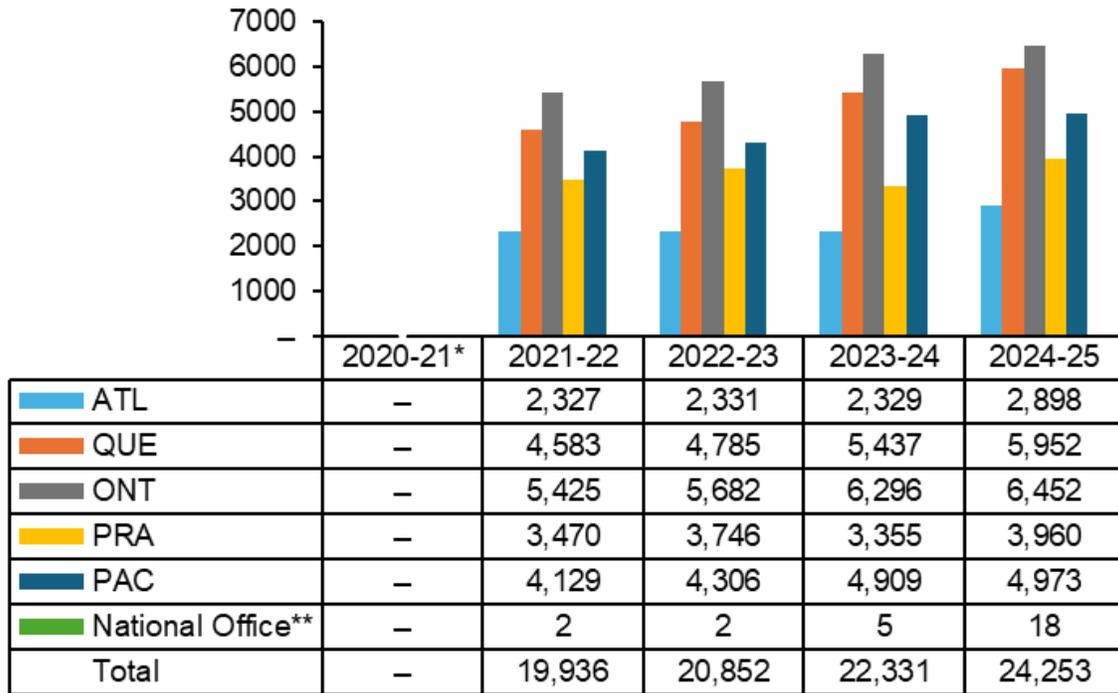


**Note:** The decision varied category includes all decisions to reverse, cancel, and vary a decision.

- In 2024-25, the Appeal Division:
  - affirmed 83.2% of the initial decisions;
  - ordered a new review/hearing in 15.3% of cases;
  - varied 1.5% of cases.
  
- Over the last five fiscal years, the total number of decisions rendered by the Appeal Division decreased from 649 in 2020-21 to 476 in 2024-25 (-27%).



## PBC CONTACTS WITH VICTIMS



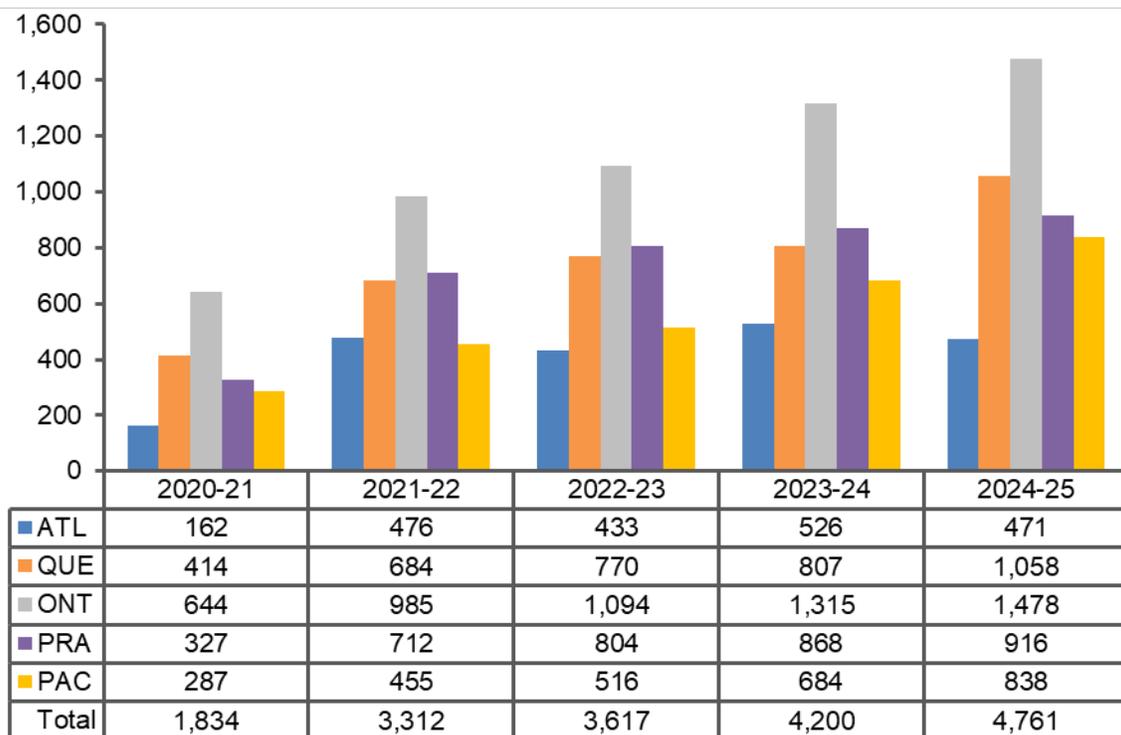
\*Data for 2020-21 on PBC contacts with victims are not available. The PBC transitioned from manual data collection to using an automated system. Data based on the automated system are being reported as of 2021-2022.

\*\*The contacts attributed to National Office reflect system generated contacts that were unassigned to a PBC region at the time of reporting.

- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2024-25, the PBC reported 24,253 contacts with victims, an increase of 9%.
- The increase in contacts with victims was observed in all PBC regions.



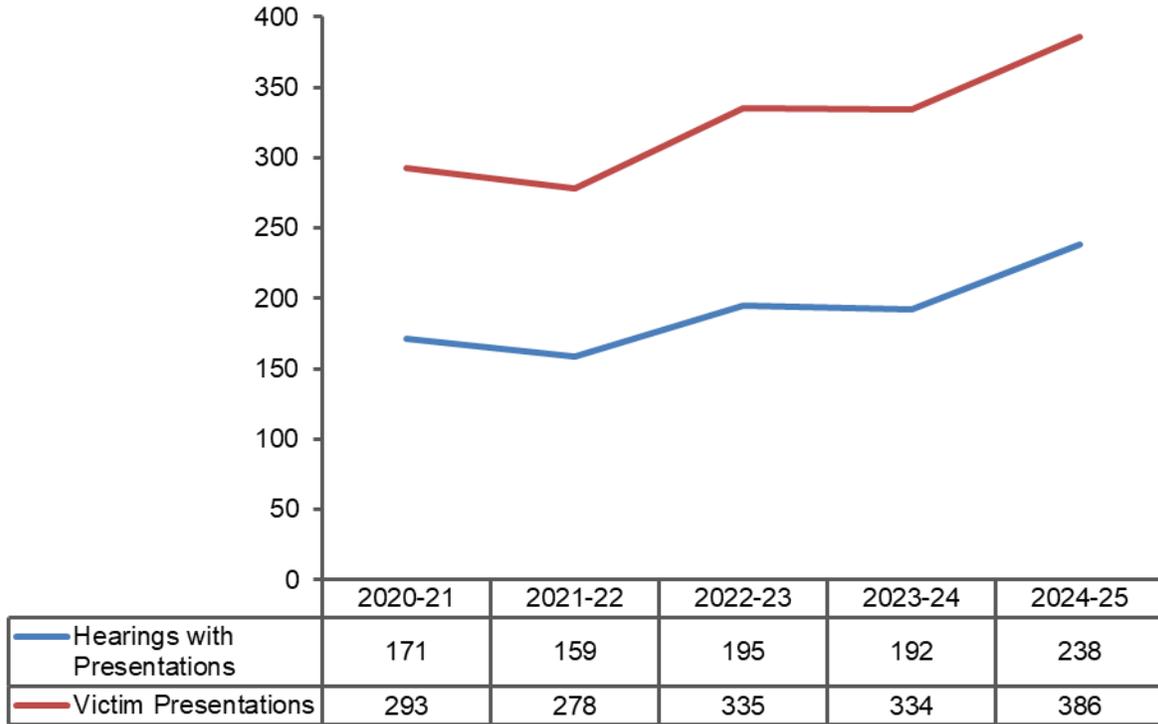
## OBSERVERS AT PBC HEARINGS



- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2024-25, the number of observers at PBC hearings increased 13% to 4,761.
- Over the last five fiscal years, the number of observers at PBC hearings has been increasing across all regions.



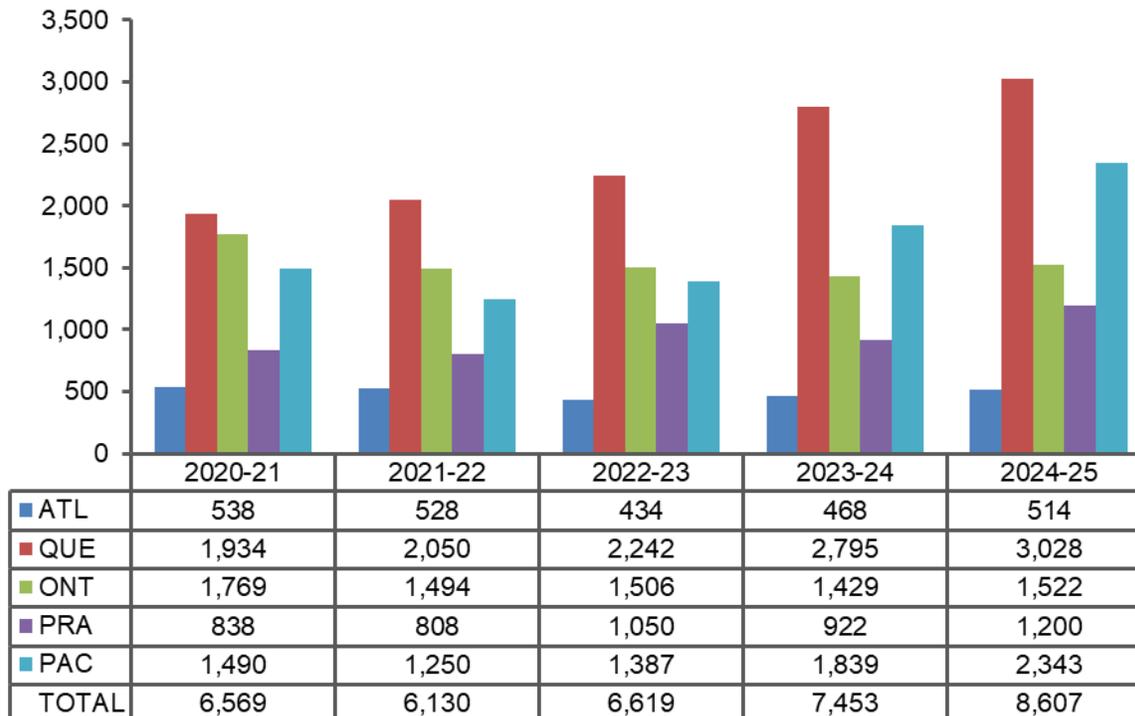
## VICTIM PRESENTATIONS AT PBC HEARINGS



- In 2024-25, victims made 386 presentations at 238 hearings. The number of hearings with presentations increased by 29%, and the number of victim presentations increased 16%, in comparison to the previous fiscal year.
- Over the last five fiscal years:
  - Victims made 1,626 presentations at 955 PBC hearings.
  - Hearings with presentations have increased by 39% and victim presentations have increased by 32%.



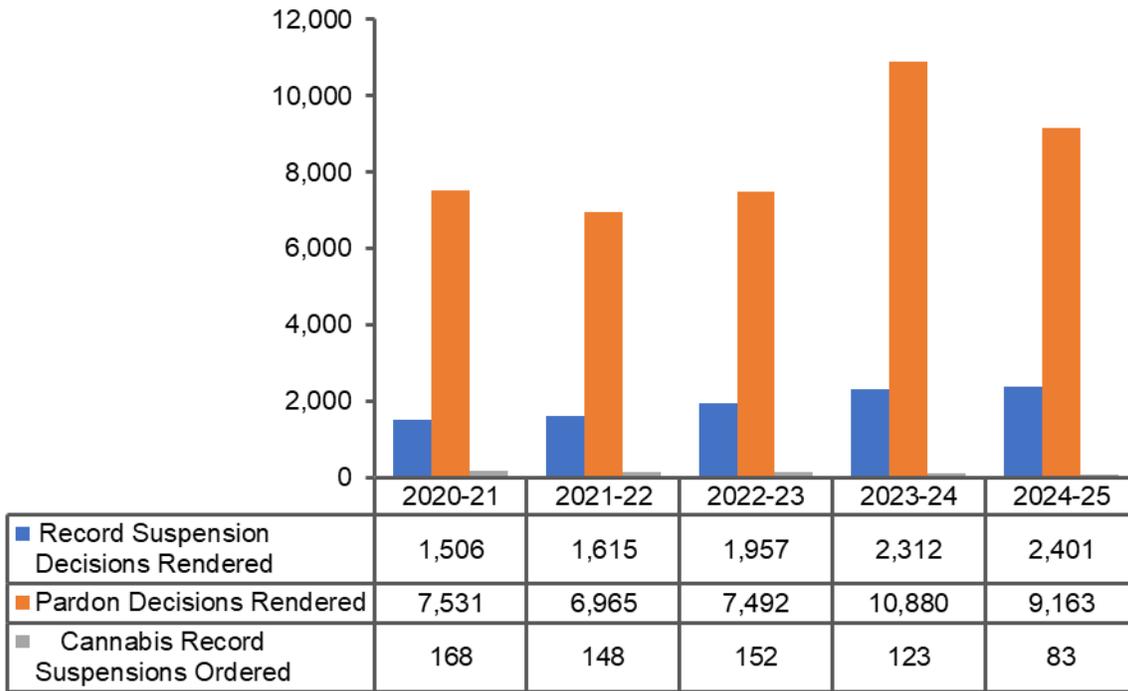
## DECISIONS SENT FROM THE DECISION REGISTRY



- In 2024-25, the PBC's Quebec region continued to have the greatest share of decisions sent from the Decision Registry (35%) of all regions.
- Compared to the previous fiscal year, in 2024-25, the number of decisions sent from the Decision Registry increased to 8,607 (+16%).
- Over the last five fiscal years:
  - 35,378 decisions have been sent from the Decision Registry.
  - There has been an increase in decisions sent from the Decision Registry in the Quebec, Prairie and Pacific regions.



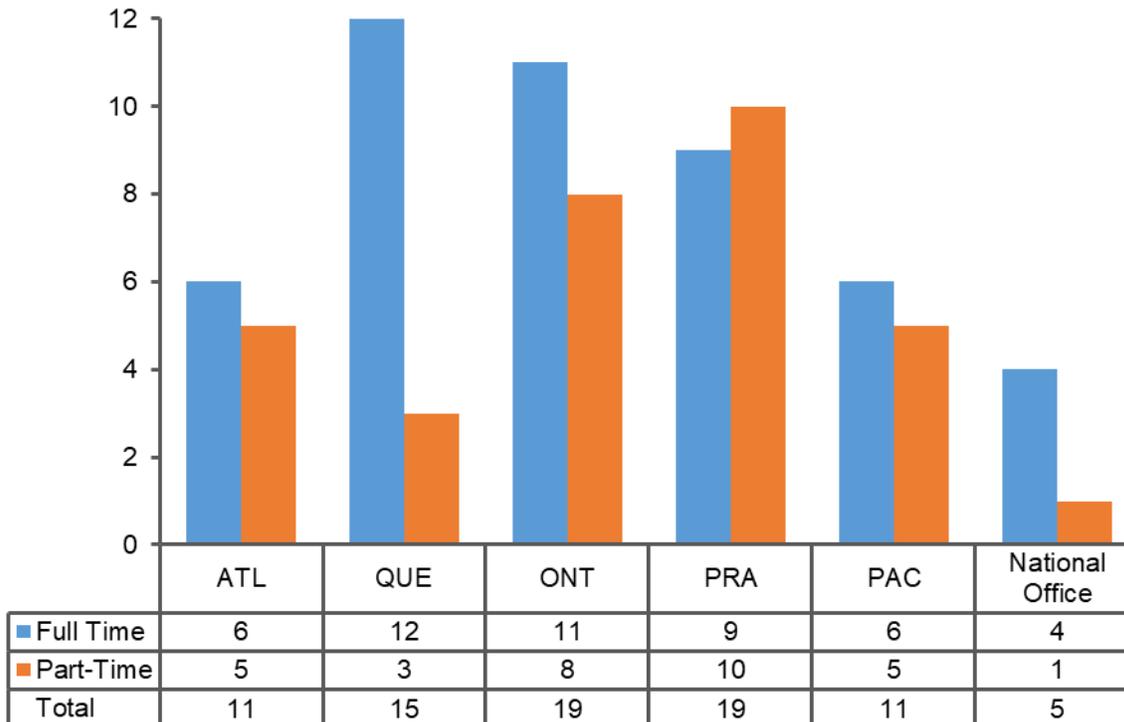
## RECORD SUSPENSION AND PARDON DECISIONS RENDERED AND CANNABIS RECORD SUSPENSIONS ORDERED



- In 2024-25, the PBC rendered 2,401 record suspension decisions (97% ordered and 3% refused) and 9,163 pardon decisions (98% granted/issued and 2% denied).
- In 2024-25, the PBC also ordered 83 cannabis record suspensions (80 cannabis record suspensions from applications received in 2024-25 and 3 received in 2023-24).
- Over the last five fiscal years, the total number of pardons and record suspensions (excluding cannabis) decisions rendered annually has grown by 28.0% (9,037 in 2020-21 to 11,564 in 2024-25).
  - There has been a decrease in the number of cannabis record suspensions ordered in the last five fiscal years.
- In 2024-25, the PBC also assessed 30 requests for clemency (Royal Prerogative of Mercy).
- As of March 31, 2025, the PBC had received a total of 93 expungement applications, 81 of which have been returned as ineligible or incomplete (i.e., did not meet the legislated criteria), one (1) expungement was refused, nine (9) expungements were ordered, and two (2) expungement applications had been received but not yet processed.



## 2024-25 BOARD MEMBER COMPLEMENT

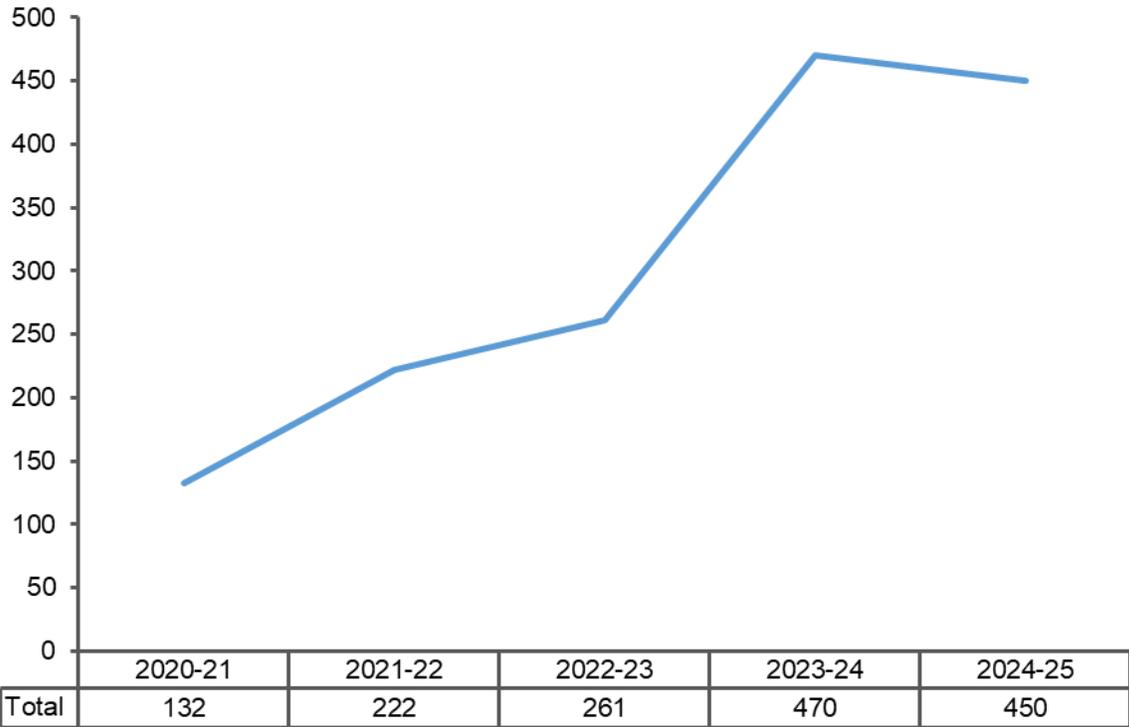


- At fiscal year-end 2024-25<sup>2</sup>, PBC had a total of 80 Board members:
  - 48 full-time and 32 part-time;
  - 10% of all Board members were Indigenous, a slight decrease from previous fiscal years;
  - 9% of all Board members were visible minorities, a decrease of 5 percentage points from the previous fiscal year.
- In 2024-25, the Board member language profile was the following:
  - 61% of Board members were English-speaking;
  - 10% were French-speaking;
  - 29% of Board members were bilingual (English and French).
- In comparison to 2020-21 year-end snapshot five years prior, in 2024-25:
  - there was one fewer Board member;
  - the proportion of women (58%) to men (42%) Board members remains similar (57% women to 43% men in 2020-21).

<sup>2</sup> As of March 31, 2025.



### IN-REACH AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES (BETWEEN 2020-21 AND 2024-25)



- Over the last five fiscal years, the number of in-reach and outreach activities conducted by the PBC has increased significantly, from 132 in 2020-21 to 450 in 2024-25.
- There was a 4% decrease of PBC in-reach and outreach activities in 2024-25, in comparison to the previous fiscal year.



## DEFINITIONS

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

**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.

### 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.

### Race Group:

Voluntary self-reported offender race information is grouped into categories to facilitate reporting. “Indigenous” corresponds to offenders who self-identify as First Nations, Métis, Innu or Inuit. “Asian” refers to offenders who self-identify as Arab, Arab/West Asian, Asian-south, Asians-west, Asiatic, Asian-east/southeast, Chinese, East Indian, Filipino, Japanese, and Korean. “Black” refers to offenders who self-identify as Black, Caribbean or Sub-Saharan Africa. “Caucasian” refers to offenders who self-identify as White, British Isles, Euro-eastern, Euro-western, Euro-northern or Euro-southern. The “Other” category includes offenders who do not self-identify, as well as those who self-identify as Latin American, Multiracial/Ethnic, Oceania, Hispanic, Other and Unable to Specify.

### Day Parole:



A form of conditional release, day parole allows an offender to participate in daytime community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The individual must generally return to a community-based residential facility, halfway house or other location<sup>3</sup> each night, or at another specified interval. In addition to the standard conditions of day parole, other special conditions may also be imposed by the Parole Board of Canada.

Generally, an individual is eligible for day parole six months before the full parole eligibility date (PED) or six months into their sentence – whichever is later. Eligibility for offenders serving life sentences is three years before their PED.

### **Full Parole:**

A form of conditional release, full parole allows an offender to serve a portion of their sentence under community supervision, generally staying at a private residence, with certain conditions imposed. Full parole typically follows the successful completion of day parole and facilitates the process of community reintegration.

Generally, an individual is eligible for full parole after completing one-third of their sentence or after serving seven years (whichever comes first). In life sentences, the court sets a parole eligibility date at the time of sentencing. Parole eligibility for first-degree murder is automatically 25 years and may range between 10-25 years for second-degree murder.

### **Statutory Release:**

The law requires that federal offenders who have served two-thirds of a fixed-length sentence be released from prison under supervision at that point. This is called "statutory release".

The PBC's role in statutory release is limited to: imposing conditions on release; cancelling a suspension of statutory release ordered by the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC); revoking the statutory release; and, in certain circumstances, ordering that the offender be detained in CSC custody until the end of their sentence.

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<sup>3</sup> Day parole to an other location may be permitted wherein a location provides accommodation to an offender on day parole, other than a penitentiary, community-based residential facility or provincial institution. This includes a private home or private facility, which has not been designated as a community-based residential facility.

