



Parole Board
of Canada

Commission des libérations
conditionnelles du Canada

PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT 2013-2014



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ACRONYMS USED IN THIS REPORT

APR	Accelerated Parole Review
APRI	Accelerated Parole Review-Initial
CCRA	<i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i>
CRA	<i>Criminal Records Act</i>
CRIMS	Conditional Release Information Management System
CSC	Correctional Service of Canada
DP	Day Parole
ETA	Escorted Temporary Absence
FP	Full Parole
GSS	General Social Survey
LTSO	Long-Term Supervision Order
OMS	Offender Management System
PBC	Parole Board of Canada
RPM	Royal Prerogative of Mercy
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 CRIMS and OMS.
- The Clemency and Record Suspension Division provided record suspension and clemency information.
- Financial information was provided by Financial Services.
- The Human Resources Division provided human resources information on staff and the Board Member Secretariat provided information on Board members.

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

The snapshot of the offender population was taken on April 13, 2014, to ensure all year-end data had been entered into OMS.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2013/14

0.7% increase in the total federal offender population. The federal incarcerated population increased 0.6% (to 14,826), while the federal conditional release population increased 1.0% (to 8,585) compared to 2012/13.

19,672 reviews conducted by the Board. The number of federal reviews increased 3% (to 18,831) and the number of provincial reviews increased 15% (to 841) compared to 2012/13.

4,998 day parole release decisions. The number of federal day parole release decisions decreased 4% (to 4,443), while the number of provincial day parole release decisions increased 24% (to 555) compared to 2012/13.

70% grant rate for federal day parole, two percentage points higher than the previous year.

53% grant rate for provincial day parole, five percentage points higher than the previous year.

3,801 full parole release decisions. The number of federal full parole release decisions decreased 2% (to 3,434), while the number of provincial full parole release decisions increased 6% (to 367) compared to 2012/13.

30% grant rate for federal (regular) full parole, one percentage point higher than the previous year.

30% grant rate for provincial full parole, the same as the previous year.

2,063 residency conditions imposed on statutory release, a decrease of 11% from the previous year.

388 the number of offenders in the community with long-term supervision orders on April 13, 2014.

98.8% of federal day parole supervision periods were completed without reoffending, a slight increase from the previous year.

96.8% of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving determinate sentences were completed without reoffending, a small increase from the previous year.

91.5% of statutory release supervision periods were completed without reoffending, a small increase from the previous year.

22,323 Board contacts with victims, a decrease of 1% from the previous year.

4,014 observers at 1,618 PBC hearings, an increase of 14% from the previous year.

264 presentations made by victims at 142 hearings, an increase of 4% from the previous year.

7,192 the number of decisions sent from the decision registry, an increase of 8% from the previous year.

8,866 pardon decisions made; 93% pardons granted and 7% pardons denied.

9,292 record suspension decisions made; 92% of record suspensions were ordered and 8% of record suspensions were denied.

106 clemency cases in process.

INTRODUCTION

The Parole Board of Canada (PBC or “the Board”), as part of the criminal justice system, makes independent, quality conditional release and record suspension decisions and clemency recommendations. The Board contributes to the protection of society by facilitating, as appropriate, the timely reintegration of offenders as law-abiding citizens.

The Board makes conditional release decisions for federal offenders, as well as for provincial offenders in provinces and territories that do not have their own provincial boards. Only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec currently have their own parole boards that make parole decisions for offenders serving sentences of less than two years.

The PBC has four program activities: 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 activity. 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 activity at the Board. It focuses on the provision of information to victims and other interested parties within the community, as well as coordinating victims’ and other observers’ attendance at PBC hearings, providing assistance to victims in preparing their victim statements and providing access to the Decision Registry.

Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations, the third program activity at the Board, involves the review of record suspension and clemency applications and the rendering of record suspension decisions and clemency recommendations. The Record Suspension program, formerly the Pardon program, underwent substantial changes between 2010/11 and 2011/12.

Internal Services, although a separate program activity, exists to support the Board’s main activities by providing procurement, accommodation, and financial management services, as well as human resources.

Since 2010/11, the Performance Monitoring Report has been structured to reflect the Board’s four programs.

The report presents information using easy to read graphs as well as text and provides links to detailed statistical tables which are found in the [Appendix](#).

To review the Board’s performance summary by strategic outcome and financial expenditures, please consult the [Departmental Performance Reports](#).

THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

CONTEXT

The Parole Board of Canada operated in a dynamic environment in 2013/14 following a number of significant legislative changes in recent years. In addition, the Board faced an increasingly diverse offender population with increasingly violent criminal histories, increased mental health needs and more frequent gang affiliations.

Crime Ratesⁱ

In 2013, police-reported crime in Canada continued its declining trend: crime rates decreased eight percentage points in comparison with the previous year, reaching their lowest level since the 1970s. A downward trend was reported for most offences, with the exception of extortion (+32%), child pornography (+21%), aggravated sexual assault, level 3 (+9%) and a few others.

Compared to 2012, crime rates decreased in all provinces and territories with the exception of the Yukon, where the rate increased in 2013. Violent crime rates decreased, overall, nine percentage points across the country in 2013.

The crime severity index, a measure of the severity of offences, decreased nine percentage points in 2013 compared to the previous year. The crime severity index was the highest in the three territories and the lowest in Ontario, New Brunswick and Quebec.

Overall, the crime severity index decreased in census metropolitan areas in 2013, with the exception of Edmonton, where it remained unchanged. Barrie, Guelph and Quebec City had the lowest crime severity indexes in 2013, while Regina, Saskatoon and Kelowna had the highest.

The violent crime severity index decreased in all provinces and the territories with the exception of the Yukon and Newfoundland and Labrador, where it increased slightly. The decrease in the violent crime severity index, which decreased 10% in 2013, is largely attributed to the drop in the number of reported robbery offences.

The crime severity index also decreased (-16%) for criminal offences committed by youth in 2013. The violent crime severity index decreased as well (-15%), however there were five more homicides committed by youth in 2013. Only, 45% of youth accused in 2013 were charged under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Victimization rates

In addition to the Uniform Crime Survey measuring police-reported crime, the Government of Canada administers the General Social Survey every five years, collecting information on self-reported victimization on a calendar year basis. The 2009 General Social Survey, examining self-reported victimization of Canadians in 10 provinces, concluded that the rates of victimization remained relatively stable in comparison with the previous findings in 2004ⁱⁱ. Just over one quarter (26%) of Canadians over 15 years of age reported being a victim of crime in the year preceding the survey, with theft of personal property being the most common offence. Three out of ten self-reported victimizations were violent in nature.

Younger Canadians (15-24 years of age) reported higher rates of violent victimization than older Canadians (over 55 years of age), despite being more satisfied with their personal safety from crime. Older Canadians, on the other hand, were more likely to report a violent incident to the police than young Canadians (46% and 28% respectively)ⁱⁱⁱ.

The 2009 survey also reported that 39% of Canadians used a crime prevention method to protect themselves from crime. The majority of Canadians who used a crime prevention method had been previously victimized.

Almost a quarter of Canadians reported living in neighborhoods, where issues of social disorder, including vandalism, drug use, prostitution and public intoxication were reported as problems.

While the survey remarked on fluctuations in the victimization rate based on offence type, age, sex and geographical location, the majority of the public across the demographics (93%) reported feeling satisfied or somewhat satisfied with their personal safety from crime. Specifically, feeling safe meant not being afraid when walking alone at night in their neighbourhood or using public transportation, including waiting for the bus or a train after dark. Most Canadians also stated that they felt safe in their homes at night.

The rates of victimization of Aboriginal people in Canada were examined separately for Aboriginals living in the Canadian provinces from those living in the territories. According to the 2009 GSS, the rates of self-reported victimization among Aboriginal people living in the Canadian provinces continued to exceed those of the non-Aboriginal population: 37% of Aboriginal people reported being victims of crime compared to 26% of the non-Aboriginal population^{iv}.

Forty-one percent (41%) of all the incidents self-reported by Aboriginal people living in the Canadian provinces were violent; sexual assaults accounted for approximately one-third of all violent incidents. Aboriginal women were three times more likely than non-Aboriginal women to report being a victim of sexual violence. Incidents involving violent spousal abuse involving an Aboriginal woman were more likely to be reported to the police compared to incidents involving a non-Aboriginal victim, partly due to a higher frequency of spousal abuse in the Aboriginal communities and more severe forms of violence and injuries (Ibid.). The findings also indicated that the severity of spousal violence had been increasing with the frequency of incidents.

The majority of all violent incidents reported by Aboriginal people living in the Canadian provinces were more likely to be related to alcohol or substance abuse and less likely to involve a weapon compared to violent incidents involving the non-Aboriginal population. On average, about one-third of violent incidents had been reported to the police.

The rate of victimization of Aboriginal people living in the territories was 34%, slightly lower than the rate of victimization of Aboriginal people living in the Canadian provinces, 37%. However, more incidents in the territories involved violence (46%) compared to the incidents in the Canadian provinces (41%).

Similarly to the victimization rates of Aboriginal people living in the Canadian provinces, the majority of self-reported violent incidents of Aboriginal people living in the territories were related to alcohol or drug use^v.

Public confidence in the criminal justice system

The 2009 General Social Survey demonstrated that while Canadians were satisfied overall with their safety in their own neighbourhoods; public trust and confidence in the criminal justice system remained relatively low. The majority of Canadians (62%) believed that the level of crime in their neighbourhoods had remained the same in the last five years, while 26% believed that crime had increased.

General perceptions were that the police, the courts and the prison system were doing a generally good or average job.

Aboriginal people living in the Canadian provinces and territories had generally favourable perceptions of the local police services in relation to the aspects covered by the 2009 survey. However, they were less

likely than non-Aboriginal Canadians to state that the police treated people fairly and responded promptly to calls. When compared to non-Aboriginal Canadians, Aboriginal people were less likely to have favourable opinions of the police, the courts and the prison system.

Aboriginal people across Canada, as well as the non-Aboriginal population, had less favourable opinions of the criminal courts than of the local police, particularly in relation to the duration of the process, as well as helping victims of crime.

Previous contacts with the criminal justice system had a significant impact on how Canadians perceived the services provided by the criminal justice partners. Overall, those who had contacts with the police or the criminal courts at some point in their lives prior to the survey were more critical of them than those without personal experience.

In relation to the Parole Board of Canada, social perceptions identified in the 2009 General Social Survey were that the system had released the wrong individuals, and conditional release programs remained a controversial issue for at least a third of Canadians. Sixty percent (60%) of Aboriginal people living in the Canadian provinces, 58% of Aboriginal people living in the territories, as well as 62% of non-Aboriginal Canadians stated that the prison and parole system did a good job of releasing offenders who will not commit a new crime. Slightly fewer of them agreed that the system was doing a good job supervising offenders under supervision.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

In 2013/14, the Government of Canada continued fulfilling its commitment of promoting a peaceful and just society by focusing on its law and order agenda. Measures were announced this past year in relation to victims rights and offenders' accountability.

On June 19, 2013, [Bill C-37](#) (*An Act to amend the Criminal Code*) (*Increasing Offenders' Accountability for Victims Act*) received Royal Assent and came into force on October 24, 2013.

The changes to the *Criminal Code* were as follows:

- A victim surcharge was imposed automatically on all offenders at the time of sentencing.
- The surcharge is paid to the provincial or territorial government where an offender is sentenced and is used to help fund services for victims of crime.

On June 26, 2013, [Bill C-51](#) (*An Act to amend the Witness Protection Program Act and to make a consequential amendment to another Act*) (*Safer Witnesses Act*) received Royal Assent^{vi}.

The changes that will affect the Board were as follows:

- The bill authorizes the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to coordinate, at the request of an official of a designated provincial or municipal program, the activities of federal departments, agencies and services in order to facilitate a change of identity for persons admitted to the designated program.
- The bill sets out the ability for the Commissioner of the RCMP to enter into an agreement or arrangement with another federal department to facilitate sharing of information.

In addition, the Board's operations were affected significantly due to changes to the accelerated parole review (APR) process between 2011/12 and 2013/14. On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 (*Abolition of Early Parole Act*) abolished accelerated parole review for first-time federal non-violent offenders. The APR on file review with one Board member was eliminated; these parole reviews required a hearing with two Board members.

Following the implementation of the bill, court challenges in the Pacific and Quebec regions contested the retroactive application of the law. On November 2, 2012, as a result of the British Columbia Court of Appeal decision [Whaling v. Canada](#), APR was reinstated for federal offenders in British Columbia (Pacific region) who had been sentenced prior to March 28, 2011. On October 10, 2013, as a result of another court challenge in British Columbia, [Liang v. Canada](#), the British Columbia Supreme Court reinstated APR for first-time federal offenders who committed an offence prior to March 28, 2011, and were sentenced after that date.

On January 9, 2014, the Quebec Superior Court rendered a similar decision in [Bélanger c. Commission des libérations conditionnelles du Canada](#), reinstating the validity of the APR provisions in the province of Quebec for offenders who met the APR eligibility criteria and who were sentenced or transferred to a penitentiary prior to March 28, 2011.

On March 20, 2014, the Supreme Court of Canada rendered its decision in [Canada \(Attorney General\) v. Whaling](#) stating that the *Abolition of Early Parole Act* violated s.11(h) of the *Charter* and was accordingly of no force or effect. This resulted in the reinstatement of the accelerated parole review in all regions across Canada. Accelerated parole review will continue to apply to offenders who met the APR eligibility criteria and were sentenced prior to March 28, 2011 in other regions, when the *Abolition of Early Parole Act* came into force.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE BOARD

The federal government's law and order agenda and focus on strengthening the security of Canadians have implications for the PBC.

By the end of 2013/14, the second post-APR year, the number of federal releases on discretionary release increased slightly for formerly APR-eligible offenders, following the decrease that occurred the previous year. The Board rendered slightly more decisions for regular day and full parole for these offenders in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13, as more of these offenders became eligible for release.

The reinstatement of the APR process following the *Canada (Attorney General) v. Whaling* decision at the end of 2013/14 will have a moderate impact on the Board's workload in 2014/15, as cases referred for APR have to be processed as a priority. This change will affect primarily the Atlantic, Ontario and Prairie regions, as the Pacific and Quebec regions were processing these cases in 2013/14 following court decisions in their provinces that struck down the retroactive application of the *Abolition of the Early Parole Act*.

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

OFFENDER POPULATION ([Tables 1-15](#))

OFFENDER POPULATION TRENDS

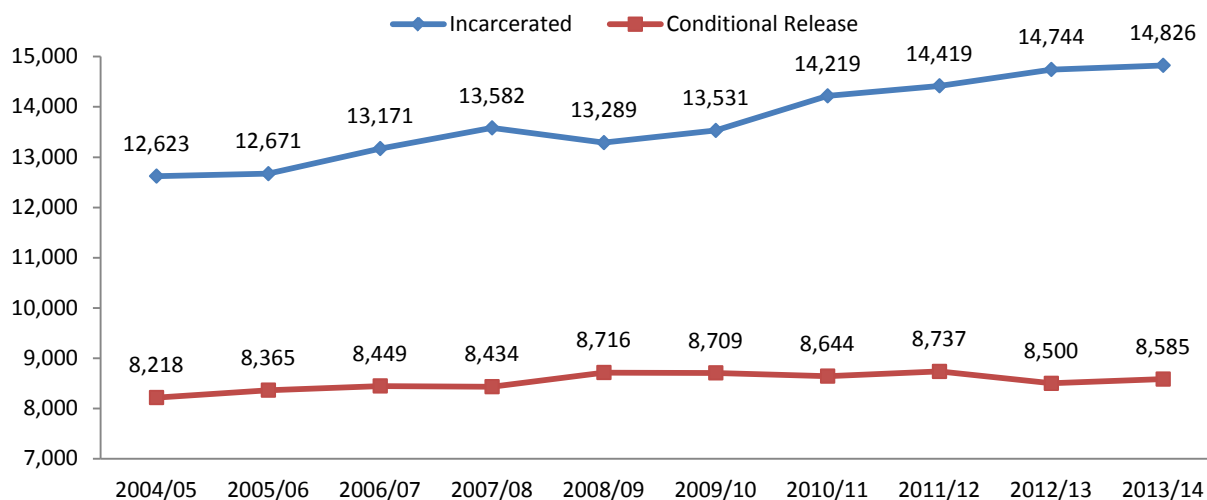
The Parole Board of Canada and the Correctional Service of Canada use the following definitions in reporting offender population information to ensure consistency:

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

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

It is important to note that the offender population usually mirrors trends in crime rates and the crime severity index, with the effect being seen approximately two years later. While the crime rates and the crime severity index have been decreasing over the past five years, the offender population has increased. This pattern indicates that there are more complex events at play, which the crime rates analysis alone cannot sufficiently explain. Introduction of minimum mandatory sentencing, longer sentences for certain offences, and variances in admissions and releases due to legislative changes all play a role.

Figure 1. Federal Offender Population (as of April 13, 2014)

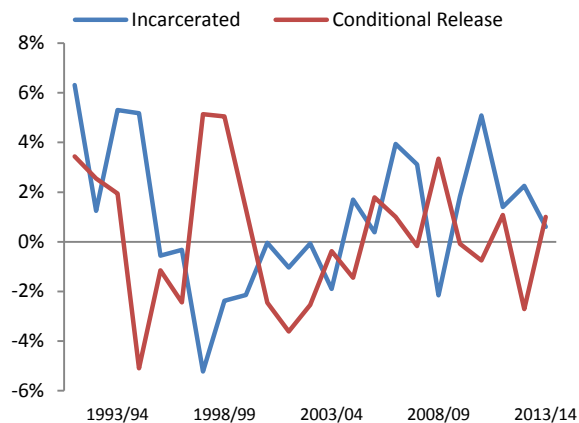


- On April 13, 2014, the total federal offender population had increased slightly to 23,411 (+0.7%) compared to the previous year (April 14, 2013). Increases were reported in the federal incarcerated offender population (+0.6%) as well as in the federal conditional release population (+1.0%). However, the proportion of federal offenders who were incarcerated remained the same (63%).
- Over the ten-year period between 2004/05 and 2013/14, the federal incarcerated offender population increased 17%; while the federal conditional release offender population increased 4%.

- Trends based on the ten-year period (2004/05-2013/14) indicate that the increase in the total federal offender population was driven primarily by the increase in the federal incarcerated offender population. The trends show that the federal incarcerated offender population has been increasing almost five times faster than the federal conditional release offender population (annualized rates of 1.9% and 0.4% respectively).

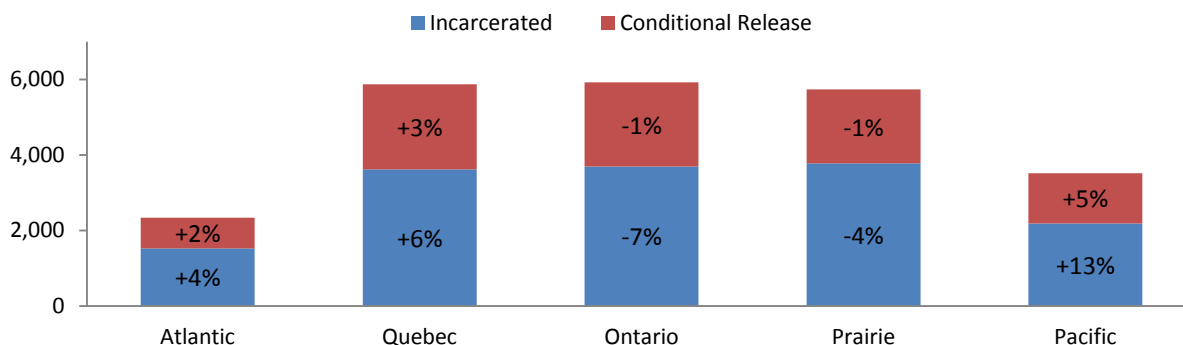
The annual increases in the federal incarcerated and conditional release populations usually mirror each other. In the 1990s, the increases in the federal incarcerated offender population as a rule were followed by similar increases in the federal conditional release offender population approximately three years later. In the 2000s, the increases in the federal incarcerated offender population were followed by increases in the federal conditional release population two years later. This difference is possibly related to shorter average sentences when compared to 20 years ago. The legislative changes in 2011/12 and in 2012/13 affected these patterns. In 2011/12, the increase in the conditional release population was smaller than expected. In 2012/13, the federal conditional release population decreased, and then rebounded in 2013/14. Despite the increase in the number of federal offenders on conditional release last year (+1.0%), their proportion increased by a negligible 0.1%.

Figure 2. Annual Changes in the Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Populations



The federal incarcerated and conditional release populations increased in the Atlantic, Quebec and Pacific regions, and decreased in the Ontario and Prairie regions in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13.

Figure 3. Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Offender Populations (as of April 13, 2014)



- In 2013/14, the total federal offender populations increased in the Atlantic (+3.3%), Quebec (+4.7%) and Pacific (+10.1%) regions, and decreased in the Ontario (-5.2%) and Prairie (-2.9%) regions when compared to 2012/13. The decrease in the Ontario region and increases in the Atlantic, Quebec and Pacific regions were primarily related to interregional transfers due to prison closures. The increase in the Quebec region was also compounded by a notable increase in federal admissions between 2012/13 and 2013/14.

- Across Canada, the day parole population decreased (-1.9%) in 2013/14, while the full parole population increased (+2.0%), as did the statutory release population (+0.6%) compared to the previous year. The long-term supervision population continued increasing in 2013/14 (+6.0%).

Large decreases in the full parole population in 2011/12 (-9%) and 2012/13 (-7%) led to a significant change in the profile of the federal conditional release population. In 2012/13, for the first time in the last 20 years, the statutory release population surpassed the full parole population. In 2013/14, despite a two percent increase in the full parole population, the number of federal offenders on statutory release still exceeded the number of federal offenders on full parole.

- The provincial conditional release population increased 10% in 2013/14: the day parole population increased (+13 offenders), and the full parole population remained unchanged. Increases in the provincial parole populations were reported in the Atlantic and Prairie regions, while the population decreased in the Pacific region.

Figure 4. Federal Conditional Release Population

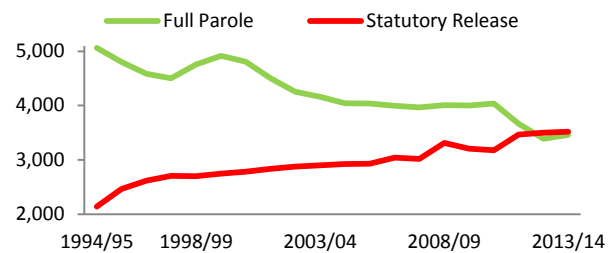
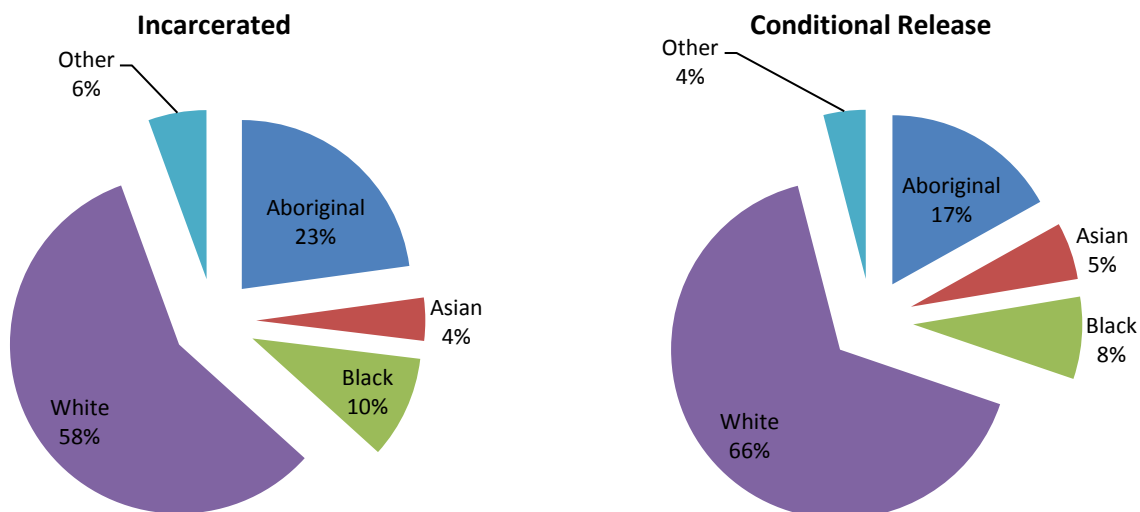


Figure 5. Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Populations by Aboriginal and Race (as of April 13, 2014)

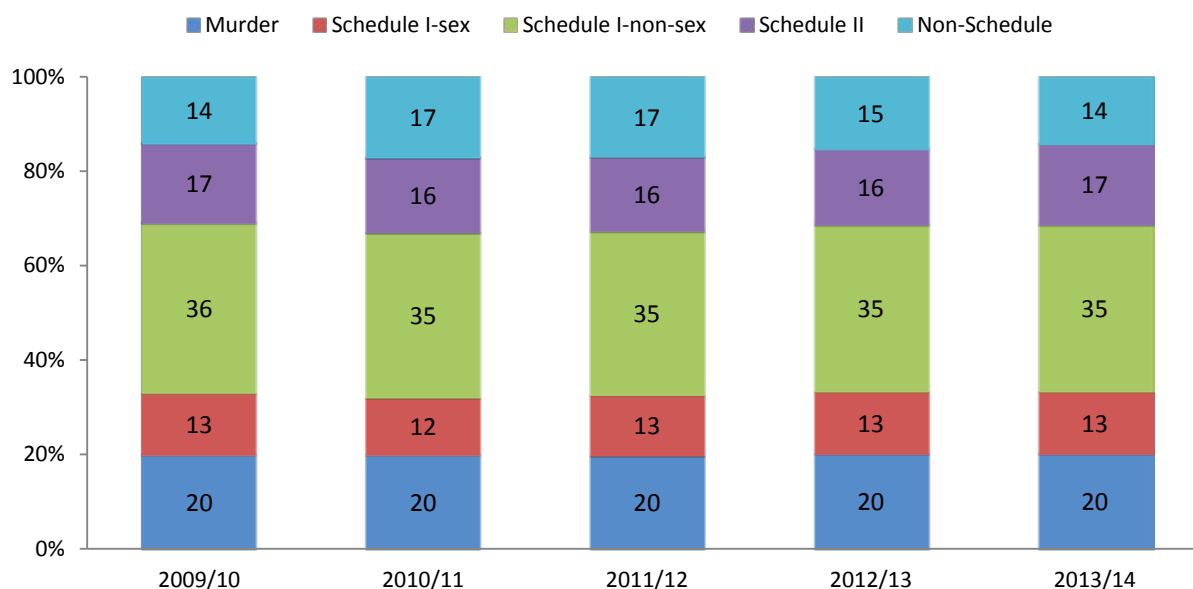


- Over the five-year period between 2009/10 and 2013/14, the federal incarcerated population increased for Aboriginal (+21%), Asian (+60%), Black (+27%) and Other offenders (+27%), while it remained relatively unchanged for White offenders. As a result, the proportion of Aboriginal inmates increased to 23%; the proportion of Asian inmates increased to 4%, the proportion of Black inmates increased to 10%, and the proportion of inmates in the Other category increased to 6%. The proportion decreased for White inmates to 58%.

- The conditional release population during the same time period demonstrated similar trends, where the proportions of federal offenders on conditional release increased for Aboriginal (+3%), Black (+1%) and Asian (+1%) offenders, while they decreased for White offenders (-3%) and offenders in the Other category (-2%) when compared to 2009/10.
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal and Black offenders as a proportion of the federal offender population were more likely to be incarcerated than on conditional release, whereas White and Asian offenders were more likely to be on conditional release than incarcerated.
- In 2013/14, male offenders represented 96% of the federal incarcerated population and 94% of the federal conditional release population; whereas female offenders represented 4% of the incarcerated population and 6% of the conditional release population.
- Aboriginal women accounted for 35% of all female inmates and 23% of women on conditional release, as compared to Aboriginal men who accounted for 22% of all male inmates and 17% of men on conditional release in 2013/14. These proportions were the highest in the Prairie region, where 45% of male inmates and 60% of female inmates were Aboriginal; while 35% of male offenders and 43% of female offenders on conditional release were Aboriginal.

FEDERAL OFFENDER PROFILES

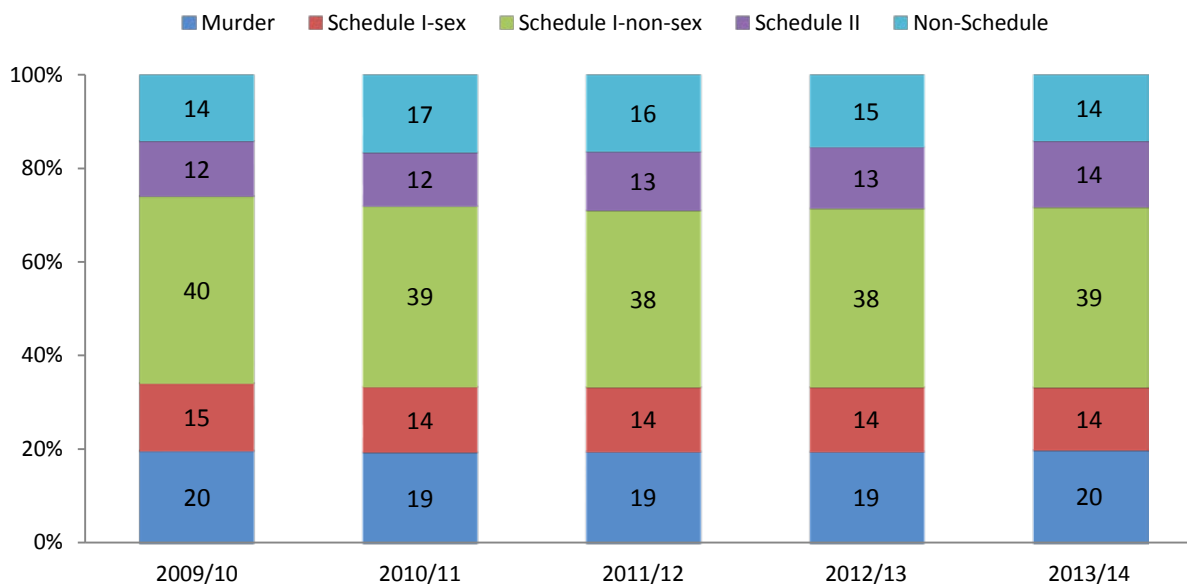
Figure 6. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population



- On April 13, 2014, 20% of federal offenders were serving sentences for murder, 13% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 35% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 17% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 14% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- Over the last five years, the proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for murder and schedule I offences have been relatively stable, with annual variations less than a percentage point.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences increased 0.7% in the last year (from 16.2% in 2012/13 to 16.9% in 2013/14), driven primarily by a 0.7% increase in the total number of federal admissions of these offenders two years earlier.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences has decreased 1.1% (from 15.4% in 2012/13 to 14.3% in 2013/14) after having reported a significant increase in 2010/11. Since then, the proportion seems to be stabilizing to its pre-2010/11 levels. Following the decreases in the proportion of federal admissions of these offenders (-1.7% in 2011/12 and -0.7% in 2012/13) their proportion in federal custody has decreased as well.

To better analyse the offence profile of the federal offender population, a more detailed review is provided below.

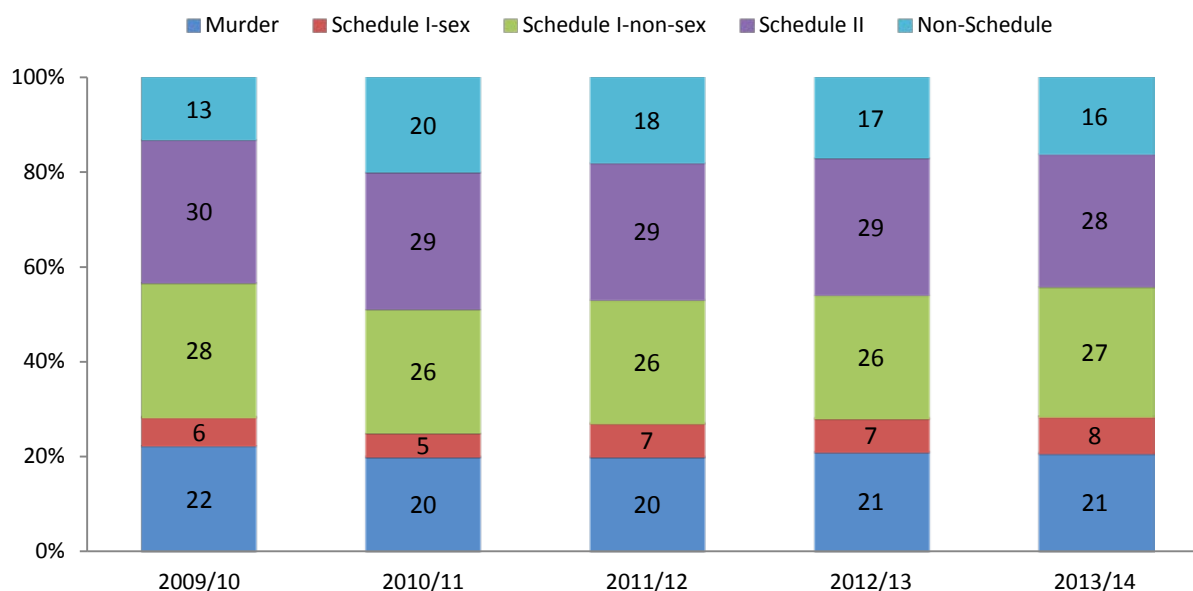
Figure 7. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated Population



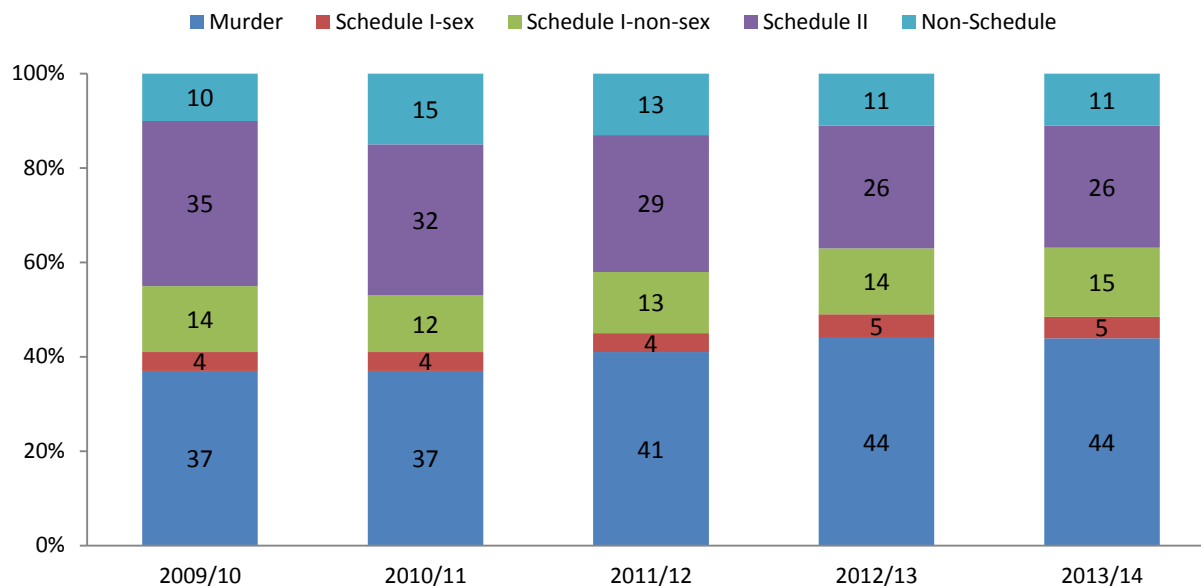
- On April 13, 2014, 20% of federal incarcerated offenders were serving sentences for murder, 14% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 39% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 14% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 14% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- In the last five years, the proportions have remained relatively stable for incarcerated offenders serving sentences for murder and schedule I-sex offences, with annual variations less than a percentage point.
- The proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences has been steadily decreasing in the last five years, with the exception of 2013/14, where it grew by a negligible 0.2%. The increase follows the 0.7% increase in the proportion of federal admissions of these offenders on warrants of committal two years earlier (in 2011/12).
- The proportion of the federal incarcerated offender population serving sentences for schedule II offences increased one percentage point (from 13.2% in 2012/13 to 14.2% in 2013/14). The increase is likely attributable to a higher proportion of these offenders admitted on warrants of committal (+1.7%) in 2013/14, as a result of police drug raids in the Quebec region in 2012 and 2013. No increases in federal admissions of these offenders were reported in the other regions.
- The proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving sentences for non-scheduled offences decreased 1.2% in 2013/14 after it had increased sharply in 2010/11 by three percentage points.

The changes in the conditional release population were different than those seen in the incarcerated population in 2013/14. Of particular importance were the changes affecting former APR-eligible offenders, those first-time federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences. As a result of the abolition of the APR process, the proportions of offenders on discretionary release serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences decreased significantly and increased on statutory release between 2011/12 and 2012/13. These proportions continued their downward trend in 2013/14. Due to the effect size of these groups, the proportions of other offenders were affected as a result.

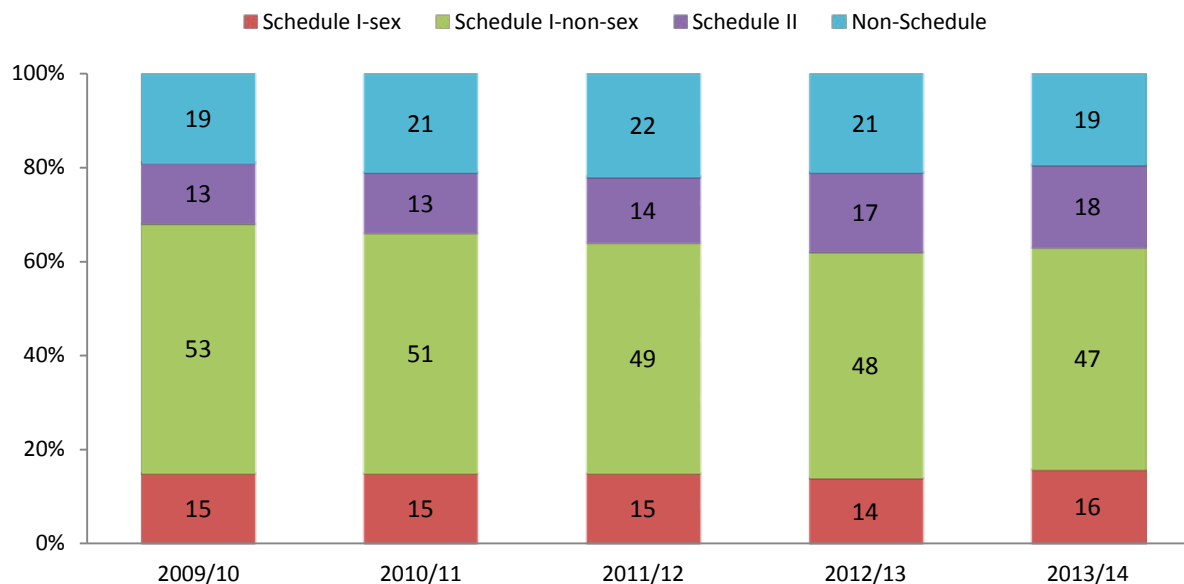
Figure 8. Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population



- In 2013/14, the proportion of federal offenders on day parole serving sentences for murder remained relatively stable in comparison with the previous year.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences on day parole increased 1.1% in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13. Slightly higher proportions of these offenders were released on day parole in 2013/14, and had their day parole supervision periods continued rather than graduating from day parole to full parole last year.
- Following the 0.7% increase in the proportion of admissions of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences two years earlier, their proportions increased in 2013/14 in the incarcerated as well as the discretionary release populations. The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences on day parole increased 1.1% in 2013/14.
- The proportion of federal offenders on day parole serving sentences for schedule II offences decreased 1.3% (from 29.4% in 2012/13 to 28.1% in 2013/14). The increasing proportions of federal admissions of these offenders in the last three years did not translate into increases in the proportion of these offenders on discretionary release. Rather, lower proportions of these offenders were released on day parole in 2013/14, but higher proportions had their day paroles continued and graduated to statutory release, or were released on statutory release directly from institutions.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences on day parole decreased 0.7% in 2013/14, reflecting an overall decrease in the proportion of these offenders in federal custody.

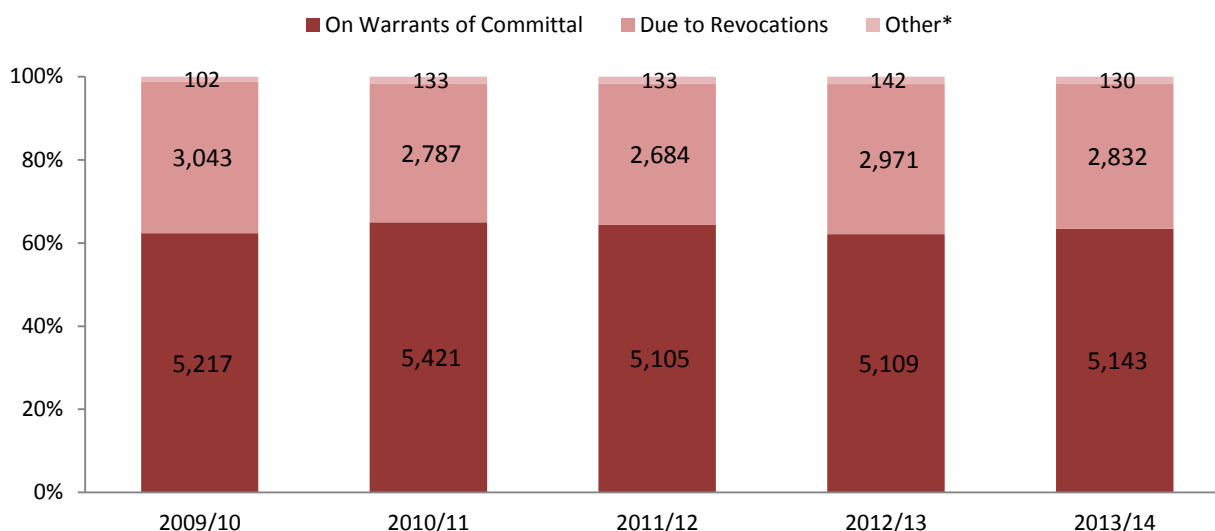
Figure 9. Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population

- In 2013/14, the proportion of federal offenders on full parole serving sentences for murder remained unchanged from the previous year.
- The proportion of federal offenders on full parole serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences decreased 0.5% in 2013/14. Higher proportions of these offenders had their day parole supervision periods continued and graduated from day parole to statutory release rather than graduating to full parole.
- The proportion of federal offenders on full parole serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences increased 0.6% in 2013/14, which overall reflected the increase of these offenders on day parole and in incarceration, as a result of higher numbers admitted to federal custody two years earlier.
- The proportion of federal offenders on full parole serving sentences for schedule II offences remained relatively unchanged in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13.
- Similarly to federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences on full parole, the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences on full parole remained unchanged in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13.

Figure 10. Offence Profile of the Statutory Release Population

After the abolition of the APR process in 2010/11, larger proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences either waived their full parole reviews and remained incarcerated until reaching their legislated statutory release dates or were released on day parole and subsequently graduated to statutory release.

- Between 2010/11 and 2012/13, the proportions of offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences decreased on full parole and increased on statutory release. In 2013/14, their proportion on full parole stabilized, but their proportion continued growing on statutory release (+1.0%).
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences also decreased on full parole in the two post-APR years, however it also decreased on statutory release (due to fewer admissions of these offenders to federal custody in general). In 2013/14, the proportion of these offenders on full parole stabilized, but continued decreasing on statutory release (-1.4%).
- The 1.3% decrease in the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences on statutory release was to a large extent inflated by the increases in the proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences and schedule I-sex offences on statutory release in 2013/14. The actual decrease was rather small: 37 fewer federal offenders were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences on statutory release in 2013/14 compared to the previous year.
- The proportion of federal offenders on statutory release serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences increased 1.6% (from 14.2% in 2012/13 to 15.8% in 2013/14). The increase was related to the fact that larger proportions of these offenders graduated from day parole to statutory release in 2013/14, or remained incarcerated until being released directly from institutions on statutory release than in previous years.

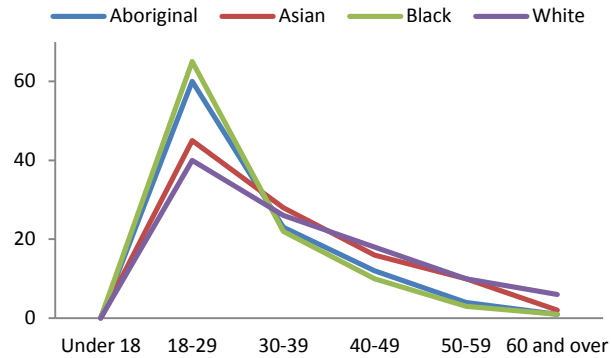
FEDERAL ADMISSIONS ([Tables 16-23](#))**Figure 11. Federal Admissions to Institutions**

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

- The total number of federal admissions to institutions in 2013/14 decreased 1.4% (to 8,105) in comparison with the previous year. Federal admissions on warrants of committal increased 0.7% (to 5,143), whereas admissions due to revocations decreased 4.7% (to 2,832).
- Compared to the previous year, federal admissions on warrants of committal and due to revocations decreased in four regions in 2013/14: the Atlantic (-13%; -6%), Ontario (-2%; -7%), Prairie (-0.2%; -5%) and Pacific (-8%; -12%) regions. In the Quebec region, both federal admissions on warrants of committal and admissions due to revocations increased (+16%; +4%) when compared to 2012/13.
- A significant increase in federal admissions on warrants of committal in the Quebec region in 2013/14 was driven primarily by admissions of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex (+16%) and schedule II offences (+28%), likely related to police drug raids in the province between 2011 and 2013.
- Over the five-year period between 2009/10 and 2013/14, Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal, and were the most likely to be admitted on all types of revocations. White offenders were the most likely to be admitted on repeat warrants of committal.
- During the same time period, female offenders were more likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal than male offenders, and were less likely to be admitted on repeat warrants of committal and on all types of revocations.
- In 2013/14, the decrease in the total number of federal admissions was driven to a large extent by federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (-4%) and offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (-3%). The numbers of federal admissions of other types of offenders increased, most significantly for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (+4%).

- Over the last five years (from 2009/10 to 2013/14), the average age of federal offenders at admission on initial warrants of committal has been increasing. The proportion of admissions of federal offenders aged between 18-29 on initial warrants of committal decreased from 48% in 2009/10 to 46% in 2013/14.
- Black offenders aged between 18 and 29 years of age constituted the highest proportion of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal in this age bracket in the last five years (at 65%), while White offenders had the lowest proportion (at 40%).

Figure 12. Average Age at Admission on Initial Warrants of Committal between 2009/10 and 2013/14(%)



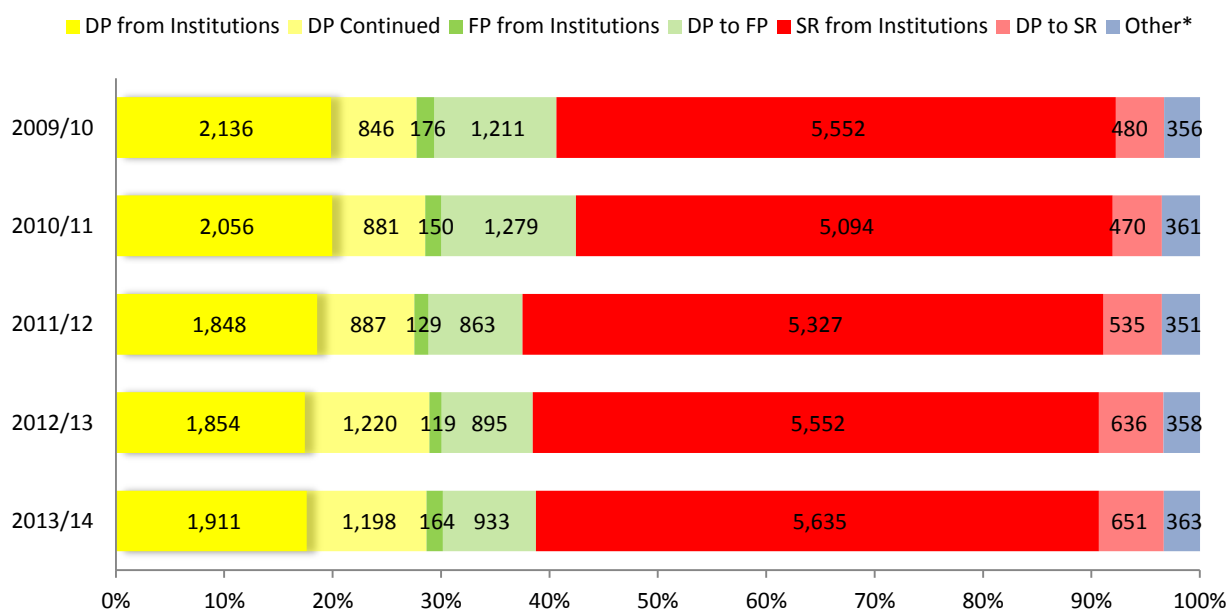
FEDERAL RELEASES ([Tables 24-40](#))

This section discusses federal releases of offenders directly from institutions and graduations of offenders from federal supervision periods. Federal releases directly from institutions include releases on federal supervision periods, as well as releases upon completion of the offender's sentence: 1) federal releases from institutions on day parole; 2) federal releases from institutions on full parole; 3) federal releases from institutions on statutory release; 4) federal releases at warrant expiry; 5) federal releases at warrant expiry with a long-term supervision order; 6) other types of federal releases such as transfers to foreign countries, releases when the offender died etc.

Graduations from federal supervision periods include: 1) day parole continued; 2) graduations from day parole to full parole; 3) graduations from day parole to statutory release; 4) graduations from federal supervision periods to long-term supervision orders upon warrant expiry.

In this section, federal releases and graduations are discussed together to demonstrate how the Board uses discretionary release to facilitate the gradual reintegration of offenders into society. As a result, the data was merged for some charts and tables to show a complete picture of releases.

Figure 13. Federal Releases from Institutions and Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods

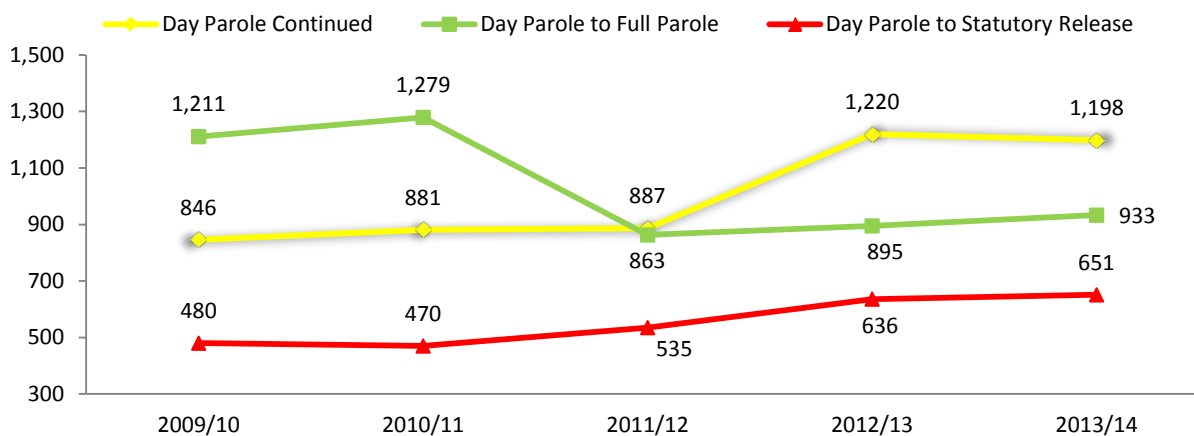


* Includes releases from institutions at warrant expiry, at warrant expiry with a long-term supervision order, graduations from a federal supervision period to a long-term supervision order upon warrant expiry, death, transfers to foreign countries, etc.

- In 2013/14, federal releases directly from institutions increased 2.3% (to 8,048) compared to 2012/13. Graduations from federal supervision periods increased 1.4% (to 2,807).
- In 2013/14, federal releases from institutions and graduations from federal supervision periods increased in the Atlantic region (+6.5%; +13.4%). In the Ontario and Pacific regions, federal releases decreased, while graduations increased (Ontario, -0.8%; +5.3%; Pacific, -0.7%; +12.1%). In the Quebec region, federal releases from institutions increased (+7.5%), and the number of graduations remained unchanged. In the Prairie region, federal releases from institution increased (+1.0%), while graduations decreased (-11.5%).

- Over the last five years between 2009/10 to 2013/14, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be released directly from institutions on statutory release and at warrant expiry, and the least likely to be released on full parole. They were also the most likely to have had their day paroles continued and the least likely to graduate from day parole to full parole. Asian offenders were the most likely to be released directly from institutions on day and full parole and to graduate from day parole to full parole. During the same time period, Aboriginal and Black offenders were the most likely to be released at warrant expiry with long-term supervision orders.
- Over the last five years, female offenders were more likely to be released from institutions on day and full parole and graduate from day parole to full parole and less likely to be released on statutory release and at warrant expiry than male offenders. Female offenders were also more likely than male offenders to graduate from day parole to statutory release and less likely to have had their day parole supervision periods continued.
- When compared to 2012/13, federal releases from institutions increased on day parole (+3.1%) in 2013/14, while there were fewer day parole supervision periods continued (-1.8%), and more graduations from day parole to full parole (+4.2%) and from day parole to statutory release (+2.4%). Federal releases from institutions on statutory release increased as well (+1.5%).

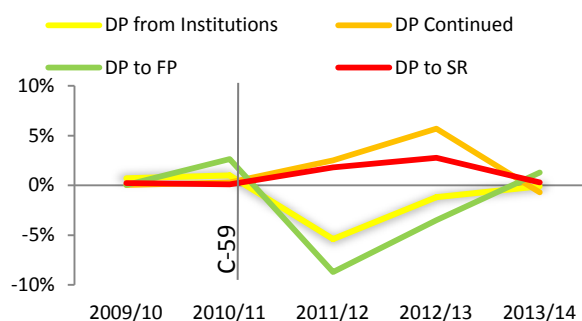
Figure 14. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods



APR-related changes in federal releases from institutions and graduations in 2013/14 were marginal.

- For offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, annual variations in the proportions of federal releases on day and full parole and graduations from day parole to full parole and from day parole to statutory release, to a large extent, returned to pre-APR levels. Since the abolition of APR, larger proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences have been released from institutions directly on statutory release without prior consideration for discretionary release (+11.2% in 2012/13; +10.9% in 2013/14). These increases are in

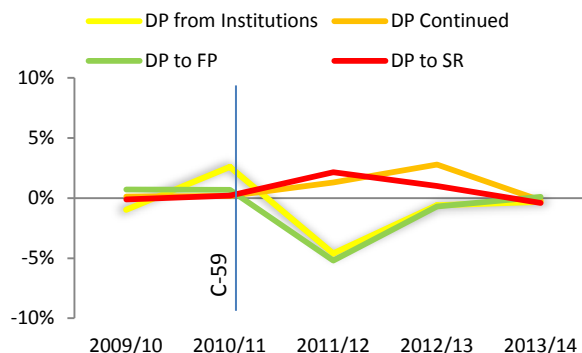
Figure 15. Changes in the Proportions of Releases and Graduations for Offenders Serving Sentences for Schedule II Offences



part explained by the fact that in the absence of the automatic APR process, these offenders chose not to have regular day parole or full parole reviews, and waited for their release on statutory release.

- To a large extent, similar changes were reported for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences: annual variations in the proportions of federal releases on day parole and full parole, as well as graduations from day parole to full parole and from day parole to statutory release for these offenders stabilized in 2013/14 resembling pre-APR levels. Similar to offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, larger proportions of these offenders opted out of a regular parole review process, and were released from institutions directly on statutory release without prior consideration for discretionary release (+10.0% in 2012/13; +7.4% in 2013/14).

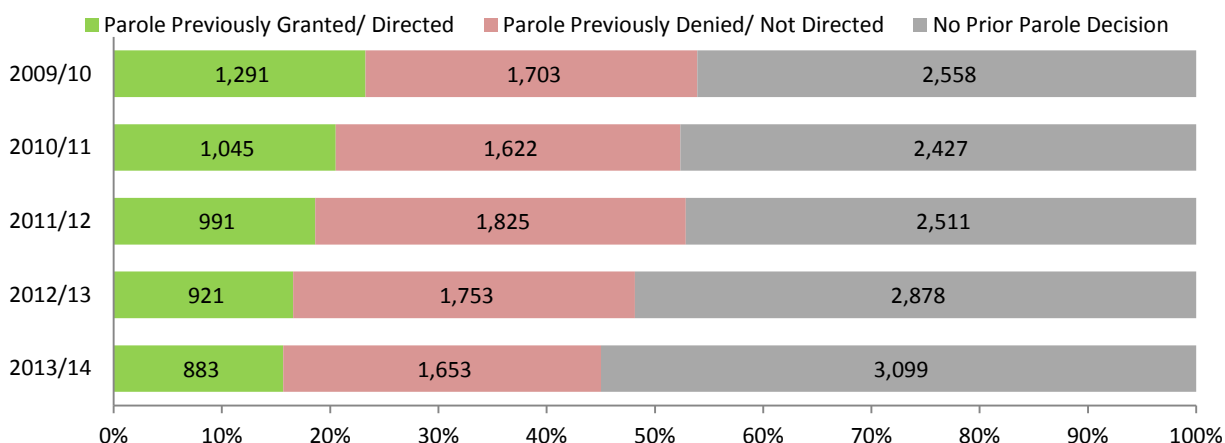
Figure 16. Changes in the Proportions of Releases and Graduations for Offenders Serving Sentences for Non-Scheduled Offences



- No significant changes in the proportions of federal releases and graduations from federal supervision periods were reported for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences between 2012/13 and 2013/14.
- There were no significant changes in the proportions of federal releases and graduations in 2013/14 for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, except for a 3.0% decrease in graduations from day parole to full parole, which in fact flattened the 3.0% increase from the year before.

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

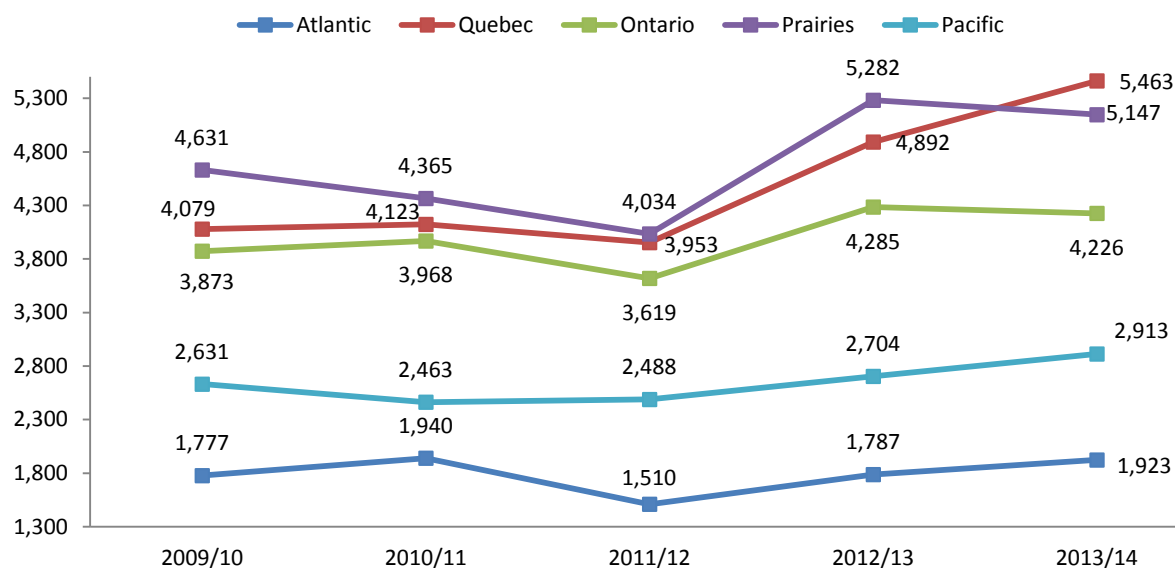
Figure 17. Federal Releases from Institutions on Statutory Release in Relation to Prior Consideration for Discretionary Release



- The five-year data indicate that the proportion of offenders who had no parole review prior to their release on statutory release has increased:
 1. The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed decreased from 23% in 2009/10 to 16% in 2013/14.
 2. The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously denied/not directed decreased from 31% in 2009/10 to 29% in 2013/14.
 3. The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release with no prior parole decision increased from 46% in 2009/10 to 55% in 2013/14.
- In the last five years, the proportions of federal releases from institutions on statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed decreased for all offence types. However, as mentioned earlier, the decreases were particularly pronounced for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences between 2011/12 and 2013/14, following the abolition of the APR process.
- In the last five years, the proportions of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where there was no prior parole decision (cases where offenders waived their parole reviews) increased significantly. The most pronounced increases occurred in the two post-APR years, when the proportion increased 5% in 2012/13, and another 3% in 2013/14. These increases were driven by offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences.
- Overall, in 2013/14, 3,099 (or 55%) of federal releases from institutions to statutory release were releases where offenders were not considered for discretionary release by the Board prior to their legislated release. Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences had the highest proportion (61%), while offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, despite recent significant increases, had the smallest proportion (38%).
- Over the last five years, federal releases from institutions on statutory release where there was no prior parole decision increased significantly in the Pacific (+16%) and Atlantic (+11%) regions. The increases were smaller but still substantial in the Ontario (+9%), Prairie (+9%) and Quebec (+5%) regions.

REVIEWS (Tables 41-46)

Figure 18. Federal and Provincial Reviews



- In 2013/14, the number of federal and provincial reviews conducted by the Board increased to 19,672 (+3.8%): to 18,831 reviews at the federal level (+3.4%) and to 841 reviews at the provincial level (+14.6%) when compared to the previous year.

NOTE

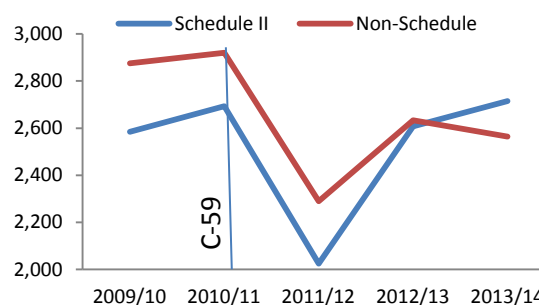
The increase in the number of reviews is in part related to changes made to the definition of workload in 2012/13. All cases where the final decision is to accept or reject a postponement of the review are now recorded as 'reviews', whereas previously they were recorded as a 'decision status'. As the offender's file is often prepared prior to the review being postponed, this method accounts more accurately for the Board's workload.

In 2013/14, the Board reported 3,226 postponements of federal reviews and 48 postponements of provincial reviews. Postponements of federal reviews accounted for 17% of all federal reviews conducted in 2013/14, while postponements of provincial reviews accounted for 6% of all provincial reviews. The total in 2013/14 includes 20 cases where postponements were recorded as decision statuses.

- When controlling for reviews where postponement accepted/rejected was the final decision, the number of federal reviews decreased 2.4% (from 16,003 in 2012/13 to 15,625 in 2013/14). The decrease in the total number of reviews in 2013/14 was projected as there had been a decrease in admissions two years earlier.
- The total number of federal pre-release reviews decreased 3.0% (from 12,955 in 2012/13 to 12,561 in 2013/14), excluding 3,042 cases in 2013/14, where postponement accepted/rejected was the final decision. The decrease was reported for all offence types, except for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, where the numbers continued increasing in 2013/14 (+4.1%), due to the increase in admissions of this type of offender two years earlier.
- Federal post-release reviews decreased 2.6% (from 5,003 in 2012/13 to 4,873 in 2013/14), excluding 44 postponement cases in 2013/14.

- Provincial pre-release reviews increased 15% (from 641 in 2012/13 to 739 in 2013/14), excluding 48 postponement cases in 2013/14, while provincial post-release reviews decreased 14.5% (from 69 to 59).
- The number of detention reviews decreased in 2013/14 to 573 (-5.3%), excluding 120 postponement cases in 2013/14.
- In 2013/14, the number of federal reviews on file, controlling for postponement cases, increased 11.6% compared to 2012/13, while the number of hearings decreased 24.1%. This reflected the changes made to the format of some of the Board's post-release reviews in December 2012. Overall, in 2013/14, 28% of the Board's federal reviews were hearings and 72% were reviews on file. By comparison, in 2011/12, 40% of the Board's federal reviews were hearings and 60% were reviews on file.
- The increase in reviews on file in 2013/14 was also compounded by an increase in the number of accelerated parole reviews (from 145 in 2012/13 to 219 in 2013/14), which will likely also increase next year.
- In 2013/14, the Board reported a significant decrease (to 372; -20.2%) in federal and provincial hearings with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, excluding three postponement cases in 2013/14. This change parallels an overall decrease in the number of hearings conducted in 2013/14.
- The number of federal pre-release reviews for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences stabilized in 2013/14 after the instability that resulted following the abolition of the APR process in March 2011. Changes in the numbers of reviews for these offenders in 2013/14 were to a large extent related to changes in federal admissions one to two years earlier rather than related to the abolition of the APR process.

Figure 19. Federal Pre-Release Reviews



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

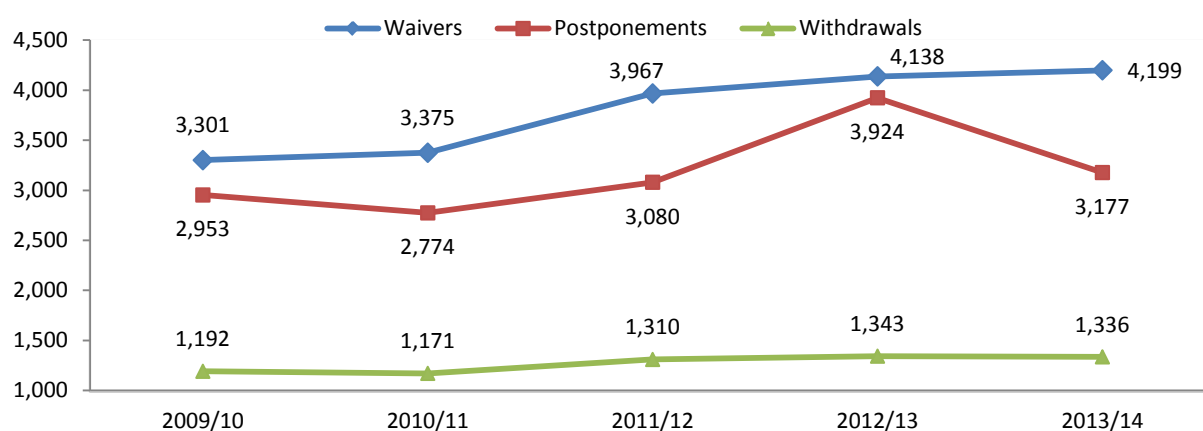
NOTE Waivers and Withdrawals

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

Full parole review is a legislated review, and as such, if an offender wishes not to undergo the review or not to attend the hearing, he or she must officially declare so by means of a **waiver**. In cases where an offender was denied full parole, but wishes to be reconsidered for full parole before the date prescribed by regulations, he or she cannot submit an application for a full parole review earlier than one year following the previous review, unless recommended by CSC for an earlier review. Unlike legislated full parole reviews requiring waivers, offenders may **withdraw** this type of full parole application if they choose to do so.

It should be noted that postponement cases in 2012/13 and 2013/14 include reviews where the postponement accepted/rejected decision was recorded as the final decision and cases where the postponement decision was entered as a decision status.

Figure 20. Federal and Provincial Reviews Delayed



- In 2013/14, the Board registered 4,191 waivers of federal reviews and eight waivers of provincial reviews, 3,130 postponements of federal reviews and 47 postponements of provincial reviews, as well as 886 withdrawals from federal reviews and 450 withdrawals from provincial reviews.
- The number of reviews waived increased slightly (+1.5%), while the number of withdrawals decreased (-0.5%) in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13. Postponements decreased 19.0%.
- Compared to the previous year, significant increases in waivers in 2013/14 were reported in the Atlantic (+7.8%), Quebec (+10.4%) and Pacific (+12.2%) regions, while a decrease was reported in the Ontario region (-8.7%). Postponements decreased in all regions except the Atlantic region (+4.9%).

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: DECISION TRENDS

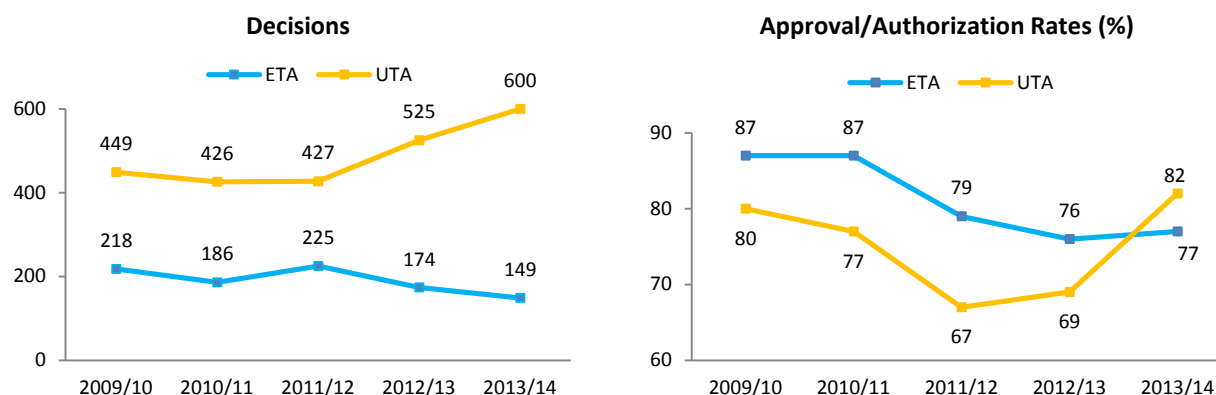
This section provides information on the following operational areas of the Board: 1) temporary absence; 2) day parole; 3) full parole; 4) statutory release; 5) detention; 6) long-term supervision; 7) appeals.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE ([Tables 47-51](#))

Temporary absences (TAs) are used for several purposes, such as: medical, compassionate and personal development for rehabilitation. Under the *CCRA*, the Parole Board of Canada has the authority to authorize unescorted temporary absences (UTAs) to 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 and most escorted temporary absences (ETAs). 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 offences involving a child. As well, PBC approval is required for ETAs for offenders serving life sentences prior to their day parole eligibility dates except for ETAs for medical reasons or in order to attend judicial proceedings or a coroner's inquest.

This section contains information on the temporary absence decisions rendered by the Board.

Figure 21. Temporary Absence Decisions and Approval/Authorization Rates



- The Board made decisions on 749 applications for temporary absences in 2013/14, an increase of 7% from the previous year. ETA decisions rendered by the Board decreased to 149 (-14%) in 2013/14, while UTA decisions increased to 600 (+14%).
- The number of ETA decisions decreased in the Atlantic (-2), Quebec (-6), Prairie (-3) and Pacific (-19) regions in 2013/14, while the number increased in the Ontario region (+5) compared to 2012/13.
- The number of UTA decisions in 2013/14 increased in the Atlantic (+7), Quebec (+33) and Prairie (+69) regions, while it decreased in the Ontario (-26) and Pacific (-8) regions in comparison with the previous year.
- The national approval rate for ETAs in 2013/14 increased one percentage point to 77%, while the authorization rate for UTAs increased thirteen percentage points to 82%.

- In 2013/14, the five-year average ETA approval rates for Aboriginal and Asian offenders were lower than the national average (81%), while the rates were higher for Black and White offenders, as well as offenders in the Other category.
- In 2013/14, the five-year average UTA authorization rates for Aboriginal, Asian, Black offenders and offenders in the Other category were higher than the five-year national average (75%), while the rate was the same for White offenders.
- In 2013/14, the five-year average ETA approval rate for women was 84% compared to the men's rate of 81%, while the five-year average UTA authorization rate was 79% for women and 75% for men.
- By sentence type, the five-year average approval/authorization rates for lifers were 81% for ETAs and 76% for UTAs. In 2013/14, the ETA approval rate increased (+1%) for these offenders, as did the UTA authorization rate (+13%).
- The five-year average UTA authorization rate for offenders serving determinate sentences was 69%. In 2013/14, the rate increased to 79% (+20%) compared to 2012/13.

DAY PAROLE ([Tables 52-65](#))

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. The conditions require offenders to return to an institution or a half-way house, each night or at another specified interval authorized by the Board.

In this section, the number of day parole grants includes not only those for whom day parole has been directed or granted but those for whom day parole has been continued. A day parole is continued to allow the offender additional time to further prepare for full parole. It should be noted that the Board must conduct an assessment of risk before each day parole grant/directed decision as well as each day parole continued decision.

The day parole population changed significantly when Bill C-55, which came into force on July 3, 1997, reinstated automatic day parole review and day parole eligibility at the one-sixth of the sentence for offenders who, according to the law, were entitled to be considered for accelerated parole review (APR).

On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 eliminated the APR process, which resulted in fewer day and full parole reviews in 2011/12, for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in the previous years would have been eligible for an APR review. The number of reviews for these types of offenders rebounded in the following years.

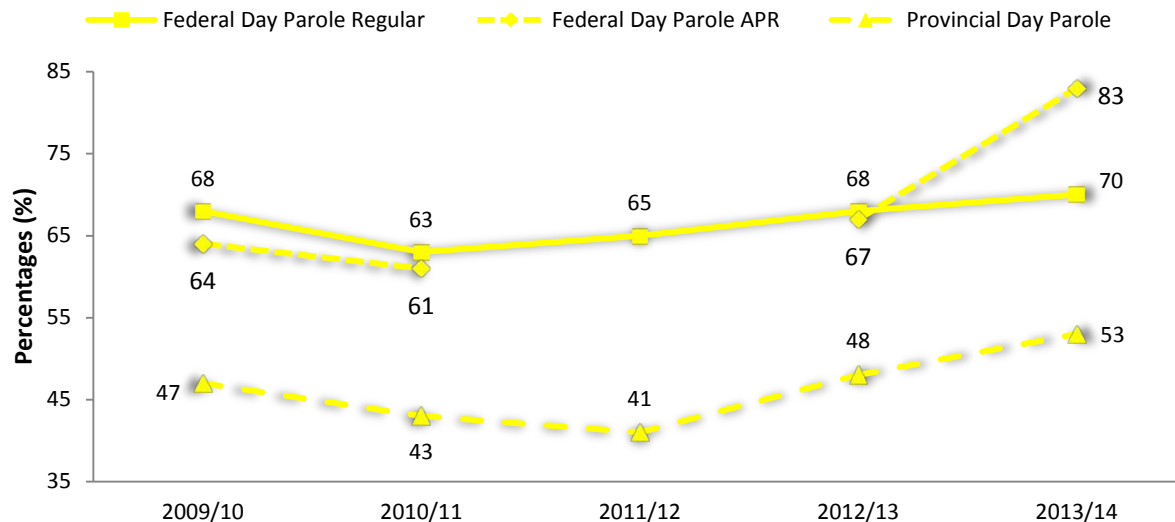
As a result of court challenges, the abolition of APR has had a smaller affect in the Pacific and Quebec regions. As a result of the 2012 and 2013 British Columbia Supreme Court decisions, the Pacific region has been processing active APR cases since 2012/13. In 2013/14, as a result of the 2014 Quebec Superior Court decision, the Quebec region started processing active APR cases that were still in the region.

Following the *Canada (Attorney General) v. Whaling* decision on March 20, 2014, the accelerated parole review process was reinstated across all regions for offenders who met APR eligibility criteria.

- In 2013/14, the number of federal day parole release decisions decreased to 4,443 (-4%). The total includes 47 federal day parole APR decisions. The number of provincial day parole release decisions increased to 555 (+24%).
- Federal day parole release decisions increased in 2013/14 in the Atlantic (+2%), Quebec (+1%) and Ontario (+0.3%) regions and decreased in the Prairie (-13%) and Pacific (-4%) regions.
- The number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor decreased (to 285; -6%) in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13.
- In 2013/14, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences remained relatively unchanged at 38%. Small variations, however, were reported for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences for whom the average proportion of sentence served before their first day parole release decreased two percentage points compared to the previous year, while the proportion increased one percentage point for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences.
- Despite the abolition of the APR process, offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences served the lowest proportion of their sentences at their first day parole release in 2013/14 (34%), while schedule I-sex offenders served the highest proportion (45%).
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders served 41% of their sentences before being released into the community on their first federal day parole release, the highest proportion, while Asian offenders were released on their first day parole having served 31% of their sentences, the lowest.

- Over the last five years, male offenders served 36% of their sentences before being released into the community on their first federal day parole release, and female offenders served 33%.

Figure 22. Grant Rates for Federal and Provincial Day Parole

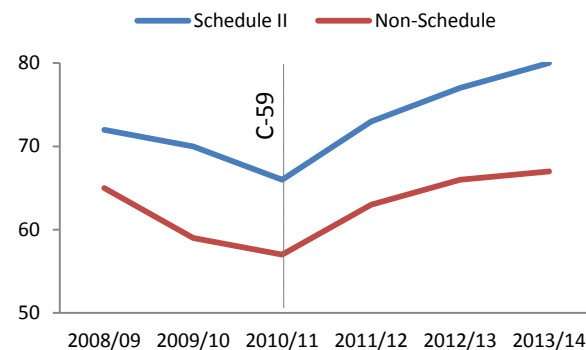


- In 2013/14, the grant rate for federal (regular) day parole increased two percentage points to 70%, following a 3% increase in the previous year.
- The grant rate for provincial day parole increased in 2013/14 to 53% (+5%).

NOTE

Grant rates should be read with caution. Even though comparisons were made between federal regular day parole grant rates only, they nevertheless contain an APR residual effect: grant rates for regular day parole between 2011/12 and 2013/14 included decisions for non-violent offenders (APR-affected population), while the grant rates for regular day parole for the previous years (2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11) did not. A sufficiently large proportion of these offenders were granted regular federal day parole following the abolition of the APR process, perhaps inflating the grant rate (see the graph to the right).

Figure 23. Federal Regular Day Parole Grant Rates (%)



- In 2013/14, the federal regular day parole grant rate increased 3% for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, following a 4% increase in 2012/13 and a 7% increase in 2011/12. The rate also increased a percentage point for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, following a 3% increase in 2012/13 and a 6% increase in 2011/12.
- In 2013/14, the federal regular day parole grant rates increased also for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (+4%), for those serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (+2%), and offenders serving sentences for murder (+3%) when compared to 2012/13.

- The federal (regular) day parole grant rates increased in 2013/14 in the Quebec (+4%), Ontario (+3%), Prairie (+1%) and Pacific (+2%) regions and decreased in the Atlantic region (-2%).
- In 2013/14, offenders with determinate sentences accounted for 82% of all federal day parole decisions with a grant rate of 71% (+3%). Lifers accounted for 17% of federal day parole decisions with a grant rate of 83% (+2%), while those with other indeterminate sentences accounted for 1% of federal day parole release decisions with a grant rate of 8% (+1%).
- The grant rate for federal day parole following hearings with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor increased by a half percentage point to 58% in 2013/14.
- Over the last five-year period, Asian offenders were the most likely to be granted federal day parole (72%), and White offenders were the most likely to be granted provincial day parole (49%), while Black offenders were the least likely to be granted federal and provincial day parole (59%; 30%).
- Female offenders were far more likely to be granted federal day parole (80%) than male offenders (66%) in the last five years.

FULL PAROLE ([Tables 66-83](#))

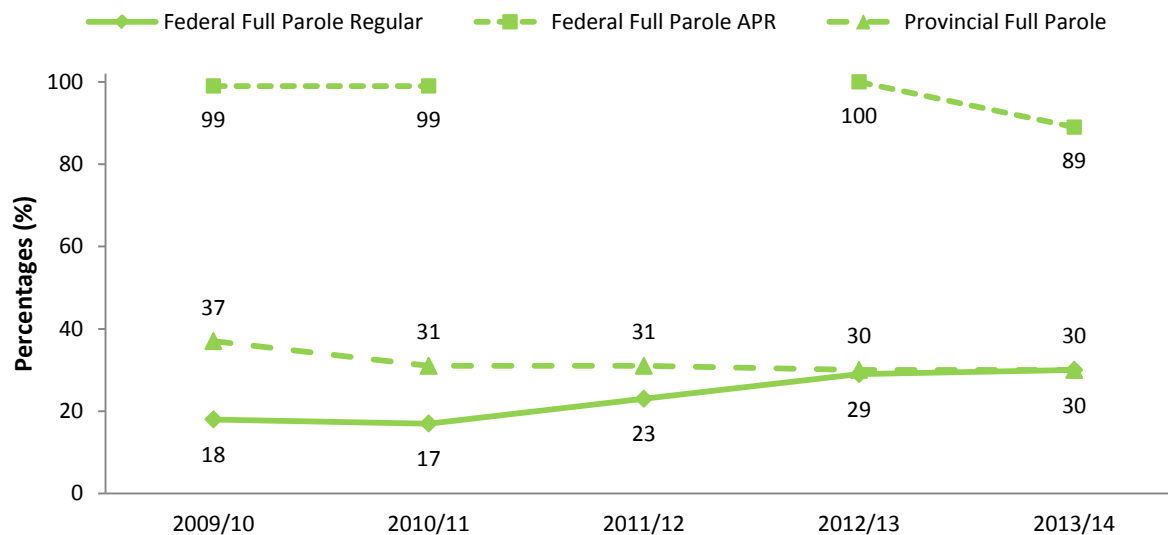
Full parole is a type of conditional release which allows the offender to serve the remainder of his/her sentence under supervision in the community.

On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 eliminated the APR process, which resulted in fewer day and full parole decisions in 2011/12, for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in the previous years would have been eligible for an APR review. The number of reviews for these offenders rebounded in the following years, resulting in an increase in the number of full parole release decisions rendered by the Board in 2012/13.

As noted in the previous section, as a result of court challenges, the Pacific and Quebec regions have been processing APR cases for those offenders who met APR eligibility criteria. The Pacific region has been processing these cases since 2012/13 and the Quebec region, since 2013/14. Following the *Canada (Attorney General) v. Whaling* decision on March 20, 2014, accelerated parole review was reinstated across other regions for offenders who were sentenced prior to March 28, 2011.

- In 2013/14, the number of federal full parole release decisions decreased to 3,434 (-2%). The total includes 142 federal full parole APR decisions. The number of provincial full parole release decisions increased to 367 (+6%).
- Federal full parole release decisions increased in 2013/14 in the Quebec (+5%), Ontario (+1%) and Pacific (+13%) regions and decreased in the Atlantic (-2%) and Prairie (-16%) regions.
- The number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor decreased to 186 (-11%) in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13.
- The average proportion of the sentence served prior to first federal full parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences decreased to 46% (-1%) in 2013/14. The decrease was driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for schedule I offences. The proportion of sentence served prior to first full parole release continued increasing for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offenders (+1% in 2013/14, following a 6% increase in 2012/13 and a 4% increase in 2011/12). The proportion stabilized for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (at 47%).
- Over the five-year period (from 2009/10 to 2013/14), Aboriginal offenders served 45% of their sentence prior to their first federal release on full parole, the highest proportion, while offenders in the Other category served 39%, the lowest.
- Over the same time period, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal full parole release was 42% for men and 40% for women.

Figure 24. Grant Rates for Federal and Provincial Full Parole

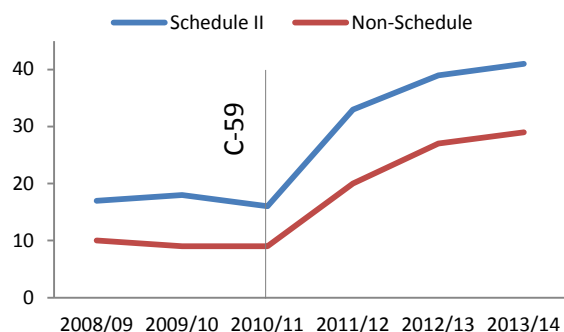


- In 2013/14, the grant rate for federal (regular) full parole increased one percentage point to 30%, following a 6% increase the previous year.
- The grant rate for provincial full parole remained the same in 2013/14 at 30%.

NOTE

Grant rates should be read with caution. Even though comparisons were made between federal regular full parole grant rates only, they nevertheless contain an APR residual effect: grant rates for regular full parole between 2011/12 and 2013/14 included decisions for non-violent offenders (APR-affected population), while the grant rates for regular full parole for the previous years (2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11) did not. A sufficiently large proportion of these offenders were granted regular federal full parole following the abolition of the APR process, perhaps inflating the grant rate (see the graph to the right).

Figure 25. Federal Regular Full Parole Grant Rates (%)



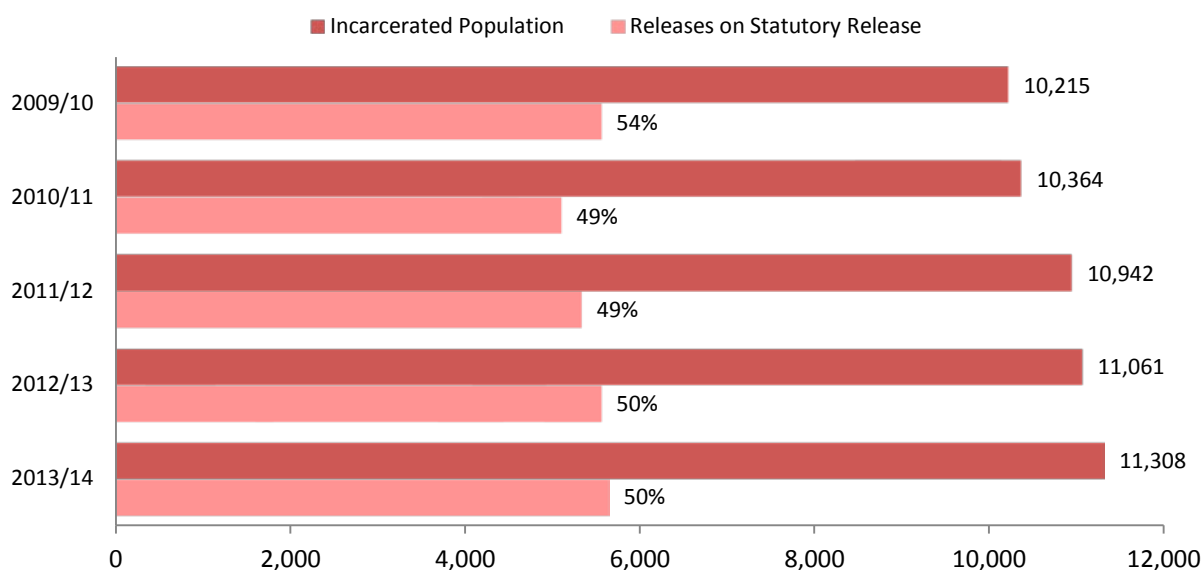
- In 2011/12, following the abolition of the APR process, grant rates for federal regular full parole increased to 33% for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences and to 20% for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences from the previous year. In 2012/13, the grant rates for these offenders increased again: to 39% and 27% respectively. In 2013/14, the rate continued increasing but at a slower pace, to 41% for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences and to 29% for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- The federal full parole grant rates also increased in 2013/14 for offenders serving sentences for murder to 33%, and decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences to 15%. The federal full parole grant rate remained unchanged for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences at 24% when compared to 2012/13.

- Over the five-year period between 2009/10 to 2013/14, Asian offenders had the highest grant rate for federal and provincial full parole (32%; 38%), while Aboriginal offenders had the lowest grant rate for federal full parole (16%), and Black offenders had the lowest grant rate for provincial full parole (21%).
- Female offenders had significantly higher grant rates for federal and provincial full parole in the last five years (36%; 43%) compared to male offenders (23%; 31%).
- By sentence type, in 2013/14, offenders with determinate sentences accounted for 92% of all full parole release decisions with a grant rate of 35%. Offenders with life sentences accounted for 8% of full parole release decisions with a grant rate of 33%. In the last five years, there were only seven full paroles granted for offenders with other indeterminate sentences, with an average grant rate of 1%.
- The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on federal full parole grant decisions in 2013/14 remained unchanged at 25 compared to 2012/13. The number of post-release residency conditions imposed on federal full parole grant decisions in 2013/14 decreased to 29 from 45 in 2012/13.

STATUTORY RELEASE ([Tables 84-92](#))

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 sentences are not entitled to statutory release.

Figure 26. Incarcerated Population Serving Determinate Sentences Compared to the Number of Releases on Statutory Release



- In 2013/14, annual releases from institutions on statutory release increased 1.5% (to 5,635 from 5,552 in 2012/13), while the federal incarcerated offender population serving determinate sentences (on April 1, 2013) increased 2.2% (to 11,308 from 11,061 on April 1, 2012). The proportion of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences released on statutory release, however, remained relatively unchanged at 50%.
- By offence type, the proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences released on statutory release increased to 37% (+5%), while remaining the lowest proportion. The proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences released on statutory release decreased to 51% (-3%).
- The proportions of offenders released on statutory release increased for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences to 47% in the first post-APR year 2011/12, and then decreased to 45% the following year 2012/13, and remained the same in 2013/14. The proportion of offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences released on statutory release decreased to 60% in the first post-APR year, 2011/12, and then decreased to 59% the following year 2012/13. In 2013/14, the proportion increased again to 62%.
- In 2013/14, the Prairie region had the largest proportion of federal inmates serving determinate sentences released on statutory release (60%) and the Quebec region the lowest (42%) when compared with the other regions.

- In 2013/14, Aboriginal inmates serving determinate sentences had the highest proportion of releases on statutory release than any other group (62%), and Asian inmates had the lowest proportion (29%).
- In 2013/14, the proportion of male inmates serving determinate sentences released on statutory release remained at 50% compared to the previous year, while the proportion of female inmates serving determinate sentences released on statutory release increased to 52%.
- The number of residency conditions imposed and prolonged by the Board on statutory release in 2013/14 decreased 11% (to 2,063), following an 11% increase the year before. The numbers decreased in the Quebec (to 445; -11%), Ontario (to 670; -22%), Prairie (to 437; -2%) and Pacific (to 310; -4%) regions, and increased in the Atlantic region (to 201; +13%).

DETENTION ([Tables 93-101](#))

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.

- In comparison with the previous year, as of April 13, 2014, 320 (-25) offenders were detained, and 56 (-18) had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release dates.
- Referrals for detention decreased to 208 (-12%) in 2013/14. Four regions reported decreases: the Quebec (-11%), Ontario (-19%), Prairie (-11%) and Pacific (-8%) regions. In the Atlantic region the number remained the same.
- The detention referral rate (ratio of detention referrals against the total offender population entitled to statutory release in a given year) decreased to 3.5% in 2013/14 compared to 4.0% in 2012/13. A modest decrease in the number of detention referrals in 2013/14 accounted for the decrease in the rate.
- The number of offenders detained as a result of a detention review in 2013/14 decreased to 200 (-32) compared to 2012/13, while the proportion detained decreased to 96%. The proportion of offenders released on statutory release following a detention review remained at 1%, while the proportion of offenders released on one chance statutory release increased slightly to 2%.
- Over the last five years (2009/10 to 2013/14), schedule I offenders represented the majority of offenders referred for detention and detained compared with other groups. Following a detention review in 2013/14, 96% of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences and 97% of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were detained. One offender serving a sentence for schedule II offences was referred for detention and was detained in 2013/14; 14 offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences were referred for detention in 2013/14, 13 were detained and one was released on a one chance statutory release.
- In comparison with the previous year, in 2013/14, the number of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences who were detained decreased to 66, one offender was released on statutory release and two offenders were released on a one chance statutory release.
- The number of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences who were detained in 2013/14 decreased to 119 compared to 2012/13. Two offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were released on statutory release, and two offenders were released on a one chance statutory release.
- The number of Aboriginal offenders detained in 2013/14 decreased (to 84), as did the number of Black (to 19) and White (to 92) offenders and offenders in the Other category (to 3). Two Asian offenders were referred for detention and were detained in 2013/14, the same number as in 2012/13.
- Over the last five years, 28 women, 19 of whom were Aboriginal, have been referred for detention and all were detained.
- Among male offenders referred for detention in 2013/14, 96% were detained, 2% were released on statutory release, and 3% were released on a one chance statutory release.

- In 2013/14, the initial detention rates decreased in the Quebec (to 94%), Prairie (to 99%) and Pacific (to 87%) regions, and remained relatively unchanged in the Atlantic (at 94%) and Ontario (at 100%) regions.
- Between 2009/10 to 2013/14, the PBC has averaged 330 annual and subsequent detention reviews per year, confirming its decisions in 93% of cases.

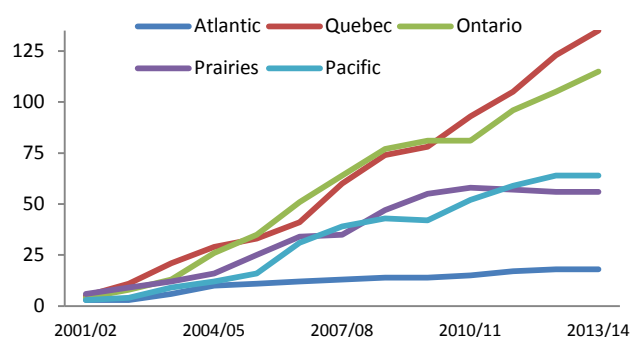
LONG-TERM SUPERVISION ([Tables 102-106](#))

The court, upon application by the crown prosecutor, may impose a long-term supervision order (LTSO), not exceeding ten years, if it is satisfied that it would be appropriate to impose a sentence of two years or more for the offence of which the offender had been convicted, there is substantial risk that the offender will reoffend, and there is a reasonable possibility of eventual control of the risk in the community.

The Board may establish conditions for the long-term supervision of an offender that are considered reasonable and necessary in order to protect society and to facilitate the successful reintegration of the offender into society. A long-term supervision order, unlike other forms of conditional release, cannot be revoked by the Board. However, the Board can recommend that charges be laid under the *Criminal Code* if the offender has demonstrated by his/her behaviour that he/she presents a substantial risk to the community because of a failure to comply with one or more conditions.

- Since 2000/01, when the first offender was released on a long-term supervision order, the long-term supervision population has reached 388 (as of April 13, 2014) and is expected to increase. In 2013/14, 38 offenders were released from institutions with long-term supervision orders upon reaching warrant expiry, and 25 offenders were subject to a long-term supervision order after reaching warrant expiry on a supervision period.
- The LTSO population increased significantly in the Quebec (to 135; +10%) and Ontario (to 115; +10%) regions in 2013/14 compared to the previous year. As of April 13, 2014, 35% of offenders on long-term supervision orders were in the Quebec region, the highest proportion, followed by the Ontario (30%), Pacific (16%), Prairie (14%) and Atlantic (5%) regions.
- Within the long-term supervision population, the proportions of Aboriginal offenders and offenders in the Other category increased slightly in 2013/14, while the proportions decreased for White offenders, and remained the same for Asian and Black offenders.
- In 2013/14, 72% of all offenders on long-term supervision orders were offenders who had been sentenced for schedule I-sex offences and 26% were offenders sentenced for schedule I-non-sex offences. Two percent of offenders on long-term supervision orders in 2013/14 were offenders who had been sentenced for non-scheduled offences.
- In 2013/14, PBC rendered 653 (+5%) decisions for offenders on long-term supervision orders. The number of decisions increased in both the pre-release (+14%) and post-release categories (+3%).
- The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on offenders on long-term supervision orders decreased to 56 (-1) in 2013/14, while the number of post-release residency conditions which were imposed increased to 319 (+3) compared to the previous year.

Figure 27. Long-Term Supervision Population



APPEALS ([Tables 107-114](#))

Within the Board, the Appeal Division is responsible for re-examining, upon application by an offender, certain decisions made by the Board.

The Appeal Division's role is to ensure that the law and the Board's policies are respected, that the rules of fundamental justice are adhered to, and that Board decisions are reasonable and based upon relevant and reliable information. It reviews the decision-making process to confirm that it was fair and that procedural safeguards were respected.

APPEAL APPLICATIONS

- The Appeal Division received a total of 669 applications to appeal conditional release decisions in 2013/14. Five hundred and thirty-seven (537) applications, or 80%, were accepted for review.
- In comparison with 2012/13, the number of federal appeal applications received increased by 55 applications (from 581 to 636) in 2013/14. Increases were reported in the Atlantic (+10), Quebec (+21), Ontario (+6) and Prairie (+10) regions and a decrease was reported in the Pacific region (-2).
- The number of provincial appeal applications received in 2013/14 decreased in the Atlantic (-1) and Pacific (-2) regions and remained unchanged in the Prairie region.
- Of the 506 federal appeal applications accepted, 24 were cancelled and seven were withdrawn, leaving 475 federal applications to be processed. Of the 30 provincial appeal applications accepted, 2 were withdrawn, leaving 28 provincial applications to be processed.

APPEAL DECISIONS

- In 2013/14, the Appeal Division rendered 508 decisions on 402 cases.
- The Appeal Division modified the decision in 67 appeal cases which resulted in a new hearing ordered in 25 cases, and a new review ordered in 42 cases. The grounds for modifying the decisions in the 67 cases fell into the following categories:

Risk Assessment

- In 1 case, the Board's decision did not reflect an adequate risk assessment with respect to institutional behaviour and offender's insight.
- In 1 case, the Board used the fact that an offender was considering an international transfer of parole as a determining factor in risk assessment, rather than it being a "helpful suggestion" after a decision had been rendered.

Breach of Policy

- In 1 case, the Board did not provide an offender with 30 days to submit written representations regarding a condition that was not recommended.
- In 1 case, the Board imposed conditions that were not recommended, and the same Board member reviewed the written representations, submitted within 30 days, and confirmed his own decision.

Duty to Provide Sufficient Written Reasons

- In 1 case, the Board's analysis was insufficient and did not reflect a fair and adequate risk assessment.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to provide adequate written reasons for the imposition of special conditions.
- In 1 case, the Board's reasons were insufficient to explain and justify how the request for out-of-country travel would result in undue risk.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to provide an adequate risk assessment of the offender's release plan and of the Assessment for Decision, and did not explain how it arrived at its conclusion.
- In 1 case, the Board did not justify why an offender had to report friendships; and the wording of the special condition was too broad and exceeded the intent of the condition.
- In 1 case, the special condition was imposed based on unsubstantiated information, while the written reasons did not link it to the risk of reoffending within the geographic area.

Erroneous and Incomplete Information

- In 1 case, the Board based its decision on erroneous information related to the offender's release plan.
- In 1 case, the Board's reasoning was not supported with the information on file or what was provided at the hearing.
- In 1 case, the Board based its decision on erroneous information and therefore conducted an inadequate risk assessment.
- In 1 case, the Board did not consider all of the available information related to the offender's release plan and failed to provide sufficient written reasons to support its decision.
- In 1 case, the Board based its decision on erroneous and incomplete information regarding the offender's financial situation.
- In 3 cases, the Board based its decisions on erroneous information.
- In 1 case, the Board presumed the offender guilty of charges that were stayed and erred by concluding that the offender's refusal to discuss the charges meant that they could not conduct an accurate risk assessment.
- In 1 case, the Board did not fully consider the conclusions reached in the psychological risk assessment and erroneously stated that this risk assessment was based on the presumption of innocence rather than of guilt.
- In 1 case, the Board's wording of the special condition was broad and based on incomplete information.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to consider documentation provided by an offender related to his trauma which could have contributed to his risk factors.

Information Issues

- In 1 case, the Board failed to ensure that the information related to offender's suspension was reliable.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to consider all relevant, reliable and persuasive information and erroneously concluded that a urinalysis confirmed that the offender had returned to drug use.

Right to be Heard

- In 4 cases, offenders indicated that they wished to provide written representations within 15 days, and the Board rendered its decisions prior to the end of the 15 days.
- In 1 case, the lawyer's written representations were not considered by the Board. They were not found on file; however the lawyer provided a fax sent report which confirmed it had been sent to the Board.
- In 1 case, the Board rendered its decision prior to having received offender's written representations. The lawyer had sent an email indicating that written representations would be submitted.
- In 8 cases, the Board did not consider the offenders' written representations when it rendered its decisions.
- In 1 case, the Board did not fully consider the offender's written submissions, and the wording of the special condition was confusing and ambiguous.
- In 1 case, the Board did not respect the offender's right to submit written representations and did not respect the 15 day timeframe for sharing of documentation before rendering its decision.
- In 1 case, the Board did not let an offender explain himself at the hearing, did not ensure that his version of the information was reliable and persuasive, and therefore failed to exercise its jurisdiction.
- In 1 case, the Information Sharing Checklist Update indicated that the offender would have a panel hearing, while the offender had not been advised that a hearing would not be held for his case review.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to provide an analysis of the offender's written representations, and did not consider the most recent Assessment for Decision.
- In 1 case, the Board rendered its decision in the absence of relevant information from the offender and did not adjourn a review in order to obtain this information from him.
- In 1 case, the offender's Procedural Safeguard Declaration indicated that he would have a panel hearing, and he was not advised to the contrary, therefore it was not unreasonable for him to expect a hearing.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to consider an alternative location for day parole, and refused to allow an offender to present his release plan for this request.
- In 1 case, the Board did not consider or weigh the written representations submitted, and advised the offender of this at the hearing.

Apprehension of Bias

- In 1 case, the Board made comments that gave the impression that its decision had been made from the start of the hearing, and that the offender had no credibility before allowing him an opportunity to speak.

Duty to Act Fairly

- In 1 case, the Board did not respect the offender's right to an interpreter.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to consider relevant information in accordance with the Gladue principles.

- In 1 case, the Board adjourned a hearing to get more information and failed to hold a subsequent hearing, as the information received was prejudicial and the offender did not have the opportunity to address the new issues.
- In 1 case, the audio recording of the hearing was not turned off and the Board members were heard discussing the case further and heard additional information not on file from the Hearing Officer.

Sharing of Information

- In 1 case, the Addendum to Assessment for Decision was a determining factor in rendering a decision, and was not shared with the offender until two months after the decision had been rendered.
- In 1 case, some relevant documents were not shared with the offender and no Procedural Safeguard Declaration was signed, therefore there was no legal ground to believe that the offender waived his right to the 15 day timeframe and whether he wanted to submit written representations.
- In 1 case, the Assessment for Decision and Correctional Plan were shared with the offender one day after the review was held.
- In 3 cases, offenders did not waive their rights to the 15 day sharing of information timeframe. They indicated they wished to provide written representations within 15 days; however the Board rendered its decisions prior to the end of the 15 day timeframe.
- In 1 case, the Assessment for Decision was not shared with the offender until 5 days after the review was held.
- In 1 case, the Board based its decision on a gist of information which was withheld from the offender and was insufficient to allow the offender to defend his case.

Error of Law

- In 2 cases, the Board used the wrong legal criteria to deny parole, stating that offenders' progress had to be proportionate to the severity of their offences.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to consider the duration of a residency condition and provided no reasons to justify the imposition of the residency condition until Warrant Expiry Date.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to apply the correct legal test further to a recommendation to remove a residency condition, but rather decided that it was premature to withdraw CRF support.
- In 1 case, the Board made an error of law by not considering all available information.
- In 1 case, the Board made an inadequate risk assessment according to the law, and erred in its interpretation of information related to the offender's release plan.

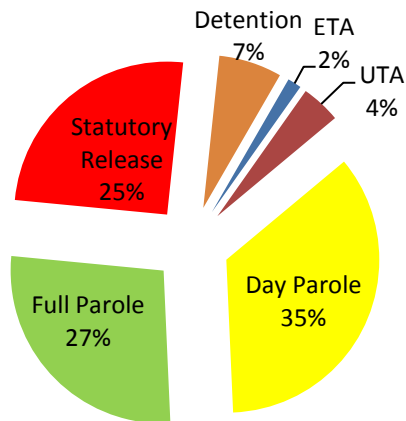
Jurisdiction

- In 1 case, two Board members held a hearing and deliberated, however only one Board member rendered and signed a decision.

APPEAL DECISION TRENDS

- In 2013/14, the number of the federal appeal decisions rendered by the Board decreased to 481 (-17%), while the number of the provincial appeal decisions decreased to 27 (from 44).

Figure 28. Federal Appeal Decisions in 2013/14



- In 2013/14, the Board rendered fewer day parole (-53), full parole (-33), statutory release (-9) and detention (-7) appeal decisions, and more ETA (+3) and UTA (+3) appeal decisions in comparison with the previous year.
- Proportionately, more ETA, UTA and statutory release appeal decisions were rendered by the Board in 2013/14.
- In 2013/14, federal day parole appeal decisions accounted for 35% of all federal appeal decisions. This was a decrease of 3% compared to 2012/13. Federal full parole decisions accounted for 27% of all appeal decisions made in 2013/14. This was a decrease of 1% from the previous year.
- In 2013/14, provincial day parole appeal decisions accounted for 70% of all provincial appeal decisions, while provincial full parole appeal decisions accounted for 30%.
- Compared to the previous year, the proportion of federal appeal decisions increased in 2013/14 for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (to 38%; +1%) and for those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (to 19%; +3%), while the proportion decreased for offenders serving sentences for murder (to 14%; -0.4%), for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (to 12%; -3%) and for those serving sentences for schedule II offences (to 16%; -1%).
- Of the 481 federal appeal decisions rendered in 2013/14, 85% of the initial decisions were affirmed and in 15% of cases, a new review was ordered. By comparison, in 2012/13, 88% of federal initial decisions were affirmed and a new review was ordered in 11% of cases; while in one case a decision was altered, and in two cases a change of condition was ordered.
- Of the 27 provincial appeal decisions rendered in 2013/14, 24 initial decisions were affirmed (89%), and a new review was ordered in three cases (11%).
- In 2013/14, 71% of all federal decisions rendered by the Board were appealable. By comparison, 76% of federal decisions in 2012/13 were appealable. The number of appealable decisions in 2013/14 decreased 5% (to 19,008).
- In 2013/14, the federal appeal rate decreased to 2.5% from the previous year's rate of 2.9%. Detention and ETA decisions were the most likely to be appealed, while statutory release decisions remained the least likely to be appealed.
- Among provincial appeals, day parole decisions were more likely to be appealed than full parole release decisions.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: PERFORMANCE

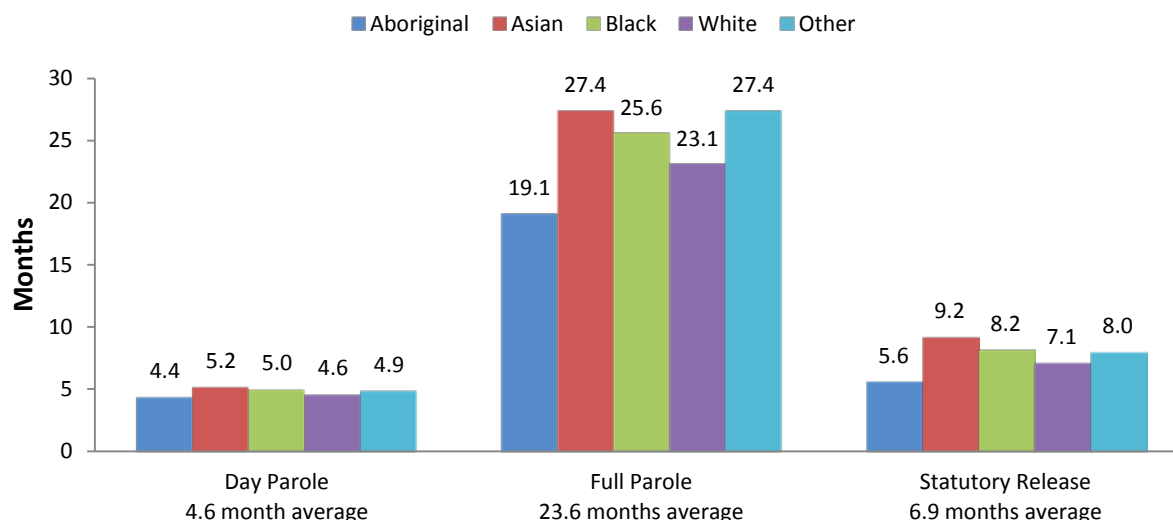
According to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, [s.102](#), the Parole Board of Canada may grant parole based on two key considerations: 1) the offender will not, by reoffending, present an undue risk to society before the expiration according to law of the sentence the offender is serving; and 2) the release of the offender will contribute to the protection of society by facilitating the reintegration of the offender into society as a law-abiding citizen^{viii}. In the determination of all cases, the protection of society is the paramount consideration for the Board (*CCRA*, [s.100.1](#)).

The Board's performance indicators measure whether offenders, who have been granted parole, successfully complete their supervision periods in the community and do not reoffend, violently or non-violently, before and after warrant expiry. When compared with offenders who were released on statutory release, parole is considered the most effective form of conditional release. This section provides information on the performance of offenders on conditional release and after sentence completion based on the following indicators: 1) time under supervision, 2) rates of conviction, 3) outcome rates, and 4) post-warrant expiry readmissions.

TIME UNDER SUPERVISION ([Tables 115-121](#))

The study of the average length of supervision periods provides a useful context to the discussion of performance indicators, particularly in relation to outcomes. This section offers a more in-depth look at the length of supervision periods.

Figure 29. Average Lengths of Federal Supervision Periods for Offenders with Determinate Sentences (from 2009/10 to 2013/14)



- The five-year average length of the federal full parole supervision periods was 23.6 months. The five-year average length of the federal day parole supervision periods was 4.6 months, while the five-year average length of the statutory release supervision periods was 6.9 months.
- Aboriginal offenders, over the five-year period between 2009/10 to 2013/14, had the shortest supervision periods on day parole, full parole and statutory release, while Asian offenders had the longest supervision periods for all three types of release.

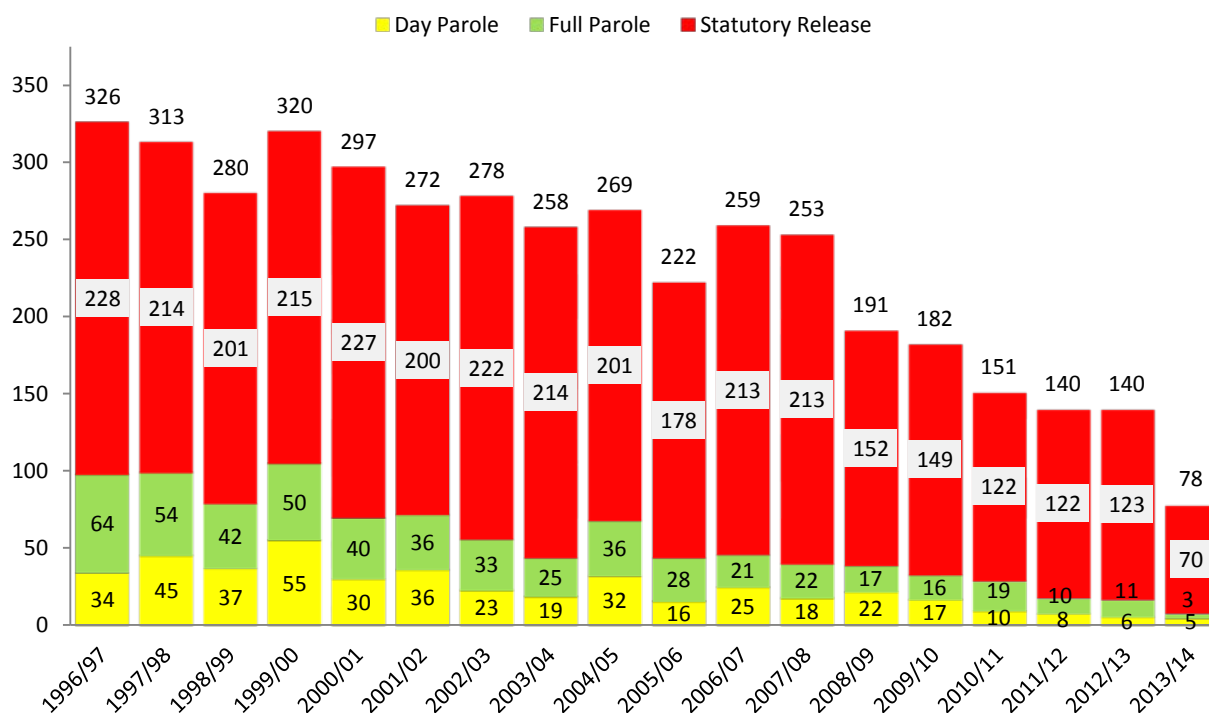
- Female offenders required less time to successfully complete their supervision periods on day parole, full parole and statutory release than male offenders. Their supervision periods on day parole, full parole and statutory release were also revoked significantly earlier than male offenders.
- Fifty-three percent of statutory release supervision periods revoked with a violent offence in the last five years (2009/10 to 2013/14) were revoked in the first six months compared to 17% of full parole supervision periods revoked with a violent offence in the same time frame.

CONVICTIONS ([Tables 122-125](#))

Rates of conviction are another useful indicator when assessing the performance of offenders on conditional release.

In reviewing the rates of conviction information, it should be noted that the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts. The Parole Board of Canada adjusts its rates of convictions accordingly.

Figure 30. Convictions for Violent Offences by Supervision Type

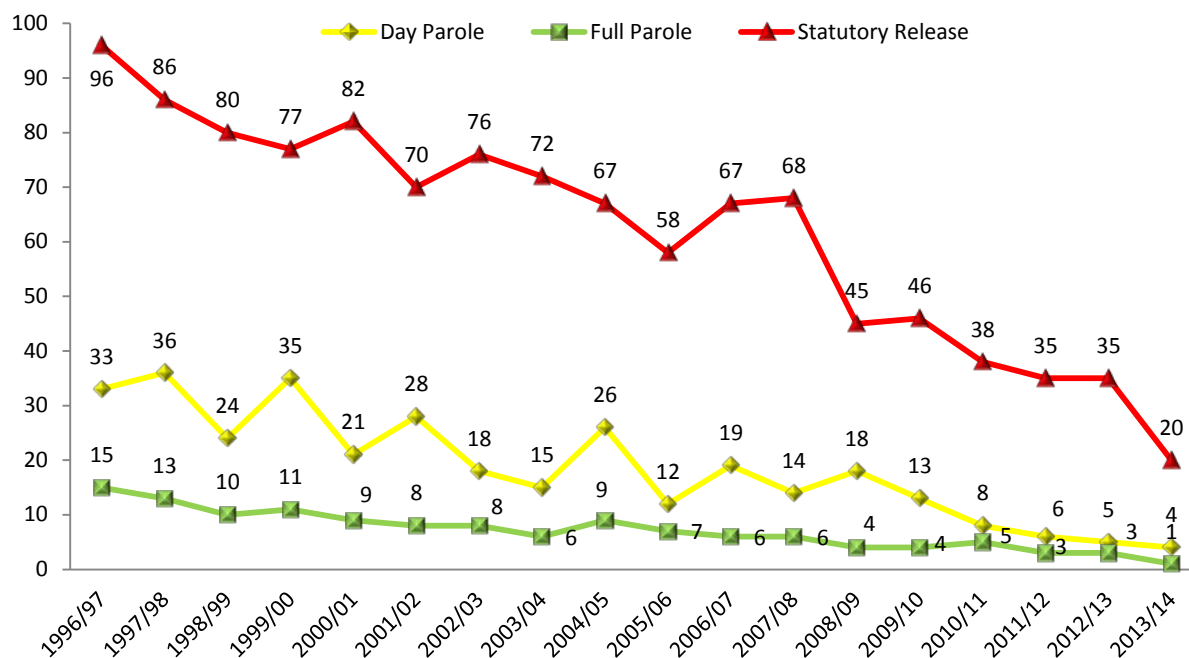


Note: The year 2013/14 is shown but not used in calculations, because the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts.

- Over the ten-year period, between 2003/04 and 2012/13, convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release decreased 46%. Offenders on statutory release accounted for 82% of all convictions for violent offences during that period, followed by offenders on full parole (10%) and offenders on day parole (8%).

A look at the rates of conviction for violent offences per 1,000 supervised offenders provides a more comprehensive picture of offenders' performance on conditional release.

Figure 31. Rates of Conviction for Violent Offences per 1,000 Supervised Offenders



Note: The year 2013/14 is shown but not used in calculations, because the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts.

- Over the ten-year period from 2003/04 to 2012/13, offenders on statutory release were almost ten times more likely to commit a violent offence during their supervision periods than offenders on full parole, and almost four times more likely to commit a violent offence than offenders on day parole.
- Over the past five years (from 2008/09 to 2012/13), offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence while on conditional release, whereas offenders serving sentences for murder were the least likely.
- Over the same five-year period, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence while on conditional release, and Asian offenders were the least likely.
- The number of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release in 2012/13 was 48% lower than the ten-year average (between 2003/04 and 2012/13). In fact, the total number of convictions in each of the last five years was below the ten-year average.
- In the last five years (2008/09 to 2012/13), convictions for violent offences on conditional release decreased in all regions: Atlantic (-46%), Quebec (-9%), Ontario (-45%), Prairie (-14%) and Pacific (-38%).

OUTCOME ([Tables 126-159](#))

Outcome rates provide information on the performance of offenders on conditional release from the start of the supervision period until the end of the supervision period. Supervision periods end in one of three ways:

Successful completion^{ix}—supervision periods that are completed without a breach of condition or a new offence;

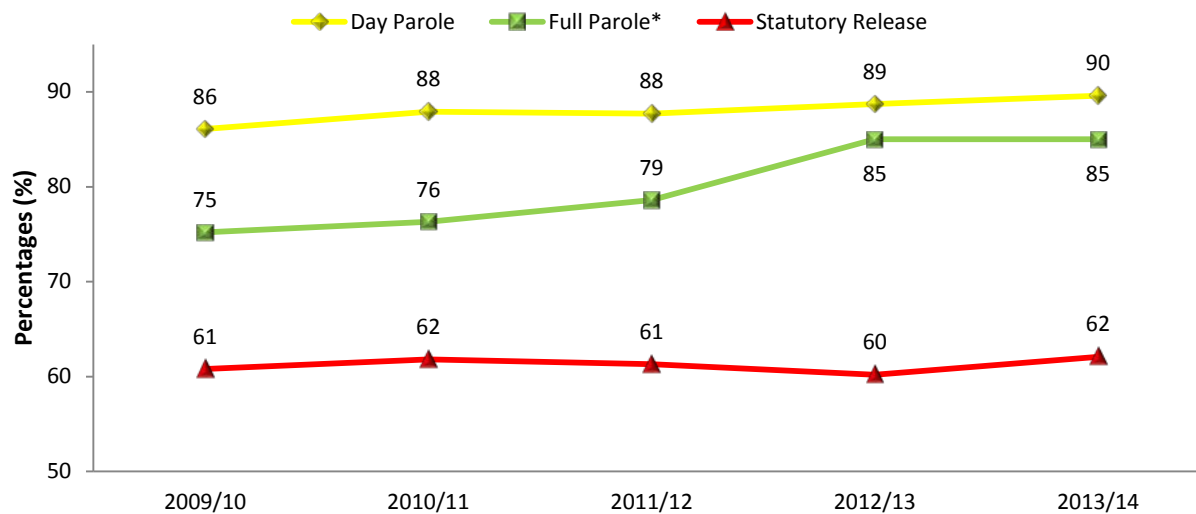
Revocation for breach of condition—a positive intervention, which reduces the risk of reoffending;

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

Factors influencing outcomes are diverse and complex. However, there are strong and persistent indicators that offenders released on parole as a result of a rigorous risk-assessment are more likely to successfully complete their supervision periods than offenders released on statutory release.

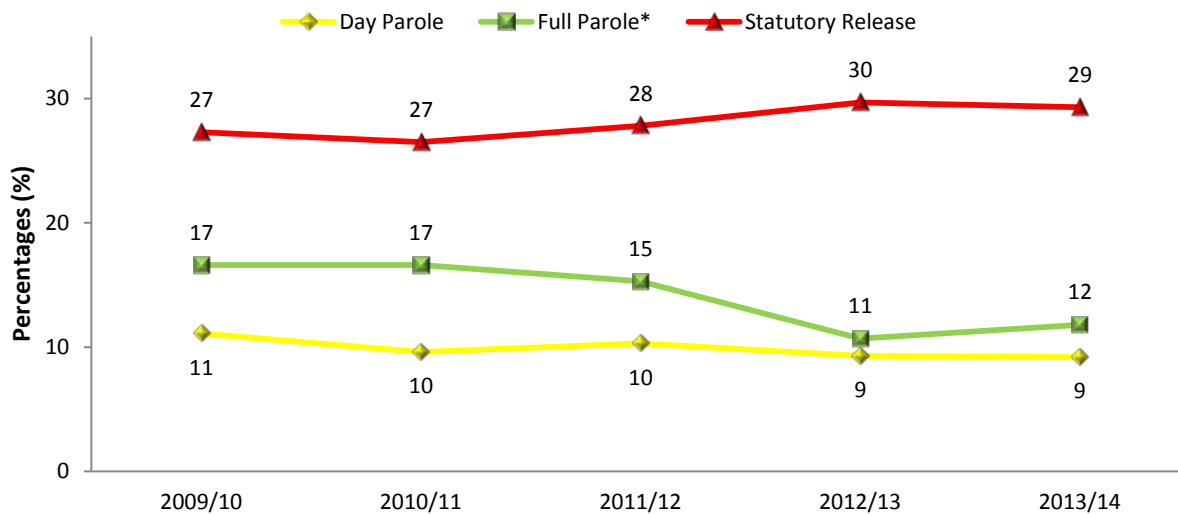
In reviewing the outcome rate information, it should be noted that the number of revocations with offence will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts. The Parole Board of Canada adjusts its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

Figure 32. Successful Completion Rates for Federal Conditional Release



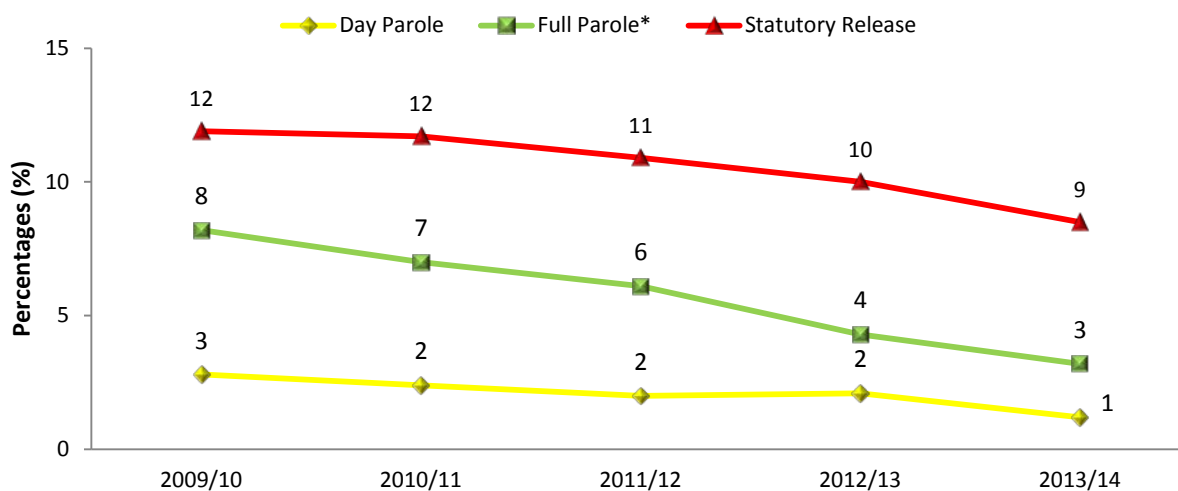
* Includes determinate sentences only.

- In 2013/14, successful completion rates improved for offenders on day parole (+4%), full parole (+10%) and statutory release (+1%) when compared to five years ago (2009/10).
- When compared with the successful completion rates of full parole supervision periods, the successful completion rates of statutory release supervision periods were not only significantly lower, but the statutory release supervision periods were shorter. Over the last five years, 52% of all successfully completed statutory releases were less than six months compared with just over 1% of successfully completed full parole supervision periods. The majority of successfully completed supervision periods on full parole (91%) were for periods of more than one year.
- Over the last five years, the successful completion rate on APR full parole was two percentage points lower than the rate on regular full parole. When compared with statutory release, the successful completion rate on statutory release was 20% lower than the rate on regular full parole and 18% lower than the rate on APR full parole.
- During the five-year period (2009/10 to 2013/14), the difference between successful completion rates of regular day parole and APR day parole was on average less than a percentage point.

Figure 33. Revocation for Breach of Condition Rates for Federal Conditional Release

* Includes determinate sentences only.

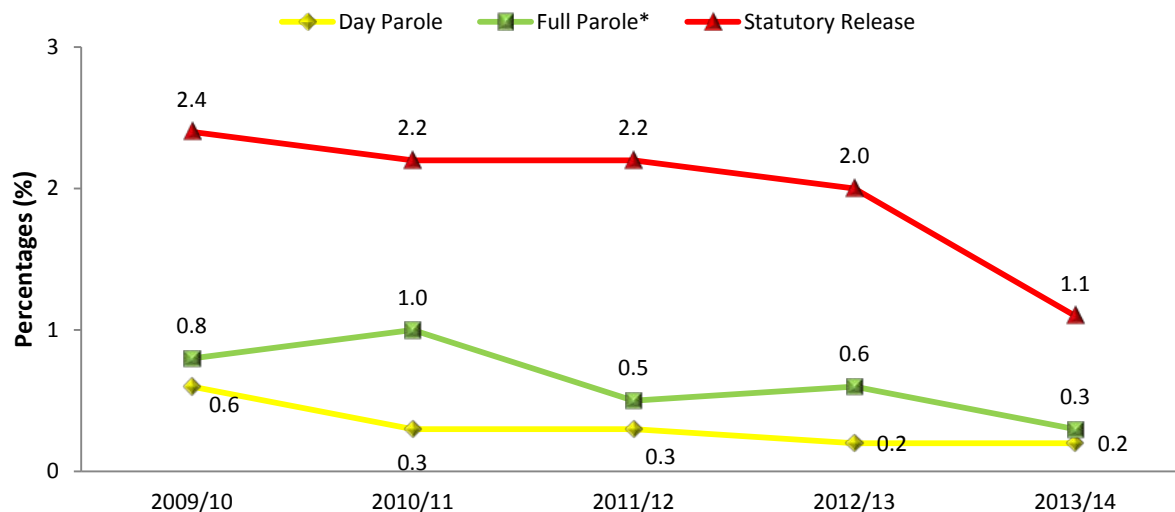
- Over the last five years, revocation for breach of condition rates on federal day and full parole have been generally decreasing, with the exception of a one percent increase on full parole in 2013/14. The revocation for breach of condition rate on statutory release increased in 2011/12 and 2012/13, and then declined in 2013/14.
- Offenders released on statutory release were far more likely to have had their releases revoked because of a breach of condition than offenders on day parole or full parole during each of the last five years.

Figure 34. Total Revocation with Offence Rates for Federal Conditional Release

* Includes determinate sentences only.

- Total revocation with offence rates decreased for all federal conditional release supervision populations. Over the last five years, the rates for statutory release were on average five times higher than the rates for day parole and almost twice the rates for full parole.

Figure 35. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates for Federal Conditional Release

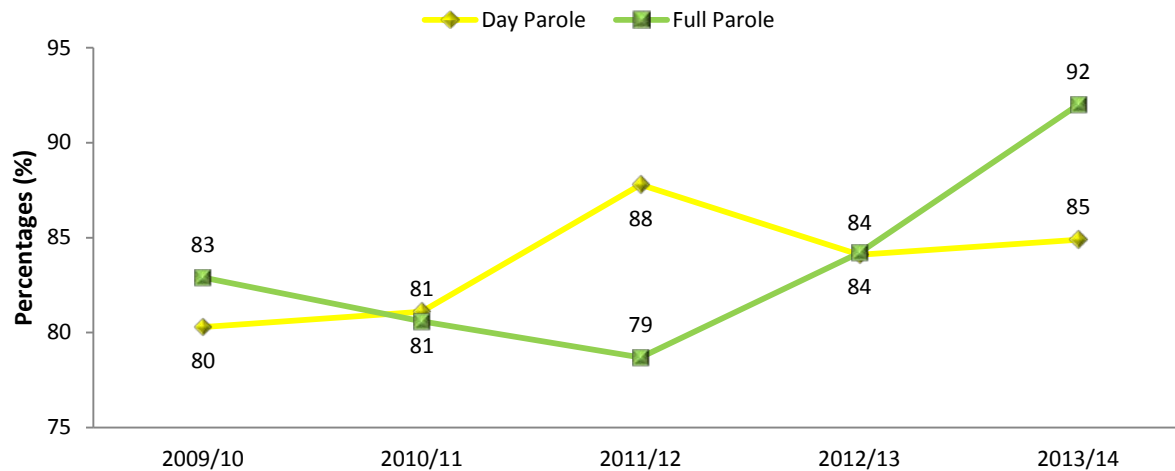


* Includes determinate sentences only.

- Over the last five years, the revocation with violent offence rates were, on average, six times higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day parole, and three times higher than for offenders on full parole. The rates of revocation with violent offence for federal day and full parole and statutory release have been generally declining in the last five years.
- When comparing the rates, it should be noted that the revocation with violent offence rates on statutory release were not just higher than those for full parole supervision periods, they also occurred earlier. Thirteen percent of statutory release supervision periods revoked with a violent offence between 2009/10 and 2013/14 were revoked in the first three months, while no full parole supervision period was revoked with a violent offence in the first three months during the same time period.
- Of the federal day parole supervision periods that had been revoked with a violent offence in the last five years, 8% were revoked in the first three months. The average length of day parole supervision periods in the last five years was slightly under five months.

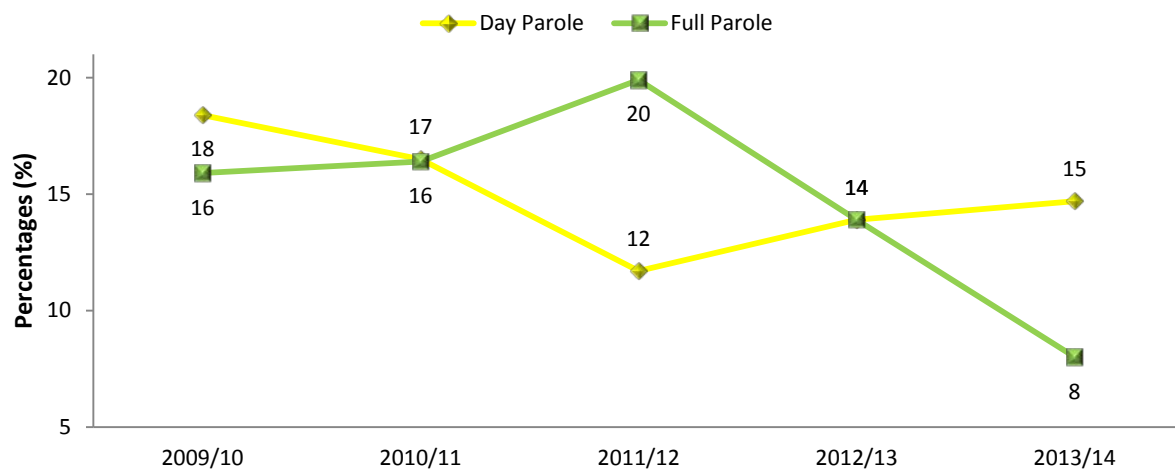
Outcomes on provincial day and full parole supervision periods demonstrated a similar picture as the outcomes of federal day and full parole.

Figure 36. Successful Completion Rates for Provincial Parole



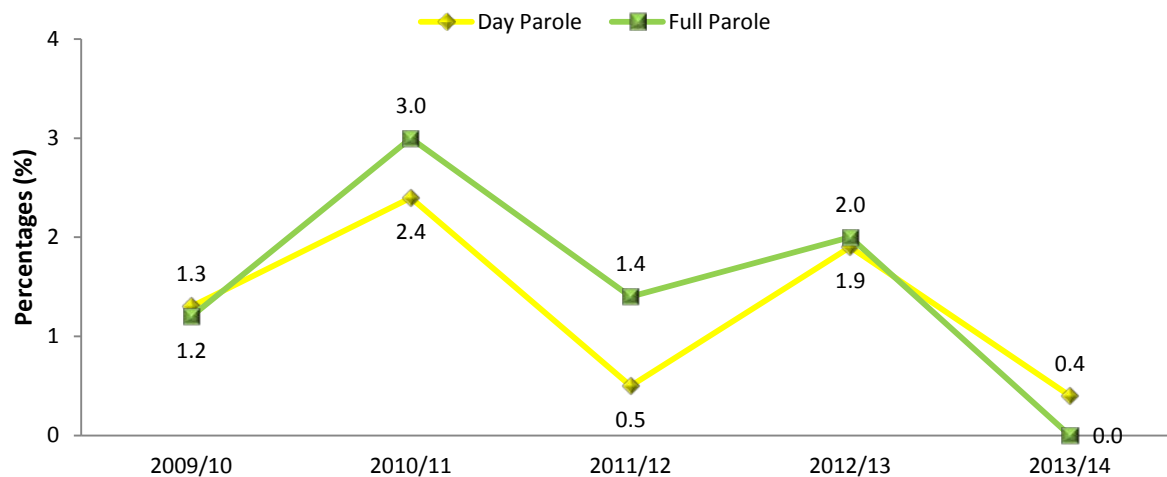
- Over the last five years, the successful completion rates for offenders on provincial day parole have been improving with the exception of 2012/13, when the rate decreased 4%. The successful completion rate on provincial full parole increased 8% in 2013/14 in comparison with the previous year.

Figure 37. Revocation for Breach of Condition Rates for Provincial Parole



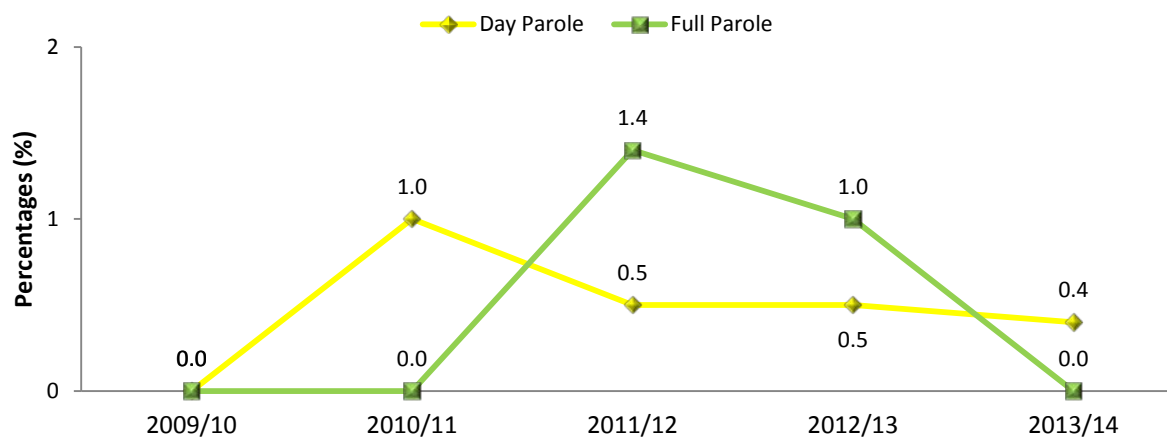
- In three of the last five years, provincial day parolees were more likely to have their paroles revoked due to a breach of condition than provincial full parolees.

Figure 38. Total Revocation with Offence Rates for Provincial Parole



- The total revocation with offence rates for provincial parole decreased in 2013/14; the total revocation with offence rate decreased 1.5% on provincial day parole and the rate decreased to 0% on provincial full parole.

Figure 39. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates for Provincial Parole



- Very few provincial offenders have had their paroles revoked because of violent reoffending during the last five years. Five offenders on provincial day parole and three offenders on provincial full parole, all males, were convicted of a violent offence in the last five years.

OUTCOME ON DAY PAROLE

FEDERAL DAY PAROLE

- In the last five years, the successful completion rates of federal day paroles have improved, reaching 90% in 2013/14.
- During the five-year period between 2009/10 and 2013/14, the successful completion rate for offenders released on APR day parole was slightly higher (88.7%) than for offenders released on regular day parole (87.9%).
- In comparison with the previous year, successful completion rates on federal day parole improved slightly in 2013/14 for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, schedule II offences and non-scheduled offences, and decreased slightly for those serving sentences for murder and schedule I-non-sex offences.
- Between 2009/10 and 2013/14, successful completion rates on federal day parole were the highest for Asian offenders (averaging 95%) and the lowest for Aboriginal offenders (averaging 84%). In 2013/14, successful completion rates decreased for Aboriginal and Black offenders and increased for Asian and White offenders and offenders in the Other category.
- In 2013/14, successful completion rates on federal day parole improved to 90% for male offenders and to 91% for female offenders in comparison with the previous year.
- In 2013/14, successful completion rates on federal day parole improved in the Atlantic (to 87%), Prairie (to 86%) and Pacific (to 92%) regions, decreased in the Quebec region (to 91%), and remained unchanged in the Ontario region (at 92%). The Quebec region has had the highest successful completion rate on federal day parole over the past five years (92%) and the Atlantic region, the lowest (84%).
- In 2013/14, the revocation with violent offence rate on federal day parole remained the same as in the previous year at 0.2%. The rate increased slightly for offenders serving sentences for murder, and decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, schedule I-non-sex and scheduled II offences. The rate remained unchanged for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- In the last five years, the rate of violent reoffending on day parole was below the national average (of 0.3%) in the Prairie region and above the national average in the Pacific region. The rates in the Atlantic, Quebec and Ontario regions were the same as the national average.
- In the last five years, the revocation with violent offence rate, on average, was the highest for Black offenders (0.4%) and the lowest for Asian offenders (0.1%).
- Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences had the highest rate of violent reoffending in the last five years (0.6%), while offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences had the lowest (0.05%); two offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences had their federal day paroles revoked because of a violent offence.

PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE

- In 2013/14, the successful completion rate on provincial day parole increased slightly to 85%. The rates decreased in the Atlantic (to 74%) and Prairie (to 93%) regions and increased in the Pacific region (to 87%).
- One provincial offender in the Atlantic region was convicted of a violent offence on day parole in 2013/14.
- In the last five years, the rates of violent reoffending on provincial day parole were very low. Between 2009/10 and 2013/14, three offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and two offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, all males, had their provincial day paroles revoked because of a violent offence.

OUTCOME ON FULL PAROLE

Outcome on full parole is measured separately for offenders serving determinate sentences and for offenders serving indeterminate sentences. Indeterminate sentences are considered 'successful completions' for statistical purposes when the offender dies. For this reason, these cases are shown separately from those of offenders serving determinate sentences.

FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: DETERMINATE SENTENCES

- The successful completion rate on federal full parole has been improving over the last five years, reaching 85% in 2012/13 and remaining at that level in 2013/14.
- In the last five years, the successful completion rate on APR full parole was on average two percentage points lower than the rate on regular full parole (79%; 81%).
- In the last five years, the successful completion rates on federal full parole were the highest for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (averaging 93%) and the lowest for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (74%). In 2013/14, the rate improved for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex (to 79%) and non-scheduled (to 86%) offences, while the rates decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex (to 91%) and schedule II offences (to 86%) compared to 2012/13.
- In 2013/14, the successful completion rates on federal full parole increased for Aboriginal (to 74%), Asian (to 93%) and White (to 86%) offenders and decreased for Black offenders (to 82%) and offenders in the Other category (to 87%).
- In 2013/14, the successful completion rates on federal full parole decreased slightly for male offenders (to 84%) and increased for female offenders (to 92%).
- Compared to 2012/13, the successful completion rates on federal full parole improved in 2013/14 in the Quebec region (to 88%) and decreased in the Atlantic (to 80%), Prairie (to 80%) and Pacific (to 88%) regions. The rate remained relatively unchanged in the Ontario region (at 89%).
- In the last five years, the rates of violent reoffending on federal full parole were above the national average (of 0.7%) in the Quebec and Pacific regions, while the rates in the Atlantic, Ontario and Prairie regions were below the national average.
- In the last five years, the rates of violent reoffending on federal full parole were the highest for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (2.1%) and the lowest for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (0.2%). Compared to five years ago (2009/10), the rate remained the same for sex offenders and offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, while it decreased for other offenders.
- When looking at the five-year period (2009/10-2013/14), the rates of violent reoffending on full parole for Aboriginal and White offenders were above the national average. Aboriginal offenders reported the highest revocation with violent offence rate (1.2%) in the last five years, and offenders in the Other category, the lowest (0%).
- In 2013/14, the rate of violent reoffending by male offenders on federal full parole decreased slightly (to 0.3%). No female offenders had their federal full parole supervision period revoked for violent reoffending in 2013/14.

FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

- Between 1994/95 and 2013/14, 2,521 offenders serving indeterminate sentences had completed 2,918 federal full parole supervision periods. As of April 13, 2014, 55% of the supervision periods were still active (supervised), 19% had ended because the offender had died while on parole, 15% were revoked for a breach of condition, 7% were revoked as the result of a non-violent offence, and 4% were revoked as the result of a violent offence.
- The average length of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences was 12.3 years.
- Over the last 20 years, the majority of revocations for breach of condition and revocations with offence for offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole occurred within the first five years of the federal full parole supervision periods, and the number of revocations gradually decreases afterward. Thus, the likelihood of having a supervision period revoked drops significantly the longer the offender stays on full parole.
- Over the last 20 years, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 1.7 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new offence.
- Over the last 20 years, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 4.4 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence. The ratio almost doubles for those offenders who were on full parole over five years (7.9).

Figure 40. Revocation Rates for Federal Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences on Full Parole (between 1994/95 and 2013/14)

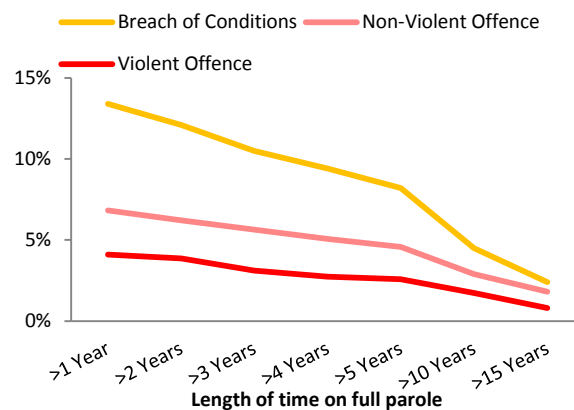
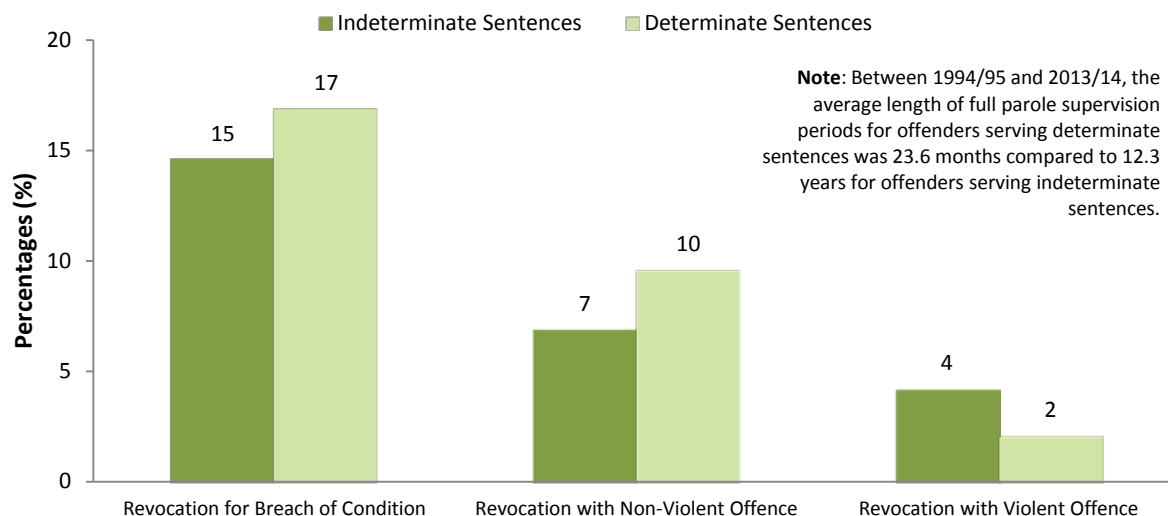


Figure 41. Comparison of Revocation Rates for Offenders on Federal Full Parole between 1994/95 and 2013/14



- Compared to offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 16% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a breach of condition, 39% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a new non-violent offence, but twice as likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a new violent offence.

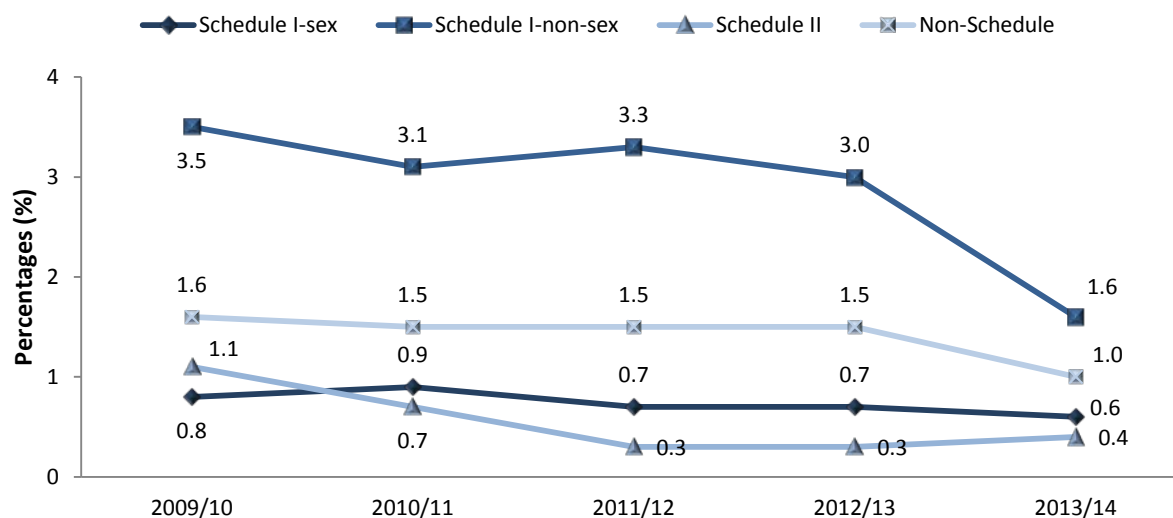
PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE

- In 2013/14, the successful completion rate for provincial full parole increased to 92%. Increases were reported in the Atlantic (to 91%) and Prairie (to 88%) regions and a decrease was reported in the Pacific region (to 94%).
- Averaged over the last five years, the Pacific region reported the highest successful completion rate on provincial full parole (87%), with no violent reoffending reported. The Atlantic region reported the lowest successful completion rate (78%) and the highest revocation with violent offence rate (0.8%) among the three regions.
- In the last five years, the rates of violent reoffending on provincial full parole were generally very low. One offender serving a sentence for a schedule I-non-sex offence and two offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences had their provincial full paroles revoked because of a violent offence.

OUTCOME ON STATUTORY RELEASE

- Over the last five years (from 2009/10 to 2013/14), the successful completion rate for offenders on statutory release increased to 62%, while the revocation for breach of condition rate increased to 29%.
- In the last five years, offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences were the most likely to successfully complete their statutory release supervision periods (77%), and offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, the least likely (57%).
- Over the last five years, Asian offenders were the most likely to successfully complete their statutory release supervision periods (77%), and Aboriginal offenders were the least likely (53%).
- Female offenders were more likely than male offenders to successfully complete their statutory release supervision periods in the last five years.

Figure 42. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates on Statutory Release by Offence Type

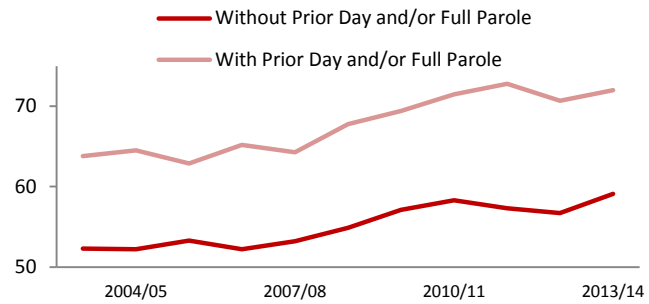


- In 2013/14, the revocation with violent offence rate on statutory release decreased to 1.1%, driven by the drops in the rates for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (-1.4%) and those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (-0.5%). Despite decreases for these groups of offenders, their revocation with violent offence rates on statutory release were among the highest, averaging 2.9% over the last five years for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and 1.4% for those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences. Violent reoffending on statutory release was the lowest for drug offenders (0.5%) and sex offenders (0.7%) in the last five years.
- Averaged over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders had the highest revocation with violent offence rate on statutory release (2.1%), though decreasing, and Asian offenders had the lowest (0.2%).
- In the last five years, the rates of violent reoffending on statutory release were the highest in the Quebec (2.7%) and Pacific (2.7%) regions (above the national average), and the lowest in the Ontario (1.1%) and Atlantic (1.5%) regions (below the national average). The rate in the Prairie region was the same as the national average (2.0%).

- Over the last ten years, the successful completion rate on statutory release for offenders who had a day and/or full parole supervision period prior to a statutory release supervision period on the same sentence was on average 11% higher than the rate for offenders who had no prior supervision period (65% v. 54%). Two possible explanations for this are:

1. Offenders that had a day or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release are less likely to reoffend and this is part of the reason they had the prior parole supervision periods.
2. Offenders that had a day or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release have learned from their time in the community and are thus more likely to successfully complete statutory release.

Figure 43. Successful Completion Rates for Statutory Release With and Without a Prior Day and/or Full Parole on the Same Sentence (%)

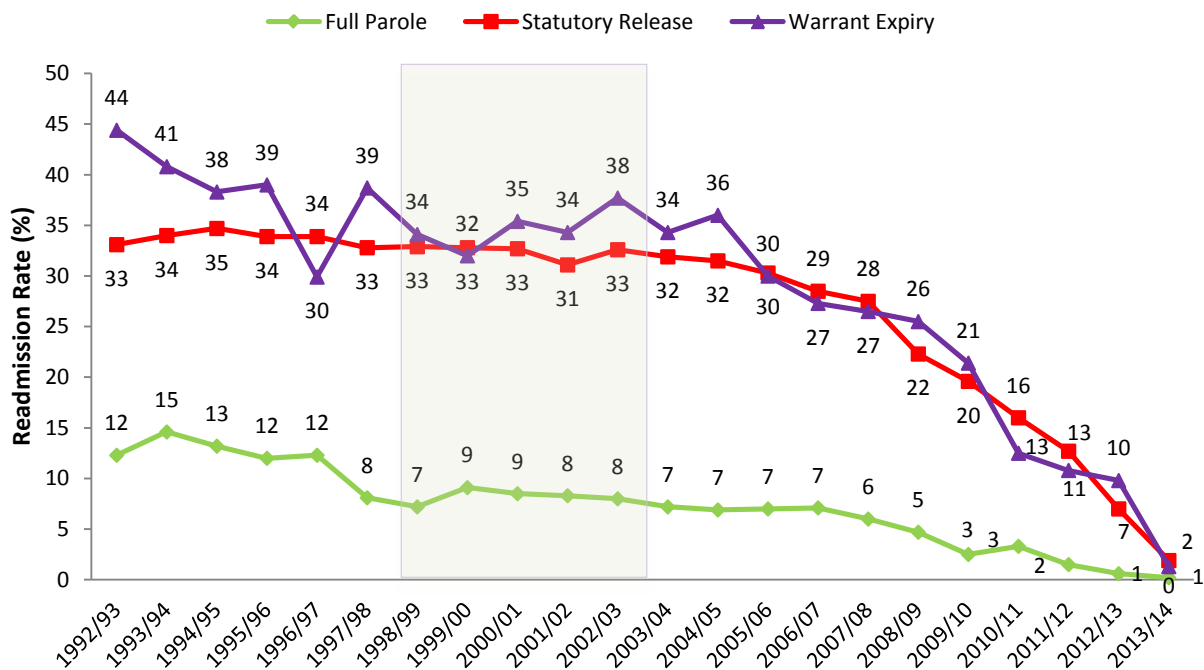


- In the last ten years, the successful completion rate on statutory release was the highest for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, averaging 73% for those without a prior day and/or full parole supervision period and 79% for those with a prior day and/or full parole supervision period. The lowest successful completion rate was reported for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, averaging 50% for those without a prior day and/or full parole supervision period and 62% for those with a prior day and/or full parole supervision period.
- In the last ten years, violent reoffending on statutory release was considerably lower for offenders who had a prior day and/or full parole supervision period (2.9%) than for those who did not (3.8%). Approximately, seven out of ten revocations with a violent offence on statutory release were for offenders who did not have a prior day and/or full parole supervision period prior to their statutory release. Similar findings were reported for all offence types, genders, races and regions.
- Averaged over the last ten years, Aboriginal offenders had the lowest successful completion rate on statutory release where there was no prior parole release (48%), while they had the highest revocation for breach of condition rate (36%). For those Aboriginal offenders who had prior parole release, the successful completion rate was much higher (60%), while the revocation for breach of condition rate was lower (26%).

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION (Tables 160-172)

The post-warrant expiry readmission analysis provides an important insight into the offender's ability in the long term to live a crime-free life in the community after completion of his or her sentence. This information is useful for strategic planning and assessment of the effectiveness of the law, policy and operations.

Figure 44. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence (as of March 31, 2014)



- Ten to fifteen years after sentence completion (for sentences completed between 1998/99 and 2002/03), 26% of offenders had returned on a federal sentence as of March 31, 2014.
- Over the long-term (for sentences completed between 1998/99 and 2002/03), offenders released at warrant expiry were over four times more likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence than offenders who completed their sentences on full parole. Offenders released on statutory release were only slightly less likely to be readmitted on a federal sentence after their sentence completion than offenders released at warrant expiry.
- When looking at the readmission rate for a violent offence (for sentences completed between 1998/99 and 2002/03), offenders released at warrant expiry were ten 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 over one and a half times more likely than offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release.
- Over the long term (for sentences completed between 1998/99 and 2002/03), offenders who completed their sentences on full parole were more likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence for a non-violent offence than a violent offence, while offenders released at warrant expiry and those who completed their sentences on statutory release were more likely to be readmitted for having committed a violent offence than a non-violent offence.

- Over the long term (for sentences completed between 1998/99 and 2002/03), offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who completed their sentences either on full parole, statutory release or were released at warrant expiry were the most likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence, and schedule I-sex offenders were the least likely.

Figure 45. The Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rate 10 to 15 Years after Sentence Completion* (%)

Offence Type	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Warrant Expiry
Schedule I-sex	2.9	13.0	27.4
Schedule I-non-sex	8.3	33.1	39.4
Schedule II	7.4	26.2	33.3**
Non-Scheduled	12.2	45.8	54.5**

* For sentences completed between 1998/99 and 2002/03.

** Low numbers.

- Over the long term, of offenders who completed their sentences either on full parole, statutory release or were released at warrant expiry, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence.
- During the same time period, offenders from the Atlantic region who completed their sentences on either full parole (12%) or statutory release (38%) had the highest rates of readmission on a federal sentence, as did offenders who were released at warrant expiry in the Quebec region (45%). The lowest rates were reported in the Pacific region for offenders who completed their sentences on full parole (6%) or were released at warrant expiry (29%), and in the Ontario region for offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release (29%).

CONDITIONAL RELEASE OPENNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

(Tables 173-178)

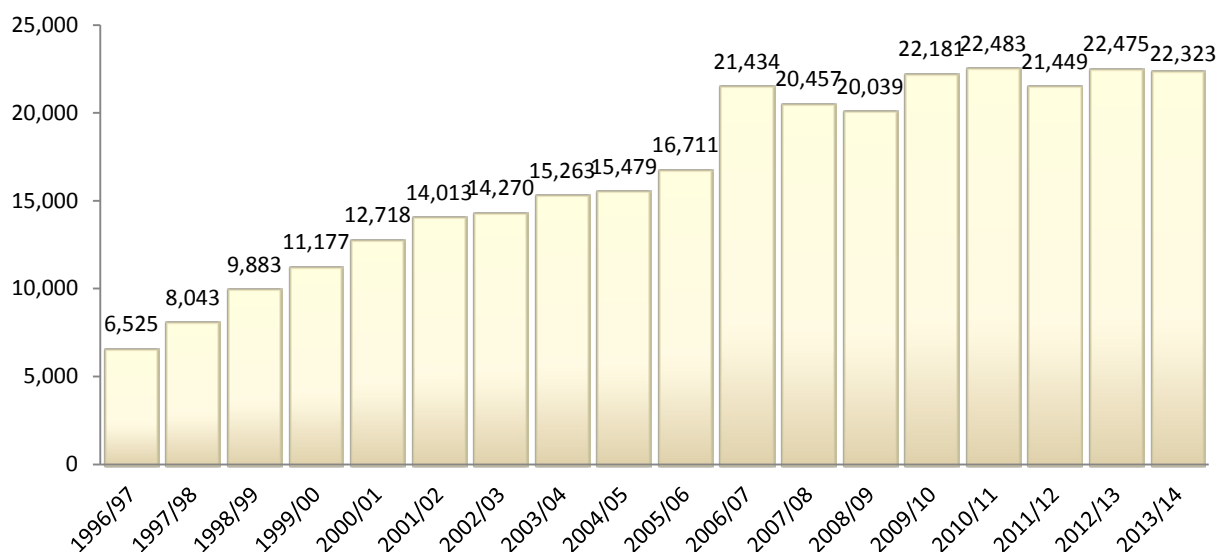
The Parole Board of Canada is responsible under the *CCRA* for the provision of information to victims of crime and assistance to those who wish to observe PBC hearings or to gain access to the decision registry. Effectiveness in these areas of service and support is a crucial part of the Board's efforts to be accountable to the public and to build credibility and understanding of the conditional release program.

On June 13, 2012, Bill C-10 entrenched in law the right of victims to present a statement at parole hearings, previously a matter of PBC policy. Increased public awareness and various campaigns in previous years promoting victim rights may have contributed to increases in the number of PBC contacts with victims, victims presentations at hearings as well as decisions requested from the Decision Registry by victims.

In reviewing the information within this section, it should be noted that there will be some variances between regions and some significant changes within regional numbers. This is a result of different recording methods between the regions as well as the efforts the Board has made over the last few years to improve information services for victims and the public and to improve its data collection methods.

INFORMATION SERVICES TO VICTIMS

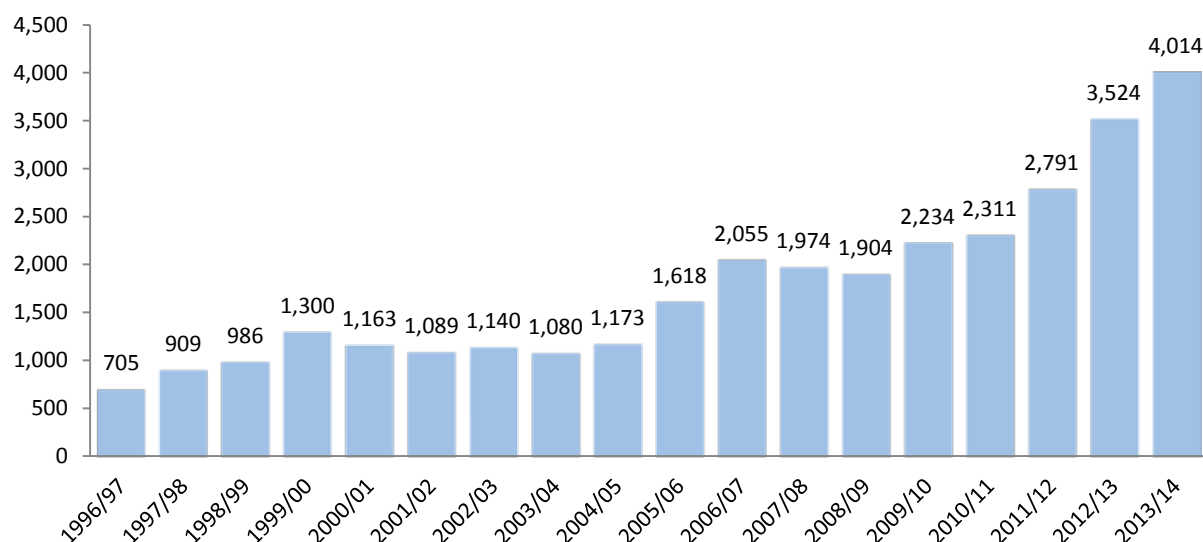
Figure 46. Parole Board of Canada Contacts with Victims



- In 2013/14, the Parole Board of Canada had 22,323 contacts with victims, a decrease of one percent from the previous year. Contacts with victims increased in the Quebec (+5%), Ontario (+8%) and Prairie (+3%) regions, while they decreased in the Atlantic (-3%) and Pacific (-14%) regions.
- In the last five years, the PBC has had over 110,000 contacts with victims. The Pacific region had the highest proportion (28%), followed by the Ontario (25%), Prairie (17%), Quebec (17%) and Atlantic (13%) regions.
- As of March 31, 2014, the number of victims that had registered to receive information from the PBC and CSC was 7,838, a 3% increase from the previous year.

OBSERVERS AT PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA HEARINGS

Figure 47. Observers at Parole Board of Canada Hearings



- In 2013/14, the number of hearings with observers increased (to 1,618; +12%), as did the number of observers at the Board's hearings (to 4,014; +14%) compared to 2012/13.
- In 2013/14, the number of hearings with observers increased in the Quebec (+14%), Ontario (+13%) and Pacific (almost tripled) regions, and decreased in the Atlantic (-4%) and Prairie (-26%) regions compared to the previous year.
- In the last five years, over fourteen thousand observers attended PBC hearings.

VICTIMS SPEAKING AT HEARINGS

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

- In 2013/14, victims made 264 presentations (at 142 hearings), 10 more presentations than the previous year.
- The majority of presentations were done in person (92%) followed by presentations via video conferencing (5%), audiotape presentations (3%) and DVD/videotape presentations (1%).
- The major offence of victimization for victims making presentations in 2013/14 was most likely to have been murder, sexual assault or manslaughter.

ACCESS TO DECISION REGISTRY

- In 2013/14, the number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased 8% (to 7,192) compared to 2012/13. Increases were reported in the Atlantic (+20%), Ontario (+43%) and Prairie (+10%) regions, whereas the number decreased in the Quebec (-9%) and Pacific (-5%) regions.
- In the last five years, over thirty thousand decisions have been sent from the decision registry.

RECORD SUSPENSION DECISIONS AND CLEMENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

(Tables 179-187)

The Record Suspension and Clemency program involves the review of record suspension applications, the ordering of record suspensions and the making of clemency recommendations.

RECORD SUSPENSION PROGRAM

A record suspension, formerly a pardon, allows people who were convicted of a criminal offence, but have completed their sentences imposed and demonstrated they are law-abiding citizens for a prescribed number of years, to have their criminal records kept separate and apart from other criminal records.

The *Criminal Records Act (CRA)* originally created in 1970 grants the Parole Board of Canada exclusive jurisdiction to order, refuse to order, or revoke record suspensions for convictions under federal acts or regulations of Canada.

On March 13, 2012, Bill C-10 amending the *CRA*, replaced the term “pardon” with the term “record suspension” and increased 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.

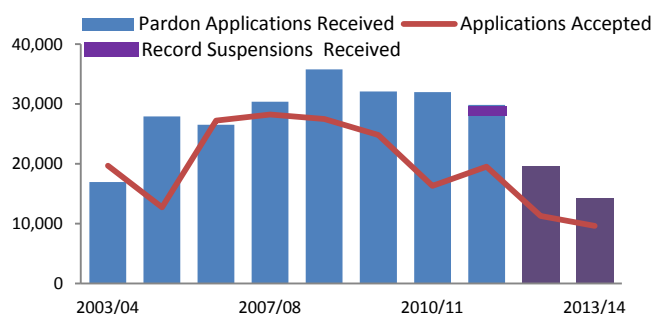
Following the implementation of Bill C-10, the Record Suspension program continued processing pardon applications received on or before March 13, 2012, as well as processing record suspension applications received after that date.

DECISION TRENDS

- In 2013/14, the Board received 14,253 record suspension applications and accepted 9,632 applications (or 68%). In the previous year, 2012/13, the Board received 19,523 record suspension applications, having accepted 58% for processing.

As record suspensions are not fully comparable with pardons (the eligibility criteria for a record suspension are different than for a pardon), direct comparisons between the year-end reports would be inaccurate. It was reported that the numbers of record suspension applications in 2012/13 and 2013/14 were much lower than the numbers of pardon applications in the previous years, in part due to the decrease in the number of citizens eligible to apply for record suspensions (effect of C-10) and in part due to the increase in the processing fee.

Figure 48. Pardon and Record Suspension Applications

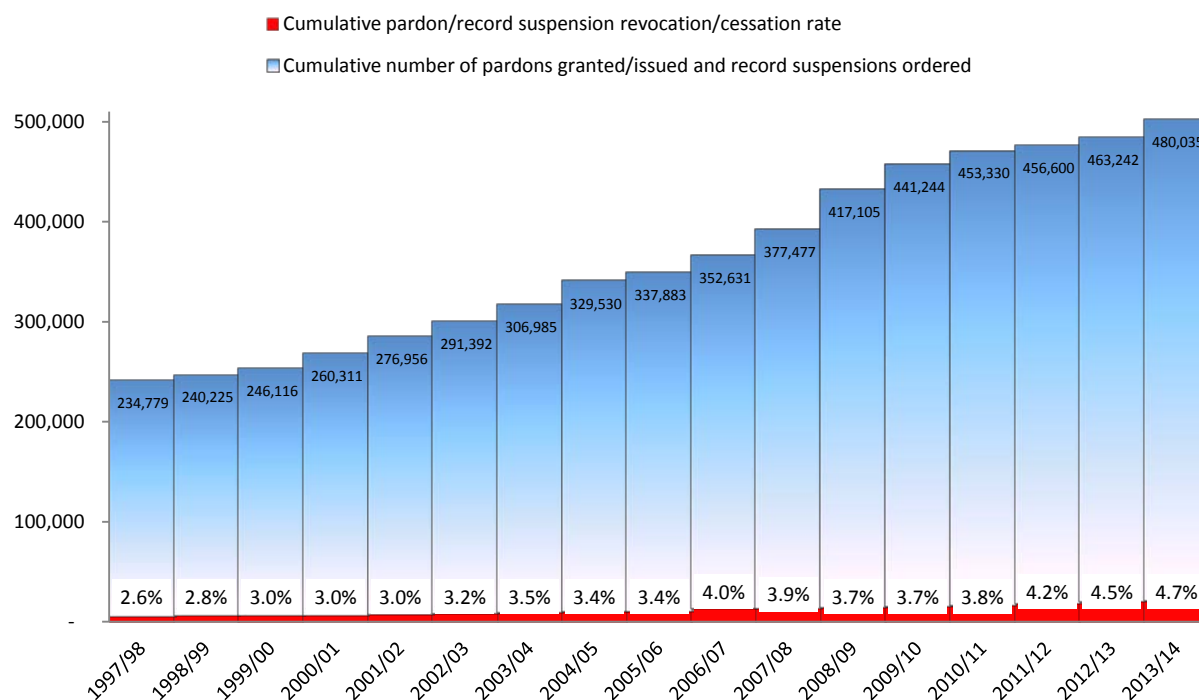


- In the last ten years of receiving pardon applications (between 2002/03 and 2011/12), the PBC had been receiving on average more than 25,000 pardon applications a year and accepting more than 20,000 for processing (or 78%).

- In 2013/14, the PBC made 8,866 pardon decisions for applications received in previous years, resulting in 93% of pardons granted, and 7% of pardons denied.
- The average processing time of a pardon application accepted for processing increased in 2013/14 to 28.3 months.
- In 2013/14, the PBC made 9,292 record suspension decisions; 92% of record suspensions were ordered and 8% were refused.
- In 2013/14, the average processing time of a record suspension application accepted for processing was 5.5 months for those where the final decision was to order a record suspension, and 9.3 months for those where the final decision was to refuse to order a record suspension.

PERFORMANCE AND OUTCOME

Figure 49. Pardon/Record Suspension Revocation/Cessation Rate



- In 2013/14, the number of pardons and record suspensions revoked and those ceased to exist, decreased from the previous year to 1,257 (-26%). It included 664 pardons and 5 record suspensions revoked by the PBC (53%); 579 pardons (46%) that ceased to exist on RCMP authority; and 8 pardons and 1 record suspension that ceased to exist on PBC authority (1%).
- Over the last 15 years, the cumulative pardon/record suspension revocation/cessation rate has remained relatively low; however it increased minimally in 2013/14. The increases in the rate in the last three years were due to the decreasing numbers of pardons granted and record suspensions ordered, while the number of pardons revoked in the same time period was higher than in the previous years. Despite these new developments, the pardon/record suspension revocation/cessation rate has been relatively low, indicating that over 95% of pardoned citizens and those who received record suspensions have remained crime free.

CLEMENCY PROGRAM

The clemency provisions of the Letters Patent and those contained in the *Criminal Code* are used in exceptional circumstances, where no other remedy exists in law to reduce exceptionally negative effects of criminal sanctions.

Clemency is requested for a number of reasons, with employment being by far the most frequently used. Other reasons include: perceived inequity, medical condition, immigration to Canada, compassion, financial hardship, etc.

- In 2013, the PBC received 40 Royal Prerogative of Mercy (RPM) requests, 12 requests fewer than the previous year.
- In 2013, the PBC denied RPM in one case. No RPMs were granted in 2013.
- In the last five years, 15 clemency requests have been granted, five have been denied and 102 requests have been discontinued. The majority of requests were discontinued either because the applicant did not provide sufficient information or proof of excessive hardship to proceed with the request or the Minister determined that the clemency request did not warrant investigation as the criteria had not been met.
- At the end of 2013, there were 106 clemency cases in process.

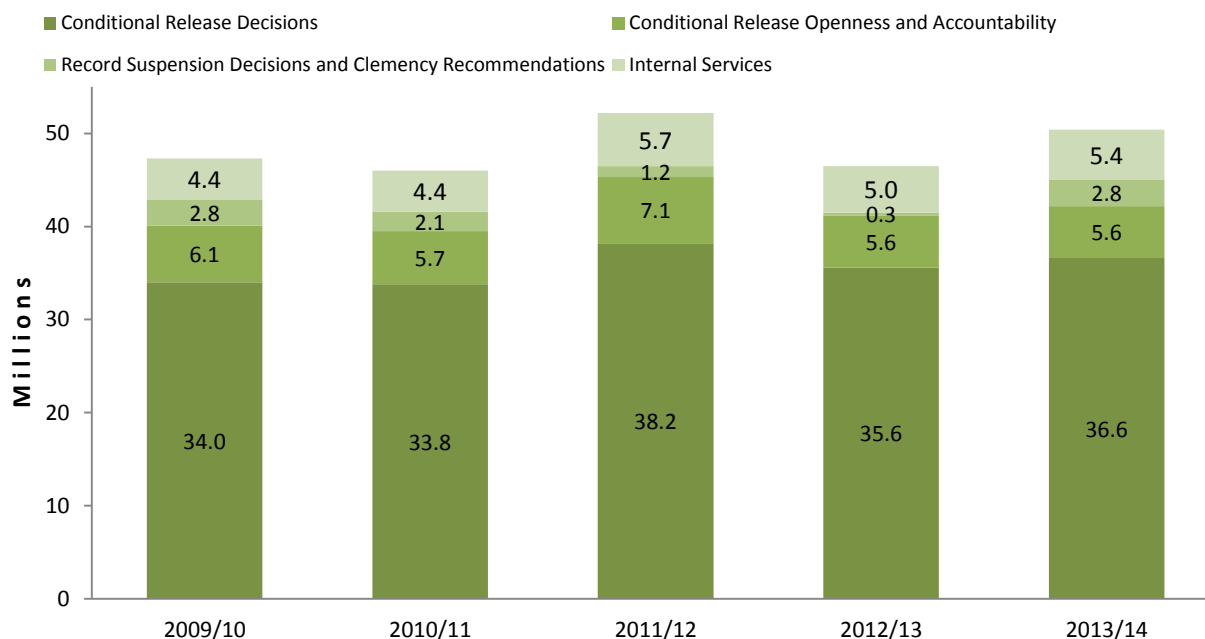
INTERNAL SERVICES

(Tables 188-190)

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 50. PBC Reference Levels



- In 2013/14, the total PBC expenditures amounted to \$50.4 million, or a \$3.9 million increase compared to 2012/13.
- 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 73% of the Board’s expenditures in 2013/14.
- The \$2.8 million in expenditures for the Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations program activity is net of revenue. The fee to process a record suspension application is \$631. The spendable revenue for the PBC is \$470 per application. In 2013/14, PBC accepted 9,622 record suspension applications which generated total revenues of \$6,071,482. The PBC portion was \$4,522,340.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

- As of April 2, 2014, the Board staff consisted of 456 employees, 81% females and 19% males. The highest proportion of female staff was in the Atlantic region (12:1), and the lowest proportion was at the National Office (3:1).
- For 59% of employees the first official language was English and for 41% of employees it was French. Fifty-one percent (51%) of staff were bilingual.
- As of April 2, 2014, four percent of the Board's staff were Aboriginal and eight percent were visible minorities. Employees with disabilities accounted for four percent of the Board's staff.
- As of April 11, 2014, the Board had a total of 68 Board members (42 full-time and 26 part-time).
- Women represented 29% of all Board members.
- The first official language of 76% of Board members was English, while French was the first official language of 24% of Board members. Sixteen percent (16%) of Board members were bilingual.

ENDNOTES

ⁱ Statistics Canada. *Juristat* Article. *Police-Reported Crime Statistics in Canada, 2013* (85-002-X). Catalogue no. 11-001-X.

ⁱⁱ Brennan, S. (2011). Canadians' perceptions of personal safety and crime, 2009. *Juristat*. Statistics Canada catalogue number 85-002-X. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2011001/article/11577-eng.htm> (consulted on April 8, 2013).

ⁱⁱⁱ Brennan, S. (2012). Victimization of older Canadians, 2009. *Juristat*. Statistics Canada catalogue number 85-002-X. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2012001/article/11627-eng.htm> (consulted on April 8, 2013).

^{iv} Perreault, S. (2011). Violent victimization of Aboriginal people in the Canadian provinces, 2009. *Juristat*. Statistics Canada catalogue number 85-002-X. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2011001/article/11415-eng.htm> (consulted on April 8, 2013).

^v Perreault, S. & Mahony, T.H. (2012). Criminal victimization in the territories, 2009. *Juristat*. Statistics Canada catalogue number 85-002-X. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2012001/article/11614-eng.htm> (consulted on April 8, 2013). Please note that due to methodological and data collection difficulties, a sample from Nunavut is not considered statistically representative of Nunavut's Aboriginal population.

^{vi} The bill will come into force on a day to be fixed by order of the Governor in Council.

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

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

^{ix} Among other end results, successful completion includes cases where the offender died.

^x A supervision period can also end by becoming inoperative. Parole can become inoperative if an offender who is on conditional release (day parole or full parole) receives an additional sentence for an offence under a federal act, and the day on which the offender is eligible for parole is later than the day he/she received the additional sentence. These release periods are excluded from the outcome rates because they are not a reflection of behaviour on conditional release.

A P P E N D I X

All tables are presented in a simple cross tabulation format, usually following a five-year period. Where possible, the information in each section is presented at the national and regional levels, by offence type, by Aboriginal and race, and by gender. The tables contain explanatory notes where necessary and appropriate. The order of the tables follows the same thematic sequence as indexed in the main body of the report.

It should be noted that some of the data included may be different than reported in previous years. This is due to ongoing updates and refinements to the Offender Management System (OMS) and the Conditional Release Information Management System (CRIMS).

It should also be noted that due to rounding, the total of percentages in summary tables may not always equal 100%.

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

OFFENDER POPULATION

Table 1

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION						
Year	Incarcerated		Conditional Release		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	% change
1990/91	11,964	59.2	8,248	40.8	20,212	---
1991/92	12,719	59.9	8,532	40.1	21,251	5.1
1992/93	12,877	59.5	8,749	40.5	21,626	1.8
1993/94	13,560	60.3	8,919	39.7	22,479	3.9
1994/95	14,262	62.8	8,465	37.2	22,727	1.1
1995/96	14,183	62.9	8,367	37.1	22,550	-0.8
1996/97	14,137	63.4	8,163	36.6	22,300	-1.1
1997/98	13,399	61.0	8,583	39.0	21,982	-1.4
1998/99	13,081	59.2	9,016	40.8	22,097	0.5
1999/00	12,800	58.4	9,135	41.6	21,935	-0.7
2000/01	12,794	58.9	8,911	41.1	21,705	-1.0
2001/02	12,662	59.6	8,589	40.4	21,251	-2.1
2002/03	12,654	60.2	8,371	39.8	21,025	-1.1
2003/04	12,413	59.8	8,339	40.2	20,752	-1.3
2004/05	12,623	60.6	8,218	39.4	20,841	0.4
2005/06	12,671	60.2	8,365	39.8	21,036	0.9
2006/07	13,171	60.9	8,449	39.1	21,620	2.8
2007/08	13,582	61.7	8,434	38.3	22,016	1.8
2008/09	13,289	60.4	8,716	39.6	22,005	0.0
2009/10	13,531	60.8	8,709	39.2	22,240	1.1
2010/11	14,219	62.2	8,644	37.8	22,863	2.8
2011/12	14,419	62.3	8,737	37.7	23,156	1.3
2012/13	14,744	63.4	8,500	36.6	23,244	0.4
2013/14	14,826	63.3	8,585	36.7	23,411	0.7

Note: Excluded as of April 13, 2014, were: escapees (119), those on bail (137), and UAL (415).

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), and those temporarily absent from the institution on some form of temporary release (Temporary Absence or Work Release).

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

Table 2

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by REGION										
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10	2,239	10.1	5,317	23.9	6,198	27.9	5,374	24.2	3,112	14.0
2010/11	2,228	9.7	5,430	23.8	6,455	28.2	5,597	24.5	3,153	13.8
2011/12	2,183	9.4	5,535	23.9	6,490	28.0	5,789	25.0	3,159	13.6
2012/13	2,290	9.9	5,608	24.1	6,250	26.9	5,904	25.4	3,192	13.7
2013/14	2,365	10.1	5,872	25.1	5,926	25.3	5,734	24.5	3,514	15.0

Note: Excluded as of April 13, 2014, were: escapees (2 Atlantic, 22 Quebec, 48 Ontario, 16 Prairies and 31 Pacific), those on bail (2 Atlantic, 6 Quebec, 86 Ontario, 22 Prairies and 21 Pacific) and UAL (23 Atlantic, 90 Quebec, 117 Ontario, 124 Prairies, and 61 Pacific).

Table 3

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2009/10	1,331	9.8	3,102	22.9	3,863	28.5	3,465	25.6	1,770	13.1	13,531
2010/11	1,337	9.4	3,187	22.4	4,098	28.8	3,711	26.1	1,886	13.3	14,219
2011/12	1,310	9.1	3,285	22.8	4,139	28.7	3,850	26.7	1,835	12.7	14,419
2012/13	1,494	10.1	3,411	23.1	3,985	27.0	3,925	26.6	1,929	13.1	14,744
2013/14	1,552	10.5	3,615	24.4	3,694	24.9	3,779	25.5	2,186	14.7	14,826

Table 4

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2009/10	2,793	20.6	380	2.8	1,144	8.5	8,563	63.3	651	4.8	13,531
2010/11	3,057	21.5	415	2.9	1,297	9.1	8,679	61.0	771	5.4	14,219
2011/12	3,171	22.0	480	3.3	1,340	9.3	8,530	59.2	898	6.2	14,419
2012/13	3,388	23.0	612	4.2	1,446	9.8	8,613	58.4	685	4.6	14,744
2013/14	3,385	22.8	608	4.1	1,449	9.8	8,559	57.7	825	5.6	14,826

Table 5

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by GENDER					
Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2009/10	13,028	96.3	503	3.7	13,531
2010/11	13,650	96.0	569	4.0	14,219
2011/12	13,816	95.8	603	4.2	14,419
2012/13	14,165	96.1	579	3.9	14,744
2013/14	14,212	95.9	614	4.1	14,826

Table 6

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION									
Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Long-term Supervision		Total*
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1991/92	1,780	20.9	4,512	52.9	2,240	26.3			8,532
1992/93	1,785	20.4	4,878	55.8	2,086	23.8			8,749
1993/94	1,431	16.0	5,472	61.4	2,016	22.6			8,919
1994/95	1,263	14.9	5,063	59.8	2,139	25.3			8,465
1995/96	1,101	13.2	4,804	57.4	2,462	29.4			8,367
1996/97	959	11.7	4,588	56.2	2,616	32.0			8,163
1997/98	1,374	16.0	4,504	52.5	2,705	31.5			8,583
1998/99	1,562	17.3	4,755	52.7	2,699	29.9			9,016
1999/00	1,471	16.1	4,918	53.8	2,746	30.1			9,135
2000/01	1,319	14.8	4,807	53.9	2,779	31.2	6	0.1	8,911
2001/02	1,234	14.4	4,502	52.4	2,833	33.0	20	0.2	8,589
2002/03	1,201	14.3	4,258	50.9	2,878	34.4	34	0.4	8,371
2003/04	1,215	14.6	4,162	49.9	2,901	34.8	61	0.7	8,339
2004/05	1,160	14.1	4,043	49.2	2,922	35.6	93	1.1	8,218
2005/06	1,281	15.3	4,038	48.3	2,926	35.0	120	1.4	8,365
2006/07	1,245	14.7	3,997	47.3	3,038	36.0	169	2.0	8,449
2007/08	1,240	14.7	3,969	47.1	3,016	35.8	209	2.5	8,434
2008/09	1,145	13.1	4,007	46.0	3,311	38.0	253	2.9	8,716
2009/10	1,230	14.1	4,002	46.0	3,207	36.8	270	3.1	8,709
2010/11	1,128	13.0	4,040	46.7	3,177	36.8	299	3.5	8,644
2011/12	1,272	14.6	3,664	41.9	3,466	39.7	334	3.8	8,737
2012/13	1,243	14.6	3,390	39.9	3,499	41.2	366	4.3	8,500
2013/14	1,220	14.2	3,457	40.3	3,519	41.0	388	4.5	8,585*

Note: As of April 13, 2014, excluded UAL from supervision in 2013/14 were 66 DP (5.4% of total DPs), 112 FP (3.2% of total FPs), 235 SR (6.7% of total SRs) and 2 LTS (0.5% of total LTSs).

* The total may include cases of extradition and deportation. Year 2013/14 includes one offender from the Pacific region who was deported after having been authorized a UTA.

Table 7

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by REGION							
Year	Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2009/10	Day Parole	136	287	292	284	231	1,230
	Full Parole	434	1,061	1,070	815	622	4,002
	Statutory Release	324	789	892	755	447	3,207
	Long-Term Supervision	14	78	81	55	42	270
	Total	908	2,215	2,335	1,909	1,342	8,709
2010/11	Day Parole	116	296	266	243	207	1,128
	Full Parole	461	1,081	1,090	806	602	4,040
	Statutory Release	299	772	920	779	407	3,177
	Long-Term Supervision	15	93	81	58	52	299
	Total	891	2,242	2,357	1,886	1,268	8,644
2011/12	Day Parole	115	339	260	323	235	1,272
	Full Parole	385	1,057	964	701	557	3,664
	Statutory Release	356	748	1,031	858	473	3,466
	Long-Term Supervision	17	105	96	57	59	334
	Total	873	2,250¹	2,351	1,939	1,324	8,737
2012/13	Day Parole	128	324	257	277	257	1,243
	Full Parole	333	963	861	713	520	3,390
	Statutory Release	316	787	1,041	933	422	3,499
	Long-Term Supervision	18	123	105	56	64	366
	Total	796²	2,197	2,265³	1,979	1,263	8,500
2013/14	Day Parole	108	337	278	272	225	1,220
	Full Parole	351	975	831	704	596	3,457
	Statutory Release	336	810	1,008	923	442	3,519
	Long-Term Supervision	18	135	115	56	64	388
	Total	813	2,257	2,232	1,955	1,328⁴	8,585

Note: Excluded as of April 13, 2014, were: 415 UAL (23 Atlantic, 90 Quebec, 117 Ontario, 124 Prairies and 61 Pacific).

¹ Includes one offender in the Quebec region who was extradited.

² Includes one offender in the Atlantic region who was extradited.

³ Includes one offender in the Ontario region who was deported.

⁴ Includes one offender in the Pacific region who was deported.

Table 8

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2009/10	1,196	13.7	391	4.5	602	6.9	6,019	69.1	501	5.8	8,709
2010/11	1,179	13.6	400	4.6	628	7.3	5,967	69.0	470	5.4	8,644
2011/12	1,294	14.8	393	4.5	658	7.5	5,903	67.6	489	5.6	8,737
2012/13	1,376	16.2	424	5.0	669	7.9	5,689	66.9	342	4.0	8,500
2013/14	1,451	16.9	470	5.5	674	7.9	5,644	65.7	346	4.0	8,585

Table 9

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by GENDER					
Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2009/10	8,145	93.5	564	6.3	8,709
2010/11	8,114	93.9	530	6.1	8,644
2011/12	8,201	93.9	536	6.1	8,737
2012/13	7,973	93.8	527	6.2	8,500
2013/14	8,085	94.2	500	5.8	8,585

Table 10

Source: PBC and CSC

PROVINCIAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by REGION							
Year	Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2009/10	Day Parole	16	-	-	16	36	68
	Full Parole	46	2	1	30	45	124
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	62	2	1	46	81	192
2010/11	Day Parole	10	-	-	18	34	62
	Full Parole	36	-	-	20	37	93
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	46	-	-	38	71	155
2011/12	Day Parole	24	-	-	10	30	64
	Full Parole	27	-	1	23	22	73
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	51	-	1	33	52	137
2012/13	Day Parole	15	-	-	9	39	63
	Full Parole	26	-	-	12	33	71
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	41	-	-	21	72	134
2013/14	Day Parole	19	-	-	13	44	76
	Full Parole	29	-	-	18	24	71
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	48	-	-	31	68	147

Note: Excluded as of April 13, 2014, were: 10 UAL (2 Atlantic, 2 Prairies and 6 Pacific).

The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were transfers from the other three regions upon parole release or on an exchange of service.

Table 11

Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by REGION (%)						
Region	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Atlantic	2009/10	14	11	37	21	17
	2010/11	15	11	35	19	19
	2011/12	15	11	35	19	20
	2012/13	15	11	38	19	18
	2013/14	16	10	37	19	18
Quebec	2009/10	21	13	35	17	14
	2010/11	21	13	33	16	16
	2011/12	21	13	33	17	16
	2012/13	21	13	34	16	16
	2013/14	20	14	35	18	14
Ontario	2009/10	22	13	34	17	14
	2010/11	21	13	33	16	17
	2011/12	21	13	33	16	17
	2012/13	21	13	33	17	15
	2013/14	21	13	33	18	14
Prairies	2009/10	14	14	40	19	13
	2010/11	13	13	39	18	16
	2011/12	13	14	38	18	16
	2012/13	14	14	39	18	15
	2013/14	14	14	39	19	15
Pacific	2009/10	28	12	36	11	13
	2010/11	28	12	34	10	17
	2011/12	29	12	33	10	16
	2012/13	30	12	34	10	14
	2013/14	30	13	34	10	13

Table 12

Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the FEDERAL INCARCERATED and CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION in 2013/14 by REGION (%)						
Region		Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Atlantic	Incarcerated	17	11	40	15	18
	Conditional Release	13	10	31	27	19
Quebec	Incarcerated	18	14	39	15	14
	Conditional Release	23	14	28	21	13
Ontario	Incarcerated	22	14	34	16	14
	Conditional Release	21	12	32	21	14
Prairies	Incarcerated	14	14	42	16	15
	Conditional Release	15	14	31	25	15
Pacific	Incarcerated	31	13	37	7	12
	Conditional Release	29	11	29	16	15

Table 13

Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION (%)						
Type	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Day Parole	2009/10	22	6	28	30	13
	2010/11	20	5	26	29	20
	2011/12	20	7	26	29	18
	2012/13	21	7	26	29	17
	2013/14	21	8	27	28	16
Full Parole	2009/10	37	4	14	35	10
	2010/11	37	4	12	32	15
	2011/12	41	4	13	29	13
	2012/13	44	5	14	26	11
	2013/14	44	5	15	26	11
Statutory Release	2009/10	-	15	53	13	19
	2010/11	-	15	51	13	21
	2011/12	-	15	49	14	22
	2012/13	-	14	48	17	21
	2013/14	-	16	47	18	19

Table 14

Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)						
Race	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Aboriginal	2009/10	19	16	46	7	12
	2010/11	18	15	45	7	15
	2011/12	18	15	44	8	15
	2012/13	18	15	45	8	14
	2013/14	18	15	45	9	13
Asian	2009/10	14	5	25	48	8
	2010/11	14	5	22	46	13
	2011/12	14	5	24	43	14
	2012/13	16	5	25	41	14
	2013/14	16	4	26	40	13
Black	2009/10	16	9	41	25	10
	2010/11	15	9	39	24	12
	2011/12	16	8	40	24	13
	2012/13	16	8	40	24	12
	2013/14	16	8	40	23	12
White	2009/10	21	13	34	16	16
	2010/11	21	13	32	15	18
	2011/12	22	13	32	15	18
	2012/13	22	14	32	15	16
	2013/14	22	14	32	16	15
Other	2009/10	16	11	31	31	12
	2010/11	15	11	31	27	17
	2011/12	13	13	31	26	16
	2012/13	14	11	31	27	18
	2013/14	13	11	35	26	16

Table 15

Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by GENDER (%)						
Gender	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Male	2009/10	20	13	36	16	14
	2010/11	20	13	35	15	17
	2011/12	20	13	35	16	17
	2012/13	20	14	35	16	15
	2013/14	20	14	35	16	14
Female	2009/10	17	3	35	30	16
	2010/11	17	3	35	27	19
	2011/12	17	3	34	27	19
	2012/13	18	3	35	26	18
	2013/14	18	3	35	27	17

[Return to the Section Offender Population](#)

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS

Table 16

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS					
Admission Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Warrant of Committal	5,217 62.4%	5,421 65.0%	5,105 64.4%	5,109 62.1%	5,143 63.5%
Revocations					
For breach of condition					
• Day Parole	296	276	259	282	282
• Full Parole	216	222	201	141	108
• Stat. Release	1,529	1,364	1,425	1,682	1,579
With outstanding charge					
• Day Parole	13	12	8	6	16
• Full Parole	30	28	22	27	31
• Stat. Release	220	204	188	206	254
With offence					
• Day Parole	84	78	61	58	41
• Full Parole	103	88	85	47	36
• Stat. Release	552	515	435	522	485
Sub-Total – Revocations	3,043 36.4%	2,787 33.4%	2,684 33.9%	2,971 36.1%	2,832 34.9%
Other*	102 1.2%	133 1.6%	133 1.7%	142 1.7%	130 1.6%
Total Admissions	8,362	8,341	7,922	8,222	8,105
Total Offenders	8,146	8,152	7,768	8,027	7,923

Note: The number of admissions may be greater than the number of offenders admitted to federal institutions, as an offender could be admitted to an institution more than once during the same year.

* Other includes transfers in from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.

Table 17

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by REGION										
Region	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.
Atlantic	634	366	575	388	578	306	623	321	541	302
Quebec	1,125	606	1,174	539	1,082	515	1,163	518	1,348	540
Ontario	1,444	621	1,497	573	1,423	583	1,374	629	1,344	582
Prairies	1,511	1,046	1,677	909	1,575	944	1,495	1,162	1,492	1,108
Pacific	503	404	498	378	447	336	454	341	418	300
Canada	5,217	3,043	5,421	2,787	5,105	2,684	5,109	2,971	5,143	2,832

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

Table 18

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2009/10 and 2013/14)										
Admission Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	3,928	40.5	1,065	72.3	2,056	61.3	10,934	44.5	1,277	68.5
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	1,656	17.1	112	7.6	401	11.9	4,443	18.1	123	6.6
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	403	4.2	25	1.7	95	2.8	695	2.8	47	2.5
Revocation with Offence	977	10.1	35	2.4	123	3.7	1,984	8.1	71	3.8
Revocation for Breach of Conditions	2,642	27.2	173	11.7	623	18.6	6,129	25.0	295	15.8
Other	100	1.0	64	4.3	58	1.7	366	1.5	52	2.8
Total	9,706		1,474		3,356		24,551		1,865	

* **DEFINITION:** Repeat warrant of committal is when an offender, after completing a first federal sentence, subsequently receives another federal sentence.

Table 19

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2009/10 and 2013/14)				
Admission Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	17,867	46.3	1,393	58.8
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	6,537	16.9	198	8.4
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	1,239	3.2	26	1.1
Revocation with Offence	3,047	7.9	143	6.0
Revocation for Breach of Conditions	9,303	24.1	559	23.6
Other	589	1.5	51	2.2
Total	38,582		2,370	

* **DEFINITION:** Repeat warrant of committal is when an offender, after completing a first federal sentence, subsequently receives another federal sentence.

Table 20

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by OFFENCE TYPE										
Offence Type	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Murder	224	2.7	216	2.6	220	2.8	220	2.7	224	2.8
Schedule I sex	824	9.9	818	9.8	819	10.3	816	9.9	829	10.2
Schedule I non-sex	3,526	42.2	3,555	42.6	3,376	42.6	3,607	43.9	3,463	42.7
Schedule II	1,728	20.7	1,634	19.6	1,632	20.6	1,689	20.5	1,765	21.8
Non-scheduled	2,060	24.6	2,118	25.4	1,875	23.7	1,890	23.0	1,824	22.5
Total Admissions	8,362		8,341		7,922		8,222		8,105	

Table 21

Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTIONS of ADMISSIONS by OFFENCE TYPE for WARRANT OF COMMITMENT and REVOCATION ADMISSIONS (%)										
Offence Type	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.
Murder	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.4
Schedule I sex	12.8	5.1	12.7	4.4	13.6	4.6	12.4	5.9	12.4	6.6
Schedule I non-sex	37.7	50.1	38.1	51.8	38.5	51.2	39.2	52.6	38.9	49.9
Schedule II	23.3	16.1	21.7	14.8	23.3	15.1	23.7	14.7	25.3	15.1
Non-scheduled	23.4	26.4	24.9	26.2	21.9	26.1	21.9	24.3	20.4	26.0
Total Admissions	5,217	3,043	5,421	2,787	5,105	2,684	5,109	2,971	5,143	2,832

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

Table 22

Source: PBC

AGE at ADMISSION on INITIAL WARRANTS of COMMITMENT										
Age Group	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	2	0.1	3	0.1	-	-	1	0.0	6	0.2
18-29	1,857	48.3	1,928	48.3	1,829	48.2	1,819	48.4	1,777	45.9
30-39	921	24.0	992	24.8	965	25.4	928	24.7	943	24.4
40-49	608	15.8	624	15.6	566	14.9	568	15.1	606	15.7
50-59	298	7.8	304	7.6	295	7.8	274	7.3	331	8.6
60-69	115	3.0	110	2.8	105	2.8	132	3.5	150	3.9
70-79	35	0.9	30	0.8	33	0.9	36	1.0	46	1.2
Over 80	5	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.1	9	0.2
Total Admissions	3,841		3,994		3,795		3,762		3,868	

Table 23

Source: PBC

AVERAGE AGE at ADMISSION on INITIAL WARRANTS of COMMITMENT by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2009/10 and 2013/14)										
Age Group	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	7	0.2	-	-	2	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.2
18-29	2,365	60.2	476	44.7	1,327	64.5	4,366	39.9	676	52.9
30-39	888	22.6	295	27.7	444	21.6	2,819	25.8	303	23.7
40-49	473	12.0	174	16.3	200	9.7	1,949	17.8	176	13.8
50-59	147	3.7	104	9.8	63	3.1	1,108	10.1	80	6.3
60-69	37	0.9	15	1.4	17	0.8	512	4.7	31	2.4
70-79	11	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.1	159	1.5	6	0.5
Over 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0.2	3	0.2
Total Admissions	3,928		1,065		2,056		10,934		1,277	

[Return to the Section Federal Admissions](#)

FEDERAL RELEASES

Table 24

Source: PBC and CSC

Table 24

Source: FDS and CCS

FEDERAL RELEASES and GRADUATIONS										
Release/Graduation Type	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
DP from Institutions	2,136	19.9	2,056	20.0	1,848	18.6	1,854	17.4	1,911	17.6
DP Continued	846	7.9	881	8.6	887	8.9	1,220	11.5	1,198	11.0
All Day Parole	2,982	27.7	2,937	28.5	2,735	27.5	3,074	28.9	3,109	28.6
FP from Institutions	176	1.6	150	1.5	129	1.3	119	1.1	164	1.5
DP to FP	1,211	11.3	1,279	12.4	863	8.7	895	8.4	933	8.6
All Full Parole	1,387	12.9	1,429	13.9	992	10.0	1,014	9.5	1,097	10.1
SR from Institutions	5,552	51.6	5,094	49.5	5,327	53.6	5,552	52.2	5,635	51.9
DP to SR	480	4.5	470	4.6	535	5.4	636	6.0	651	6.0
All Statutory Release	6,032	56.1	5,564	54.1	5,862	59.0	6,188	58.2	6,286	57.9
WED to LTSO	33	0.3	39	0.4	39	0.4	47	0.4	38	0.4
Graduations to LTSO	15	0.1	16	0.2	22	0.2	17	0.2	25	0.2
All LTSO	48	0.4	55	0.5	61	0.6	64	0.6	63	0.6
WED from Institutions	210	2.0	208	2.0	199	2.0	196	1.8	199	1.8
Other*	98	0.9	98	1.0	91	0.9	98	0.9	101	0.9
Releases from Institutions	8,205	76.3	7,645	74.3	7,633	76.8	7,866	74.0	8,048	74.1
Graduations	2,552	23.7	2,646	25.7	2,307	23.2	2,768	26.0	2,807	25.9
Offenders Released from Institutions	7,504		7,065		6,982		7,170		7,329	
Offenders Graduated from One Supervision Period to Another or to LTSO	2,075		2,133		1,833		2,037		2,058	

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

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

Table 25

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by REGION					
Region	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Atlantic	979	957	912	858	914
Quebec	1,755	1,741	1,600	1,627	1,749
Ontario	1,979	1,850	1,858	1,899	1,884
Prairies	2,447	2,243	2,315	2,538	2,564
Pacific	1,045	854	948	944	937
Canada	8,205	7,645	7,633	7,866	8,048

Table 26

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2009/10 and 2013/14)										
Release Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	1,408	15.5	581	47.8	627	21.5	6,780	28.0	409	27.6
Full Parole	63	0.7	77	6.3	139	4.8	377	1.6	82	5.5
Statutory Release	7,157	78.7	548	45.1	2,058	70.6	16,458	68.0	939	63.3
Warrant Expiry	414	4.6	8	0.7	74	2.5	466	1.9	50	3.4
WED (to LTSO)	54	0.6	2	0.2	18	0.6	118	0.5	4	0.3
Total	9,096		1,216		2,916		24,199		1,484	

Note: Excluded releases from 2009/10 to 2013/14 were 5 transfers to foreign countries, 248 deceased, and 233 'other' for a total of 486.

Table 27

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2009/10 and 2013/14)				
Release Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	8,861	24.2	944	42.3
Full Parole	657	1.8	81	3.6
Statutory Release	25,980	70.8	1,180	52.9
Warrant Expiry	998	2.7	24	1.1
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	193	0.5	3	0.1
Total	36,679		2,232	

Note: Excluded releases from 2009/10 to 2013/14 were 5 transfers to foreign countries, 248 deceased, and 233 'other' for a total of 486.

Table 28

Source: PBC and CSC

GRADUATIONS from FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS by REGION					
Graduation Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Day Parole Continued					
Atlantic	46	51	42	57	65
Quebec	240	212	230	352	351
Ontario	184	212	205	259	260
Prairies	149	170	184	277	251
Pacific	227	236	226	275	271
Canada	846	881	887	1,220	1,198
Day Parole to Full Parole					
Atlantic	206	222	144	153	168
Quebec	324	355	271	246	260
Ontario	251	271	162	141	142
Prairies	314	334	209	266	223
Pacific	116	97	77	89	140
Canada	1,211	1,279	863	895	933
Day Parole to Statutory Release					
Atlantic	49	51	67	66	78
Quebec	112	102	119	169	155
Ontario	114	110	126	146	167
Prairies	119	135	133	169	156
Pacific	86	72	90	86	95
Canada	480	470	535	636	651
Graduations to LTSO					
Atlantic	1	-	-	-	2
Quebec	4	7	12	7	8
Ontario	2	3	4	2	8
Prairies	4	4	4	3	3
Pacific	4	2	2	5	4
Canada	15	16	22	17	25
All Graduations					
Atlantic	302	324	253	276	313
Quebec	680	676	632	774	774
Ontario	551	596	497	548	577
Prairies	586	643	530	715	633
Pacific	433	407	395	455	510
Canada	2,552	2,646	2,307	2,768	2,807

Table 29

Source: PBC and CSC

GRADUATIONS from FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2009/10 and 2013/14)										
Graduation Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole Continued	938	47.4	208	28.3	248	32.4	3,499	38.4	139	28.3
Day Parole to Full Parole	496	25.1	420	57.2	324	42.4	3,685	40.4	256	52.1
Day Parole to Statutory Release	517	26.1	106	14.4	191	25.0	1,864	20.5	94	19.1
Graduations to LTSO	27	1.4	-	-	2	0.3	64	0.7	2	0.4
Total	1,978		734		765		9,112		491	

Table 30

Source: PBC and CSC

GRADUATIONS from FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS by GENDER (between 2009/10 and 2013/14)				
Graduation Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Day Parole Continued	4,662	39.1	370	32.0
Day Parole to Full Parole	4,667	39.1	514	44.5
Day Parole to Statutory Release	2,502	21.0	270	23.4
Graduations to LTSO	93	0.8	2	0.2
Total	11,924		1,156	

Table 31

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES and GRADUATIONS by OFFENCE TYPE											
Release/ Graduation Type	Year	Murder		Schedule I- sex		Schedule I-non- sex		Schedule II		Non- scheduled	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Releases from Institutions on Day Parole	2009/10	132	20	138	14	643	15	756	33	467	19
	2010/11	89	14	105	12	552	13	813	34	497	22
	2011/12	130	22	160	16	595	14	580	29	383	17
	2012/13	119	19	161	15	559	13	632	28	383	17
	2013/14	108	17	170	15	556	13	691	27	386	16
Day Parole Continued	2009/10	428	64	70	7	247	6	56	2	45	2
	2010/11	420	68	61	7	288	7	66	3	46	2
	2011/12	370	62	54	6	284	7	106	5	73	3
	2012/13	425	66	96	9	309	7	251	11	139	6
	2013/14	417	65	85	7	298	7	259	10	139	6
Releases from Institutions on Full Parole	2009/10	11	2	27	3	33	1	65	3	40	2
	2010/11	6	1	21	2	14	0	69	3	40	2
	2011/12	8	1	20	2	21	1	58	3	22	1
	2012/13	7	1	21	2	14	0	48	2	29	1
	2013/14	10	2	19	2	28	1	59	2	48	2
Graduations from Day Parole to Full Parole	2009/10	80	12	42	4	203	5	586	26	300	12
	2010/11	81	13	43	5	184	4	674	28	297	13
	2011/12	68	11	40	4	184	4	396	20	175	8
	2012/13	72	11	76	7	212	5	369	16	166	7
	2013/14	77	12	46	4	199	5	438	17	173	7
Releases from Institutions on Statutory Release	2009/10	3*	0	477	49	2,890	65	750	33	1,432	59
	2010/11	3*	0	475	53	2,675	65	686	29	1,255	55
	2011/12	4*	1	500	51	2,662	64	773	38	1,388	63
	2012/13	-	-	532	49	2,836	65	817	36	1,367	60
	2013/14	6*	1	610	54	2,748	65	870	35	1,401	59
Graduations from Day Parole to Statutory Release	2009/10	-	-	78	8	265	6	63	3	74	3
	2010/11	-	-	62	7	266	6	67	3	75	3
	2011/12	-	-	76	8	246	6	93	5	120	5
	2012/13	-	-	73	7	247	6	169	7	147	6
	2013/14	1*	0	94	8	222	5	193	8	141	6
Releases from Institutions at WED	2009/10	1*	0	77	8	110	2	3	0	19	1
	2010/11	-	-	79	9	111	3	2	0	16	1
	2011/12	1*	0	63	6	116	3	2	0	17	1
	2012/13	-	-	67	6	109	3	1	0	19	1
	2013/14	-	-	65	6	111	3	6	0	17	1
Releases from Institutions to LTSO	2009/10	1*	0	27	3	5	0	-	-	-	-
	2010/11	-	-	24	3	14	0	-	-	1	0
	2011/12	-	-	31	3	8	0	-	-	-	-
	2012/13	-	-	24	2	22	1	-	-	1	0
	2013/14	-	-	24	2	13	0	-	-	1	0
Graduations to LTSO	2009/10	-	-	12	1	3	0	-	-	-	-
	2010/11	-	-	10	1	6	0	-	-	-	-
	2011/12	-	-	14	1	6	0	-	-	2	0
	2012/13	-	-	13	1	3	0	-	-	1	0
	2013/14	-	-	14	1	11	0	-	-	-	-

* Includes federal offenders serving determinate sentences for offences of first and second degree murder convicted under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, as well as those serving determinate sentences for second degree murder that were transfers from the United States.

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

Table 32

Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTIONS of FEDERAL RELEASES and GRADUATIONS from FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS by OFFENCE TYPE					
Release/Graduation Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Releases from Institutions on Day Parole					
Murder	6	4	7	6	6
Schedule I-sex	6	5	9	9	9
Schedule I-non-sex	30	27	32	30	29
Schedule II	35	40	31	34	36
Non-Scheduled	22	24	21	21	20
Day Parole Continued					
Murder	51	48	42	35	35
Schedule I-sex	8	7	6	8	7
Schedule I-non-sex	29	33	32	25	25
Schedule II	7	7	12	21	22
Non-Scheduled	5	5	8	11	12
Releases from Institutions on Full Parole*					
Murder	6	4	6	6	6
Schedule I-sex	15	14	16	18	12
Schedule I-non-sex	19	9	16	12	17
Schedule II	37	46	45	40	36
Non-Scheduled	23	27	17	24	29
Graduations from Day Parole to Full Parole					
Murder	7	6	8	8	8
Schedule I-sex	3	3	5	8	5
Schedule I-non-sex	17	14	21	24	21
Schedule II	48	53	46	41	47
Non-Scheduled	25	23	20	19	19
Releases from Institutions on Statutory Release					
Murder**	0	0	0	-	0
Schedule I-sex	9	9	9	10	11
Schedule I-non-sex	52	53	50	51	49
Schedule II	14	13	15	15	15
Non-Scheduled	26	25	26	25	25
Graduations from Day Parole to Statutory Release					
Murder	-	-	-	-	0
Schedule I-sex	16	13	14	11	14
Schedule I-non-sex	55	57	46	39	34
Schedule II	13	14	17	27	30
Non-Scheduled	15	16	22	23	22

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

* Caution should be exercised when comparing proportions as the numbers are low.

** Includes federal offenders serving determinate sentences for offences of first and second degree murder convicted under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, as well as those serving determinate sentences for second degree murder that were transfers from the United States.

Table 33

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10	212	34	226	20	227	17	443	26	183	26	1,291	23
2010/11	175	30	197	18	214	17	329	21	130	23	1,045	21
2011/12	166	28	184	18	181	13	328	20	132	21	991	19
2012/13	141	26	162	15	157	11	342	18	119	19	921	17
2013/14	134	23	181	16	145	11	336	17	87	15	883	16

Table 34

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10	412	66	914	80	1,133	83	1,268	74	534	74	4,261	77
2010/11	402	70	919	82	1,048	83	1,248	79	432	77	4,049	79
2011/12	430	72	840	82	1,219	87	1,340	80	507	79	4,336	81
2012/13	407	74	913	85	1,260	89	1,537	82	514	81	4,631	83
2013/14	459	77	941	84	1,222	89	1,617	83	513	86	4,752	84

Note: These are cases that the Board either denied/not directed parole and those for whom no parole decision was ever taken.

Table 35

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10	157	25	397	35	394	29	546	32	209	29	1,703	31
2010/11	143	25	375	34	383	30	562	36	159	28	1,622	32
2011/12	164	28	391	38	476	34	606	36	188	29	1,825	34
2012/13	133	24	402	37	396	28	643	34	179	28	1,753	32
2013/14	150	25	377	34	352	26	626	32	148	25	1,653	29

Table 36

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10	255	41	517	45	739	54	722	42	325	45	2,558	46
2010/11	259	45	544	49	665	53	686	44	273	49	2,427	48
2011/12	266	45	449	44	743	53	734	44	319	50	2,511	47
2012/13	274	50	511	48	864	61	894	48	335	53	2,878	52
2013/14	309	52	564	50	870	64	991	51	365	61	3,099	55

Note: These are cases where the offender either waived all parole reviews or withdrew all parole applications.

Table 37

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	5	3	1
2010/11	-	-	2	3	-	-	3	4	1	3	6	2
2011/12	3	11	1	2	-	-	3	4	3	11	10	4
2012/13	-	-	2	3	1	2	6	7	1	4	10	4
2013/14	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	2	7	5	2

Table 38

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10	11	100	64	100	56	100	90	98	19	95	240	99
2010/11	21	100	59	97	65	100	68	96	28	97	241	98
2011/12	24	89	46	98	57	100	77	96	24	89	228	96
2012/13	17	100	61	97	50	98	82	93	23	96	233	96
2013/14	19	100	57	98	52	100	79	98	25	93	232	98

Note: These are cases that the Board either denied/not directed parole and those for whom no parole decision was ever taken.

Table 39

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10	3	27	18	28	4	7	9	10	7	35	41	17
2010/11	1	5	13	21	9	14	6	8	7	24	36	15
2011/12	3	11	8	17	7	12	7	9	7	26	32	13
2012/13	6	35	12	19	3	6	15	17	4	17	40	16
2013/14	2	11	9	16	8	15	16	20	3	11	38	16

Table 40

Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10	8	73	46	72	52	93	81	88	12	60	199	82
2010/11	20	95	46	75	56	86	62	87	21	72	205	83
2011/12	21	78	38	81	50	88	70	88	17	63	196	82
2012/13	11	65	49	78	47	92	67	76	19	79	193	79
2013/14	17	83	48	83	44	85	63	78	22	81	194	82

Note: These are cases where the offender either waived all parole reviews or withdrew all parole applications.

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REVIEWS

Table 41

Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Atlantic	1,777	1,940	1,510	1,787	1,923
Quebec	4,079	4,123	3,953	4,892	5,463
Ontario	3,873	3,968	3,619	4,285	4,226
Prairies	4,631	4,365	4,034	5,282	5,147
Pacific	2,631	2,463	2,488	2,704	2,913
Canada	16,991	16,859	15,604	18,950	19,672
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,552	1,688	1,263	1,586	1,695
Quebec	4,079	4,122	3,953	4,892	5,463
Ontario	3,872	3,966	3,609	4,283	4,224
Prairies	4,306	4,198	3,846	5,125	4,976
Pacific	2,237	2,037	2,087	2,330	2,473
Canada	16,046	16,011	14,758	18,216	18,831
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	225	252	247	201	228
Quebec	-	1	-	-	-
Ontario	1	2	10	2	2
Prairies	325	167	188	157	171
Pacific	394	426	401	374	440
Canada	945	848	846	734	841

Note: 2012/13 and 2013/14 include reviews where the final decision was to accept or reject postponement of the scheduled review.

Table 42

Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of PRE-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Atlantic	1,501	1,632	1,253	1,513	1,666
Quebec	2,936	2,902	2,619	3,803	4,387
Ontario	3,123	3,229	2,880	3,439	3,387
Prairies	3,976	3,782	3,476	4,664	4,548
Pacific	2,178	1,983	2,045	2,188	2,402
Canada	13,714	13,528	12,273	15,607	16,390
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,299	1,412	1,030	1,340	1,455
Quebec	2,936	2,901	2,619	3,803	4,387
Ontario	3,122	3,227	2,871	3,437	3,385
Prairies	3,680	3,629	3,297	4,518	4,383
Pacific	1,829	1,601	1,679	1,842	1,993
Canada	12,866	12,770	11,496	14,940	15,603
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	202	220	223	173	211
Quebec	-	1	-	-	-
Ontario	1	2	9	2	2
Prairies	296	153	179	146	165
Pacific	349	382	366	346	409
Canada	848	758	777	667	787

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

Note: 2012/13 and 2013/14 include reviews where the final decision was to accept or reject postponement of the scheduled review.

Table 43

Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of POST-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Atlantic	510	546	454	478	436
Quebec	1,543	1,626	1,644	1,383	1,387
Ontario	1,137	1,053	1,112	1,202	1,152
Prairies	1,307	1,113	1,167	1,416	1,358
Pacific	744	690	670	724	643
Canada	5,241	5,028	5,047	5,203	4,976
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	484	513	428	449	414
Quebec	1,543	1,626	1,644	1,383	1,387
Ontario	1,137	1,053	1,111	1,202	1,152
Prairies	1,277	1,097	1,156	1,405	1,352
Pacific	699	645	635	695	612
Canada	5,140	4,934	4,974	5,134	4,917
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	26	33	26	29	22
Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario	-	-	1	-	-
Prairies	30	16	11	11	6
Pacific	45	45	35	29	31
Canada	101	94	73	69	59

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

Note: 2012/13 and 2013/14 include reviews where the final decision was to accept or reject postponement of the scheduled review.

Table 44

Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of DETENTION REVIEWS					
Region	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Atlantic	63	55	46	59	57
Quebec	133	120	128	166	182
Ontario	160	169	141	174	158
Prairies	205	220	193	213	202
Pacific	62	72	63	90	94
Canada	623	636	571	702	693

Note: Includes interim, initial and annual reviews.

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

Note: 2012/13 and 2013/14 include reviews where the final decision was to accept or reject postponement of the scheduled review.

Table 45

Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of PANEL REVIEWS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Atlantic	18	14	16	26	19
Quebec	23	39	22	35	34
Ontario	35	33	32	33	19
Prairies	259	261	273	230	214
Pacific	93	144	128	145	89
Canada	428	491	471	469	375
PRE-RELEASE					
Atlantic	8	12	9	24	15
Quebec	17	34	19	31	31
Ontario	26	19	26	22	15
Prairies	212	218	235	196	198
Pacific	76	114	97	106	73
Canada	339	397	386	379	332
POST-RELEASE					
Atlantic	6	1	6	2	-
Quebec	3	7	2	5	3
Ontario	9	8	8	7	-
Prairies	54	37	33	38	1
Pacific	28	39	35	32	4
Canada	100	92	84	84	8
DETENTION					
Atlantic	5	2	2	2	4
Quebec	4	3	2	2	2
Ontario	5	8	4	7	4
Prairies	17	28	25	17	15
Pacific	3	9	9	16	13
Canada	34	50	42	44	38

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

Note: 2012/13 and 2013/14 include reviews where the final decision was to accept or reject postponement of the scheduled review.

Table 46

Source: PBC

NUMBER of REVIEWS DELAYED by REGION									
Region	Year	Waived		Postponed		Withdrawn		Rescheduled	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Atlantic	2009/10	430	2	209	14	118	98	4	-
	2010/11	401	1	189	15	106	81	11	-
	2011/12	458	1	212	8	104	84	14	-
	2012/13	535	1	254	10	99	87	28	-
	2013/14	578	-	259	18	161	106	21	-
Quebec	2009/10	564	-	1,011	-	109	-	44	-
	2010/11	531	-	992	-	81	-	39	-
	2011/12	583	-	1,039	-	129	-	52	-
	2012/13	576	-	1,636	-	129	-	48	-
	2013/14	636	-	1,323	-	142	-	50	-
Ontario	2009/10	1,052	2	739	1	228	-	76	-
	2010/11	1,103	1	622	1	230	1	104	-
	2011/12	1,402	3	735	1	310	-	114	-
	2012/13	1,400	2	717	8	346	-	156	-
	2013/14	1,273	7	555	1	290	-	125	1
Prairies	2009/10	829	3	542	64	126	187	29	-
	2010/11	935	3	570	19	150	182	43	1
	2011/12	1,025	3	679	32	192	160	27	2
	2012/13	1,070	5	951	23	243	115	19	-
	2013/14	1,088	1	691	24	195	123	37	1
Pacific	2009/10	419	-	363	10	85	241	171	5
	2010/11	399	1	364	2	111	229	255	46
	2011/12	491	1	365	9	103	228	204	22
	2012/13	548	1	322	3	130	194	125	5
	2013/14	616	-	302	4	98	221	28	1
Canada	2009/10	3,294	7	2,864	89	666	526	324	5
	2010/11	3,369	6	2,737	37	678	493	452	47
	2011/12	3,959	8	3,030	50	838	472	411	24
	2012/13	4,129	9	3,880	44	947	396	376	5
	2013/14	4,191	8	3,130	47	886	450	261	3

Note: Postponement cases in 2012/13 and 2013/14 include reviews where the postponement accepted/rejected decision was recorded as the final decision and cases where the postponement decision was entered as a decision status.

[Return to the Section Reviews](#)

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: DECISION TRENDS

TEMPORARY ABSENCE

Table 47

Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES (%)												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2009/10	86	78	89	89	86	71	90	79	81	55	87	80
2010/11	89	82	92	90	76	47	83	84	93	56	87	77
2011/12	86	73	87	89	76	59	67	64	86	58	79	67
2012/13	62	80	79	88	91	60	54	68	79	49	76	69
2013/14	91	59	81	90	78	58	56	90	100	51	77	82
5-Year Average	83	73	87	89	81	59	71	78	86	54	81	75

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

Table 48

Source: PBC-CRIMS

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Source: BC Crime

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by OFFENCE TYPE (%)										
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2009/10	87	81	-	79	-	77	-	-	100	67
2010/11	86	78	-	78	100	71	-	-	100	100
2011/12	79	69	100	64	-	59	-	-	0	-
2012/13	76	71	-	71	-	58	-	-	-	100
2013/14	78	83	-	67	0	84	-	-	-	50
5-Year Average	81	77	-	71	-	71	-	-	-	80

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

Table 49

Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2009/10	82	81	80	100	93	87	89	79	100	67
2010/11	82	77	100	0	100	90	85	77	100	67
2011/12	82	66	0	38	100	100	76	69	100	50
2012/13	74	58	75	86	100	71	75	73	100	43
2013/14	79	90	67	88	67	63	78	78	100	63
5-Year Average	80	76	78	78	93	79	81	75	100	57

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

Table 50

Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by GENDER (%)				
Year	Male		Female	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2009/10	87	80	86	56
2010/11	86	76	89	90
2011/12	78	68	83	45
2012/13	75	69	80	64
2013/14	76	79	81	93
5-Year Average	81	75	84	79

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

Table 51

Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by SENTENCE TYPE (%)						
Year	Lifer		Other Indeterminate		Determinate	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2009/10	87	80	-	81	-	76
2010/11	87	77	-	84	-	71
2011/12	79	68	100	80	-	57
2012/13	76	70	-	88	-	59
2013/14	77	83	-	82	-	79
5-Year Average	81	76	-	83	-	69

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 have preventive detention orders or are on Lieutenant Governor Warrants.

[Return to the Section Temporary Absence](#)

DAY PAROLE

Table 52

Source: PBC-CRIMS

DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2009/10	506	136	1,071	-	1,035	-	1,248	136	748	208	4,608	480
2010/11	530	151	1,098	1*	1,128	-	1,304	98	712	246	4,772	496
2011/12	403	152	1,063	-	876	1**	1,201	105	704	271	4,247	529
2012/13	453	115	1,228	-	914	-	1,307	89	716	244	4,618	448
2013/14	462	146	1,242	-	917	-	1,134	103	688	306	4,443	555
5-Year Average	471	140	1,140	-	974	-	1,239	106	714	255	4,538	502

* This was the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

** This case was a provincial/federal transfer.

Table 53

Source: PBC-CRIMS

DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS by REGULAR and APR REVIEW												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2009/10												
Regular	294	136	792	-	606	-	792	135	633	208	3,117	479
APR	212	-	279	-	429	-	456	1***	115	-	1,491	1
All	506	136	1,071	-	1,035	-	1,248	136	748	208	4,608	480
2010/11												
Regular	276	147	790	1*	677	-	858	98	580	246	3,181	492
APR	254	4***	308	-	451	-	446	-	132	-	1,591	4
All	530	151	1,098	1	1,128	-	1,304	98	712	246	4,772	496
2011/12												
Regular	403	152	1,063	-	876	1**	1,201	105	704	271	4,247	529
All	403	152	1,063	-	876	1	1,201	105	704	271	4,247	529
2012/13												
Regular	453	115	1,228	-	914	-	1,307	89	695	244	4,597	448
APR [†]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	-
All	453	115	1,228	-	914	-	1,307	89	716	244	4,618	448
2013/14												
Regular	462	146	1,241	-	917	-	1,134	103	642	306	4,396	555
APR [†]	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	47	-
All	462	146	1,242	-	917	-	1,134	103	688	306	4,443	555

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct day parole, except APR not-directed.* This was the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

** The provincial case in the Ontario region was a provincial/federal transfer.

*** Provincial APR cases are cases where the Board made a federal parole release decision for an offender, whose sentence was later reduced on appeal to a provincial sentence.

[†] These are the APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision.[†] These are the APR cases following the British Columbia and Quebec Superior Court decisions.

Table 54

Source: PBC-CRIMS

DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2009/10	4	-	12	-	17	-	149	6	52	1	234	7
2010/11	9	-	26	-	14	-	173	1	84	-	306	1
2011/12	8	-	16	-	20	-	183	-	63	1	290	1
2012/13	19	-	27	-	15	-	161	-	81	-	303	-
2013/14	13	-	30	-	12	-	175	-	55	-	285	-
5-Year Average	11	-	22	-	16	-	168	1	67	-	284	2

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

Table 55

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)						
Region	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	31	31	34	35	36	33
Quebec	33	30	38	38	38	35
Ontario	31	30	39	42	42	36
Prairies	33	32	38	37	37	35
Pacific	37	34	40	40	37	38
Canada	33	32	38	38	38	35

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 56

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
Offence Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	46	45	45	44	45	45
Schedule I-non-sex	42	41	41	42	42	42
Schedule II	25	25	33	34	34	30
Non-scheduled	29	29	38	39	37	34

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 57

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)						
Race	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	39	37	42	42	43	41
Asian	29	25	33	34	36	31
Black	31	31	40	40	40	36
White	32	31	37	38	37	35
Other	28	28	36	37	35	32

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 58

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
Gender	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	33	32	38	38	38	36
Female	29	29	35	39	35	33

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 59

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10												
Regular	225	77	532	67	423	70	494	62	436	69	2,110	68
APR	164	77	220	79	252	59	246	54	65	57	947	64
All	389	77	752	70	675	65	740	59	501	67	3,057	66
2010/11												
Regular	212	77	465	59	411	61	503	59	399	69	1,990	63
APR	173	68	244	79	242	54	226	51	85	64	970	61
All	385	73	709	65	653	58	729	56	484	68	2,960	62
2011/12												
Regular	301	75	688	65	539	62	719	60	493	70	2,740	65
All	301	75	688	65	539	62	719	60	493	70	2,740	65
2012/13												
Regular	347	77	807	66	612	67	833	64	511	74	3,110	68
APR [†]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	67	14	67
All	347	77	807	66	612	67	833	64	525	73	3,124	68
2013/14												
Regular	345	75	859	69	646	70	737	65	485	76	3,072	70
APR [†]	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	38	83	39	83
All	345	75	860	69	646	70	737	65	523	76	3,111	70

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

[†] These are the APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision.

[†] These are the APR cases following the British Columbia and Quebec Superior Court decisions.

Table 60

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10	3	75	5	42	12	71	79	53	37	71	136	58
2010/11	7	78	9	35	5	36	82	47	42	50	145	47
2011/12	7	88	4	25	13	65	92	50	41	65	157	54
2012/13	14	74	10	37	7	47	93	58	50	62	174	57
2013/14	7	54	14	47	6	50	101	58	37	67	165	58
5-Year Average	8	72	8	38	9	55	89	53	41	62	155	55

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

Table 61

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10	47	35	-	-	-	-	73	54	106	51	226	47
2010/11	61	40	1*	100	-	-	33	34	117	48	212	43
2011/12	61	40	-	-	1**	100	45	43	108	40	215	41
2012/13	53	46	-	-	-	-	33	37	128	52	214	48
2013/14	69	47	-	-	-	-	49	48	176	58	294	53
5-Year Average	58	42	-	-	-	-	47	44	127	50	232	46

* This was the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

** The provincial case in the Ontario region was a provincial/federal transfer.

Table 62

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)										
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2009/10	82	-	51	43	67	44	70	64	59	42
2010/11	79	-	42	25	61	34	66	56	57	45
2011/12	80	-	44	29	60	37	73	52	63	41
2012/13	80	-	45	41	63	44	77	51	66	51
2013/14	83	-	48	57	65	59	80	59	67	43
5-Year Average	81	-	46	38	63	44	75	57	64	44

Note: Federal grant rates include only pre-release decisions to grant/continue or deny regular day parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions were excluded.

Table 63

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2009/10	67	42	64	29	59	40	69	47	59	57
2010/11	57	34	55	38	55	44	66	45	61	42
2011/12	58	35	71	43	56	14	67	43	62	34
2012/13	63	48	74	60	57	20	70	50	65	36
2013/14	65	49	79	52	66	23	71	57	62	43
5-Year Average	62	42	72	47	59	30	69	49	62	44

Note: Federal grant rates include only pre-release decisions to grant/continue or deny regular day parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions were excluded.

Table 64

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER (%)				
Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2009/10	67	44	79	71
2010/11	62	41	77	53
2011/12	63	38	79	71
2012/13	67	46	80	62
2013/14	69	51	82	71
5-Year Average	66	44	80	66

Note: Federal grant rates include only pre-release decisions to grant/continue or deny regular day parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions were excluded.

Table 65

Source: PBC-CRIMS

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Source: FDS Online

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE						
	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10						
Regular	1,508	67	585	82	17	11
APR	947	64	-	-	-	-
All	2,455	66	585	82	17	11
2010/11						
Regular	1,432	62	544	80	14	7
APR	970	61	-	-	-	-
All	2,402	62	544	80	14	7
2011/12						
Regular	2,197	65	529	80	14	7
All	2,197	65	529	80	14	7
2012/13						
Regular	2,525	69	571	80	14	6
APR [!]	14	67	-	-	-	-
All	2,539	69	571	80	14	6
2013/14						
Regular	2,518	71	538	83	16	8
APR [†]	39	83	-	-	-	-
All	2,557	71	538	83	16	8

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 have preventive detention orders or are on Lieutenant Governor Warrants.

[!] These are the APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision.

[†] These are the APR cases following the British Columbia and Quebec Supreme Court decisions.

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FULL PAROLE

Table 66

Source: PBC-CRIMS

FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2009/10	410	183	992	-	776	1**	1,002	123	492	173	3,672	480
2010/11	418	189	1,063	1*	825	-	1,081	110	420	156	3,807	456
2011/12	261	189	1,051	-	501	5**	946	107	405	138	3,164	439
2012/13	326	127	1,115	-	572	-	1,097	90	389	130	3,499	347
2013/14	321	143	1,175	-	578	-	922	77	438	147	3,434	367
5-Year Average	347	166	1,079	-	650	1	1,010	101	429	149	3,515	418

* This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

** The provincial cases in the Ontario region were federal sentences, which were reduced to provincial sentences by court order or were provincial/federal transfers.

Table 67

Source: PBC-CRIMS

FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS by REGULAR and APR REVIEW												
Year	Atlantic Fed. Prov.		Quebec Fed. Prov.		Ontario Fed. Prov.		Prairies Fed. Prov.		Pacific Fed. Prov.		Canada Fed. Prov.	
2009/10												
Regular	245	183	763	-	488	-	761	123	400	173	2,657	479
APR	164	-	227	-	288	1***	239	-	92	-	1,010	1
Other [†]	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-
All	410	183	992	-	776	1	1,002	123	492	173	3,672	480
2010/11												
Regular	248	186	801	1*	518	-	848	110	331	156	2,746	453
APR	170	3***	262	-	307	-	232	-	88	-	1,059	3
Other [†]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
All	418	189	1,063	1	825	-	1,081	110	420	156	3,807	456
2011/12												
Regular	261	189	1,051	-	500	5**	945	107	405	138	3,162	439
Other [†]	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
All	261	189	1,051	-	501	5	946	107	405	138	3,164	439
2012/13												
Regular	326	127	1,114	-	572	-	1,096	90	364	130	3,472	347
APR [†]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	25	-	26	-
Other [†]	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
All	326	127	1,115	-	572	-	1,097	90	389	130	3,499	347
2013/14												
Regular	321	143	1,143	-	577	-	920	77	327	147	3,288	367
APR ^{††}	-	-	30	-	-	-	1	-	111	-	142	-
Other [†]	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
All	321	143	1,175	-	578	-	922	77	438	147	3,434	367

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not direct full parole, except APRI not-directed.[†] Other includes parole for deportation, parole by exception, parole for voluntary departure and parole by exception for deportation.^{††} These are the APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision.^{†††} These are the APR cases following the British Columbia and Quebec Supreme Court decisions.* This was the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

** The provincial cases in the Ontario region are federal sentences, which were reduced to provincial sentences by court order or were provincial/federal transfers.

*** Provincial APR cases are cases where the Board made a federal parole release decision for an offender, whose sentence was later reduced on appeal to a provincial sentence.

Table 68

Source: PBC-CRIMS

FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following a HEARING with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2009/10	4	-	15	-	8	-	107	5	36	-	170	5
2010/11	5	-	20	-	13	-	127	1	62	-	227	1
2011/12	3	-	13	-	5	-	155	-	49	-	225	-
2012/13	10	-	21	-	5	-	114	-	59	-	209	-
2013/14	6	-	23	-	3	-	121	1	33	-	186	1
5-Year Average	6	-	18	-	7	-	125	1	48	-	203	1

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

Table 69

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)						
Region	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	39	38	39	45	44	40
Quebec	40	39	44	48	49	44
Ontario	35	36	38	47	47	39
Prairies	39	39	44	46	46	42
Pacific	37	37	40	46	44	40
Canada	38	38	42	47	46	42

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 70

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
Offence Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	49	47	50	50	48	49
Schedule I-non-sex	46	48	48	49	47	48
Schedule II	35	35	39	45	46	39
Non-scheduled	36	36	39	47	47	40

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 71

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)						
Race	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	41	41	44	49	49	45
Asian	36	36	38	44	46	40
Black	36	36	41	44	45	40
White	38	38	42	47	46	42
Other	36	36	40	44	44	39

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 72

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
Gender	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	38	38	42	47	47	42
Female	36	37	40	45	44	40

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 73

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE										
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10										
Regular	91	37	156	20	55	11	135	18	54	14
APR	164	100	227	100	282	98	239	100	92	100
Other*	0	0	1	50	-	-	1	50	-	-
All	255	62	384	39	337	43	375	37	146	30
2010/11										
Regular	82	33	142	18	56	11	135	16	40	12
APR	170	100	262	100	294	96	232	100	88	100
Other*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	0	0
All	252	60	404	38	350	42	368	34	128	30
2011/12										
Regular	102	39	227	22	144	29	179	19	67	17
Other*	-	-	-	-	1	100	1	100	-	-
All	102	39	227	22	145	29	180	19	67	17
2012/13										
Regular	166	51	262	24	196	34	294	27	85	23
APR [†]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	25	100
Other*	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
All	166	51	263	24	196	34	295	27	110	28
2013/14										
Regular	178	55	277	24	193	33	244	27	93	28
APR [†]	-	-	27	90	-	-	1	100	98	88
Other*	-	-	1	50	1	100	1	100	-	-
All	178	55	305	26	194	34	246	27	191	44

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

* Other includes parole for deportation, parole by exception, parole for voluntary departure and parole by exception for deportation.

† These are the APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision.

‡ These are the APR cases following the British Columbia and Quebec Superior Court decisions, including an APR case in the Prairie region, which was a transfer from the Pacific region.

Table 74

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR										
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10	2	50	2	13	1	13	24	22	5	14
2010/11	2	40	3	15	2	15	13	10	8	13
2011/12	0	0	0	0	1	20	16	10	4	8
2012/13	0	0	2	10	1	20	13	11	6	10
2013/14	2	33	1	4	0	0	19	16	6	18
5-Year Average	1	21	2	9	1	15	17	14	6	12

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

Table 75

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10	70	38	-	-	1**	100	45	37	62	36	178	37
2010/11	65	34	0*	0	-	-	20	18	56	36	141	31
2011/12	52	28	-	-	2**	40	34	32	46	33	134	31
2012/13	44	35	-	-	-	-	16	18	43	33	103	30
2013/14	47	33	-	-	-	-	23	30	41	28	111	30
5-Year Average	56	33	-	-	1	50	28	27	50	33	133	32

* This was the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

** The provincial cases in Ontario are federal sentences, which were reduced to provincial sentences by court order or were provincial/federal transfers.

Table 76

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)										
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2009/10	30	-	17	24	21	26	18	57	9	35
2010/11	31	-	14	16	17	21	16	52	9	29
2011/12	24	-	14	28	19	25	33	51	20	25
2012/13	29	-	20	25	23	26	39	38	27	29
2013/14	33	-	15	21	24	28	41	46	29	24
5-Year Average	30	-	16	23	21	25	33	49	19	29

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant or deny regular full parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions were excluded.

Table 77

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2009/10	11	23	23	22	12	27	21	44	14	32
2010/11	13	24	16	75	9	8	18	33	18	25
2011/12	14	23	27	55	26	43	24	30	25	28
2012/13	17	17	42	41	26	21	30	36	35	6
2013/14	23	21	37	19	36	14	30	33	30	29
5-Year Average	16	22	32	38	22	21	25	35	26	26

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant or deny regular full parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions were excluded.

Table 78

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER (%)				
Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2009/10	18	37	26	38
2010/11	16	30	19	38
2011/12	22	29	38	43
2012/13	28	29	39	40
2013/14	29	27	45	53
5-Year Average	23	31	36	43

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant or deny regular full parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions were excluded.

Table 79

Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE							
		Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10							
	Regular	396	18	94	31	1	1
	APR	1,004	99	-	-	-	-
	Other*	2	40	-	-	-	-
	All	1,402	44	94	31	1	1
2010/11							
	Regular	361	16	93	31	1	1
	APR	1,046	99	-	-	-	-
	Other*	1	50	-	-	-	-
	All	1,408	42	93	31	1	1
2011/12							
	Regular	643	24	73	24	3	2
	Other*	2	100	-	-	-	-
	All	645	24	73	24	3	2
2012/13							
	Regular	917	31	85	30	1	0
	APR ⁱ	26	100	-	-	-	-
	Other*	1	100	-	-	-	-
	All	944	31	85	30	1	0
2013/14							
	Regular	892	32	92	33	1	1
	APR [†]	126	89	-	-	-	-
	Other*	3	75	-	-	-	-
	All	1,021	35	92	33	1	1

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

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

* Other includes parole for deportation, parole by exception, parole for voluntary departure and parole by exception for deportation.

[†] These were the APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision.

[†] These were the APR cases following the British Columbia and Quebec Supreme Court decisions.

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS ON FULL PAROLE**Table 80**

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGULAR and APR					
	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
Regular					
2009/10	20	1	24	7	5
2010/11	9	1	28	11	5
2011/12	9	1	27	8	6
2012/13	24	-	29	3	9
2013/14	13	-	24	3	7
APR					
2009/10	165	-	19	23	24
2010/11	173	2	36	27	19
2011/12	9	1	37	24	15
2012/13	2	1	10	3	2
2013/14	12	-	2	-	-
All Full Parole*					
2009/10	185	1	43	30	29
2010/11	182	3	64	38	24
2011/12	19	2	64	32	21
2012/13	26	1	39	6	11
2013/14	25	-	26	3	7

* The total for 'All Full Parole' includes parole by exception decisions. In 2011/12, one full parole by exception decision included the imposition of a residency condition.

Table 81

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGION					
	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
2009/10					
Atlantic	23	1	6	1	2
Quebec	110	-	31	29	4
Ontario	33	-	3	-	18
Prairies	2	-	2	-	1
Pacific	17	-	1	-	4
Canada	185	1	43	30	29
2010/11					
Atlantic	15	-	8	1	1
Quebec	114	2	45	37	7
Ontario	29	-	5	-	12
Prairies	2	-	-	-	-
Pacific	22	1	6	-	4
Canada	182	3	64	38	24
2011/12					
Atlantic	1	-	6	-	1
Quebec	12	1	46	32	3
Ontario	4	1	2	-	9
Prairies	1	-	3	-	1
Pacific	1	-	7	-	7
Canada	19	2	64	32	21
2012/13					
Atlantic	3	-	3	-	1
Quebec	10	-	27	6	2
Ontario	4	1	3	-	3
Prairies	4	-	1	-	1
Pacific	5	-	5	-	4
Canada	26	1	39	6	11
2013/14					
Atlantic	-	-	1	-	-
Quebec	9	-	22	3	1
Ontario	4	-	-	-	1
Prairies	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	12	-	3	-	5
Canada	25	-	26	3	7

Table 82

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RECOMMENDED by CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2009/10	72	75	47	25	50	68
2010/11	91	57	44	50	36	56
2011/12	13	57	17	75	50	50
2012/13	67	59	0	60	90	58
2013/14	100	68	25	-	47	59
5-Year Average	72	64	39	53	49	59

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 83

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2009/10	75	85	100	25	90	84
2010/11	75	93	88	25	91	87
2011/12	100	87	100	100	67	86
2012/13	57	79	-	100	100	81
2013/14	50	91	100	-	88	88
5-Year Average	73	88	94	57	89	85

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.

[Return to the Section Full Parole](#)

STATUTORY RELEASE**Table 84**

Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE				
Year	Incarcerated Population	Year of SR Releases	# of Releases on SR	% of Incarcerated Pop. Released on SR
April 1, 2009	10,215	2009/10	5,552	54
April 1, 2010	10,364	2010/11	5,094	49
April 1, 2011	10,942	2011/12	5,327	49
April 1, 2012	11,061	2012/13	5,552	50
April 1, 2013	11,308	2013/14	5,635	50

Table 85

Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION (%)					
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
2009/10	57	48	51	61	58
2010/11	53	47	45	54	49
2011/12	55	42	47	53	51
2012/13	52	42	47	58	54
2013/14	49	42	47	60	49

Table 86

Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)				
Year	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
2009/10	31	54	50	77
2010/11	30	51	43	66
2011/12	30	50	47	60
2012/13	32	54	45	59
2013/14	37	51	45	62

Note: Due to recent updates to the data collection methods as part of the C-10 legislation, the proportions calculated for offence types may differ from previous reports.

Table 87

Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)					
Year	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
2009/10	66	32	41	55	33
2010/11	58	31	38	50	33
2011/12	58	37	43	49	29
2012/13	62	27	42	51	27
2013/14	62	29	42	50	33

Table 88

Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by GENDER (%)		
Year	Male	Female
2009/10	54	56
2010/11	49	55
2011/12	49	50
2012/13	50	50
2013/14	50	52

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS ON STATUTORY RELEASE

Table 89

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE							
Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE			Total*
	Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2009/10	1,591	33	2	15	-	86	1,637
2010/11	1,711	28	-	23	-	87	1,762
2011/12	2,033	12	2	31	-	109	2,074
2012/13	2,277	11	2	22	1	108	2,309
2013/14	2,028	23	6	17	1	99	2,063

* Total = (Pre-release imposed + detention to SR residency - cancelled) + (Post-release imposed + prolonged).

Table 90

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION						
	Imposed	PRE-RELEASE Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	POST-RELEASE Prolonged	Removed
2009/10						
Atlantic	154	6	-	-	-	11
Quebec	478	1	1	4	-	32
Ontario	383	8	-	5	-	19
Prairies	279	10	-	1	-	9
Pacific	297	8	1	5	-	15
Canada	1,591	33	2	15	-	86
2010/11						
Atlantic	174	1	-	-	-	8
Quebec	423	8	-	10	-	27
Ontario	518	9	-	6	-	35
Prairies	333	4	-	2	-	7
Pacific	263	6	-	5	-	10
Canada	1,711	28	-	23	-	87
2011/12						
Atlantic	175	4	-	-	-	6
Quebec	419	1	1	5	-	38
Ontario	797	-	1	15	-	46
Prairies	319	5	-	3	-	7
Pacific	323	2	-	8	-	12
Canada	2,033	12	2	31	-	109
2012/13						
Atlantic	178	-	-	-	-	8
Quebec	493	4	1	6	-	13
Ontario	851	2	1	7	-	55
Prairies	446	1	-	1	-	7
Pacific	309	4	-	8	1	25
Canada	2,277	11	2	22	1	108
2013/14						
Atlantic	199	3	1	-	-	4
Quebec	433	5	-	6	1	23
Ontario	661	2	1	8	-	42
Prairies	434	3	1	1	-	9
Pacific	301	10	3	2	-	21
Canada	2,028	23	6	17	1	99

Table 91

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE RECOMMENDED by CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2009/10	98	83	68	87	82	81
2010/11	97	80	60	90	82	78
2011/12	93	82	53	90	71	71
2012/13	95	81	67	89	78	78
2013/14	86	82	76	86	79	81
5-Year Average	93	82	64	88	78	78

Note: This percentage is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC which were imposed by the Board by the total number of residency conditions imposed by the Board.

Table 92

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2009/10	97	98	98	98	98	98
2010/11	96	98	98	99	99	98
2011/12	79	93	82	95	89	88
2012/13	89	98	90	95	98	94
2013/14	96	99	97	99	98	98
5-Year Average	91	97	92	97	97	95

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.

[Return to the Section Statutory Release](#)

DETENTION**Table 93**

Source: PBC

NUMBER of DETAINED OFFENDERS by REGION (as of April 13, 2014)						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently Detained	23	83	73	92	49	320
Detention Ordered Not Past SR Date	2	10	12	21	11	56
Detained Total	25	93	85	113	60	376

Table 94

Source: PBC-CRIMS

REFERRALS for DETENTION by REGION						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2004/05	31	53	76	58	29	247
2005/06	24	55	77	65	40	261
2006/07	22	73	64	55	36	250
2007/08	27	69	67	70	32	265
2008/09	22	57	60	103	25	267
2009/10	25	54	79	97	23	278
2010/11	20	44	71	88	30	253
2011/12	16	51	53	73	21	214
2012/13	16	57	59	79	25	236
2013/14	16	51	48	70	23	208
10-Year Total	219	564	654	758	284	2,479

Table 95

Source: PBC and CSC

DETENTION REFERRAL RATE			
Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release**	Detention Referral Rate* (%)
2004/05	247	5,476	4.5
2005/06	261	5,578	4.7
2006/07	250	5,564	4.5
2007/08	265	5,819	4.6
2008/09	267	6,104	4.4
2009/10	278	5,912	4.7
2010/11	253	5,460	4.6
2011/12	214	5,672	3.8
2012/13	236	5,897	4.0
2013/14	208	5,955	3.5

* The detention referral rate is the proportion of detention referrals to the number of offenders entitled to statutory release (i.e. reaching statutory release date) during a given period.

** Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release = number of offenders released on statutory release + number of offenders detained.

Table 96

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 3.6

Source: FRC Online

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS							
Year	Detained		Statutory Release		One Chance SR		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2004/05	225	91	15	6	7	3	247
2005/06	233	89	11	4	17	7	261
2006/07	222	89	20	8	8	3	250
2007/08	247	93	11	4	7	3	265
2008/09	256	96	10	4	1	0	267
2009/10	261	94	10	4	7	3	278
2010/11	239	94	3	1	11	4	253
2011/12	207	97	3	1	4	2	214
2012/13	232	98	2	1	2	1	236
2013/14	200	96	3	1	5	2	208
10-Year Average	-	94	-	4	-	3	-

Table 97

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by OFFENCE TYPE (%)				
	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Detained				
2009/10	92	96	67	92
2010/11	93	95	100	100
2011/12	100	97	67	87
2012/13	99	98	100	100
2013/14	96	97	100	93
Statutory Release				
2009/10	5	3	-	8
2010/11	-	2	-	-
2011/12	-	3	-	-
2012/13	1	1	-	-
2013/14	1	2	-	-
One Chance Statutory Release				
2009/10	3	2	33	-
2010/11	7	3	-	-
2011/12	-	1	33	13
2012/13	-	1	-	-
2013/14	3	2	-	7

Table 98

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)					
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
Detained					
2009/10	98	100	91	92	91
2010/11	97	100	96	91	100
2011/12	97	100	100	96	100
2012/13	96	100	100	100	100
2013/14	95	100	100	96	100
Statutory Release					
2009/10	1	-	9	5	-
2010/11	1	-	4	1	-
2011/12	1	-	-	2	-
2012/13	2	-	-	-	-
2013/14	2	-	-	1	-
One Chance Statutory Release					
2009/10	1	-	-	3	9
2010/11	3	-	-	8	-
2011/12	2	-	-	2	-
2012/13	2	-	-	-	-
2013/14	2	-	-	3	-

Table 99

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by GENDER (%)		
	Male	Female
Detained		
2009/10	94	100
2010/11	94	100
2011/12	97	100
2012/13	98	-
2013/14	96	100
Statutory Release		
2009/10	4	-
2010/11	1	-
2011/12	1	-
2012/13	1	-
2013/14	2	-
One Chance Statutory Release		
2009/10	3	-
2010/11	4	-
2011/12	2	-
2012/13	1	-
2013/14	3	-

Table 100

Source: PBC-CRIMS

INITIAL DETENTION RATES by REGION (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2004/05	94	96	89	88	90	91
2005/06	88	96	84	92	85	89
2006/07	73	97	86	98	72	89
2007/08	100	94	87	100	84	93
2008/09	95	100	92	97	92	96
2009/10	96	98	89	96	91	94
2010/11	100	98	92	98	83	94
2011/12	94	98	100	96	90	97
2012/13	94	98	100	100	92	98
2013/14	94	94	100	99	87	96
10-Year Average	93	97	91	97	86	94

Table 101

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME of ANNUAL and SUBSEQUENT DETENTION REVIEWS						
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	5-Year
Total Subsequent Reviews	326	349	335	320	318	1,530
Detention Confirmed	290	327	317	303	293	1,648
Percentage Detention Confirmed	89%	94%	95%	95%	92%	93%

[Return to the Section Detention](#)

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION

Table 102

Source: PBC and CSC

Table 102

Source: FDS and CSC

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2001/02	3	-	5	-	3	1	6	-	3	-	20	1
2002/03	3	-	11	-	7	1	9	-	4	-	34	1
2003/04	6	-	21	-	13	-	12	-	9	-	61	-
2004/05	10	-	29	-	26	-	16	-	12	-	93	-
2005/06	11	-	33	-	35	-	25	-	16	-	120	-
2006/07	12	-	41	-	51	-	34	-	31	-	169	-
2007/08	13	-	60	-	64	-	33	2	39	-	209	2
2008/09	14	-	74	-	77	-	45	2	43	-	253	2
2009/10	14	-	78	-	81	-	55	-	42	-	270	-
2010/11	15	-	93	-	81	-	58	-	52	-	299	-
2011/12	17	-	105	-	96	-	57	-	59	-	334	-
2012/13	18	-	123	-	105	-	56	-	64	-	366	-
2013/14	18	-	135	-	115	-	56	-	64	-	388	-

Note: Excluded as of April 13, 2014, were 2 LTSOs who were UAL (Quebec 1, Ontario 1).

Table 103

Source: PBC and CSC

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009/10	61	23	4	1	11	4	184	68	10	4
2010/11	70	23	5	2	9	3	202	68	13	4
2011/12	76	23	3	1	16	5	230	69	9	3
2012/13	85	23	3	1	20	6	255	70	3	1
2013/14	94	24	4	1	22	6	261	67	7	2

Note: Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

Table 104

Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION (%)					
Offence Type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Sch.I – Sex	73	70	72	72	72
Sch.I – Non-Sex	22	25	23	26	26
Total Schedule I	96	95	95	98	98
Schedule II	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Scheduled	4	5	5	2	2

Note: Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

Table 105

Source: PBC-CRIMS

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION DECISIONS								
Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE				Total
	Change Condition	Other*	Sub-Total	Change Condition	Suspension	Other*	Sub-Total	
2009/10	54	1	55	302	34	57	393	448
2010/11	69	3	72	318	44	68	430	502
2011/12	72	1	73	371	47	84	502	575
2012/13	66	3	69	404	44	107	555	624
2013/14	78	1	79	417	38	119	574	653

Note: Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

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

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS ON LONG-TERM SUPERVISION**Table 106**

Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on LONG-TERM SUPERVISION						
Year	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE			Total*
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2009/10	41	-	56	168	5	265
2010/11	56	-	52	188	5	296
2011/12	57	1	77	208	6	341
2012/13	57	-	84	232	4	373
2013/14	57	1	59	260	14	375

Note: Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

* Total = (Pre-release imposed - cancelled) + (Post-release imposed + prolonged).

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

APPEALS

Table 107

Source: PBC – Appeal Division

APPLICATIONS for APPEAL April 1, 2013 – March 31, 2014										
Application Status	Atlantic		Quebec	Ontario	Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Fed.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Received	53	8	155	208	141	6	79	19	636	33
Rejected	13	1	28	45	25	1	18	1	129	3
Pending*	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Accepted for processing	40	7	126	163	116	5	61	18	506	30
Cancelled	5	-	4	6	5	-	4	-	24	-
Withdrawn	-	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	7	2
To be processed	35	7	120	155	109	4	56	17	475	28

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

* Applications pending refer to those applications where an extension of time has been granted to submit grounds for the appeal.

Table 108

Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE and JURISDICTION										
Decision Type	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
ETA										
• Pre-release	3	-	12	-	13	-	4	-	7	-
UTA										
• Pre-release	18	-	12	-	26	-	16	-	17	-
• Post-release	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	3	-
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	187	29	176	23	165	31	194	28	133	18
• Post-release	24	1	26	4	38	-	29	-	37	1
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	141	27	136	19	121	21	139	16	103	8
• Post-release	22	1	17	-	27	2	25	-	28	-
Stat Release										
• Pre-release	120	-	53	-	77	-	88	-	69	-
• Post-release	44	-	30	-	50	-	42	-	52	-
Detention	60	-	27	-	53	-	39	-	32	-
Total	620	58	491	46	572	54	577	44	481	27

Table 109

Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPEAL DECISIONS by OFFENCE TYPE and JURISDICTION										
Offence Type	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Murder										
• Pre-release	73	-	57	-	95	-	70	-	50	-
• Post-release	15	-	10	-	15	-	14	-	18	-
Schedule I-sex										
• Pre-release	43	7	54	6	51	4	77	2	38	4
• Post-release	7	-	10	-	3	-	3	-	8	-
• Detention	24	-	8	-	22	-	6	-	12	-
Schedule I-non-sex										
• Pre-release	157	28	109	13	123	27	133	17	118	10
• Post-release	39	-	26	-	52	1	51	-	51	-
• Detention	31	-	19	-	29	-	31	-	16	-
Schedule II										
• Pre-release	94	5	73	14	67	4	79	6	53	5
• Post-release	12	1	14	3	21	-	16	-	22	-
• Detention	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Non-scheduled										
• Pre-release	102	16	96	9	66	17	82	19	71	7
• Post-release	18	1	15	1	26	1	13	-	20	1
• Detention	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
Total	620	58	491	46	572	54	577	44	481	27

Table 110

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for FEDERAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2012/13 and 2013/14)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	12/13	13/14	12/13	13/14	12/13	13/14	12/13	13/14	12/13	13/14
ETA										
• Pre-release	1	5	-	-	3	2	-	-	4	7
UTA										
• Pre-release	11	17	-	-	5	-	-	-	16	17
• Post-release	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	175	119	1	-	18	14	-	-	194	133
• Post-release	23	25	-	-	6	12	-	-	29	37
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	128	93	-	-	10	10	1	-	139	103
• Post-release	21	23	-	-	4	5	-	-	25	28
Stat. Release										
• Pre-release	74	57	-	-	13	12	1	-	88	69
• Post-release	40	39	-	-	2	13	-	-	42	52
Detention	34	29	-	-	5	3	-	-	39	32
Total Decisions	508	410	1	-	66	71	2	-	577	481
% of Total Appeal Decisions	88	85	0	-	11	15	0	-		

Table 111

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for PROVINCIAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2012/13 and 2013/14)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	12/13	13/14	12/13	13/14	12/13	13/14	12/13	13/14	12/13	13/14
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	23	15	-	-	5	3	-	-	28	18
• Post-release	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	13	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	16	8
• Post-release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Decisions	36	24	-	-	8	3	-	-	44	27
% of Total Decisions	82	89	-	-	18	11	-	-		

Table 112

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for APPEAL DECISIONS by REGION and JURISDICTION (2012/13 and 2013/14)										
Region	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	12/13	13/14	12/13	13/14	12/13	13/14	12/13	13/14	12/13	13/14
Federal										
Atlantic	34	27	-	-	4	3	-	-	38	30
Quebec	135	89	-	-	18	15	2	-	155	104
Ontario	149	126	-	-	23	25	-	-	172	151
Prairies	116	106	1	-	14	22	-	-	131	128
Pacific	74	62	-	-	7	6	-	-	81	68
Canada	508	410	1	-	66	71	2	-	577	481
Provincial										
Atlantic	14	9	-	-	4	1	-	-	18	10
Prairies	9	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	2
Pacific	13	13	-	-	3	2	-	-	16	15
Canada	36	24	-	-	8	3	-	-	44	27

Table 113

Source: PBC and PBC-CRIMS

FEDERAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2012/13 and 2013/14)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
ETA	55	45	4	7	7.3	15.6
UTA						
• Pre-release	575	614	16	14	2.8	2.3
• Post-release	23	16	1	2	4.3	12.5
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	4,622	4,455	194	129	4.2	2.9
• Post-release	511	497	29	37	5.7	7.4
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	3,492	3,457	139	99	4.0	2.9
• Post-release	449	370	25	28	5.6	7.6
Statutory Release						
• Pre-release	6,862	6,262	88	69	1.3	1.1
• Post-release	2,828	2,754	42	52	1.5	1.9
Detention	572	538	39	32	6.8	5.9
Total	19,989	19,008	577	469	2.9	2.5

Table 114

Source: PBC and PBC-CRIMS

PROVINCIAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2012/13 and 2013/14)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	451	559	28	18	6.2	3.2
• Post-release	35	41	-	1	-	2.4
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	353	371	16	8	4.5	2.2
• Post-release	24	12	-	-	-	-
Total	863*	983	44	27	5.1	2.7

[Return to the Section Appeals](#)

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: PERFORMANCE**TIME UNDER SUPERVISION****Table 115**

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS WITH DETERMINATE SENTENCES* in MONTHS (from 2009/10 to 2013/14)					
Release Type	Successful Completions	Revocations for Breach of Condition	Revocations with a Non- Violent Offence	Revocations with a Violent Offence	Average Length
Day Parole Regular	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.6
Day Parole APR	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.9
All Day Parole	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.6
Full Parole Regular	25.4	15.1	18.1	28.5	23.7
Full Parole APR	26.3	12.9	15.9	13.0	23.6
All Full Parole	25.4	15.1	18.1	28.5	23.7
Statutory Release	7.2	6.3	6.3	7.2	6.9

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2009, and March 31, 2014.

Note: The numbers of APR day parole and APR full parole supervision periods are too low to be of statistical value.**Table 116**

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* in MONTHS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (from 2009/10 to 2013/14)					
Supervision Type	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
Day parole	4.4	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.9
Full parole	19.1	27.4	25.6	23.1	27.4
Statutory Release	5.6	9.2	8.2	7.1	8.0

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2009, and March 31, 2014.

Table 117

Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* in MONTHS by GENDER (from 2009/10 to 2013/14)										
Supervision Type	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Cond.		Revocations for a Non-Violent Offence		Revocations for a Violent Offence		Average Length	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Day parole	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.5	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.5
Full parole	26.3	23.2	14.0	11.2	17.1	12.9	23.4	6.1	24.0	21.1
Stat. release	7.3	6.3	6.3	5.5	6.4	5.6	7.2	5.8	6.9	6.0

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2009, and March 31, 2014.

Table 118

Source: PBC-CRIMS

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (from 2009/10 to 2013/14) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	40.9	26.4	29.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	35.5
3 to less than 6 months	28.4	62.2	55.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	16.3
6 to less than 9 months	19.9	10.8	12.7	0.7	2.4	1.4	19.1
9 to less than 12 months	6.2	0.5	1.6	0.8	13.5	6.1	11.3
1 to 2 years	3.9	0.1	0.9	62.9	50.8	57.8	15.0
Over 2 years	0.7	0.0	0.1	34.7	31.7	33.5	2.9

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2009, and March 31, 2014.

Table 119

Source: PBC-CRIMS

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS for BREACH of CONDITION for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (from 2009/10 to 2013/14) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	40.5	15.4	19.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	15.4
3 to less than 6 months	40.5	71.4	66.2	19.6	16.2	18.3	45.8
6 to less than 9 months	14.3	12.4	12.7	18.3	18.0	18.2	23.0
9 to less than 12 months	3.3	0.9	1.3	15.4	16.2	15.7	8.3
1 to 2 years	1.0	-	0.2	36.1	33.9	35.3	6.4
Over 2 years	0.5	-	0.1	8.9	14.2	10.9	1.0

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2009, and March 31, 2014.

Table 120

Source: PBC-CRIMS

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with NON-VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (from 2009/10 to 2013/14) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	44.4	10.3	17.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	16.7
3 to less than 6 months	33.3	71.3	63.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	41.8
6 to less than 9 months	13.0	16.4	15.7	12.6	8.3	10.9	23.7
9 to less than 12 months	9.3	2.1	3.6	16.1	24.8	19.4	9.7
1 to 2 years	-	-	-	42.7	36.4	40.3	7.3
Over 2 years	-	-	-	14.1	15.7	14.7	0.8

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2009, and March 31, 2014.

Note: The numbers of APR day parole and APR full parole supervision periods are too low to be of statistical value.

Table 121

Source: PBC-CRIMS

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (from 2009/10 to 2013/14) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	-	8.1	8.1	-	-	-	12.7
3 to less than 6 months	100.0	59.5	67.6	18.8	15.4	16.7	40.1
6 to less than 9 months	-	24.3	24.3	25.0	11.5	16.7	26.7
9 to less than 12 months	-	-	-	6.3	15.4	11.9	8.4
1 to 2 years	-	-	-	37.5	19.2	26.2	10.4
Over 2 years	-	-	-	12.5	38.5	28.6	1.7

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2009, and March 31, 2014.

Note: The numbers of day parole and full parole supervision periods are too low to be of statistical value.

[Return to the Section Time Under Supervision](#)

CONVICTIONS**Table 122**

Source: PBC-CRIMS and CSC

CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES by SUPERVISION TYPE and the RATES of CONVICTION for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1,000 SUPERVISED OFFENDERS							
Year	Day Parole	Rate	Full Parole	Rate	Statutory release	Rate	Total Convictions
1996/97	34	33	64	15	228	96	326
1997/98	45	36	54	13	214	86	313
1998/99	37	24	42	10	201	80	280
1999/00	55	35	50	11	215	77	320
2000/01	30	21	40	9	227	82	297
2001/02	36	28	36	8	200	70	272
2002/03	23	18	33	8	222	76	278
2003/04	19	15	25	6	214	72	258
2004/05	32	26	36	9	201	67	269
2005/06	16	12	28	7	178	58	222
2006/07	25	19	21	6	213	67	259
2007/08	18	14	22	6	213	68	253
2008/09	22	18	17	4	152	45	191
2009/10	17	13	16	4	149	46	182
2010/11	10	8	19	5	122	38	151
2011/12	8	6	10	3	122	35	140
2012/13	6	5	11	3	123	35	140
2013/14	5	4	3	1	70	20	78

Note: The year 2013/14 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Table 123

Source: PBC-CRIMS and CSC

RATES of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1,000 OFFENDERS on CONDITIONAL RELEASE SUPERVISION by OFFENCE TYPE (%)					
	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
2008/09					
Day Parole	8	-	44	3	22
Full Parole	2	-	14	3	5
Stat. Release	-	15	64	11	36
All Conditional Release	3	9	51	5	24
2009/10					
Day Parole	11	13	29	3	11
Full Parole	3	-	15	-	10
Stat. Release	-	9	65	21	37
All Conditional Release	4	7	50	5	24
2010/11					
Day Parole	9	17	19	-	4
Full Parole	4	-	17	3	3
Stat. Release	-	11	55	12	29
All Conditional Release	4	9	43	4	15
2011/12					
Day Parole	4	11	11	-	8
Full Parole	2	-	4	3	4
Stat. Release	-	8	54	4	27
All Conditional Release	3	7	39	3	17
2012/13					
Day Parole	-	12	9	3	4
Full Parole	1	12	13	-	3
Stat. Release	-	10	54	5	31
All Conditional Release	1	11	40	2	18
2013/14					
Day Parole	8	-	6	-	5
Full Parole	-	-	4	-	3
Stat. Release	-	7	28	7	21
All Conditional Release	1	5	20	2	13

Note: The year 2013/14 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Table 124

Source: PBC-CRIMS and CSC

RATES of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1,000 OFFENDERS on CONDITIONAL RELEASE SUPERVISION by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)					
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
2008/09					
Day Parole	31	-	-	19	16
Full Parole	11	5	10	4	-
Stat. Release	52	42	33	46	16
All Conditional Release	37	11	19	22	7
2009/10					
Day Parole	11	18	10	14	14
Full Parole	9	4	5	4	-
Stat. Release	45	14	15	52	15
All Conditional Release	29	8	10	23	6
2010/11					
Day Parole	12	-	14	8	-
Full Parole	-	-	14	6	-
Stat. Release	61	-	23	35	8
All Conditional Release	35	-	18	17	2
2011/12					
Day Parole	5	-	13	7	-
Full Parole	6	-	-	3	-
Stat. Release	46	-	27	35	7
All Conditional Release	29	-	16	16	2
2012/13					
Day Parole	5	-	-	6	-
Full Parole	9	-	-	3	-
Stat. Release	43	-	17	38	8
All Conditional Release	29	-	9	17	3
2013/14					
Day Parole	5	-	-	5	-
Full Parole	-	-	-	1	-
Stat. Release	26	-	10	20	15
All Conditional Release	17	-	5	9	6

Note: The year 2013/14 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Table 125

Source: PBC-CRIMS

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES by REGION and SUPERVISION TYPE													
Region	Supervision Type	03/ 04	04/ 05	05/ 06	06/ 07	07/ 08	08/ 09	09/ 10	10/ 11	11/ 12	12/ 13	13/ 14	10-Year Avg.
Atlantic	Day Parole	3	5	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Full Parole	4	9	10	3	7	3	1	3	3	-	-	5
	Stat. Release	14	19	17	23	18	18	12	11	8	12	5	15
	Total	21	33	30	29	26	24	14	15	12	13	6	22
Quebec	Day Parole	5	5	3	9	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	4
	Full Parole	8	10	2	7	6	5	7	7	2	7	2	6
	Stat. Release	75	66	48	69	67	38	43	28	40	34	24	51
	Total	88	81	53	85	75	46	54	36	44	42	28	60
Ontario	Day Parole	2	12	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	3
	Full Parole	7	3	8	3	2	5	1	3	1	-	1	4
	Stat. Release	43	34	43	44	44	24	21	21	21	15	5	31
	Total	52	49	52	48	49	31	25	25	24	17	8	37
Prairies	Day Parole	5	7	7	6	6	11	4	2	2	1	-	5
	Full Parole	6	10	7	7	5	2	1	4	2	2	-	5
	Stat. Release	55	54	52	48	49	38	45	46	31	41	26	46
	Total	66	71	66	61	60	51	50	52	35	44	26	56
Pacific	Day Parole	4	3	2	6	6	3	5	5	1	1	-	4
	Full Parole	-	4	1	1	2	2	6	2	2	2	-	2
	Stat. Release	27	28	18	29	35	34	28	16	22	21	10	26
	Total	31	35	21	36	43	39	39	23	25	24	10	32
Canada	Day Parole	19	32	16	25	18	22	17	10	8	6	5	17
	Full Parole	25	36	28	21	22	17	16	19	10	11	3	21
	Stat. Release	214	201	178	213	213	152	149	122	122	123	70	169
	Total	258	269	222	259	253	191	182	151	140	140	78	207

Note: The year 2013/14 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

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OUTCOME RATES

Table 126

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES of FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE												
Release Type/Yr.	Successful Completions		Revocations for Breach of Conditions		Total Without Re-offending		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	Non-violent		Violent			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole												
2009/10	2,528	86.1	325	11.1	2,853	97.2	65	2.2	17	0.6	82	2.8
2010/11	2,621	87.9	287	9.6	2,908	97.6	63	2.1	10	0.3	73	2.4
2011/12	2,275	87.7	267	10.3	2,542	98.0	45	1.7	8	0.3	53	2.0
2012/13	2,758	88.7	288	9.3	3,046	97.9	58	1.9	6	0.2	64	2.1
2013/14	2,786	89.6	285	9.2	3,071	98.8	32	1.0	5	0.2	37	1.2
Full Parole*												
2009/10	976	75.2	215	16.6	1,191	91.8	96	7.4	11	0.8	107	8.2
2010/11	1,023	76.3	223	16.6	1,246	93.0	80	6.0	14	1.0	94	7.0
2011/12	1,023	78.6	199	15.3	1,222	93.9	72	5.5	7	0.5	79	6.1
2012/13	1,014	85.0	128	10.7	1,142	95.7	44	3.7	7	0.6	51	4.3
2013/14	821	85.0	114	11.8	935	96.8	28	2.9	3	0.3	31	3.2
Statutory Release												
2009/10	3,706	60.8	1,663	27.3	5,369	88.1	579	9.5	149	2.4	728	11.9
2010/11	3,454	61.8	1,479	26.5	4,933	88.3	530	9.5	122	2.2	652	11.7
2011/12	3,429	61.3	1,554	27.8	4,983	89.1	486	8.7	122	2.2	608	10.9
2012/13	3,745	60.2	1,849	29.7	5,594	90.0	501	8.1	123	2.0	624	10.0
2013/14	3,816	62.1	1,800	29.3	5,616	91.5	454	7.4	70	1.1	524	8.5

* Full parole includes only those offenders serving determinate sentences.

OUTCOME RATES ON DAY PAROLE

FEDERAL DAY PAROLE

Table 127

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2,528	86.1	2,621	87.9	2,275	87.7	2,758	88.7	2,786	89.6
Revoked for breach of conditions	325	11.1	287	9.6	267	10.3	288	9.3	285	9.2
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	65	2.2	63	2.1	45	1.7	58	1.9	32	1.0
Violent offences	17	0.6	10	0.3	8	0.3	6	0.2	5	0.2
Total Revocations with Offence	82	2.8	73	2.4	53	2.0	64	2.1	37	1.2
Total Completions	2,935	100	2,981	100	2,595	100	3,110	100	3,108	100

Table 128

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGULAR and APR											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
2009/10											
Regular	1,720	86.0	223	11.2	42	2.1	15	0.8	57	2.9	2,000
APR	808	86.4	102	10.9	23	2.5	2	0.2	25	2.7	935
2010/11											
Regular	1,750	86.8	215	10.7	40	2.0	10	0.5	50	2.5	2,015
APR	871	90.2	72	7.5	23	2.4	0	0.0	23	2.4	966
2011/12											
Regular	1,911	87.4	232	10.6	37	1.7	7	0.3	44	2.0	2,187
APR	364	89.2	35	8.6	8	2.0	1	0.2	9	2.2	408
2012/13											
Regular	2,737	88.6	287	9.3	58	1.9	6	0.2	64	2.1	3,088
APR	21	95.5	1	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
2013/14											
Regular	2,759	89.5	285	9.3	32	1.0	5	0.2	37	1.2	3,081
APR	27	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27

Table 129

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE WITH DETERMINATE SENTENCES for NON-VIOLENT OFFENCES* by REGULAR and APR for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2009/10 to 2013/14)				
Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	3,846	86.9	2,091	88.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	468	10.6	210	8.9
Revocations with Offence				
Non-violent offences	106	2.4	54	2.3
Violent offences	6	0.1	3	0.1
Total Revocations with Offence	112	2.5	57	2.4
Total Completions	4,426	100.0	2,358	100.0

* Includes determinate sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences.

Table 130

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Murder						
2009/10	91.7	6.7	1.1	0.5	1.6	554
2010/11	91.9	7.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	546
2011/12	91.6	7.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	479
2012/13	94.9	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	529
2013/14	93.1	6.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	534
Schedule I-sex						
2009/10	91.6	7.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	203
2010/11	92.7	6.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	177
2011/12	92.4	6.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	184
2012/13	93.9	4.9	0.8	0.4	1.1	263
2013/14	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	238
Schedule I-non-sex						
2009/10	83.3	13.4	2.1	1.2	3.3	828
2010/11	84.2	12.4	2.7	0.7	3.4	855
2011/12	84.8	12.6	2.1	0.5	2.5	825
2012/13	85.7	12.2	1.8	0.3	2.1	887
2013/14	85.5	12.8	1.4	0.2	1.7	843
Schedule II						
2009/10	88.3	9.6	2.0	0.1	2.1	809
2010/11	92.6	6.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	873
2011/12	90.8	7.8	1.4	0.0	1.4	650
2012/13	90.0	8.3	1.6	0.1	1.7	882
2013/14	92.7	6.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	958
Non-scheduled						
2009/10	79.5	15.5	4.6	0.4	5.0	541
2010/11	80.6	13.8	5.5	0.2	5.7	530
2011/12	82.3	13.8	3.5	0.4	3.9	457
2012/13	82.9	12.4	4.6	0.2	4.7	549
2013/14	85.0	12.7	2.1	0.2	2.2	535
Total						
2009/10	86.1	11.1	2.2	0.6	2.8	2,935
2010/11	87.9	9.6	2.1	0.3	2.4	2,981
2011/12	87.7	10.3	1.7	0.3	2.0	2,595
2012/13	88.7	9.3	1.9	0.2	2.1	3,110
2013/14	89.6	9.2	1.0	0.2	1.2	3,108

Table 131

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2009/10											
Aboriginal	355	81.8	58	13.4	19	4.4	2	0.5	21	4.8	434
Asian	142	94.7	7	4.7	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	150
Black	125	89.3	13	9.3	1	0.7	1	0.7	2	1.4	140
White	1,802	86.0	236	11.3	45	2.1	12	0.6	57	2.7	2,095
Other	104	89.7	11	9.5	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.9	116
2010/11											
Aboriginal	383	84.4	54	11.9	15	3.3	2	0.4	17	3.7	454
Asian	129	92.1	9	6.4	2	1.4	0	0.0	2	1.4	140
Black	176	90.3	14	7.2	4	2.1	1	0.5	5	2.6	195
White	1,831	88.1	202	9.7	39	1.9	7	0.3	46	2.2	2,079
Other	102	90.3	8	7.1	3	2.7	0	0.0	3	2.7	113
2011/12											
Aboriginal	327	82.0	57	14.3	14	3.5	1	0.3	15	3.8	399
Asian	109	95.6	5	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	114
Black	144	89.4	15	9.3	1	0.6	1	0.6	2	1.2	161
White	1,613	88.1	182	9.9	29	1.6	6	0.3	35	1.9	1,830
Other	82	90.1	8	8.8	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	1.1	91
2012/13											
Aboriginal	438	86.4	57	11.2	11	2.2	1	0.2	12	2.4	507
Asian	169	95.5	7	4.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	177
Black	152	92.1	12	7.3	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	165
White	1,892	88.3	202	9.4	44	2.1	5	0.2	49	2.3	2,143
Other	107	90.7	10	8.5	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	118
2013/14											
Aboriginal	452	85.1	64	12.1	14	2.6	1	0.2	15	2.8	531
Asian	183	97.9	3	1.6	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	187
Black	167	88.8	21	11.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	188
White	1,889	90.0	191	9.1	15	0.7	4	0.2	19	0.9	2,099
Other	95	92.2	6	5.8	2	1.9	0	0.0	2	1.9	103

Table 132

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2009/10											
Male	2,298	86.4	289	10.9	58	2.2	16	0.6	74	2.8	2,661
Female	230	83.9	36	13.1	7	2.6	1	0.4	8	2.9	274
2010/11											
Male	2,390	88.0	261	9.6	56	2.1	8	0.3	64	2.4	2,715
Female	231	86.8	26	9.8	7	2.6	2	0.8	9	3.4	266
2011/12											
Male	2,089	87.8	244	10.3	39	1.6	8	0.3	47	2.0	2,380
Female	186	86.5	23	10.7	6	2.8	0	0.0	6	2.8	215
2012/13											
Male	2,490	88.5	264	9.4	54	1.9	5	0.2	59	2.1	2,813
Female	268	90.2	24	8.1	4	1.3	1	0.3	5	1.7	297
2013/14											
Male	2,553	89.5	265	9.3	30	1.1	5	0.2	35	1.2	2,853
Female	233	91.4	20	7.8	2	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.8	255

Table 133

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
2009/10											
Atlantic	305	83.8	51	14.0	7	1.9	1	0.3	8	2.2	364
Quebec	665	90.0	61	8.3	9	1.2	4	0.5	13	1.8	739
Ontario	547	86.1	70	11.0	15	2.4	3	0.5	18	2.8	635
Prairies	581	81.5	101	14.2	27	3.8	4	0.6	31	4.3	713
Pacific	430	88.8	42	8.7	7	1.4	5	1.0	12	2.5	484
2010/11											
Atlantic	330	82.7	57	14.3	11	2.8	1	0.3	12	3.0	399
Quebec	653	93.8	33	4.7	9	1.3	1	0.1	10	1.4	696
Ontario	588	89.2	62	9.4	8	1.2	1	0.2	9	1.4	659
Prairies	643	86.2	85	11.4	16	2.1	2	0.3	18	2.4	746
Pacific	407	84.6	50	10.4	19	4.0	5	1.0	24	5.0	481
2011/12											
Atlantic	261	83.4	46	14.7	5	1.6	1	0.3	6	1.9	313
Quebec	601	91.6	45	6.9	8	1.2	2	0.3	10	1.5	656
Ontario	494	91.1	43	7.9	3	0.6	2	0.4	5	0.9	542
Prairies	526	82.3	95	14.9	16	2.5	2	0.3	18	2.8	639
Pacific	393	88.3	38	8.5	13	2.9	1	0.2	14	3.1	445
2012/13											
Atlantic	285	83.3	45	13.2	11	3.2	1	0.3	12	3.5	342
Quebec	750	91.8	52	6.4	14	1.7	1	0.1	15	1.8	817
Ontario	548	91.6	45	7.5	3	0.5	2	0.3	5	0.8	598
Prairies	718	84.2	111	13.0	23	2.7	1	0.1	24	2.8	853
Pacific	457	91.4	35	7.0	7	1.4	1	0.2	8	1.6	500
2013/14											
Atlantic	315	86.8	41	11.3	6	1.7	1	0.3	7	1.9	363
Quebec	758	90.8	69	8.3	6	0.7	2	0.2	8	1.0	835
Ontario	567	91.6	47	7.6	3	0.5	2	0.3	5	0.8	619
Prairies	638	86.2	89	12.0	13	1.8	0	0.0	13	1.8	740
Pacific	508	92.2	39	7.1	4	0.7	0	0.0	4	0.7	551

PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE

Table 134

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	%	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	183	80.3	167	81.1	187	87.8	175	84.1	219	84.9
Revoked for breach of conditions	42	18.4	34	16.5	25	11.7	29	13.9	38	14.7
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	3	1.3	3	1.5	0	0.0	3	1.4	0	0.0
Violent offences	0	0.0	2	1.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.4
Total Revocations with Offence	3	1.3	5	2.4	1	0.5	4	1.9	1	0.4
Total Completions	228	100	206	100	213	100	208	100	258	100

Table 135

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2009/10											
Atlantic	39	81.3	7	14.6	2	4.2	0	0.0	2	4.2	48
Prairies	53	74.6	17	23.9	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.4	71
Pacific	91	83.5	18	16.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	109
2010/11											
Atlantic	47	87.0	6	11.1	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	54
Quebec*	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	31	83.8	5	13.5	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	2.7	37
Pacific	88	77.2	23	20.2	1	0.9	2	1.8	3	2.6	114
2011/12											
Atlantic	48	87.3	7	12.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	55
Prairies	46	95.8	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	2.1	1	2.1	48
Pacific	93	84.5	17	15.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	110
2012/13											
Atlantic	46	76.7	13	21.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.7	60
Prairies	30	93.8	2	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32
Pacific	99	85.3	14	12.1	2	1.7	1	0.9	3	2.6	116
2013/14											
Atlantic	46	74.2	15	24.2	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	1.6	62
Ontario*	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	39	92.9	3	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42
Pacific	133	86.9	20	13.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	153

* Cases in the Ontario and Quebec regions were regional transfers, cases of exchange of service, or cases of young offenders sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 136

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 100

Source: FDS CRIME

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2009/10 to 2013/14)								
Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	40	93.0	312	80.8	236	92.9	342	79.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	3	7.0	70	18.1	17	6.7	78	18.2
Revocations with Offence								
Non-violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.4	7	1.6
Violent offences	0	0.0	3	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.5
Total Revocations with Offence	0	0.0	4	1.0	1	0.4	9	2.1
Total Completions	43	100	386	100	254	100	429	100

Note: Excludes one provincial offender who was serving a sentence for murder sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 137

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 107

Source: FDS-ORIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2009/10 to 2013/14)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	119	76.3	47	94.0	18	90.0	598	84.1	149	84.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	32	20.5	3	6.0	2	10.0	106	14.9	25	14.2
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.8	1	0.6
Violent offences	3	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.6
Total Revocations with Offence	5	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.0	2	1.1
Total Completions	156	100	50	100	20	100	711	100	176	100

Table 138

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2009/10 to 2013/14)				
Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	787	82.2	144	92.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	156	16.3	12	7.7
Revocations with Offence				
Non-violent offences	9	0.9	0	0.0
Violent offences	5	0.5	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	14	1.5	0	0.0
Total Completions	957	100	156	100

OUTCOME RATES ON FULL PAROLE*FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: DETERMINATE SENTENCES***Table 139**

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	976	75.2	1,023	76.3	1,023	78.6	1,014	85.0	821	85.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	215	16.6	223	16.6	199	15.3	128	10.7	114	11.8
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	96	7.4	80	6.0	72	5.5	44	3.7	28	2.9
Violent offences	11	0.8	14	1.0	7	0.5	7	0.6	3	0.3
Total Revocations with Offence	107	8.2	94	7.0	79	6.1	51	4.3	31	3.2
Total Completions	1,298	100	1,340	100	1,301	100	1,193	100	966	100

Table 140

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCES by REGULAR and APR											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2009/10											
Regular	351	79.1	53	11.9	33	7.4	7	1.6	40	9.0	444
APR	625	73.2	162	19.0	63	7.4	4	0.5	67	7.8	854
2010/11											
Regular	360	80.2	55	12.2	26	5.8	8	1.8	34	7.6	449
APR	663	74.4	168	18.9	54	6.1	6	0.7	60	6.7	891
2011/12											
Regular	335	82.5	54	13.3	15	3.7	2	0.5	17	4.2	406
APR	688	76.9	145	16.2	57	6.4	5	0.6	62	6.9	895
2012/13											
Regular	425	80.0	78	14.7	22	4.1	6	1.1	28	5.3	531
APR	589	89.0	50	7.6	22	3.3	1	0.2	23	3.5	662
2013/14											
Regular	576	81.9	99	14.1	25	3.6	3	0.4	28	4.0	703
APR	245	93.2	15	5.7	3	1.1	0	0.0	3	1.1	263

Table 141

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCES for NON-VIOLENT OFFENCES* by REGULAR and APR for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2009/10 to 2013/14)				
Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	843	80.1	2,810	78.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	161	15.3	540	15.1
Revocations with Offence				
Non-violent offences	47	4.5	199	5.6
Violent offences	1	0.1	16	0.4
Total Revocations with Offence	48	4.6	215	6.0
Total Completions	1,052	100	3,565	100

* Includes determinate sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences.

Table 142

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Schedule I-sex						
2009/10	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	79
2010/11	91.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	71
2011/12	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	57
2012/13	94.4	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.8	71
2013/14	91.3	7.5	1.3	0.0	1.3	80
Schedule I-non-sex						
2009/10	74.8	12.6	9.8	2.8	12.6	246
2010/11	77.6	11.0	8.1	3.3	11.4	246
2011/12	79.8	14.2	5.0	0.9	6.0	218
2012/13	77.6	16.4	4.1	1.8	5.9	219
2013/14	78.6	15.6	4.7	1.0	5.7	192
Schedule II						
2009/10	78.2	15.4	6.4	0.0	6.4	610
2010/11	78.2	15.6	5.5	0.6	6.1	671
2011/12	80.1	14.7	4.7	0.4	5.1	685
2012/13	87.6	9.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	621
2013/14	86.0	11.9	2.1	0.0	2.1	472
Non-scheduled						
2009/10	67.2	22.6	9.1	1.1	10.2	363
2010/11	68.7	24.2	6.6	0.6	7.1	351
2011/12	71.6	19.4	8.5	0.6	9.1	341
2012/13	82.6	12.1	5.0	0.4	5.3	281
2013/14	86.0	9.9	3.6	0.5	4.1	222
Total						
2009/10	75.2	16.6	7.4	0.8	8.2	1,298
2010/11	76.3	16.6	6.0	1.0	7.0	1,340*
2011/12	78.6	15.3	5.5	0.5	6.1	1,301
2012/13	85.0	10.7	3.7	0.6	4.3	1,193*
2013/14	85.0	11.8	2.9	0.3	3.2	966

* Totals include one completion of full parole in 2010/11 and one completion of full parole in 2012/13 by offenders who were serving sentences for murder sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 143

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2009/10											
Aboriginal	66	60.6	31	28.4	10	9.2	2	1.8	12	11.0	109
Asian	103	86.6	13	10.9	2	1.7	1	0.8	3	2.5	119
Black	73	76.8	16	16.8	5	5.3	1	1.1	6	6.3	95
White	663	74.4	148	16.6	73	8.2	7	0.8	80	9.0	891
Other	71	84.5	7	8.3	6	7.1	0	0.0	6	7.1	84
2010/11											
Aboriginal	82	71.3	22	19.1	11	9.6	0	0.0	11	9.6	115
Asian	89	89.0	8	8.0	3	3.0	0	0.0	3	3.0	100
Black	77	79.4	17	17.5	2	2.1	1	1.0	3	3.1	97
White	694	74.5	166	17.8	59	6.3	13	1.4	72	7.7	932
Other	81	84.4	10	10.4	5	5.2	0	0.0	5	5.2	96
2011/12											
Aboriginal	70	67.3	24	23.1	8	7.7	2	1.9	10	9.6	104
Asian	100	84.0	14	11.8	5	4.2	0	0.0	5	4.2	119
Black	90	81.8	17	15.5	3	2.7	0	0.0	3	2.7	110
White	684	78.4	132	15.1	52	6.0	5	0.6	57	6.5	873
Other	79	83.2	12	12.6	4	4.2	0	0.0	4	4.2	95
2012/13											
Aboriginal	61	70.1	20	23.0	4	4.6	2	2.3	6	6.9	87
Asian	87	91.6	6	6.3	2	2.1	0	0.0	2	2.1	95
Black	93	89.4	8	7.7	3	2.9	0	0.0	3	2.9	104
White	706	84.7	91	10.9	32	3.8	5	0.6	37	4.4	834
Other	67	91.8	3	4.1	3	4.1	0	0.0	3	4.1	73
2013/14											
Aboriginal	63	74.1	18	21.2	4	4.7	0	0.0	4	4.7	85
Asian	78	92.9	6	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	84
Black	71	81.6	13	14.9	3	3.4	0	0.0	3	3.4	87
White	555	85.6	70	10.8	20	3.1	3	0.5	23	3.5	648
Other	54	87.1	7	11.3	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.6	62

Table 144

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by GENDER											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2009/10											
Male	856	75.6	177	15.6	88	7.8	11	1.0	99	8.7	1,132
Female	120	72.3	38	22.9	8	4.8	0	0.0	8	4.8	166
2010/11											
Male	902	76.2	199	16.8	68	5.7	14	1.2	82	6.9	1,183
Female	121	77.1	24	15.3	12	7.6	0	0.0	12	7.6	157
2011/12											
Male	899	78.1	182	15.8	65	5.6	5	0.4	70	6.1	1,151
Female	124	82.7	17	11.3	7	4.7	2	1.3	9	6.0	150
2012/13											
Male	906	84.3	119	11.1	43	4.0	7	0.7	50	4.7	1,075
Female	108	91.5	9	7.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	118
2013/14											
Male	726	84.1	109	12.6	25	2.9	3	0.3	28	3.2	863
Female	95	92.2	5	4.9	3	2.9	0	0.0	3	2.9	103

Table 145

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2009/10											
Atlantic	127	68.6	33	17.8	24	13.0	1	0.5	25	13.5	185
Quebec	244	77.5	46	14.6	19	6.0	6	1.9	25	7.9	315
Ontario	255	80.4	45	14.2	17	5.4	0	0.0	17	5.4	317
Prairies	225	68.0	75	22.7	31	9.4	0	0.0	31	9.4	331
Pacific	125	83.3	16	10.7	5	3.3	4	2.7	9	6.0	150
2010/11											
Atlantic	130	67.4	50	25.9	10	5.2	3	1.6	13	6.7	193
Quebec	269	78.4	50	14.6	18	5.2	6	1.7	24	7.0	343
Ontario	252	79.7	47	14.9	16	5.1	1	0.3	17	5.4	316
Prairies	276	76.7	49	13.6	32	8.9	3	0.8	35	9.7	360
Pacific	96	75.0	27	21.1	4	3.1	1	0.8	5	3.9	128
2011/12											
Atlantic	179	80.3	34	15.2	8	3.6	2	0.9	10	4.5	223
Quebec	244	76.7	56	17.6	17	5.3	1	0.3	18	5.7	318
Ontario	274	83.8	43	13.1	9	2.8	1	0.3	10	3.1	327
Prairies	224	72.5	49	15.9	34	11.0	2	0.6	36	11.7	309
Pacific	102	82.3	17	13.7	4	3.2	1	0.8	5	4.0	124
2012/13											
Atlantic	151	81.2	27	14.5	8	4.3	0	0.0	8	4.3	186
Quebec	292	85.9	32	9.4	11	3.2	5	1.5	16	4.7	340
Ontario	247	89.2	23	8.3	7	2.5	0	0.0	7	2.5	277
Prairies	237	81.2	38	13.0	15	5.1	2	0.7	17	5.8	292
Pacific	87	88.8	8	8.2	3	3.1	0	0.0	3	3.1	98
2013/14											
Atlantic	125	79.6	22	14.0	10	6.4	0	0.0	10	6.4	157
Quebec	237	88.4	28	10.4	1	0.4	2	0.7	3	1.1	268
Ontario	187	89.0	19	9.0	3	1.4	1	0.5	4	1.9	210
Prairies	205	80.4	38	14.9	12	4.7	0	0.0	12	4.7	255
Pacific	67	88.2	7	9.2	2	2.6	0	0.0	2	2.6	76

FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

Table 146

Source: PBC

Table 2.10

Source: DRC

OUTCOMES of FULL PAROLE for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2014)												
Time Under Supervision on Full Parole	Still Supervised		Died while on Full Parole		Revocations for Breach of Conditions		Revocations-Non-violent Offence		Revocations-Violent Offence		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 - 3 Mths	16	1.0	17	3.1	9	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	1.4
>3 Mths - 6 Mths	28	1.7	13	2.4	17	4.0	4	2.0	4	3.2	66	2.3
>6 Mths - 1 Yr	37	2.3	22	4.0	40	9.4	14	7.0	9	7.3	122	4.2
>1 Yr - 2 Yrs	74	4.6	22	4.0	57	13.4	29	14.4	15	12.1	197	6.8
>2 Yrs - 3 Yrs	56	3.5	28	5.1	60	14.1	25	12.4	25	20.2	194	6.6
>3 Yrs - 4 Yrs	71	4.4	22	4.0	42	9.9	21	10.4	13	10.5	169	5.8
>4 Yrs - 5 Yrs	72	4.4	23	4.2	39	9.2	18	9.0	7	5.6	159	5.4
>5 Yrs - 10 Yrs	323	20.0	86	15.6	98	23.1	50	24.9	27	21.8	584	20.0
>10 Yrs -15 Yrs	265	16.4	70	12.7	40	9.4	23	11.4	16	12.9	414	14.2
>15 Yrs	676	41.8	247	44.9	23	5.4	17	8.5	8	6.5	971	33.3
Total	1,618	100	550	100	425	100	201	100	124	100	2,918	100
Average Length of Full Parole	14.7 Yrs		14.5 Yrs		5.2 Yrs		6.1 Yrs		5.8 Yrs		12.3 Yrs	

Note: The table excludes one offender with an indeterminate sentence that is recorded as having completed supervision in 1995. In this case, the indeterminate sentence was quashed.

Table 147

Source: PBC

FULL PAROLE REVOCATION for BREACH of CONDITION and REVOCATION with OFFENCE RATES for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2014)								
Time Under Supervision on Full Parole	Population In Period		Total Revocations during Period*		Revocations with Offence during Period			
	Total #	% of Total Indeterminate on Full Parole	#	%	Total Revocations with Offence**		Revocations with Violent Offence	
					#	%	#	%
>15 Years	971	33.3	48	4.9	25	2.6	8	0.8
>10 Years	1,385	47.5	127	9.2	64	4.6	24	1.7
>5 Years	1,969	67.5	302	15.3	141	7.2	51	2.6
>4 Years	2,128	72.9	366	17.2	166	7.8	58	2.7
>3 Years	2,297	78.7	442	19.2	200	8.7	71	3.1
>2 Years	2,491	85.4	552	22.2	250	10.0	96	3.9
>1 Year	2,688	92.1	653	24.3	294	10.9	111	4.1
Total	2,918	100	750	25.7	325	11.1	124	4.2

* Total revocations during the period are the number of revocations for breach of conditions, plus revocations with non-violent and violent offences.

** Total revocations with offence are the number of revocations with non-violent and violent offences.

Table 148

Source: PBC

LIKELIHOOD of DYING compared to being REVOKED for an OFFENCE for FULL PAROLEES SERVING INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2014)					
Time Under Supervision	Offenders that Died on Full Parole	Total Revocations with Offence #	Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a New Offence	Revocations with Violent Offence #	Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a Violent Offence
>5 Years	403	141	2.9	51	7.9
>4 Years	426	166	2.6	58	7.3
>3 Years	448	200	2.2	71	6.3
>2 Years	476	250	1.9	96	5.0
>1 Year	498	294	1.7	111	4.5
All Full Parole Supervision Periods	550	325	1.7	124	4.4

PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE

Table 149

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE										
Outcome	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	136	82.9	133	80.6	111	78.7	85	84.2	92	92.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	26	15.9	27	16.4	28	19.9	14	13.9	8	8.0
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	2	1.2	5	3.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0
Violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.4	1	1.0	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	2	1.2	5	3.0	2	1.4	2	2.0	0	0.0
Total Completions	164	100	165	100	141	100	101	100	100	100

Table 150

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 130

Source: FDO SRMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2009/10											
Atlantic	44	83.0	8	15.1	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	53
Quebec	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
Prairies	41	83.7	8	16.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49
Pacific	49	81.7	10	16.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.7	60
2010/11											
Atlantic	48	72.7	16	24.2	2	3.0	0	0.0	2	3.0	66
Quebec	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	28	84.8	4	12.1	1	3.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	33
Pacific	55	85.9	7	10.9	2	3.1	0	0.0	2	3.1	64
2011/12											
Atlantic	47	74.6	14	22.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	2	3.2	63
Ontario	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Prairies	18	81.8	4	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
Pacific	43	82.7	9	17.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52
2012/13											
Atlantic	32	78.0	8	19.5	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	2.4	41
Quebec	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Ontario	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Prairies	22	81.5	4	14.8	0	0.0	1	3.7	1	3.7	27
Pacific	27	96.4	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28
2013/14											
Atlantic	30	90.9	3	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33
Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	15	88.2	2	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17
Pacific	46	93.9	3	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49

Note: Cases from the Ontario and Quebec regions were regional transfers, cases of exchange of service, or cases of young offenders sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 151

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2009/10 to 2013/14)								
Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I- non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	42	87.5	123	79.9	217	88.9	175	77.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	5	10.4	29	18.8	25	10.2	44	19.6
Revocations with Offence								
Non-violent offences	1	2.1	1	0.6	2	0.8	4	1.8
Violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.9
Total Revocations with Offence	1	2.1	2	1.3	2	0.8	6	2.7
Total Completions	48	100	154	100	244	100	225	100

Table 152

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE										
by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2009/10 to 2013/14)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	37	71.2	38	95.0	10	90.9	373	83.4	99	81.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	13	25.0	2	5.0	1	9.1	69	15.4	18	14.9
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.9	3	2.5
Violent offences	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.8
Total Revocations with Offence	2	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.1	4	3.3
Total Completions	52	100	40	100	11	100	447	100	121	100

Table 153

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2009/10 to 2013/14)				
Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	491	82.2	66	89.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	96	16.1	7	9.5
Revocations with Offence				
Non-violent offences	7	1.2	1	1.4
Violent offences	3	0.5	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	10	1.7	1	1.4
Total Completions	597	100	74	100

OUTCOME RATES ON STATUTORY RELEASE

Table 154

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 104

Source: FDS Online

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE										
Outcome	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	3,706	60.8	3,454	61.8	3,429	61.3	3,745	60.2	3,816	62.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	1,663	27.3	1,479	26.5	1,554	27.8	1,849	29.7	1,800	29.3
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	579	9.5	530	9.5	486	8.7	501	8.1	454	7.4
Violent Offences	149	2.4	122	2.2	122	2.2	123	2.0	70	1.1
Total Revocations with Offence	728	11.9	652	11.7	608	10.9	624	10.0	524	8.5
Total Completions*	6,097	100	5,585	100	5,591	100	6,218	100	6,140	100

* 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 155

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Schedule I-sex						
2009/10	75.0	20.7	3.5	0.8	4.2	521
2010/11	80.5	15.3	3.2	0.9	4.2	554
2011/12	79.2	17.5	2.6	0.7	3.3	571
2012/13	74.7	21.8	2.8	0.7	3.6	703
2013/14	74.7	22.5	2.2	0.6	2.8	676
Schedule I-non-sex						
2009/10	58.0	29.5	9.0	3.5	12.5	3,193
2010/11	57.9	29.8	9.2	3.1	12.3	2,941
2011/12	56.4	31.3	9.0	3.3	12.3	2,817
2012/13	55.1	33.2	8.8	3.0	11.7	3,101
2013/14	57.7	32.9	7.8	1.6	9.4	2,933
Schedule II						
2009/10	67.5	23.9	7.5	1.1	8.6	853
2010/11	70.4	20.9	8.0	0.7	8.7	722
2011/12	71.2	23.0	5.5	0.3	5.8	779
2012/13	68.6	25.3	5.7	0.3	6.1	889
2013/14	70.6	22.8	6.2	0.4	6.6	985
Non-scheduled						
2009/10	58.0	26.7	13.7	1.6	15.3	1,527
2010/11	58.4	26.8	13.4	1.5	14.9	1,367
2011/12	58.6	27.6	12.2	1.5	13.8	1,423
2012/13	59.1	29.0	10.4	1.5	11.9	1,522
2013/14	59.8	29.7	9.6	1.0	10.6	1,543
Total*						
2009/10	60.8	27.3	9.5	2.4	11.9	6,097*
2010/11	61.8	26.5	9.5	2.2	11.7	5,585*
2011/12	61.3	27.8	8.7	2.2	10.9	5,591*
2012/13	60.2	29.7	8.1	2.0	10.0	6,218*
2013/14	62.1	29.3	7.4	1.1	8.5	6,140*

* Total includes eleven completions of statutory release of federal offenders serving determinate sentences for murder. The offenders with determinate sentences serving sentences for murder were transfers from the United States or convictions under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 156

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2009/10											
Aboriginal	781	53.6	472	32.4	174	12.0	29	2.0	203	13.9	1,456
Asian	77	72.6	20	18.9	8	7.5	1	0.9	9	8.5	106
Black	254	70.6	89	24.7	14	3.9	3	0.8	17	4.7	360
White	2,449	61.7	1,037	26.1	371	9.3	114	2.9	485	12.2	3,971
Other	145	71.1	45	22.1	12	5.9	2	1.0	14	6.9	204
2010/11											
Aboriginal	738	54.6	423	31.3	151	11.2	39	2.9	190	14.1	1,351
Asian	79	75.2	20	19.0	6	5.7	0	0.0	6	5.7	105
Black	220	65.5	92	27.4	18	5.4	6	1.8	24	7.1	336
White	2,289	63.6	899	25.0	337	9.4	76	2.1	413	11.5	3,601
Other	128	66.7	45	23.4	18	9.4	1	0.5	19	9.9	192
2011/12											
Aboriginal	745	53.0	458	32.6	169	12.0	34	2.4	203	14.4	1,406
Asian	82	78.1	19	18.1	4	3.8	0	0.0	4	3.8	105
Black	267	64.6	108	26.2	30	7.3	8	1.9	38	9.2	413
White	2,211	63.3	928	26.6	274	7.8	79	2.3	353	10.1	3,492
Other	124	70.9	41	23.4	9	5.1	1	0.6	10	5.7	175
2012/13											
Aboriginal	807	49.9	607	37.5	169	10.4	35	2.2	204	12.6	1,618
Asian	98	76.6	25	19.5	5	3.9	0	0.0	5	3.9	128
Black	338	68.8	126	25.7	22	4.5	5	1.0	27	5.5	491
White	2,349	62.7	1,021	27.3	294	7.8	82	2.2	376	10.0	3,746
Other	153	65.1	70	29.8	11	4.7	1	0.4	12	5.1	235
2013/14											
Aboriginal	890	53.7	571	34.5	173	10.4	23	1.4	196	11.8	1,657
Asian	133	79.6	31	18.6	3	1.8	0	0.0	3	1.8	167
Black	333	66.1	141	28.0	27	5.4	3	0.6	30	6.0	504
White	2,308	64.0	1,014	28.1	245	6.8	42	1.2	287	8.0	3,609
Other	152	74.9	43	21.2	6	3.0	2	1.0	8	3.9	203

Table 157

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 107

Source: FDS Crime

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by GENDER											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2009/10											
Male	3,515	60.4	1,598	27.5	562	9.7	146	2.5	708	12.2	5,821
Female	191	69.2	65	23.6	17	6.2	3	1.1	20	7.2	276
2010/11											
Male	3,274	61.6	1,409	26.5	515	9.7	120	2.3	635	11.9	5,318
Female	180	67.4	70	26.2	15	5.6	2	0.7	17	6.4	267
2011/12											
Male	3,247	60.9	1,493	28.0	473	8.9	119	2.2	592	11.1	5,332
Female	182	70.3	61	23.6	13	5.0	3	1.2	16	6.2	259
2012/13											
Male	3,541	59.9	1,760	29.8	485	8.2	122	2.1	607	10.3	5,908
Female	204	65.8	89	28.7	16	5.2	1	0.3	17	5.5	310
2013/14											
Male	3,615	61.7	1,737	29.7	435	7.4	68	1.2	503	8.6	5,855
Female	201	70.5	63	22.1	19	6.7	2	0.7	21	7.4	285

Table 158

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2009/10											
Atlantic	406	60.1	180	26.7	77	11.4	12	1.8	89	13.2	675
Quebec	802	62.5	354	27.6	84	6.5	43	3.4	127	9.9	1,283
Ontario	922	64.1	375	26.1	121	8.4	21	1.5	142	9.9	1,439
Prairies	1,086	56.9	545	28.6	231	12.1	45	2.4	276	14.5	1,907
Pacific	490	61.8	209	26.4	66	8.3	28	3.5	94	11.9	793
2010/11											
Atlantic	396	60.6	187	28.6	59	9.0	11	1.7	70	10.7	653
Quebec	797	65.4	316	25.9	78	6.4	28	2.3	106	8.7	1,219
Ontario	910	67.2	300	22.1	124	9.2	21	1.5	145	10.7	1,355
Prairies	916	54.9	499	29.9	207	12.4	46	2.8	253	15.2	1,668
Pacific	435	63.0	177	25.7	62	9.0	16	2.3	78	11.3	690
2011/12											
Atlantic	394	63.4	169	27.2	50	8.1	8	1.3	58	9.3	621
Quebec	762	64.9	295	25.1	78	6.6	40	3.4	118	10.0	1,175
Ontario	887	64.1	368	26.6	107	7.7	21	1.5	128	9.3	1,383
Prairies	949	55.0	558	32.3	187	10.8	31	1.8	218	12.6	1,725
Pacific	437	63.6	164	23.9	64	9.3	22	3.2	86	12.5	687
2012/13											
Atlantic	409	63.9	161	25.2	58	9.1	12	1.9	70	10.9	640
Quebec	786	64.3	331	27.1	71	5.8	34	2.8	105	8.6	1,222
Ontario	1,084	66.4	449	27.5	85	5.2	15	0.9	100	6.1	1,633
Prairies	991	50.6	685	35.0	241	12.3	41	2.1	282	14.4	1,958
Pacific	475	62.1	223	29.2	46	6.0	21	2.7	67	8.8	765
2013/14											
Atlantic	398	64.1	173	27.9	45	7.2	5	0.8	50	8.1	621
Quebec	836	65.7	322	25.3	90	7.1	24	1.9	114	9.0	1,272
Ontario	1,016	67.7	431	28.7	49	3.3	5	0.3	54	3.6	1,501
Prairies	1,146	54.9	685	32.8	230	11.0	26	1.2	256	12.3	2,087
Pacific	420	63.7	189	28.7	40	6.1	10	1.5	50	7.6	659

Table 159

Source: PBC-CRIMS

Table 100

Source: FDO Criminals

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE											
with and without PRIOR DAY and/or FULL PAROLE SUPERVISION PERIODS											
on the SAME SENTENCE											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Compl.
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
2009/10											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,439	57.1	1,305	30.5	415	9.7	113	2.6	528	12.4	4,272
With Prior DP/FP	1,267	69.4	358	19.6	164	9.0	36	2.0	200	11.0	1,825
• Prior DP	876	66.1	289	21.8	130	9.8	31	2.3	161	12.1	1,326
• Prior FP	20	71.4	5	17.9	2	7.1	1	3.6	3	10.7	28
• Prior DP and FP	371	78.8	64	13.6	32	6.8	4	0.8	36	7.6	471
2010/11											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,375	58.3	1,180	28.9	421	10.3	100	2.5	521	12.8	4,076
With Prior DP/FP	1,079	71.5	299	19.8	109	7.2	22	1.5	131	8.7	1,509
• Prior DP	766	68.8	240	21.6	89	8.0	18	1.6	107	9.6	1,113
• Prior FP	20	74.1	7	25.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27
• Prior DP and FP	293	79.4	52	14.1	20	5.4	4	1.1	24	6.5	369
2011/12											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,371	57.3	1,257	30.4	407	9.8	103	2.5	510	12.3	4,138
With Prior DP/FP	1,058	72.8	297	20.4	79	5.4	19	1.3	98	6.7	1,453
• Prior DP	769	70.4	240	22.0	67	6.1	16	1.5	83	7.6	1,092
• Prior FP	14	73.7	4	21.1	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	5.3	19
• Prior DP and FP	275	80.4	53	15.5	11	3.2	3	0.9	14	4.1	342
2012/13											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,635	56.7	1,512	32.5	403	8.7	97	2.1	500	10.8	4,647
With Prior DP/FP	1,110	70.7	337	21.5	98	6.2	26	1.7	124	7.9	1,571
• Prior DP	853	68.3	292	23.4	80	6.4	23	1.8	103	8.3	1,248
• Prior FP	13	76.5	2	11.8	2	11.8	0	0.0	2	11.8	17
• Prior DP and FP	244	79.7	43	14.1	16	5.2	3	1.0	19	6.2	306
2013/14											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,760	59.1	1,479	31.6	375	8.0	59	1.3	434	9.3	4,673
With Prior DP/FP	1,056	72.0	321	21.9	79	5.4	11	0.7	90	6.1	1,467
• Prior DP	872	70.3	292	23.5	67	5.4	9	0.7	76	6.1	1,240
• Prior FP	6	85.7	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3	7
• Prior DP and FP	178	80.9	29	13.2	11	5.0	2	0.9	13	5.9	220

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POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION**Table 160**

Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS (as of March 31, 2014)						
Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non- violent and violent)
	#	#	%	#	%	# %
1992/93	3,850	416	10.8	644	16.7	1,060 27.5
1993/94	3,997	455	11.4	637	15.9	1,092 27.3
1994/95	4,430	475	10.7	744	16.8	1,219 27.5
1995/96	4,673	557	11.9	721	15.4	1,278 27.3
1996/97	4,646	566	12.2	721	15.5	1,287 27.7
1997/98	4,565	508	11.1	720	15.8	1,228 26.9
1998/99	4,478	496	11.1	682	15.2	1,178 26.3
1999/00	4,316	506	11.7	616	14.3	1,122 26.0
2000/01	4,533	517	11.4	649	14.3	1,166 25.7
2001/02	4,582	529	11.5	600	13.1	1,129 24.6
2002/03	4,553	572	12.6	636	14.0	1,208 26.5
2003/04	4,430	538	12.1	621	14.0	1,159 26.2
2004/05	4,449	524	11.8	630	14.2	1,154 25.9
2005/06	4,500	559	12.4	573	12.7	1,132 25.2
2006/07	4,526	535	11.8	544	12.0	1,079 23.8
2007/08	4,673	505	10.8	562	12.0	1,067 22.8
2008/09	4,809	440	9.1	457	9.5	897 18.7
2009/10	4,990	405	8.1	408	8.2	813 16.3
2010/11	4,764	337	7.1	286	6.0	623 13.1
2011/12	4,749	253	5.3	231	4.9	484 10.2
2012/13	5,004	151	3.0	140	2.8	291 5.8
2013/14	4,826	45	0.9	33	0.7	78 1.6

Table 161

Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE (as of March 31, 2014)							
Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	1,338	93	7.0	72	5.4	165	12.3
1993/94	1,474	128	8.7	87	5.9	215	14.6
1994/95	1,540	109	7.1	94	6.1	203	13.2
1995/96	1,497	109	7.3	71	4.7	180	12.0
1996/97	1,256	103	8.2	52	4.1	155	12.3
1997/98	1,201	58	4.8	39	3.2	97	8.1
1998/99	1,168	56	4.8	28	2.4	84	7.2
1999/00	1,225	69	5.6	42	3.4	111	9.1
2000/01	1,335	77	5.8	37	2.8	114	8.5
2001/02	1,325	76	5.7	34	2.6	110	8.3
2002/03	1,168	64	5.5	30	2.6	94	8.0
2003/04	1,048	57	5.4	18	1.7	75	7.2
2004/05	1,050	55	5.2	17	1.6	72	6.9
2005/06	985	53	5.4	16	1.6	69	7.0
2006/07	971	52	5.4	17	1.8	69	7.1
2007/08	996	46	4.6	14	1.4	60	6.0
2008/09	1,032	40	3.9	8	0.8	48	4.7
2009/10	992	21	2.1	4	0.4	25	2.5
2010/11	1,036	25	2.4	9	0.9	34	3.3
2011/12	1,033	13	1.3	3	0.3	16	1.5
2012/13	1,027	5	0.5	1	0.1	6	0.6
2013/14	824	2	0.2	-	-	2	0.2

Note: The numbers for full parole, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 162

Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE (as of March 31, 2014)							
Year of Completion	Total Completions #	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	1,949	251	12.9	394	20.2	645	33.1
1993/94	2,246	296	13.2	468	20.8	764	34.0
1994/95	2,514	343	13.6	529	21.0	872	34.7
1995/96	2,738	410	15.0	517	18.9	927	33.9
1996/97	2,935	433	14.8	563	19.2	996	33.9
1997/98	2,920	418	14.3	541	18.5	959	32.8
1998/99	2,943	419	14.2	550	18.7	969	32.9
1999/00	2,800	418	14.9	500	17.9	918	32.8
2000/01	2,961	419	14.2	549	18.5	968	32.7
2001/02	3,027	439	14.5	501	16.6	940	31.1
2002/03	3,149	492	15.6	533	16.9	1,025	32.6
2003/04	3,137	465	14.8	535	17.1	1,000	31.9
2004/05	3,160	449	14.2	547	17.3	996	31.5
2005/06	3,255	491	15.1	494	15.2	985	30.3
2006/07	3,291	461	14.0	477	14.5	938	28.5
2007/08	3,417	440	12.9	498	14.6	938	27.5
2008/09	3,538	393	11.1	395	11.2	788	22.3
2009/10	3,755	371	9.9	365	9.7	736	19.6
2010/11	3,480	307	8.8	251	7.2	558	16.0
2011/12	3,476	230	6.6	212	6.1	442	12.7
2012/13	3,733	137	3.7	124	3.3	261	7.0
2013/14	3,763	42	1.1	31	0.8	73	1.9

Note: The numbers for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 163

Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WARRANT EXPIRY (as of March 31, 2014)							
Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	563	72	12.8	178	31.6	250	44.4
1993/94	277	31	11.2	82	29.6	113	40.8
1994/95	376	23	6.1	121	32.2	144	38.3
1995/96	438	38	8.7	133	30.4	171	39.0
1996/97	455	30	6.6	106	23.3	136	29.9
1997/98	444	32	7.2	140	31.5	172	38.7
1998/99	367	21	5.7	104	28.3	125	34.1
1999/00	291	19	6.5	74	25.4	93	32.0
2000/01	237	21	8.9	63	26.6	84	35.4
2001/02	230	14	6.1	65	28.3	79	34.3
2002/03	236	16	6.8	73	30.9	89	37.7
2003/04	245	16	6.5	68	27.8	84	34.3
2004/05	239	20	8.4	66	27.6	86	36.0
2005/06	260	15	5.8	63	24.2	78	30.0
2006/07	264	22	8.3	50	18.9	72	27.3
2007/08	260	19	7.3	50	19.2	69	26.5
2008/09	239	7	2.9	54	22.6	61	25.5
2009/10	243	13	5.3	39	16.0	52	21.4
2010/11	248	5	2.0	26	10.5	31	12.5
2011/12	240	10	4.2	16	6.7	26	10.8
2012/13	244	9	3.7	15	6.1	24	9.8
2013/14	239	1	0.4	2	0.8	3	1.3

Note: The numbers for WED, prior to 1994/95, may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 164

Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (as of March 31, 2014) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
1992/93	8.8	11.5	12.6	15.1
1993/94	7.4	16.9	12.1	18.6
1994/95	8.0	13.0	11.4	18.7
1995/96	7.8	12.4	10.1	16.0
1996/97	6.1	12.5	13.3	13.9
1997/98	3.8	8.3	8.8	8.7
1998/99	2.8	8.1	6.2	9.5
1999/00	2.9	12.3	7.5	10.8
2000/01	1.8	7.0	7.6	16.4
2001/02	2.3	7.5	7.3	13.9
2002/03	5.3	6.6	8.5	10.1
2003/04	2.1	6.7	6.0	12.2
2004/05	3.2	6.9	5.4	11.0
2005/06	1.0	5.4	5.9	12.2
2006/07	1.4	5.7	6.4	10.8
2007/08	3.6	4.8	4.6	10.4
2008/09	1.5	2.7	3.7	9.1
2009/10	-	1.5	2.7	3.8
2010/11	-	3.0	3.0	5.0
2011/12	-	0.5	2.2	1.3
2012/13	1.3	0.6	0.2	1.3
2013/14	-	-	0.2	0.5

Note: The percentages for full parole, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 165

Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (as of March 31, 2014) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
1992/93	19.9	35.3	26.0	38.2
1993/94	19.4	35.5	24.6	43.1
1994/95	17.9	35.9	31.9	43.2
1995/96	14.3	35.5	26.6	44.1
1996/97	12.4	35.6	29.6	45.4
1997/98	11.8	35.6	23.7	43.7
1998/99	13.4	34.0	31.3	45.1
1999/00	13.2	32.8	25.5	49.0
2000/01	14.7	34.8	21.6	46.0
2001/02	10.5	31.1	26.4	44.2
2002/03	12.7	32.7	26.2	45.1
2003/04	9.7	32.0	30.3	43.3
2004/05	10.3	32.0	26.0	42.6
2005/06	9.9	30.1	26.2	40.1
2006/07	10.9	27.6	23.1	38.8
2007/08	8.7	26.9	23.9	36.1
2008/09	8.1	20.9	14.7	32.9
2009/10	3.0	20.3	15.2	27.1
2010/11	3.8	14.8	13.4	26.1
2011/12	2.0	13.1	8.6	19.7
2012/13	2.0	7.6	4.5	9.9
2013/14	0.5	2.1	1.4	2.7

Note: The percentages for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 166

Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WED by OFFENCE TYPE (as of March 31, 2014) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II*	Non-scheduled*
1992/93	40.9	48.1	26.9	42.4
1993/94	27.2	49.1	25.0	52.0
1994/95	29.8	43.4	42.9	46.5
1995/96	32.0	38.6	55.6	68.3
1996/97	21.1	37.2	30.0	40.5
1997/98	29.8	44.0	42.9	65.2
1998/99	30.5	36.1	-	70.0
1999/00	24.3	37.0	100.0	53.3
2000/01	30.9	36.4	33.3	58.8
2001/02	23.8	39.4	33.3	64.7
2002/03	26.0	50.0	25.0	33.3
2003/04	27.5	39.4	50.0	35.7
2004/05	25.2	41.0	100.0	71.4
2005/06	11.9	39.7	50.0	48.1
2006/07	17.0	33.3	50.0	26.3
2007/08	13.0	36.9	20.0	30.3
2008/09	12.5	35.2	12.5	21.7
2009/10	11.5	29.3	-	26.3
2010/11	4.3	17.8	-	17.6
2011/12	3.4	16.2	-	11.8
2012/13	3.5	12.3	-	20.0
2013/14	1.2	0.8	14.3	-

Note: The percentages for WED prior to 1994/95 may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

* Caution should be exercised when comparing the rates as the numbers in some of the categories were low.

Table 167

Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2014) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal*	Asian*	Black*	White	Other*
1992/93	26.2	10.0	17.8	11.8	5.2
1993/94	22.7	12.5	10.6	14.4	11.1
1994/95	27.6	-	6.5	13.2	3.7
1995/96	20.2	4.5	7.8	12.6	-
1996/97	22.1	4.4	13.3	12.4	3.6
1997/98	9.4	6.8	6.9	8.6	2.9
1998/99	6.6	9.2	2.6	8.1	1.6
1999/00	19.3	7.2	5.2	9.1	3.9
2000/01	11.3	6.2	3.7	9.6	3.7
2001/02	6.5	9.2	6.1	9.1	2.7
2002/03	14.0	7.5	4.0	8.2	4.7
2003/04	14.4	2.7	4.0	7.3	5.3
2004/05	10.0	7.1	4.7	7.1	3.6
2005/06	12.9	1.5	6.8	7.5	1.3
2006/07	6.0	6.7	2.8	8.6	-
2007/08	10.5	3.2	1.4	6.6	3.3
2008/09	6.8	2.9	2.2	4.9	5.7
2009/10	3.0	2.9	1.3	2.7	1.4
2010/11	7.1	3.3	1.3	3.4	-
2011/12	1.4	-	1.1	2.0	-
2012/13	-	-	-	0.8	-
2013/14	1.6	-	-	0.2	-

Note: The percentages for full parole, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

* Caution should be exercised when comparing the rates as the numbers in some of the categories were low.

Table 168

Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2014) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian*	Black	White	Other*
1992/93	37.7	9.1	31.2	32.8	14.3
1993/94	39.2	-	33.3	33.3	32.1
1994/95	42.4	20.0	29.8	33.6	21.9
1995/96	40.2	29.2	27.3	33.6	15.8
1996/97	40.3	31.3	30.5	33.7	6.9
1997/98	37.0	7.4	25.3	33.7	17.2
1998/99	37.6	20.5	26.7	33.1	13.9
1999/00	36.1	16.7	23.1	33.8	12.7
2000/01	35.8	15.1	23.7	34.0	14.4
2001/02	34.6	23.6	28.9	30.9	19.8
2002/03	35.7	15.6	27.8	33.2	14.1
2003/04	38.7	20.0	29.8	31.0	20.5
2004/05	37.6	18.5	24.5	30.9	27.5
2005/06	35.8	22.6	23.9	30.0	15.4
2006/07	35.3	14.0	25.9	27.6	14.1
2007/08	30.9	18.5	21.6	27.1	28.9
2008/09	26.3	10.1	15.8	22.4	9.4
2009/10	24.9	7.7	13.0	19.6	9.6
2010/11	17.6	10.0	12.2	16.6	6.9
2011/12	15.0	8.4	10.6	12.4	11.3
2012/13	7.8	8.2	4.4	7.2	4.5
2013/14	2.1	-	2.1	2.1	0.7

Note: The percentages for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

* Caution should be exercised when comparing the rates as the numbers in some of the categories were low.

Table 169

Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED AT WED by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2014) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian*	Black*	White	Other*
1992/93	50.7	-	42.9	42.9	-
1993/94	44.4	-	14.3	42.6	-
1994/95	48.1	50.0	26.3	35.5	14.3
1995/96	43.4	100.0	41.2	37.1	28.6
1996/97	42.6	100.0	30.0	25.5	-
1997/98	43.2	25.0	36.4	37.2	37.5
1998/99	34.9	-	43.8	33.8	16.7
1999/00	40.5	20.0	26.7	30.1	11.1
2000/01	40.2	-	25.0	35.6	12.5
2001/02	42.2	66.7	36.4	31.5	11.1
2002/03	41.1	-	53.8	34.7	50.0
2003/04	45.3	28.6	28.6	29.7	27.3
2004/05	42.0	-	30.0	33.3	33.3
2005/06	39.7	50.0	37.5	25.0	16.7
2006/07	32.9	-	17.4	27.3	-
2007/08	33.3	50.0	26.7	23.7	22.2
2008/09	34.2	-	25.0	23.3	-
2009/10	25.0	-	31.3	19.2	-
2010/11	10.8	-	29.4	12.1	11.8
2011/12	13.7	-	12.5	8.5	-
2012/13	10.1	100.0	-	11.5	-
2013/14	-	-	4.5	1.8	-

Note: The percentages for WED, prior to 1994/95, may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

* Caution should be exercised when comparing the rates as the numbers in some of the categories were low.

Table 170

Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by REGION (as of March 31, 2014) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
1992/93	18.4	13.0	10.6	12.9	7.3
1993/94	18.0	17.8	11.4	17.1	4.8
1994/95	21.8	13.8	11.3	12.9	3.8
1995/96	18.0	13.0	9.0	11.9	10.1
1996/97	15.2	14.8	10.7	10.0	10.2
1997/98	12.9	8.9	5.3	9.3	4.7
1998/99	8.7	8.9	6.0	8.0	1.1
1999/00	14.6	10.3	5.7	8.8	8.0
2000/01	11.3	10.3	6.2	8.8	5.3
2001/02	9.2	8.8	8.1	9.0	3.7
2002/03	14.2	5.0	6.7	9.0	8.5
2003/04	8.9	8.2	6.0	7.4	4.8
2004/05	12.5	4.9	6.3	7.5	4.4
2005/06	8.3	6.8	6.1	8.6	4.3
2006/07	10.3	7.1	5.2	7.8	6.9
2007/08	10.0	5.7	3.8	6.9	5.2
2008/09	4.1	4.0	4.3	5.8	4.9
2009/10	3.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	4.0
2010/11	2.3	3.6	3.9	2.5	4.1
2011/12	2.2	2.4	0.7	1.3	1.0
2012/13	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	-
2013/14	1.6	-	-	-	-

Note: The percentages for full parole prior to 1994/95 may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 171

Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION (as of March 31, 2014) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific
1992/93	35.1	41.0	30.3	28.5	27.2
1993/94	37.4	40.7	30.4	29.1	31.0
1994/95	39.9	39.3	30.7	32.8	32.0
1995/96	42.2	39.4	26.3	32.6	30.2
1996/97	33.4	38.9	30.4	31.6	33.3
1997/98	33.5	38.6	27.8	31.0	31.2
1998/99	36.3	34.5	30.6	31.9	32.7
1999/00	40.7	33.0	28.4	33.2	33.9
2000/01	44.3	36.2	28.6	29.2	33.0
2001/02	34.5	34.2	30.2	27.0	32.7
2002/03	33.8	36.7	29.7	31.3	32.0
2003/04	34.4	30.9	31.1	30.6	36.8
2004/05	35.3	29.5	30.4	29.9	38.1
2005/06	31.9	31.0	28.8	30.9	29.3
2006/07	31.0	30.0	26.2	28.3	29.3
2007/08	33.3	29.5	24.9	26.0	28.0
2008/09	21.5	23.6	20.2	21.1	27.4
2009/10	25.4	20.0	16.5	18.9	21.6
2010/11	18.1	17.3	12.8	17.9	14.7
2011/12	14.7	14.0	10.7	12.6	13.0
2012/13	9.0	7.4	6.3	5.9	8.4
2013/14	3.5	2.1	1.1	2.2	1.5

Note: The percentages for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 172

Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED at WED by REGION (as of March 31, 2014) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic*	Quebec*	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific*
1992/93	51.2	54.7	45.2	43.4	30.3
1993/94	52.2	50.9	27.6	45.0	36.6
1994/95	41.9	53.0	26.5	43.9	30.8
1995/96	29.0	49.3	34.4	42.3	34.3
1996/97	33.9	32.0	24.6	36.4	22.2
1997/98	45.3	48.6	26.8	37.8	41.2
1998/99	37.5	39.1	32.9	29.9	35.4
1999/00	32.5	39.6	33.3	31.5	22.6
2000/01	50.0	42.4	25.4	41.3	27.8
2001/02	37.5	54.0	31.6	27.1	22.5
2002/03	39.4	51.4	33.8	34.3	36.4
2003/04	40.6	52.1	21.8	35.6	21.6
2004/05	29.4	38.6	29.0	44.4	29.6
2005/06	37.9	26.9	22.9	41.4	26.1
2006/07	25.0	26.4	27.4	28.8	25.0
2007/08	48.4	24.7	18.6	28.8	20.0
2008/09	15.0	28.2	21.5	31.5	24.1
2009/10	9.1	21.9	21.4	23.9	15.0
2010/11	14.3	16.4	13.8	11.1	3.4
2011/12	25.9	13.0	3.4	11.1	7.1
2012/13	29.4	7.9	7.8	10.1	4.2
2013/14	-	-	3.8	-	3.6

Note: The percentages for WED, prior to 1994/95, may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

* Caution should be exercised when comparing the rates as the numbers in some of the categories were low.

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CONDITIONAL RELEASE OPENNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY**Table 173**

Source: PBC

CONTACTS with VICTIMS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2009/10	2,792	13	3,417	15	4,618	21	4,295	19	7,059	32	22,181
2010/11	3,014	13	3,778	17	5,496	24	4,381	19	5,814	26	22,483
2011/12	3,180	15	3,615	17	4,346	20	3,570	17	6,738	31	21,449
2012/13	2,882	13	3,765	17	6,154	27	3,482	15	6,192	28	22,475
2013/14	2,807	13	3,959	18	6,625	30	3,584	16	5,348	24	22,323
5-Year Total	14,675	13	18,534	17	27,239	25	19,312	17	31,151	28	110,911

Table 174

Source: PBC

OBSERVERS at HEARINGS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2009/10	107	5	365	16	1,142	51	376	17	244	11	2,234
2010/11	198	9	333	14	1,303	56	232	10	245	11	2,311
2011/12	248	9	640	23	1,112	40	480	17	311	11	2,791
2012/13	442	13	897	25	1,240	35	658	19	287	8	3,524
2013/14	414	10	1,039	26	1,507	38	502	13	552	14	4,014
5-Year Total	1,409	9	3,274	22	6,304	42	2,248	15	1,639	11	14,874

Table 175

Source: PBC

HEARINGS with OBSERVERS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2009/10	32	4	193	23	399	47	146	17	74	9	844
2010/11	64	7	194	20	514	54	109	11	67	7	948
2011/12	93	8	235	19	577	47	228	19	92	8	1,225
2012/13	140	10	377	26	535	37	314	22	75	5	1,441
2013/14	135	8	431	27	607	38	233	14	212	13	1,618
5-Year Total	464	8	1,430	24	2,632	43	1,030	17	520	9	6,076

Table 176

Source: PBC

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS										
	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14
Hearings with presentations	101	111	152	139	112	127	137	140	140	142
Presentations	149	169	252	244	192	231	237	223	254	264
In person	114	132	216	215	181	210	211	195	229	242
By video conference	-	-	-	-	4	9	5	7	15	13
By teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Audiotape	23	32	30	24	6	8	14	12	8	7
Videotape or DVD	12	5	6	5	1	4	5	7	2	2
Requested, but did not take place because of:	34	49	47	32	18	13	10	35	48	30
Offender	14	25	14	13	13	2	6	15	28	10
Victim	18	20	30	17	4	10	4	18	20	18
PBC	2	4	3	2	1	1	-	2	-	1
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 177

Source: PBC

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS 2013/14						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Hearings with presentations	14	14	40	22	50	140
Presentations	25	21	79	36	93	254
In person	25	19	72	31	82	229
By video conference	-	-	7	1	7	15
By teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audiotape	-	2	-	3	3	8
Videotape or DVD	-	-	-	1	1	2
Requested, but did not take place because of:	1	16	-	3	28	48
Offender	-	8	-	-	20	28
Victim	1	8	-	3	8	20
PBC	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major offence of victimization						
Aggravated assault	1	-	-	6	2	9
Assault	-	2	1	-	1	4
Assault causing bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault with a weapon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder	-	-	4	1	2	7
Criminal negligence causing death	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	-	-	-	-	9	9
Forcible Confinement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud	-	-	1	-	-	1
Impaired driving causing death	-	-	13	5	-	18
Impaired driving/Impaired driving causing bodily harm	-	-	4	-	-	4
Incest	-	1	-	-	1	2
Indecent assault	-	-	-	8	-	8
Manslaughter	1	-	7	5	5	18
Murder	1	9	52	27	33	122
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	5	2	15	8	7	37
Sexual exploitation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual interference	1	-	21	1	-	23
Spousal abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utter threats – death	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other*	1	-	-	1	-	2

*Includes one child pornography offence in the Atlantic region and one invitation to sexual touching offence in the Prairie region.

Table 178

Source: PBC

DECISIONS SENT from the DECISION REGISTRY											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2009/10	531	9	883	15	991	17	1,230	21	2,086	36	5,721
2010/11	648	11	976	17	1,118	20	1,295	23	1,652	29	5,689
2011/12	569	10	986	18	1,206	22	1,097	20	1,568	29	5,426
2012/13	733	11	1,826	27	1,239	19	1,092	16	1,756	26	6,646
2013/14	882	12	1,667	23	1,768	25	1,206	17	1,669	23	7,192
5-Year Total	3,363	11	6,338	21	6,322	21	5,920	19	8,731	28	30,674

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RECORD SUSPENSION DECISIONS AND CLEMENCY RECOMMENDATIONS**Table 179**

Source: PBC

PARDON APPLICATIONS RECEIVED and ACCEPTED									
Applications	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12*
Received	16,912	16,958	27,946	26,519	30,398	35,784	32,106	31,965	28,790
Accepted	16,696	19,681	12,705	27,203	28,239	27,501	24,842	16,311	18,713
% Accepted	99	116	45	103	93	77	77	51	65

* Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012.

Table 180

Source: PBC

RECORD SUSPENSION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED and ACCEPTED			
Applications	2011/12*	2012/13	2013/14
Received	1,039	19,523	14,253
Accepted	793	11,291	9,632
% Accepted	76	58	68

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

Table 181

Source: PBC

Table 101

Source: FDO

PARDONS GRANTED/ISSUED and DENIED										
Decision	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13*		2013/14*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	16,250	66	9,393	76	3,270	92	612	82	8,278	93
Issued	7,889	32	2,693	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	24,139	98	12,086	98	3,270	92	612	82	8,278	93
Denied	437	2	293	2	276	8	130	18	588	7
Total	24,576	100	12,379	100	3,546	100	742	100	8,866	100

* Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012.

Table 182

Source: PBC

RECORD SUSPENSIONS ORDERED and REFUSED					
Decision	2012/13		2013/14		
	#	%	#	%	
Ordered	6,030	97	8,515	92	
Refused	208	3	777	8	
Total	6,238	100	9,292	100	

Table 183

Source: PBC

AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES for PARDON APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED					
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Applications Accepted	24,842	16,311	18,713	-	-
Cases Processed	24,576	12,379	3,546	742	8,866
Average Processing Time*	2.1 months	3.5 months	9.1 months	20.4 months	28.3 months

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

* Does not include the processing time for cases in which the pardon was denied. For those cases the average processing time was 32.3 months in 2013/14.

Table 184

Source: PBC

AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES for RECORD SUSPENSION APPLICATIONS					
Decision	2012/13	2013/14			
Applications Accepted	11,291	9,632			
Cases Processed	6,238	9,292			
Record suspensions ordered	6,030	8,515			
Average Processing Time	3.7 months	5.5 months			
Record suspensions refused	208	777			
Average Processing Time	6.7 months	9.3 months			

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

Table 185

Source: PBC

PARDONS and RECORD SUSPENSIONS REVOKED/CEASED to EXIST										
Decision	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Revoked By PBC	225	79	133	34	123	194	71	1,132	991	669
Ceased to Exist (RCMP Authority)	332	377	2,252	533	543	681	1,043	883	699	579
Ceased to Exist (PBC Authority)			12	14	41	46	12	24	7	9
Total	557	456	2,397	581	707	921	1,126	2,039	1,697	1,257

Table 186

Source: PBC

PARDON/RECORD SUSPENSION REVOCATION/CESSATION RATE				
Year	Cumulative # of Pardons Granted/Issued and Record Suspensions Ordered to Date	Pardons and Record Suspensions Revoked/Ceased during the Year	Cumulative # of Pardons and Record Suspensions Revoked/Ceased	Cumulative Revocation/Cessation Rate (%)
1997/98	234,779	666	6,046	2.58
1998/99	240,255	684	6,730	2.80
1999/00	246,116	643	7,373	3.00
2000/01	260,311	542	7,915	3.04
2001/02	276,956	463	8,378	3.03
2002/03	291,392	902	9,280	3.18
2003/04	306,985	1,314	10,594	3.45
2004/05	329,530	557	11,151	3.38
2005/06	337,883	456	11,607	3.44
2006/07	352,631	2,397	14,004	3.97
2007/08	377,477	581	14,585	3.86
2008/09	417,105	707	15,292	3.67
2009/10	441,244	921	16,213	3.67
2010/11	453,330	1,126	17,339	3.82
2011/12	456,600	2,039	19,378	4.24
2012/13	463,242	1,697	21,075	4.55
2013/14	480,035	1,257	22,332	4.65

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

Table 187

Source: PBC

ROYAL PREROGATIVE OF MERCY REQUESTS												
	Up to 2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Requests	738	21	18	18	24	21	37	31	32	52	40	1,032
Granted	181	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	12	0	200
Denied	110	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	120
Discontinued	413	26	19	22	14	21	15	32	21	20	14	617

Note: These numbers are provided on a calendar year basis.

[Return to the Section Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations](#)

Parole Board of Canada

INTERNAL SERVICES

Table 188

Source: PBC

EXPENDITURES by PROGRAM ACTIVITY (\$ Millions)									
Year	Conditional Release Decisions		Conditional Release Openness and Accountability		Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations		Internal Services		PBC Total
2009/10	\$34.0	72%	\$6.1	13%	\$2.8	6%	\$4.4	9%	\$47.3
2010/11	\$33.8	73%	\$5.7	12%	\$2.1	5%	\$4.4	10%	\$46.0
2011/12	\$38.2	73%	\$7.1	14%	\$1.2	2%	\$5.7	11%	\$52.2
2012/13	\$35.6	77%	\$5.6	12%	\$0.3	1%	\$5.0	11%	\$46.5
2013/14	\$36.6	73%	\$5.6	11%	\$2.8*	6%	\$5.4	11%	\$50.4

*\$2.1 million is related to the hiring of temporary human resources to work on clearing the pardons backlog which accumulated prior to the application fee increase.

Table 189

Source: PBC

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA STAFF COMPLEMENT (as of April 2, 2014)							
Region	Females	Males	Total Staff	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	132	44	176	70	106	146	83
Atlantic	36	3	39	14	25	25	64
Quebec	41	11	52	2	50	46	88
Ontario	56	8	64	59	5	5	8
Prairies	62	15	77	77	0	6	8
Pacific	42	6	48	47	1	3	6
Canada	369	87	456	269	187	231	51
Percent	81%	19%	100%	59%	41%		

Note: The total number of employees includes indeterminate and term employees, as well those on leave of absence, leave with pay and on secondment.

Table 190

Source: PBC

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA BOARD MEMBER COMPLEMENT (as of April 11, 2014)							
Region	Females	Males	Total	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	2	4	6	4	2	3	50
Atlantic	2	4	6	5	1	1	17
Quebec	3	10	13	0	13	7	54
Ontario	4	12	16	16	0	0	0
Prairies	5	12	17	17	0	0	0
Pacific	4	6	10	10	0	0	0
Canada	20	48	68	52	16	11	16%
Percent	29%	71%	100%	76%	24%		

[Return to the Section Internal Services](#)