



Parole Board
of Canada

Commission des libérations
conditionnelles du Canada

PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT

2018-2019



Canada



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Acronyms Used in the Report

APR	Accelerated Parole Review
APRI	Accelerated Parole Review-Initial
CCRA	<i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i>
CRA	<i>Criminal Records Act</i>
CRIMS	Conditional Release Information Management System
CSC	Correctional Service of Canada
DO	Dangerous Offender
DP	Day Parole
EAH	Elder-Assisted Hearing
ETA	Escorted Temporary Absence
FP	Full Parole
IDS	Integrated Decision System
LTSO	Long-Term Supervision Order
OMS	Offender Management System
PARSS	Pardon and Record Suspension System
PBC	Parole Board of Canada
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
SR	Statutory Release
TA	Temporary Absence
UAL	Unlawfully-at-Large
UTA	Unescorted Temporary Absence
WED	Warrant Expiry Date

NOTE TO THE READER:

Data and information for this report came from numerous sources:



- Conditional release data was extracted from PBC CRIMS, IDS and OMS.
- Record suspension and clemency information was extracted from PARSS and clemency tracking system.
- Financial information was provided by the Finance and Planning Division.
- The Human Resources Section provided human resources information on staff, and the Board Member Secretariat provided information on Board members.

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

The snapshot of the offender population was taken on April 7, 2019, to ensure all year-end data had been entered into IDS and OMS. Similarly, year-end date was provided for record suspension, clemency, financial and human resources data.



HIGHLIGHTS 2018-2019

1.1% increase in the federal offender population (the federal incarcerated population increased 0.7% (to 13,475), while the federal conditional release population increased 1.6% (to 10,237).

15,798 reviews conducted by the Board, an increase of 3% compared to the previous year. The number of federal reviews increased 4% (to 15,185), and the number of provincial reviews decreased 6% (to 613). Federal pre-release reviews for discretionary release increased 3% (to 6,667).

5,745 day parole release decisions rendered by the Board. The number of federal day parole release decisions increased 2% (to 5,347), and the number of provincial day parole release decisions decreased 11% (to 398).

80% grant rate of federal day parole, a one percentage point increase compared to 2017-18.

60% grant rate of provincial day parole, a decrease of nine percentage points compared to 2017-18.

4,572 full parole release decisions rendered by the Board. The number of federal full parole release decisions increased 1% (to 4,269), and the number of provincial full parole release decisions decreased 7% (to 303) compared to 2017-18.

99% of federal day parole supervision periods completed without reoffending, a one percentage point increase compared to 2017-18.

0.1% the rate of violent reoffending on federal day parole supervision periods in 2018-19.

98% of federal full parole supervision periods (for offenders serving determinate sentences) completed without reoffending, a one percentage point increase compared to 2017-18.

0.4% the rate of violent reoffending on federal full parole supervision periods in 2018-19.

91% of statutory release supervision periods completed without reoffending, a one percentage point increase compared to 2017-18.

1.1% the rate of violent reoffending on statutory release supervision periods in 2018-19.

33,408 PBC contacts with victims, 38 more contacts compared to 2017-18.

5,084 observers at 2,300 PBC hearings, an increase of 2% compared to 2017-18.

288 statements made by victims at 167 PBC hearings, a 12% decrease compared to 2017-18.



39% grant rate of federal full parole, a one percentage point decrease compared to 2017-18.

35% grant rate of provincial full parole, a three percentage point decrease compared to 2017-18.

1,889 residency conditions imposed on statutory release, an increase of 3% compared to 2017-18.

487 offenders on long-term supervision in the community (as of April 7, 2019).

5,302 decisions sent from the decision registry, an increase of 5% compared to 2017-18.

4,444 pardon decisions rendered by the Board: 99% pardons granted/issued.

6,253 record suspension decisions rendered by the Board: 96% record suspensions ordered.

146 clemency cases being processed as of March 31, 2019.



Introduction

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

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

The PBC has four programs: Conditional Release Decisions, Conditional Release Openness and Accountability, Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations, and Internal Services.

Conditional Release Decisions is the Board's largest program. It involves the provision of in-depth training on how to assess the risk of reoffending; and the coordination of program delivery throughout the Board and with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and other key partners.

Conditional Release Openness and Accountability is the second largest program at the Board. The program provides information to victims and other interested parties within the community, coordinates victims' attendance at PBC hearings, assists victims in preparing their victim statements and provides access to the Decision Registry.

Record Suspension and Clemency Recommendations, the third program at the Board, involves the review of record suspension/pardon and clemency applications as well as the rendering of record suspension/pardon decisions and clemency recommendations.

Internal Services, although a separate program, exists to support the Board by providing procurement, accommodation, financial management as well as human resource services.

The Performance Monitoring Report has been structured to reflect the Board



The report presents information using easy-to-read graphs and provides links to detailed statistical tables which are found at the end of section.

To review the Board outcome and financial expenditures,
please consult the [Departmental Results Report](#), formerly the Departmental Performance Report.

s performance summary by strategic



The Year at a Glance

Context

The most significant legislative initiative for the Parole Board of Canada in 2018-19 introduced a new program under the Board

Parliament did not adopt any bills that would amend criminal justice legislation relevant to conditional release or affect the Board conditional release in a substantive way.

Legislative and Policy Changes

Over the course of 2018-19, Parliament adopted one bill of significant impact to the PBC.

On ~~June 21, 2018, Bill C-66 (An Act to amend the Criminal Code in respect of the Expungement of Historically Unjust Convictions Act)~~ came into force. The bill gave the Board exclusive jurisdiction to order or refuse to order expungement for certain historically unjust convictions involving consensual sexual activity between same-sex partners that would be lawful today. The enactment creates a procedure for expungement of eligible convictions and provides for the destruction or removal of the judicial records of those convictions from federal repositories and systems. The enactment deems a person who is convicted of an offence for which expungement is ordered never to have been convicted of that offence. The legislation also provides that the Governor in Council may add certain offences to the schedule and establish criteria for any offence that must be satisfied for the expungement of a conviction to be ordered.

In addition, there were two court decisions that had an effect on the Board conditional release and record suspension programs.

On December 14, 2018, the Supreme Court of Canada (SCC) released its decision in *R. v. Boudreault* (*Boudreault*), regarding the constitutionality of the mandatory victim surcharge under section 737 of the *Criminal Code*. The court found that the mandatory victim surcharge constituted cruel and unusual punishment because its impact and effects created circumstances that were grossly disproportionate to what would otherwise be a fit sentence. The legislative provision was struck down with immediate effect.



The SCC released its decision in *R. v. Bird* (*Bird*) on February 8, 2019. The central issue in this case was whether Mr. Bird, an offender under a long-term supervision order, was permitted to challenge his residency condition imposed by the Board during his criminal proceedings for breach of a condition (e.g. a collateral attack of the Board to challenge the conditions of a court order, they have to appeal the order. A collateral attack occurs when a party bound by an order seeks to avoid compliance with that order by challenging its validity. Of importance to the Board, the SCC recognized that the Board is a competent jurisdiction under section 24(1) of the Charter and therefore, has the ability to grant charter remedies within the statutory framework.

Implications for the Board

Bill C-66 had an impact on the Board -19, necessitating the development, preparation and implementation of the expungement program. The record suspension workload now includes the processing of applications for expungement. The Board received and processed 14 expungement applications in 2018-19.

The Board has been proactive in regards to the *Boudreault* case with respect to the record suspension program. When evaluating the eligibility of an offender seeking a record suspension, the Board will not consider any mandatory victim surcharge imposed on or after October 24, 2013 until December 18, 2018, the date on which section 737 of the *Criminal Code* was struck down.

The *Bird* decision has significant impacts for the Board both in relation to conditional release decisions as well as criminal record suspension decisions given that the Board has the authority to address Charter violations and provide appropriate remedies within the relevant statutory framework.

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Operational and Program Delivery Context

Offender Population

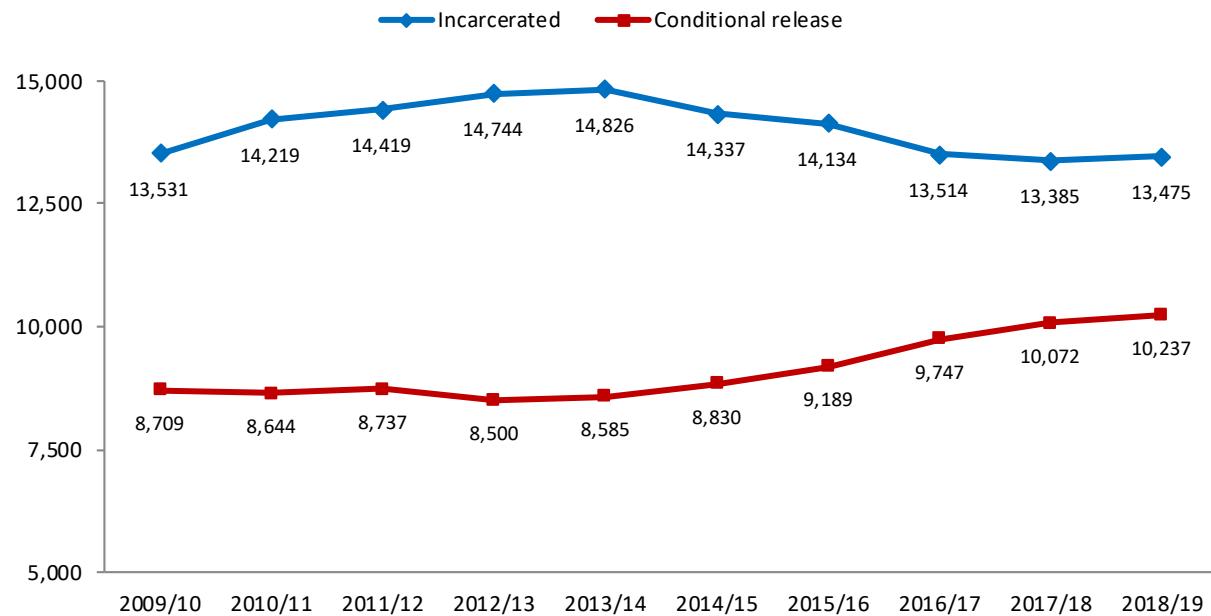
Tables 1-24

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

Incarcerated: includes offenders serving federal sentences in penitentiaries and in provincial facilities, those housed as inmates in Community Correctional Centres (as distinguished from conditionally released offenders), those temporarily absent from the institution on some form of temporary release (Temporary Absence or Work Release), and those remanded in federal custody¹.

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

Figure 1. The Federal Offender Population



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

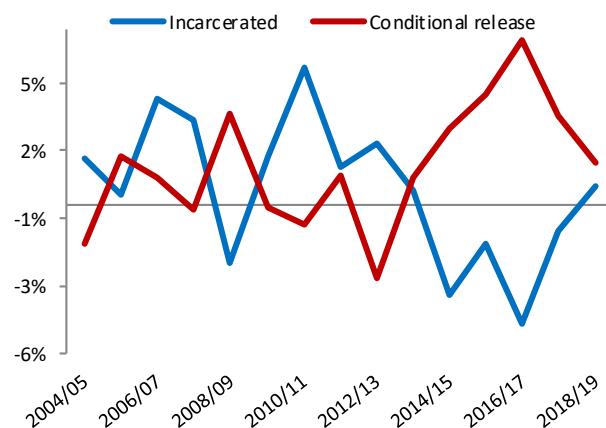


- On April 7, 2019, the total federal offender population increased 1.1% compared to the previous year (the snapshot of April 8, 2018). The federal incarcerated offender population increased 0.7%, while the federal conditional release population increased 1.6%.



In 2011-12 and 2012-13, annual increases in the incarcerated offender population were larger than those in the conditional release offender population. This was in part related to the abolition of accelerated parole review (APR) in 2010-11. Higher proportions of non-violent offenders were released later in their sentences in the following years. Additionally, in 2016-17 and 2017-18, larger proportions of offenders serving sentences for violent offences were released on day and full parole. Combined, the increases in releases of these two offender groups resulted in five consecutive increases in the federal conditional release population between 2014-15 and 2018-19. However, the difference in the annual changes between the incarcerated and the conditional release population has been significantly smaller in 2018-19. In part, this can be explained by the constant decrease in the proportion of statutory releases of both offenders serving sentences for violent offences (from 28% to 23%) and non-violent offences (from 22% to 16%) between 2014-15 and 2018-19.

Figure 2. Annual Changes in the Federal Offender Population



- The federal incarcerated offender population decreased in 2018-19 in the Atlantic (-0.9%), Quebec (-3.8%) and Pacific (-2.6%) regions and increased in the Ontario (+5.7%) and Prairie (+1.7%) regions when compared to the previous year.
- In 2018-19, the federal conditional release offender population increased in all regions: Atlantic (+1.3%), Quebec (0.5%), Ontario (+1.5%), Prairie (+2.6%) and Pacific (+2.8%).

It is important to note that annual changes vary from region to region. This is in part attributed to the offence profile of the regional offender population. The Atlantic region had the lowest proportion of offenders serving sentences for sex offences (10%), while the Ontario region reported the highest (14%). The Ontario region reported the lowest proportion of offenders



serving sentences for violent offences (55%). The Pacific region reported the largest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for violent offences in (69%) and the lowest proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (20%). The Atlantic, Ontario and Prairie regions reported the highest proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (32%).

- Across Canada, the overall increase in the federal conditional release population was driven by the federal full parole population, which increased 4.5% in 2018-19, and by the federal day parole population, which increased 4.0%. The number of federal offenders on statutory release decreased (-3.0%) when compared to the previous year.
- The increase in the federal day parole population was driven primarily by the Atlantic (+11.1%), Quebec (+8.5%) and Pacific (+10.5%) regions, while a decrease was reported in the Ontario (-3.2%) region. The federal day parole population in the Prairie region (-0.3%) remain relatively stable. Overall, an increase in admissions on warrants of committal two years earlier (+1.1%) as well as a small increase in the day parole grant rate (+0.3%) in 2018-19 resulted in more offenders on federal day parole in 2018-19.

The federal full parole population increased in all regions in 2018-19. The largest increase was reported in the Prairie region (+9.6%) and smaller increases were observed in the Atlantic (+2.1%), Quebec (+2.7%), Ontario (+4.6%), and Pacific (+2.6%) regions. These increases usually follow increases in the day parole population in the same year or previous year.

- The statutory release population decreased 3.0% in 2018-19. The Atlantic (-5.9%) and Quebec (-6.7%) regions accounted for the majority of the decrease. A smaller decrease was reported in the Prairie region (-2.4%), while the Ontario (-0.7%) and the Pacific (-0.2%) regions reported a slight decrease.
- As for the provincial conditional release population in 2018-19, it decreased to 123 (from 170 in 2017-18). Fifty-four provincial offenders were on day parole and 69 provincial offenders were on full parole.

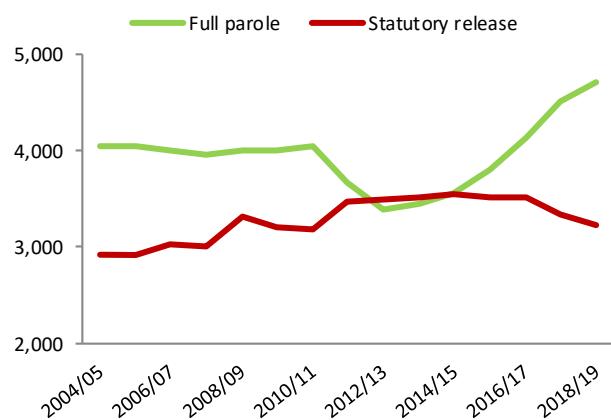


While traditionally the federal full parole population has been larger than the statutory release population, this trend was reversed in 2011-12 and the statutory release population remained larger than the full parole population for the following two years. However, in 2014-15, the federal full parole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

In 2018-19, federal full parolees accounted for 46% of the federal conditional release population compared to 32% of offenders on statutory release.

- The number of Indigenous federal inmates increased by 7% in 2018-19 and their proportion increased to 29%.
- By comparison, the number of Indigenous federal offenders on conditional release increased by 4% and their proportion remained relatively stable (19%) as compared to 2017-18.
- In 2018-19, the highest proportion of Indigenous offenders was in the Prairie region: 52% of federal male inmates and 64% of federal female inmates in the Prairie region were Indigenous. By comparison, 37% of federal male offenders on conditional release and 51% of federal female offenders on conditional release in the Prairie region were Indigenous.
- Overall, federal male offenders represented 95% of the federal incarcerated population and 92% of the federal conditional release offender population in 2018-19.
- On April 7, 2019, 9,841 federal offenders on conditional release were serving their sentences in Canada, 395 federal offenders had been deported and one federal offender had been extradited. Offenders who have been deported or extradited are listed as active offenders by CSC until sentence completion².

Figure 3. Federal Full Parole and Statutory Release Offender Populations



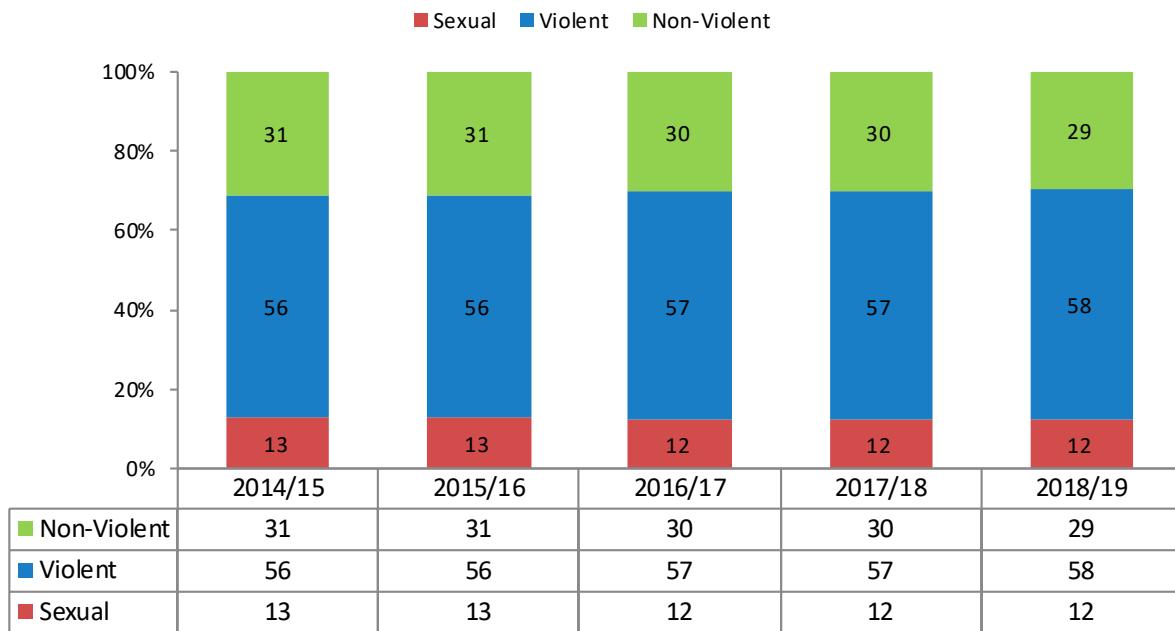
² If an offender who has been deported or extradited returns to Canada before their warrant expiry date, the offender must serve the remainder of their sentence.





Federal Offender Profile

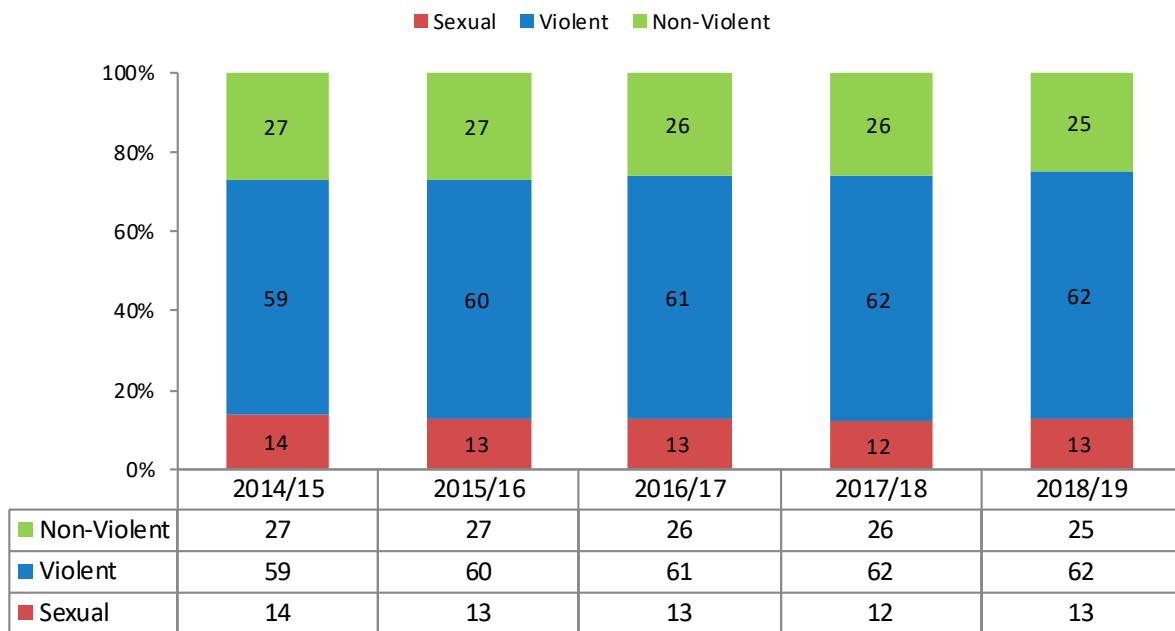
Figure 4. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population



- On April 7, 2019, 12% of federal offenders were serving sentences for sexual offences, 58% were serving sentences for violent offences and 29% were serving sentences for non-violent offences.
- In 2018-19, the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for sexual offences remain the same, it increased 0.6% for offenders serving sentences for violent offences and decreased 0.7% for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences.



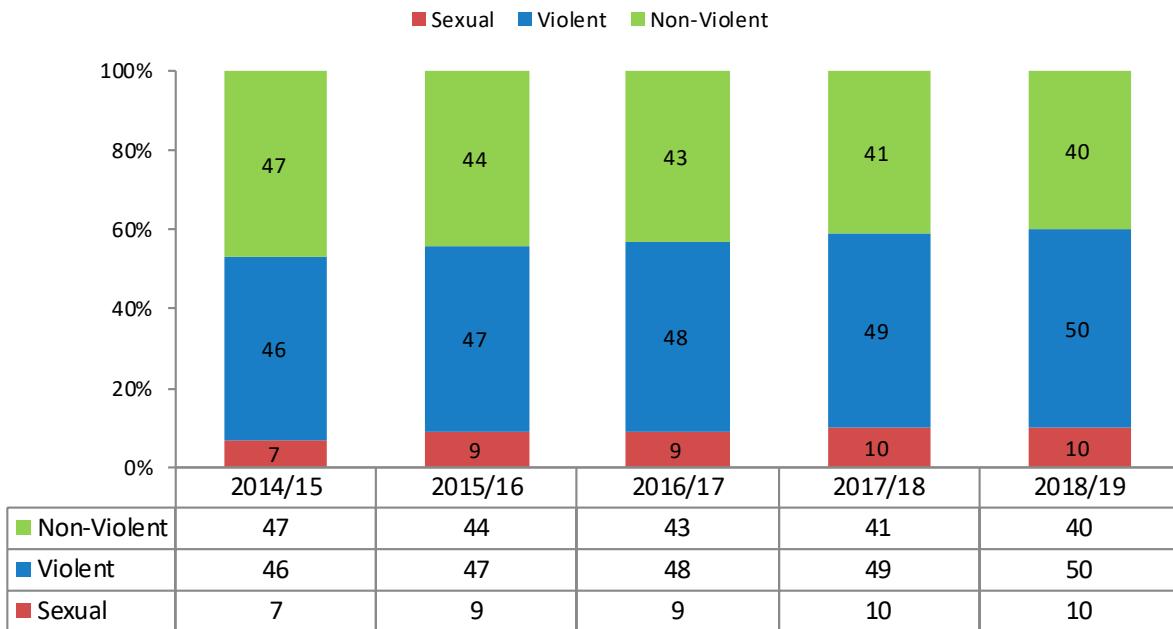
Figure 5. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated Offender Population



- On April 7, 2019, 13% of federal incarcerated offenders were serving sentences for sexual offences, 62% were serving sentences for violent offences and 25% were serving sentences for non-violent offences.
- In 2018-19, the proportions of federal incarcerated offenders serving sentences for sexual offences and violent offences increased (0.3% and 0.5%) while it decreased 0.7% for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences compared to 2017-18.



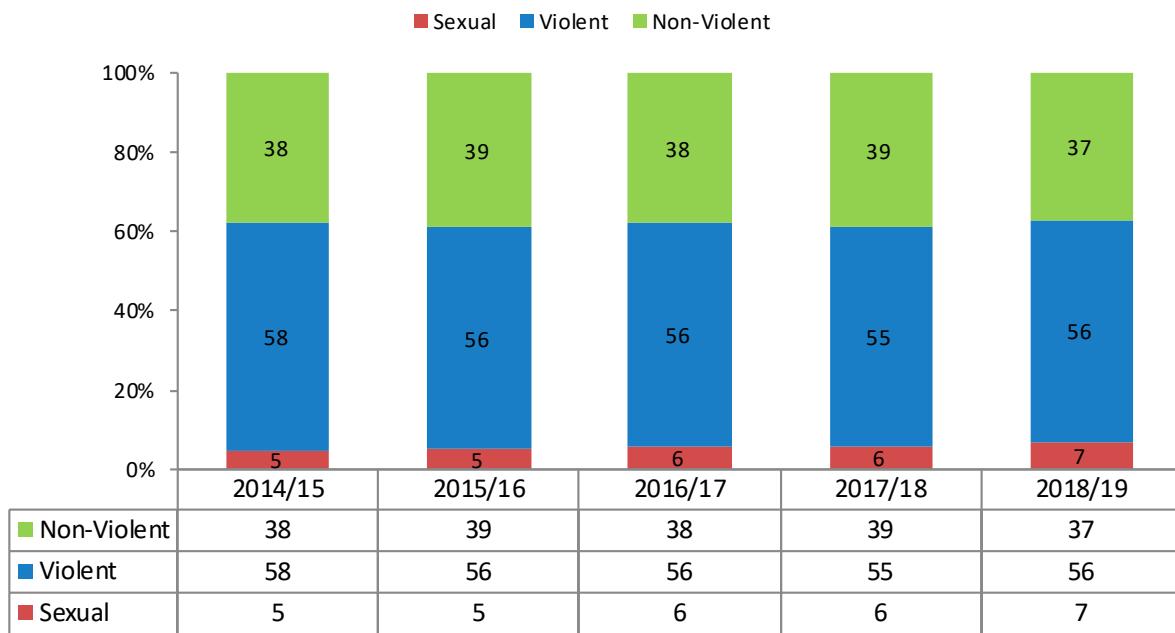
Figure 6. Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population



- On April 7, 2019, 10% of federal offenders on day parole were serving sentences for sexual offences, 50% were serving sentences for violent offences and 40% were serving sentences for non-violent offences.
- There were no significant change in the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for sexual offences on day parole in 2018-19 when compared to the previous year.
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for violent offences on day parole in 2018-19 increased 1.4% compared to 2017-18, due mostly to an increase in the proportion of federal releases of these offenders from institutions on day parole (+2.1%).
- In 2018-19, the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences on day parole decreased 1.3% from the previous year. A part of the decrease could be explained by a decrease in the proportion of admissions of these offenders to federal custody (-1.2%) two years earlier. Another reason was a decrease in the proportion of releases of these offenders on day parole (directly from institutions as well as continuations of day paroles) in 2018-19 (-1.9%) when compared to 2017-18.



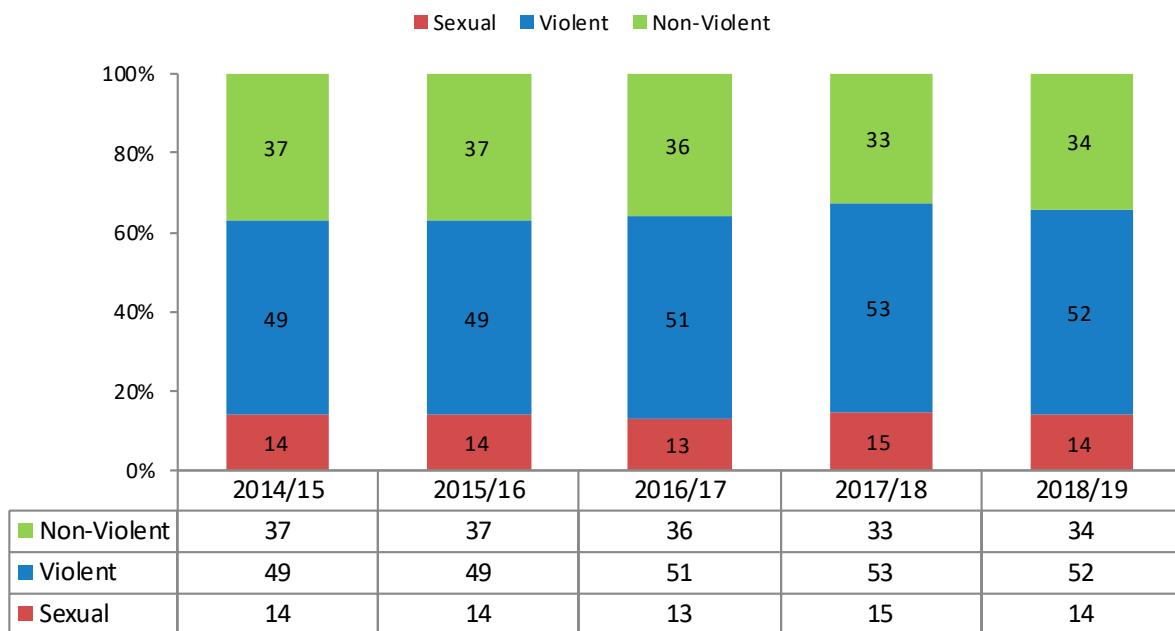
Figure 7. Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population



- On April 7, 2019, 7% of federal offenders on full parole were serving sentences for sexual offences, 56% were serving sentences for violent offences and 37% were serving sentences for non-violent offences.
- In 2018-19, the proportion of federal offenders on full parole serving sentences for sexual offences and violent offences increased (0.6% and 1.1%) when compared to the previous year.
- The proportion decreased for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences on full parole in 2018-19 (-1.7%). While the number of these offenders on full parole is the same as last year, their proportion was mostly deflated by an increase (+162) of offenders serving sentences for violent offences.



Figure 8. Offence Profile of the Federal Statutory Release Population



- On April 7, 2019, 14% of federal offenders on statutory release were serving sentences for sexual offences, 52% were serving sentences for violent offences and 34% were serving sentences for non-violent offences.
- A decrease in the proportion of offenders on statutory release was reported for those serving sentences for sexual offences (-0.9%). The decrease follows an overall decrease in admissions of these offenders to federal custody a year earlier (-1.2% in 2017-18), as well as a higher proportion being released on full parole (+1.5%) in 2018-19, instead of statutory release, thus making its proportion on statutory release smaller in 2018-19.
- The proportion of offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences on statutory release increased 1.0% in 2018-19 compared to last year, although their number only increased by one individual.
- The proportion remained relatively the same for federal offenders serving sentences for violent offences on statutory release in 2018-19.



Indigenous/Non-Indigenous Profile

Figure 9. Offence Profile of the Federal Indigenous Offender Population in 2018-19

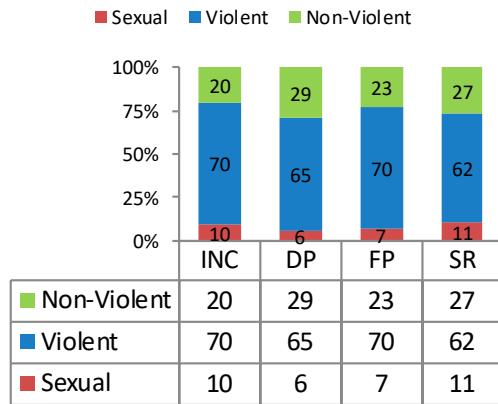
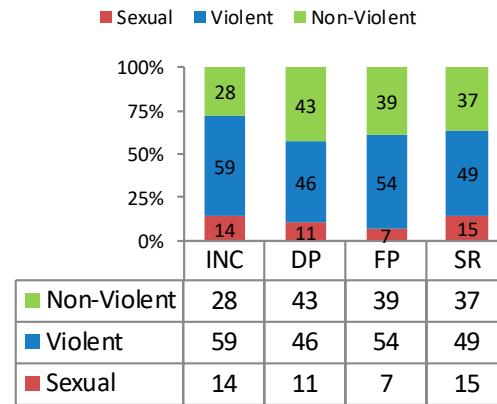


Figure 10. Offence Profile of the Federal non-Indigenous Offender Population in 2018-19



- In 2018-19, non-Indigenous federal offenders sentenced for sexual offences were most likely to be incarcerated or to be serving their sentences on day parole or on statutory release compared to Indigenous federal offenders.
- In 2018-19, Indigenous federal offenders, whether incarcerated or on any type of conditional release were more likely to be serving sentences for violent offences than non-Indigenous federal offenders.
- In 2018-19, non-Indigenous federal offenders sentenced for non-violent offences were more likely to be incarcerated or to be serving their sentences on any type of conditional release compared to Indigenous federal offenders.



Gender Profile

Figure 11. Offence Profile of the Federal Male Offender Population in 2018-19

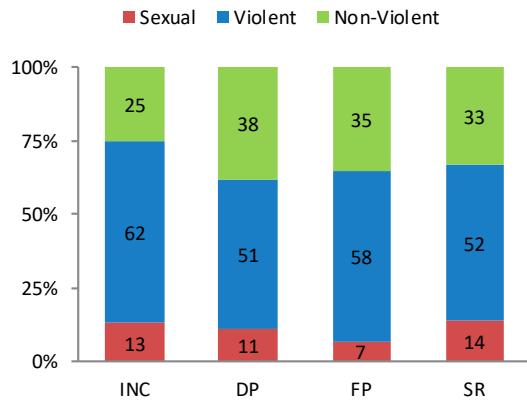
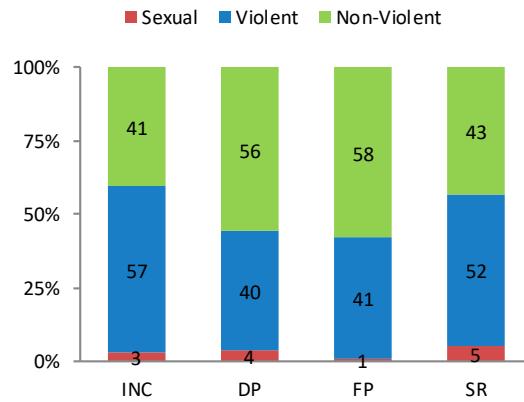


Figure 12. Offence Profile of the Federal Female Offender Population in 2018-19



- Overall, men were more likely to be serving sentences for sexual offences and violent offences than women.
- In 2018-19, women whether incarcerated or on any type of conditional release were more likely to be serving sentences for non-violent offences compared to men.
- In 2018-19, women federal offenders sentenced for non-violent offences were more likely to be serving their sentences on day parole or on full parole.
- As for men, whether incarcerated or on any type of conditional release they were more likely to be serving sentences for violent offences.

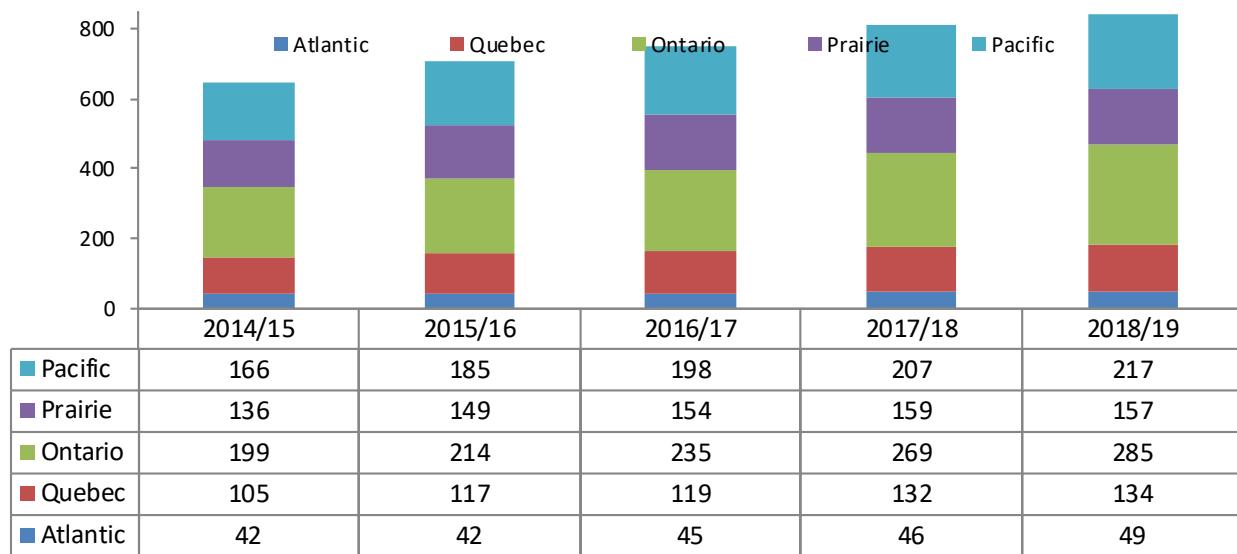


Dangerous Offender Designation

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

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

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



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

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



- The federal offender population with a dangerous offender (DO) designation has been constantly increasing in the last five years reaching 842 in 2018-19, which amounts to 3.6% of the total offender population.
- On April 7, 2019, of those offenders that had a DO designation, 726 were still incarcerated; 17 were on day parole, 28 were on full parole, 12 were on statutory release and 59 were on long-term supervision for a total of 116 offenders with a DO designation in the community.
- The federal offender population with a DO designation increased in 2018-19 in the Atlantic (+3), Quebec (+5), Ontario (+16) and Pacific (+10) regions, and decreased in the Prairie region (-2).
- On April 7, 2019, 51% of federal offenders with a DO designation were those sentenced for sexual offences, 43% were those sentenced for violent offences and 6% were those sentenced for non-violent offences.
- Thirty-four percent (34%) of federal offenders with a DO designation were Indigenous.
- Male offenders represented 99% of the federal offender population with a DO designation in 2018-19.
- The Board rendered 824 decisions for offenders that had a DO designation in 2018-19, an 18% increase compared to the previous year.



Table 1. Federal Offender Population

Year	Incarcerated		Conditional Release		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	% change
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	8,736	37.7	23,155	1.3
2012-13	14,744	63.4	8,500	36.6	23,244	0.4
2013-14	14,826	63.3	8,585	36.7	23,411	0.7
2014-15	14,337	61.9	8,830	38.1	23,167	-1.0
2015-16	14,134	60.6	9,189	39.4	23,323	0.7
2016-17	13,514	58.1	9,747	40.9	23,261	-0.3
2017-18	13,385	57.1	10,072	42.9	23,457	0.8
2018-19	13,475	56.8	10,237	43.2	23,712	1.1

Note: Excluded as of April 7, 2019, were: escapees (119), those on bail (273), and UAL (461).

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

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

Table 2. Federal Offender Population by Region

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2014-15	2,303	9.9	5,871	25.3	5,824	25.1	5,753	24.8	3,416	14.7	23,167
2015-16	2,180	9.3	5,862	25.1	6,006	25.8	5,967	25.6	3,308	14.2	23,323
2016-17	2,184	9.4	5,548	23.9	6,106	26.2	6,020	25.9	3,403	14.6	23,261
2017-18	2,210	9.4	5,440	23.2	6,313	26.9	6,010	25.6	3,484	14.9	23,457
2018-19	2,210	9.3	5,345	22.5	6,555	27.6	6,131	25.9	3,471	14.6	23,712

Note: Excluded as of April 7, 2019, were: escapees (2 Atlantic, 21 Quebec, 49 Ontario, 16 Prairies and 31 Pacific), those on bail (12 Atlantic, 65 Quebec, 140 Ontario, 44 Prairies and 12 Pacific), and UAL (29 Atlantic, 98 Quebec, 101 Ontario, 176 Prairies and 57 Pacific).

Table 3. Federal Incarcerated Population by Region

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2014-15	1,451	10.1	3,518	24.5	3,576	24.9	3,752	26.2	2,040	14.2	14,337
2015-16	1,282	9.1	3,518	23.7	3,582	25.3	3,996	28.3	1,926	13.6	14,134
2016-17	1,289	9.5	2,925	21.6	3,451	25.5	3,861	28.6	1,988	14.7	13,514
2017-18	1,277	9.5	2,846	21.3	3,489	26.1	3,720	27.8	2,053	15.3	13,385
2018-19	1,265	9.4	2,739	20.3	3,689	27.4	3,782	28.1	2,000	14.8	13,475



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

Year	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2014-15	3,500	24.4	10,837	75.6	14,337
2015-16	3,630	25.7	10,504	74.3	14,134
2016-17	3,574	26.4	9,940	73.6	13,514
2017-18	3,657	27.3	9,728	72.7	13,385
2018-19	3,896	28.9	9,579	71.1	13,475



Table 5. Federal Incarcerated Population by Gender

Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2014-15	13,684	95.4	653	4.6	14,337
2015-16	13,464	95.3	670	4.7	14,134
2016-17	12,865	95.2	649	4.8	13,514
2017-18	12,751	95.3	634	4.7	13,385
2018-19	12,837	95.3	638	4.7	13,475

Table 6. Federal Conditional Release Population

Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Long-term Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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	8,736
2012-13	1,243	14.6	3,390	39.9	3,499	41.2	366	4.3	8,500
2013-14	1,220	14.2	3,457	40.3	3,519	41.0	388	4.5	8,585
2014-15	1,341	15.2	3,564	40.4	3,550	40.2	371	4.2	8,830
2015-16	1,406	15.3	3,805	41.4	3,527	38.4	447	4.9	9,189
2016-17	1,625	16.7	4,146	42.5	3,508	36.0	468	4.8	9,747
2017-18	1,734	17.2	4,508	44.8	3,329	33.1	495	4.9	10,072
2018-19	1,804	17.6	4,711	46.0	3,229	31.5	487	4.8	10,237

Note 1: As of April 7, 2019, excluded UAL from supervision were 85 DP (4.5% of total DPs), 104 FP (2.2% of total FPs), 269 SR (7.7% of total SRs) and 3 LTS (0.6% of total LTSs).

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

Table 7. Federal Conditional Release Population by Region

Year	Supervision Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2014-15	Day parole	153	320	301	322	245	1,341
	Full parole	348	972	905	722	617	3,564
	Statutory Release	338	940	929	899	444	3,550
	Long-term supervision	13	121	113	58	66	371
	Total	852	2,353	2,248	2,001	1,376*	8,830
2015-16	Day parole	170	330	353	293	260	1,406
	Full parole	380	1,027	1,035	773	590	3,805
	Statutory Release	333	1,019	893	845	437	3,527
	Long-term supervision	15	138	143	60	91	447
	Total	898	2,514	2,424	1,971	1,382*	9,189
2016-17	Day parole	162	437	403	320	303	1,625
	Full parole	437	1,103	1,177	831	598	4,146
	Statutory Release	279	933	923	947	426	3,508
	Long-term supervision	17	150	152	61	83	463
	Total	895	2,623	2,655	2,159	1,415*	9,747
2017-18	Day parole	190	377	470	382	315	1,734
	Full parole	471	1,232	1,322	869	614	4,508
	Statutory Release	255	826	873	964	411	3,329
	Long-term supervision	17	159	159	75	85	495
	Total	933	2,594	2,824	2,290	1,431*	10,072



2018-19	Day parole	211	409	455	381	348	1,804
	Full parole	481	1,265	1,383	952	630	4,711
	Statutory Release	240	771	867	941	410	3,299
	Long-term supervision	13	161	161	75	77	487
	Total	945	2,606	2,866	2,349	1,471*	10,237

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

Note: Excluded as of April 7, 2019, were UAL (29 Atlantic, 98 Quebec, 101 Ontario, 176 Prairies and 57 Pacific).



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

Year	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2014-15	1,465	16.6	7,365	83.4	8,830
2015-16	1,564	17.0	7,625	83.0	9,189
2016-17	1,700	17.4	8,047	82.6	9,747
2017-18	1,874	18.6	8,198	81.4	10,072
2018-19	1,941	19.0	8,296	81.0	10,237

Table 9. Federal Conditional Release Population by Gender

Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2014-15	8,268	93.6	562	6.4	8,830
2015-16	8,570	93.3	619	6.7	9,189
2016-17	9,057	92.9	690	7.1	9,747
2017-18	9,314	92.5	758	7.5	10,072
2018-19	9,432	92.1	805	7.9	10,237

Table 10. Provincial Conditional Release Population by Region

Year	Supervision Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2014-15	Day parole	22	-	-	10	45	77
	Full parole	24	-	-	12	17	53
	Long-term supervision	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Total	46	-	-	23	62	131
2015-16	Day parole	17	-	-	14	48	79
	Full parole	33	1	-	16	21	71
	Long-term supervision	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Total	50	2	-	30	69	151
2016-17	Day parole	17	-	-	17	33	67
	Full parole	31	1	1	26	21	80
	Long-term supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	48	1	1	43	54	147
2017-18	Day parole	9	-	-	19	54	82
	Full parole	23	-	-	25	40	88
	Long-term supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	32	-	-	44	94	170
2018-19	Day parole	8	-	-	16	30	54
	Full parole	20	1	-	20	28	69
	Long-term supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	28	1	-	36	58	123

Note: Excluded as of April 7, 2019, were: 8 UAL (1 Atlantic, 2 Prairies and 5 Pacific).

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



Table 11. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population by Region (%)

Region	Year	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Atlantic	2014-15	10	53	37
	2015-16	10	54	35
	2016-17	10	57	33
	2017-18	10	57	33
	2018-19	10	59	32
Quebec	2014-15	13	55	32
	2015-16	14	54	32
	2016-17	13	55	32
	2017-18	13	56	31
	2018-19	14	57	29
Ontario	2014-15	14	55	31
	2015-16	14	54	32
	2016-17	14	54	32
	2017-18	14	54	32
	2018-19	13	55	32
Prairies	2014-15	13	54	33
	2015-16	13	55	32
	2016-17	12	56	31
	2017-18	12	56	32
	2018-19	12	56	32
Pacific	2014-15	12	65	22
	2015-16	12	67	21
	2016-17	11	68	21
	2017-18	11	69	20
	2018-19	11	69	20

Table 12. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Population by Region in 2018-19 (%)

Region	Offender Population	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Atlantic	Incarcerated	9	63	28
	Conditional release	10	52	38
Quebec	Incarcerated	14	62	23
	Conditional release	14	51	35
Ontario	Incarcerated	14	59	26
	Conditional release	12	50	38
Prairies	Incarcerated	11	58	30
	Conditional release	13	52	35
Pacific	Incarcerated	11	73	16
	Conditional release	10	64	26





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

Type	Year	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Day parole	2014-15	7	46	47
	2015-16	9	47	44
	2016-17	9	48	43
	2017-18	10	49	41
	2018-19	10	50	40
Full parole	2014-15	5	58	38
	2015-16	5	56	39
	2016-17	6	56	38
	2017-18	6	55	39
	2018-19	7	56	37
Statutory release	2014-15	14	49	37
	2015-16	14	49	37
	2016-17	13	51	36
	2017-18	15	53	33
	2018-19	14	52	34
Long-term supervision	2014-15	68	30	2
	2015-16	67	32	1
	2016-17	65	33	2
	2017-18	63	35	2
	2018-19	62	37	2

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

Ind/N-Ind	Year	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Indigenous	2014-15	13	65	21
	2015-16	12	66	22
	2016-17	11	69	20
	2017-18	11	68	21
	2018-19	10	68	21
Non-Indigenous	2014-15	13	53	34
	2015-16	13	53	34
	2016-17	13	54	33
	2017-18	13	54	33
	2018-19	13	55	32

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

Gender	Year	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Male	2014-15	14	56	30
	2015-16	14	56	30



	2016-17	13	58	29
	2017-18	13	58	29
	2018-19	13	59	28
Female	2014-15	3	52	45
	2015-16	3	52	46
	2016-17	2	51	46
	2017-18	3	50	47
	2018-19	3	50	47



Dangerous Offender Designation

Table 16. Federal Offender Population with a Dangerous Offender Designation

Year	Incarcerated		Conditional Release		Total	
					% of Total Offender Population	
	#	%	#	%	#	
2014-15	597	92.1	51	7.9	648	2.8
2015-16	640	90.5	67	9.5	707	3.0
2016-17	673	89.6	78	10.4	751	3.2
2017-18	707	87.0	106	13.0	813	3.5
2018-19	726	86.2	116	13.8	842	3.6

Note: Excluded as of April 7, 2019 were: escapees (4) and UAL (3).

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

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2014-15	42	6.5	105	16.2	199	30.7	136	21.0	166	25.6	648
2015-16	42	5.9	117	16.5	214	30.3	149	21.1	185	26.2	707
2016-17	45	6.0	119	15.8	235	31.3	154	20.5	198	26.4	751
2017-18	46	5.7	132	16.2	269	33.1	159	19.6	207	25.5	813
2018-19	49	5.8	134	15.9	285	33.8	157	18.6	217	25.8	842

Note: Excluded as of April 7, 2019 were: escapees (1 Quebec, 1 Ontario and 2 Pacific) and UAL (2 Prairies and Pacific).

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

Year	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2014-15	198	30.6	450	69.4	648
2015-16	228	32.2	479	67.8	707
2016-17	251	33.4	500	66.6	751
2017-18	280	34.4	533	65.6	813
2018-19	288	34.2	554	65.8	842

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

Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2014-15	644	99.4	4	0.6	648
2015-16	703	99.4	4	0.6	707
2016-17	744	99.1	7	0.9	751
2017-18	805	99.0	8	1.0	813
2018-19	832	98.8	10	1.2	842



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

Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Long-term Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014-15	12	23.5	24	47.1	3	5.9	12	23.5	51
2015-16	14	20.9	25	37.3	4	6.0	24	35.8	67
2016-17	20	25.6	24	30.8	4	5.1	30	38.5	78
2017-18	20	18.9	27	25.5	11	10.4	48	45.3	106
2018-19	17	14.7	28	24.1	12	10.3	59	50.9	116

Note : As of April 7, 2019, excluded UAL from supervision were 1 FP, 1 SR and 1 LTS.



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

Year	Offender Population	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
2014-15	Incarcerated	61	33	6
	Conditional release	41	39	20
2015-16	Incarcerated	58	36	6
	Conditional release	40	42	18
2016-17	Incarcerated	55	40	5
	Conditional release	45	38	17
2017-18	Incarcerated	54	40	6
	Conditional release	41	47	12
2018-19	Incarcerated	53	41	5
	Conditional release	38	53	9

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

Ind/N-Ind	Year	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Indigenous	2014-15	51	45	5
	2015-16	47	48	5
	2016-17	43	54	3
	2017-18	40	54	5
	2018-19	41	56	3
Non-Indigenous	2014-15	63	29	8
	2015-16	61	31	9
	2016-17	59	32	8
	2017-18	58	34	8
	2018-19	57	36	7

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

Gender	Year	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Male	2014-15	59	33	7
	2015-16	56	36	7
	2016-17	54	39	6
	2017-18	52	41	7
	2018-19	52	42	6
Female	2014-15	-	100	-
	2015-16	-	100	-
	2016-17	14	86	-
	2017-18	13	88	-
	2018-19	10	90	-



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

Year	Indeterminate		Determinate	
	#	%	#	%
2014-15	578	89.2	70	10.8
2015-16	610	86.3	97	13.7
2016-17	637	84.8	114	15.2
2017-18	665	81.8	148	18.2
2018-19	676	80.3	166	19.7



Federal Admissions

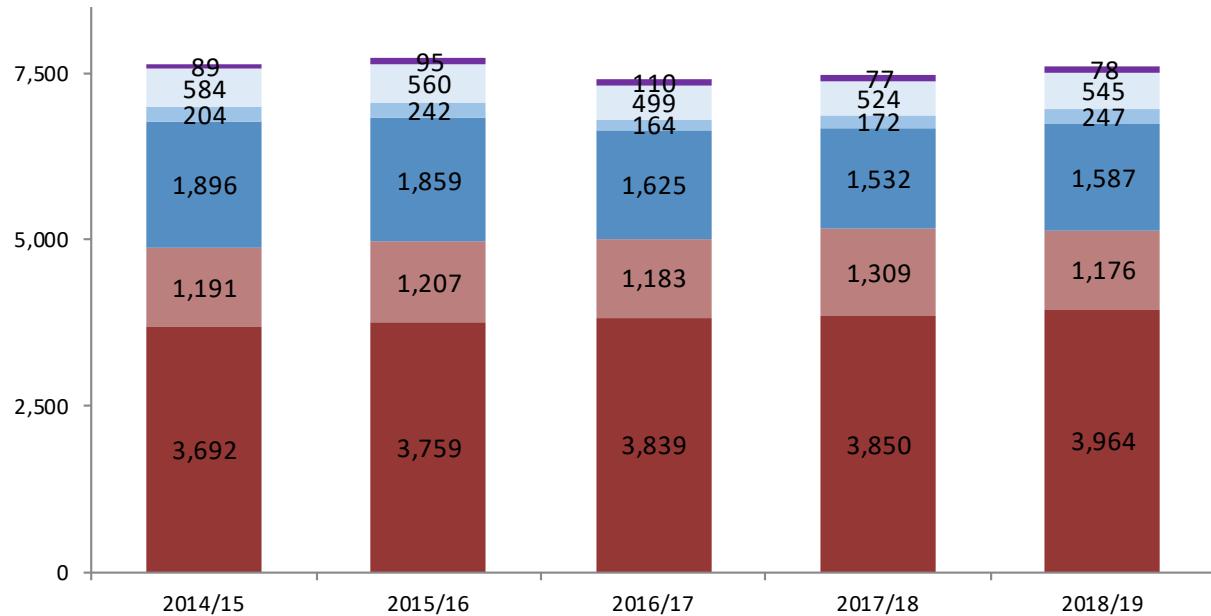
Tables 25-32

There are two types of admissions to federal custody: admissions on warrants of committal (new federal sentence) and admissions due to revocations (same sentence). Admissions that do not fall strictly into these two categories, such as federal-provincial transfers, interprovincial exchange of service, transfers from foreign countries, etc. are placed into the category Other.

- The total number of federal admissions in 2018-19 increased 1.8% (to 7,597).



Figure 14. Federal Admissions



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

- Federal admissions on initial warrants of committal (first-time federal offenders) increased 3.0% (to 3,964) in 2018-19, while federal admissions on repeat warrants of committal decreased 10.2% (to 1,176) compared to the previous year.
- Federal admissions due to revocations increased (+6.8%; to 2,379) in 2018-19.
- In 2018-19, federal admissions on warrants of committal increased in the Ontario (+8.2%) and Prairie (+0.3%) regions and decreased in the Atlantic (-7.7%), Quebec (-8.4%) and Pacific (-2.1%) regions. Federal admissions due to revocations increased in the Atlantic (+5.3%), Ontario (+20.0%) and Prairie regions (+8.6%) and decreased in the Quebec (-3.1%) and Pacific (-0.9%) regions.
- In the last five years (between 2014-15 and 2018-19), non-Indigenous offenders were the most likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal and Indigenous offenders were



the most likely to be admitted on repeat warrants of committal and on all types of revocations.

- During the same time period, female federal offenders were more likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal and male federal offenders were more likely to be admitted on repeat warrants of committal and on all types of revocations.
- When looking at the offence profile in 2018-19, there were no substantial changes in the proportions of admissions for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences. The proportion of federal admissions increased for offenders serving sentences for sexual offences (+1.2%) and decreased for offenders serving sentences for violent offences (-0.9%) in 2018-19 compared to 2017-18.
- The average age of a first-time federal offender admitted to custody has increased slightly over the last five years. In 2018-19, 40% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal (first-time federal offenders) were for offenders between 18-29 years of age, and 30% were for offenders between 30-39 years of age. By comparison, in 2014-15, first-time federal offenders between 18-29 years of age accounted for 46% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal, and those between 30-39 years of age accounted for 26% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal.
- The majority of first-time Indigenous offenders admitted to federal custody over the last five years were between 18 and 29 years of age, accounting for 54% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal. By comparison, the proportion was 38% for non-Indigenous offenders. The difference in the proportion between the two groups was significantly smaller for offenders between 30 to 39 years of age, as Indigenous offenders accounted for 28% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal and non-Indigenous offenders accounted for 29% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal during the same reference period.



Table 25. Federal Admissions to Institutions

Admission Type	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Warrant of committal	Initial	3,692	48	3,759	49	3,839	52	3,850	52	3,964	52
	Repeat	1,191	16	1,207	16	1,183	16	1,309	18	1,176	15
	Subtotal	4,883	64	4,966	64	5,022	68	5,159	69	5,140	68
Revocation for breach of condition	Day parole	252	3	264	3	228	3	274	4	312	4
	Full parole	95	1	94	1	91	1	86	1	126	2
	Stat. release	1,549	20	1,501	19	1,306	18	1,172	16	1,149	15
Revocation with outstanding charge	Day parole	7	0	10	0	8	0	8	0	17	0
	Full parole	18	0	15	0	12	0	17	0	26	0
	Stat. release	179	2	217	3	144	2	147	2	204	3
Revocation with offence	Day parole	31	0	37	0	35	0	48	1	62	1
	Full parole	39	1	29	0	33	0	26	0	42	1
	Stat. release	514	7	494	6	431	6	450	6	441	6
Subtotal		2,684	35	2,661	34	2,288	31	2,228	30	2,379	31
Other	Termination	5	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	2	0
	Transfer from foreign countries	19	0	26	0	62	1	23	0	13	0
	~ Other	65	1	66	1	45	1	50	1	63	1
	Subtotal	89	1	95	1	110	1	77	1	78	1
Total admissions		7,656		7,722		7,420		7,464		7,597	
Total offenders		7,491		7,544		7,302		7,343		7,449	

Definition: 'Repeat warrant of committal' is when an offender, after completing a first federal sentence, subsequently receives another federal sentence. 'Other' includes transfers from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, provincial transfers, etc.

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

Table 26. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Region

Region	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	W. of C.	Rev.								
Atlantic	571	257	514	287	534	339	546	285	504	300
Quebec	1,226	476	1,152	476	1,075	422	1,074	420	984	407
Ontario	1,201	531	1,307	459	1,329	345	1,423	345	1,539	414
Prairies	1,529	1,101	1,633	1,102	1,695	911	1,741	956	1,746	1,038
Pacific	356	319	360	337	389	271	375	222	367	220
Canada	4,883	2,684	4,966	2,661	5,022	2,288	5,159	2,228	5,140	2,379

Note: Excluded were provincial transfers, etc.

other



Table 27. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (between 2014-15 and 2018-19)

Admission Type	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (Initial)	4,451	41	14,653	54
Warrant of committal (Repeat)	1,860	17	4,206	16
Revocation for breach of condition	2,897	27	5,602	21
Revocation with outstanding charge	428	4	601	2
Revocation with offence	1,147	11	1,565	6
Other*	125	1	324	1
Total	10,908		26,951	

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



Table 28. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Gender (between 2014-15 and 2018-19)

Admission Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (Initial)	17,314	49	1,790	65
Warrant of committal (Repeat)	5,859	17	207	7
Revocation for breach of condition	7,951	23	548	20
Revocation with outstanding charge	998	3	31	1
Revocation with offence	2,549	7	163	6
Other*	420	1	29	1
Total	35,091		2,768	

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

Table 29. Federal Admissions to Institutions by Offence Type

Offence Type	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sexual	869	11	779	10	883	12	797	11	901	12
Violent	3,587	47	3,577	46	3,399	46	3,600	48	3,599	47
Non-Violent	3,200	42	3,366	44	3,138	42	3,067	41	3,097	41
Total	7,656		7,722		7,420		7,464		7,597	

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

Offence Type	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	W.C.	Rev.								
Sexual	12.8	8.8	12.1	6.4	13.8	8.0	12.8	5.9	13.7	7.9
Violent	43.2	53.4	41.8	54.7	42.4	54.0	43.9	58.2	43.5	55.6
Non-Violent	43.9	37.7	46.1	38.9	43.8	38.0	43.3	35.9	42.9	36.4
Total	4,883	2,684	4,966	2,661	5,022	2,288	5,159	2,228	5,140	2,379

Table 31. Age at Admission on Initial Warrants of Committal

Age Group	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	-	-	2	0	-	-	1	0	-	-
18-29	1,692	46	1,508	40	1,614	42	1,588	41	1,590	40
30-39	952	26	1,129	30	1,064	28	1,089	28	1,194	30
40-49	514	14	574	15	602	16	594	15	644	16
50-59	350	9	344	9	333	9	366	10	330	8
60-69	128	3	149	4	158	4	141	4	144	4
70-79	49	1	48	1	55	1	61	2	53	1
Over 80	7	0	5	0	13	0	10	0	9	0
Total	3,692		3,759		3,839		3,850		3,964	



Table 32. Average Age at Admission on Initial Warrants of Committal by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (between 2014-15 and 2018-19)

Age Group	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	#	%	#	%
Under 18	3	0	-	-
18-29	2,407	54	5,585	38
30-39	1,230	28	4,198	29
40-49	525	12	2,403	16
50-59	208	5	1,515	10
60-69	61	1	659	4
70-79	16	0	250	2
Over 80	1	0	43	0
Total	4,451		14,653	



Federal Releases

Tables 33-41

This section discusses federal releases of offenders directly from institutions and graduations of offenders to subsequent federal supervision periods. Federal releases directly from institutions include releases on federal supervision periods, as well as releases upon completion of the offender

institutions on full parole; 3) federal releases from institutions on statutory release; 4) federal releases from day parole to full parole; 5) federal releases from day parole to day parole; 6) federal releases from day parole to supervision order; 6) other types of federal releases such as transfers to foreign countries, releases when the offender decease, etc.

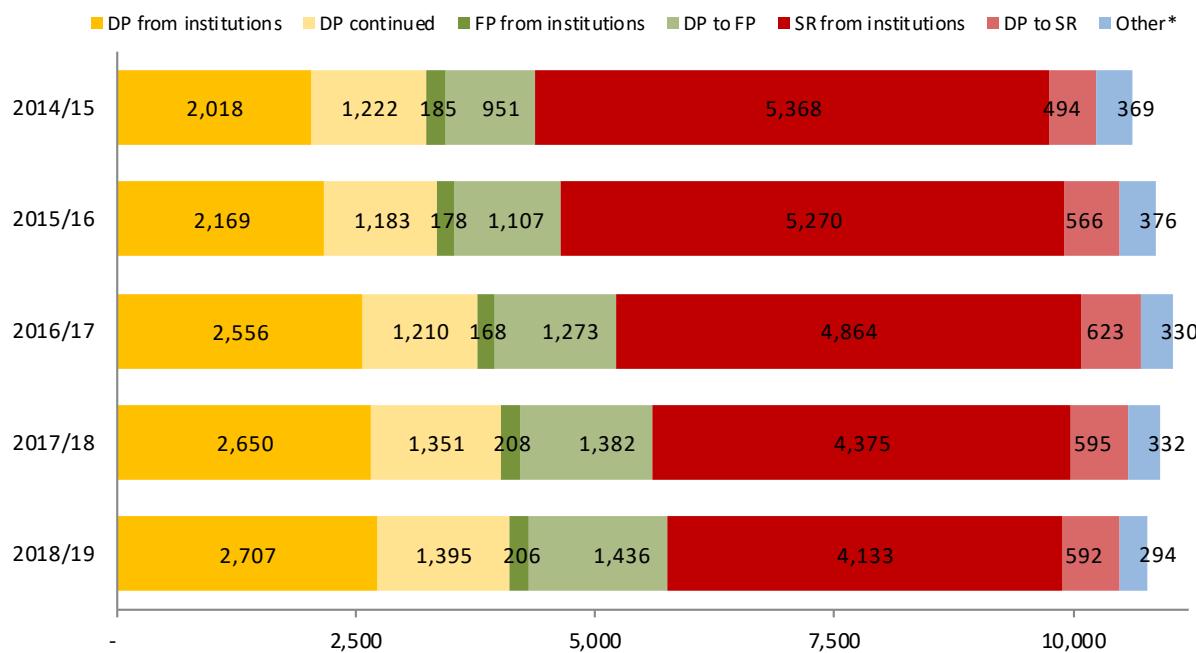
Graduations to subsequent federal supervision periods include: 1) day parole continued; 2) graduations from day parole to full parole; 3) graduations from day parole to statutory release; 4)



graduations from federal supervision periods to long-term supervision orders upon warrant expiry.

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

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



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

- In 2018-19, federal releases directly from institutions decreased 3.0% (from 7,539 to 7,314) compared to the previous year. Graduations to subsequent federal supervision periods increased 2.8% (from 3,354 to 3,449).
- By region, federal releases directly from institutions decreased in the Atlantic (-3.2%), Quebec (-3.2%), Ontario (-7.4%) and Prairie (-1.4%) regions and increased in the Pacific (+1.9%) region in 2018-19. Graduations to subsequent federal supervision periods increased in the Atlantic (+3.7%), Ontario (+8.3%), Prairie (+13.0%) and Pacific (+8.5%) regions, while they decreased in the Quebec (-13.4%) region.
- Following the significant increases seen in 2016-17 and in 2017-18, federal releases on discretionary release increased by 2.5% on day parole and 3.3% on full parole in 2018-19.



Federal releases on statutory release decreased by 4.9%. These changes point to a return to the pre-2011-12 patterns in releases, that is, prior to Bill C-59 (*Abolition of Early Parole*).

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

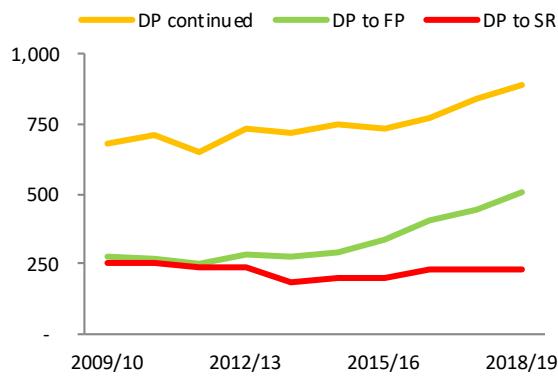
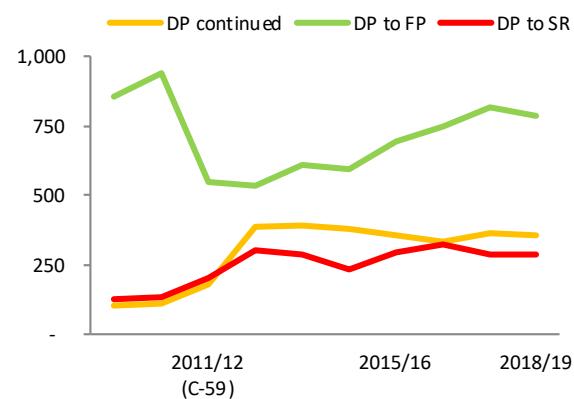


Figure 17. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods (Non-Violent Offenders)



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

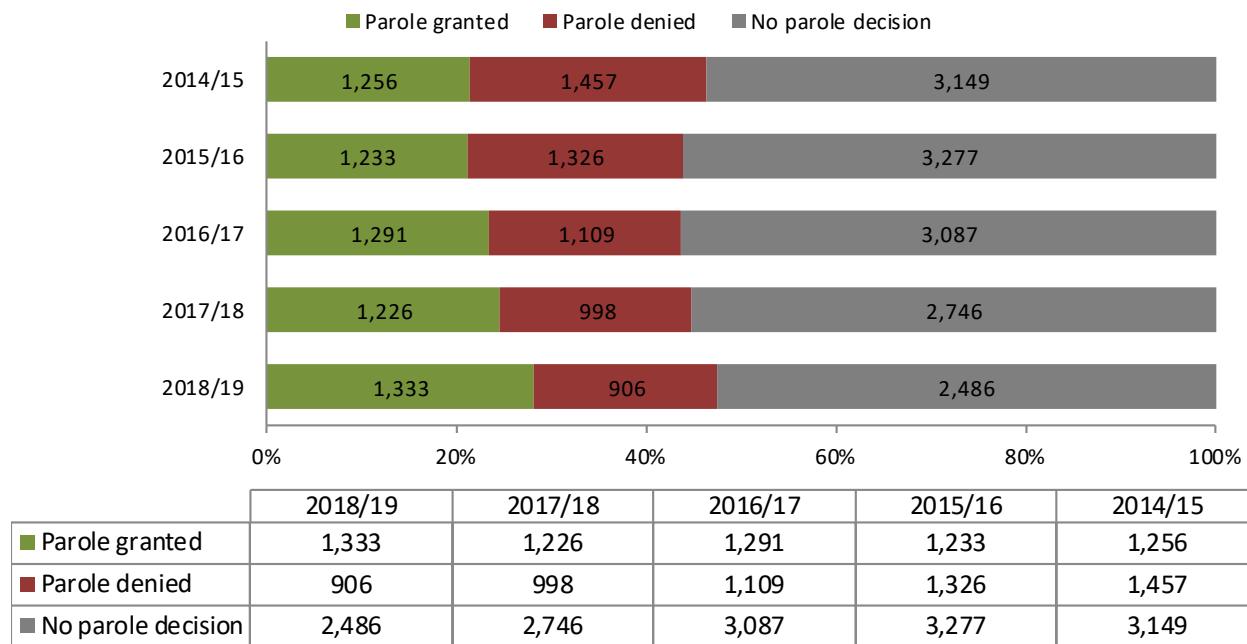
- Overall, violent offenders were more likely to continue their day parole supervision while non-violent offenders were more likely to graduate from day parole to full parole.
- In 2018-19, the number of day parole supervision periods that were continued increased 3.3%, graduations from day parole to full parole increased 3.9%, and there were no significant change to graduations from day parole to statutory release (-0.5%) when compared to the previous year.



The following subsection discusses federal releases 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 been relatively stable in the last five years:
 1. The proportion of federal releases to statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed increased from 21% in 2014-15 to 28% in 2018-19.
 2. The proportion of federal releases to statutory release where parole was previously denied/not directed decreased from 25% in 2014-15 to 19% in 2018-19.
 3. The proportion of federal releases to statutory release with no prior parole decision decreased from 54% in 2014-15 to 53% in 2018-19.

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



Between 2014-15 and 2018-19, the substantial increase in the proportion of releases on statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed was driven by offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (from 26% in 2014-15 to 37% in 2018-19). The substantial decrease in the proportion of releases on statutory release where parole was previously denied/not directed was



also driven by offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (from 27% in 2014-15 to 18% in 2018-19).

Compared to the previous year, the proportion of releases on statutory release where there was no prior parole decision was stable for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences, the majority of whom prior to the abolition of the APR were automatically reviewed and usually directed to parole. The proportion decreased for offenders serving sentences for sexual offences (from 51% to 49%) and for offenders serving sentences for violent offences (from 63% to 59%).

When looking at the numbers by Indigenous and non-Indigenous, 3 out of 5 Indigenous offenders and 1 out of 2 non-Indigenous offenders released on statutory release were not seen by the Board for a parole review.

- The proportion of federal releases at warrant expiry, as well as releases on long-term supervision at warrant expiry without a prior parole decision has decreased in the last five years (from 87% in 2014-15 to 83% in 2018-19). In 2018-19, the proportion of releases at warrant expiry where there was no prior parole review compared to 2014-15 remain consistent, however the overall number decrease from 201 to 135.
- Overall, in 2018-19, a total of 6,854 (-2.7%) federal offenders were released from institutions and 2,770 (+3.1%) federal offenders graduated from one federal supervision period to another compared to the previous year.



Table 33. Federal Releases and Graduations

Release/Graduation Type	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
DP from institutions	2,018	19	2,169	20	2,556	23	2,650	24	2,707	25
DP continued	1,222	12	1,183	11	1,210	11	1,351	12	1,395	13
All day parole	3,240	31	3,352	31	3,766	34	4,001	37	4,102	38
FP from institutions	185	2	178	2	168	2	208	2	206	2
DP to FP	951	9	1,107	10	1,273	12	1,382	13	1,436	13
All full parole	1,136	11	1,285	12	1,441	13	1,590	15	1,642	15
SR from institutions	5,368	51	5,270	49	4,864	44	4,375	40	4,133	38
DP to SR	494	5	566	5	623	6	595	5	592	6
All statutory release	5,862	55	5,836	54	5,487	50	4,970	46	4,725	44
WED to LTSO	42	0	51	0	30	0	49	0	42	0
Graduations to LTSO	18	0	31	0	26	0	26	0	26	0
All LTSO	60	1	82	1	56	1	75	1	68	1
WED from institutions	190	2	176	2	155	1	149	1	121	1
Other*	119	1	118	1	119	1	108	1	105	1
Releases from institutions	7,922	75	7,962	73	7,892	72	7,539	69	7,314	68
Graduations	2,685	25	2,887	27	3,132	28	3,354	31	3,449	32
Offenders released from institutions	7,295		7,322		7,369		7,041		6,854	
Offenders who graduated from one supervision period to another or to LTSO	2,051		2,236		2,471		2,686		2,770	

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

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



Table 34. Federal Releases from Institution by Region

Release Type	Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Day parole	Atlantic	323	382	382	401	399
	Quebec	486	512	733	624	634
	Ontario	384	483	534	679	640
	Prairies	556	548	613	653	707
	Pacific	269	244	294	293	327
	Canada	2,018	2,169	2,556	2,650	2,707
Full parole	Atlantic	7	8	5	9	12
	Quebec	21	32	21	25	22
	Ontario	107	91	83	79	55
	Prairies	31	32	40	77	99
	Pacific	19	15	19	18	18
	Canada	185	178	168	208	206
Statutory release	Atlantic	514	528	505	458	433
	Quebec	1,176	1,215	1,092	892	844
	Ontario	1,191	1,104	979	862	821
	Prairies	1,848	1,762	1,773	1,708	1,588
	Pacific	639	661	515	455	447
	Canada	5,368	5,270	4,864	4,375	4,133
Warrant expiry date	Atlantic	18	8	9	12	12
	Quebec	39	36	43	37	23
	Ontario	53	42	34	28	18
	Prairies	53	63	45	41	40
	Pacific	27	27	24	31	28
	Canada	190	176	155	149	121
Warrant expiry date to long-term supervision	Atlantic	1	-	2	2	1
	Quebec	14	16	14	12	16
	Ontario	15	17	7	21	11
	Prairies	5	7	3	7	12
	Pacific	7	11	4	7	2
	Canada	42	51	30	49	42
All releases from institutions	Atlantic	875	936	912	894	865
	Quebec	1,776	1,833	1,943	1,611	1,560
	Ontario	1,778	1,784	1,665	1,703	1,577
	Prairies	2,516	2,432	2,502	2,510	2,475
	Pacific	977	977	870	821	837
	Canada	7,922	7,962	7,892	7,539	7,314

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



Table 35. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods by Region

Graduation Type	Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Day parole continued	Atlantic	60	85	75	72	92
	Quebec	390	292	317	368	297
	Ontario	251	253	273	318	367
	Prairies	257	290	279	281	295
	Pacific	264	293	266	312	344
	Canada	1,222	1,183	1,210	1,351	1,395
Day parole to full parole	Atlantic	151	200	238	238	230
	Quebec	261	285	365	430	390
	Ontario	188	243	285	346	365
	Prairies	241	276	283	272	332
	Pacific	110	103	102	96	119
	Canada	951	1,107	1,273	1,382	1,436
Day parole to statutory release	Atlantic	54	80	60	44	44
	Quebec	127	126	188	166	147
	Ontario	139	135	147	150	145
	Prairies	113	161	141	149	168
	Pacific	61	64	87	86	88
	Canada	494	566	623	595	592
Graduations to long-term supervision	Atlantic	-	3	1	-	1
	Quebec	6	12	10	14	13
	Ontario	4	5	6	2	7
	Prairies	6	5	7	5	4
	Pacific	2	6	2	5	1
	Canada	18	31	26	26	26
All graduations	Atlantic	265	368	374	354	367
	Quebec	784	715	880	978	847
	Ontario	582	636	711	816	884
	Prairies	617	732	710	707	799
	Pacific	437	436	457	499	552
	Canada	2,685	2,887	3,132	3,354	3,449

Table 36. Federal Releases by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (between 2014-15 and 2018-19)

Release/Graduation Type	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	#	%	#	%
Day parole from institutions	2,156	16	9,944	25
Day parole continued	1,362	10	4,999	12
All day parole	3,518	26	14,943	37
Full parole from institutions	101	1	844	2



Day parole to full parole	696	5	5,453	14
All full parole	797	6	6,297	16
SR from institutions	7,925	59	16,085	40
Day parole to statutory release	648	5	2,222	6
All statutory release	8,573	64	18,307	45
Warrant expiry date	329	2	462	1
Warrant expiry date to LTSO	74	1	140	0
Graduation to LTSO	38	0	89	0
All long-term supervision	112	1	229	1
Total	13,329		40,238	

Note: Excluded releases from 2014-15 to 2018-19 were 8 transfers to foreign countries, 278 deceased and 283 569.

other

for a total of



Table 37. Federal Releases by Gender (between 2014-15 and 2018-19)

Release/Graduation Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Day parole from institutions	10,790	22	1,310	31
Day parole continued	5,770	12	591	14
All day parole	16,560	34	1,901	46
Full parole from institutions	845	2	100	2
Day parole to full parole	5,524	11	625	15
All full parole	6,369	13	725	17
SR from institutions	22,788	46	1,222	29
Day parole to statutory release	2,578	5	292	7
All statutory release	25,366	51	1,514	36
Warrant expiry date	772	2	19	0
Warrant expiry date to LTSO	209	0	5	0
Graduation to LTSO	123	0	4	0
All long-term supervision	332	1	9	0
Total	49,399		4,168	

Note: Excluded releases from 2014-15 to 2018-19 were 8 transfers to foreign countries, 278 deceased and 283 other

for a total of



Table 38. Federal Releases and Graduations by Offence Type

Release/Graduation Type	Year	Sexual		Violent		Non-Violent	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Releases from institutions on day parole	2014-15	141	14	738	15	1,139	24
	2015-16	193	18	784	15	1,192	25
	2016-17	233	20	945	18	1,378	29
	2017-18	278	24	986	19	1,386	30
	2018-19	280	24	1,063	21	1,364	31
Day parole continued	2014-15	98	10	744	15	380	8
	2015-16	94	9	736	15	353	7
	2016-17	114	10	767	15	329	7
	2017-18	143	12	841	16	367	8
	2018-19	152	13	888	17	355	8
Releases from institutions on full parole	2014-15	15	1	41	1	129	3
	2015-16	23	2	34	1	121	3
	2016-17	21	2	47	1	100	2
	2017-18	23	2	61	1	124	3
	2018-19	35	3	69	1	102	2
Graduations from day parole to full parole	2014-15	62	6	293	6	596	13
	2015-16	75	7	339	7	693	15
	2016-17	122	11	403	8	748	16
	2017-18	125	11	440	9	817	18
	2018-19	143	12	506	10	787	18
Releases from institutions on statutory release	2014-15	540	53	2,728	55	2,100	45
	2015-16	496	47	2,779	55	1,995	42
	2016-17	483	42	2,584	50	1,797	38
	2017-18	426	36	2,411	47	1,538	34
	2018-19	386	34	2,265	44	1,482	33
Graduations from day parole to statutory release	2014-15	55	5	204	4	235	5
	2015-16	65	6	204	4	297	6
	2016-17	68	6	232	4	323	7
	2017-18	78	7	232	5	285	6
	2018-19	77	7	231	4	284	6
Releases from institutions at warrant expiry date	2014-15	74	7	100	2	16	0
	2015-16	58	5	102	2	16	0
	2016-17	58	5	92	2	5	0
	2017-18	52	4	88	2	9	0
	2018-19	25	2	81	2	15	0
	2014-15	20	2	21	0	1	0



Releases from institutions to long-term supervision	2015-16	28	3	23	0	-	-
	2016-17	17	1	12	0	1	0
	2017-18	17	1	31	1	1	0
	2018-19	22	2	20	0	-	-
Graduations to long-term supervision	2014-15	10	1	5	0	3	0
	2015-16	18	2	12	0	1	0
	2016-17	12	1	14	0	-	-
	2017-18	18	2	7	0	1	0
	2018-19	14	1	11	0	1	0

Note: Category

Other

(transfers to foreign countries, deceased, etc.) was used in calculations but not shown in the table.

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

Release/Graduation Type	Offence Type	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Releases from institutions on day parole	Sexual	7	9	9	10	10
	Violent	37	36	37	37	39
	Non-Violent	56	55	54	52	50
Day parole continued	Sexual	8	8	9	11	11
	Violent	61	62	63	62	64
	Non-Violent	31	30	27	27	25
Releases from institutions on full parole	Sexual	8	13	13	11	17
	Violent	22	19	28	29	33
	Non-Violent	70	68	60	60	50
Graduations from day parole to full parole	Sexual	7	7	10	9	10
	Violent	31	31	32	32	35
	Non-Violent	63	63	59	59	55
Releases from institutions on statutory release	Sexual	10	9	10	10	9
	Violent	51	53	53	55	55
	Non-Violent	39	38	37	35	36
Graduations from day parole to statutory release	Sexual	11	11	11	13	13
	Violent	41	36	37	39	39
	Non-Violent	48	52	52	48	48
Releases from institutions at warrant expiry date	Sexual	39	33	37	35	21
	Violent	53	58	59	59	67
	Non-Violent	8	9	3	6	12
Releases from institutions to long-term supervision	Sexual	48	55	57	35	52
	Violent	50	45	40	63	48
	Non-Violent	2	0	3	2	0
Graduations to long-term supervision	Sexual	56	58	46	69	54
	Violent	28	39	54	27	42
	Non-Violent	17	3	0	4	4

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

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

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2014-15	Parole granted/directed	132	23	286	22	270	20	418	21	150	21	1,256	21
	Parole denied/not directed	130	23	415	32	245	18	514	26	153	22	1,457	25
	No prior parole decision	306	54	602	46	815	61	1,029	52	397	57	3,149	54
2015-16	Parole granted/directed	177	29	232	17	240	19	417	22	167	23	1,233	21
	Parole denied/not directed	93	15	456	34	187	15	454	24	136	19	1,326	23
	No prior parole decision	338	56	653	49	812	66	1,052	55	422	58	3,277	56



2016-17	Parole granted/directed	197	35	277	22	250	22	402	21	165	27	1,291	24
	Parole denied/not directed	70	12	349	27	181	16	404	21	105	17	1,109	20
	No prior parole decision	298	53	654	51	695	62	1,108	58	332	55	3,087	56
2017-18	Parole granted/directed	177	35	266	25	239	24	393	21	151	28	1,266	25
	Parole denied/not directed	88	18	306	29	139	14	363	20	102	19	998	20
	No prior parole decision	237	47	486	46	634	63	1,101	59	288	53	2,746	55
2018-19	Parole granted/directed	180	38	278	28	277	29	437	25	161	30	1,333	28
	Parole denied/not directed	74	16	261	26	157	16	330	19	84	16	906	19
	No prior parole decision	223	47	452	46	532	55	989	56	290	54	2,486	53

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



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

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2014-15	Parole granted/directed	-	-	3	6	-	0	2	3	-	-	5	2
	Parole denied/not directed	2	11	6	11	8	12	2	3	8	24	26	11
	No prior parole decision	17	89	44	83	60	88	54	93	26	76	101	87
2015-16	Parole granted/directed	1	13	2	4	-	-	2	3	1	3	6	3
	Parole denied/not directed	-	-	6	12	7	12	5	7	7	18	25	11
	No prior parole decision	7	88	44	85	52	88	63	90	30	79	196	86
2016-17	Parole granted/directed	1	9	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	4	4	2
	Parole denied/not directed	-	-	7	12	6	15	4	8	5	18	22	12
	No prior parole decision	10	91	50	88	34	83	43	90	22	79	159	86
2017-18	Parole granted/directed	-	-	2	4	1	2	1	2	-	-	4	2
	Parole denied/not directed	-	-	5	10	6	12	5	10	6	16	22	11
	No prior parole decision	14	100	42	86	42	86	42	88	32	84	172	87
2018-19	Parole granted/directed	1	8	-	-	1	3	2	4	3	10	7	4
	Parole denied/not directed	3	23	7	18	2	7	3	6	6	20	21	13
	No prior parole decision	9	69	32	82	26	90	47	90	21	70	135	83

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

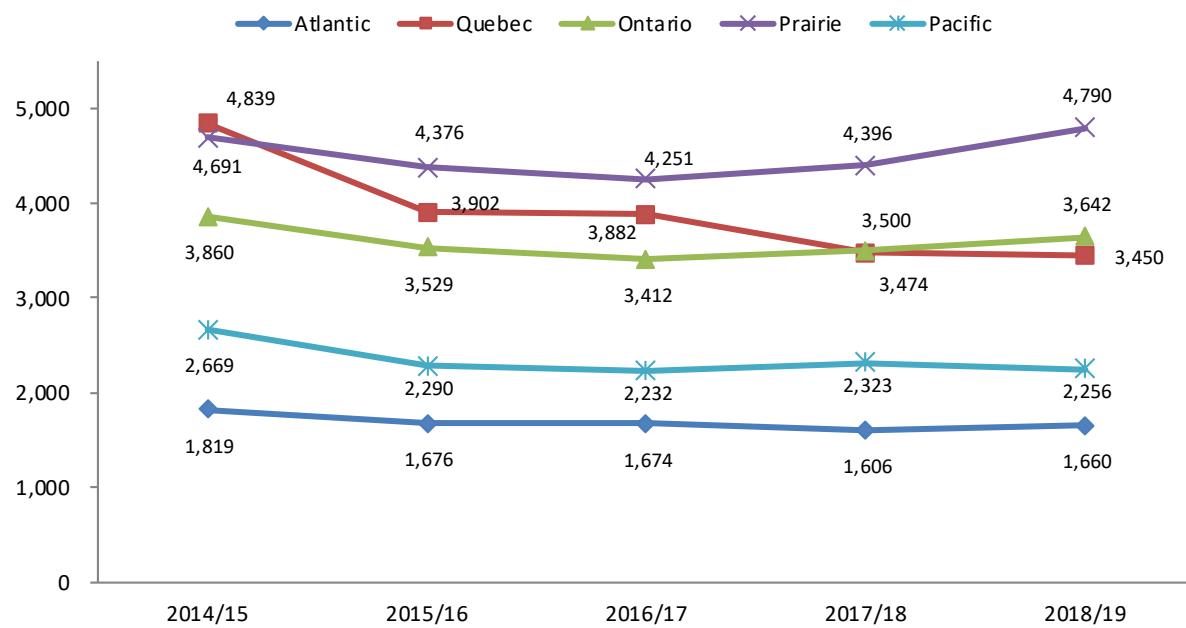


Reviews and Decisions

Tables 42-50

Over the past five years, efforts have been made to streamline PBC processes, which resulted in changes to reporting practices. Therefore, caution should be exercised when comparing totals over the past five years as the definition of workload has changed.

Figure 19. Federal and Provincial Reviews



- In 2018-19, the Board conducted 15,185 federal reviews and 613 provincial reviews. Compared to the previous year, the number of federal reviews increased (+4%) and the number of provincial reviews decreased (-6%).



- In 2018-19, federal reviews for discretionary release (reviews for release on day and full parole) increased 3% (from 6,498 in 2017-18 to 6,667 in 2018-19). The Prairie region accounted for the majority of the increase (+12%).
- In 2018-19, federal reviews for workload⁵ increased 4% to 22,837 (7,533 reviews conducted with one Board Member and 7,652 reviews conducted with two Board Members).
- The number of Elder-Assisted Hearings (EAHs) increased in the last 3 years. Compared to last year, the number of EAHs increased 6% (from 679 to 720 in 2018-19) and when compared to 2015-16, the number increased 78% from 405. The increase is associated with in-reach conducted by the Board with Indigenous offenders. The Prairie region accounted for 53% of all EAHs in 2018-19.

⁵ Reviews for workload is calculated by adding the number of reviews conducted with one board member with the number of reviews conducted with two board members multiplied by two.



The Board
postponements.

workload is also affected by the number of **waivers** and **withdrawals**, as well as

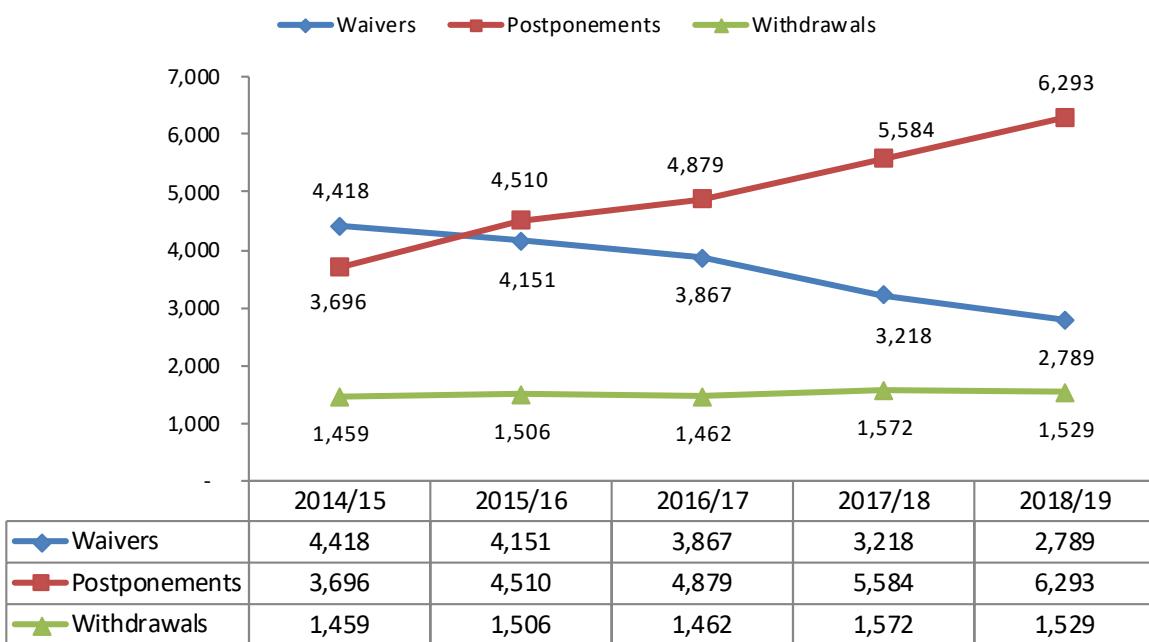
NOTE

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, in most cases, for a full parole review until one year following the previous review, unless recommended by CSC for an earlier review. Unlike legislated full parole reviews requiring waivers, offenders may **withdraw** this type of full parole application if they choose to do so.

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



- In 2018-19, the Board rendered 2,786 decisions to accept a waiver of a federal parole decision (-13%); 6,218 decisions to accept a postponement of a federal parole decision

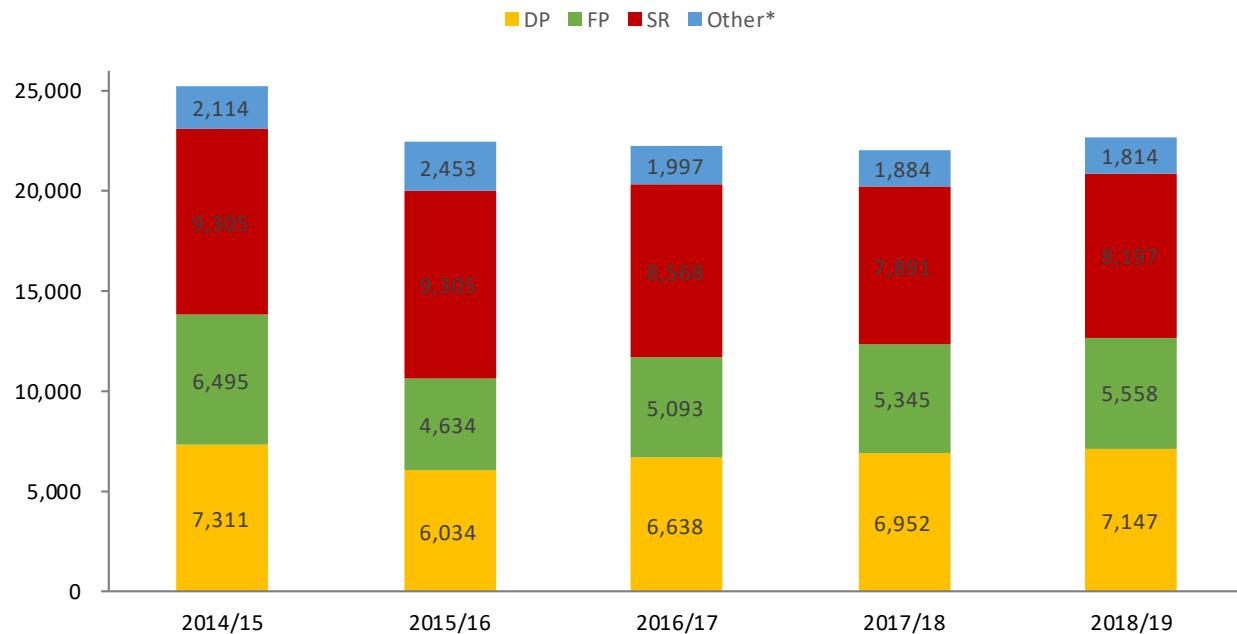


(+13%); and 1,072 decisions to accept a withdrawal of a federal parole application (four more) compared to 2017-18.

- In 2018-19, the Board rendered three decisions to accept a waiver of a provincial parole hearing (the same number as the year before); 75 decisions to accept a postponement of a provincial parole decision (15 fewer decisions than the year before); and 457 decisions to accept a withdrawal of a provincial parole application (47 fewer decisions than the previous year).



Figure 21. Decisions Rendered by the PBC



*Include Escorted and Unescorted Temporary Absences, One Chance Statutory Release, Detention and Long-Term Supervision.

- In 2018-19, having conducted 15,798 federal and provincial reviews, the Board rendered 22,716 decisions. The number of PBC decisions increased 3% compared to 2017-18.
- In 2018-19, pre-release decisions increased 2%, post-release decisions increased 7%, and detention decisions decreased 39%.
- Statutory releases accounted for the majority of decisions rendered by the Board in 2018-19 with 36%, followed by day parole with 31% and full parole with 24%.
- In 2018-19, the Board made more day parole (+3%), full parole and statutory release decisions (+4% each) than the previous year.



Table 42. Federal and Provincial Reviews

Jurisdiction	Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Federal	Atlantic	1,596	1,509	1,514	1,479	1,546
	Quebec	4,839	3,902	3,882	3,474	3,448
	Ontario	3,860	3,526	3,410	3,500	3,642
	Prairies	4,582	4,261	4,104	4,235	4,644
	Pacific	2,257	1,927	1,887	1,961	1,905
	Canada	17,134	15,125	14,797	14,649	15,185
Provincial	Atlantic	223	167	160	127	114
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	2
	Ontario	-	3	2	-	-
	Prairies	109	115	147	161	146
	Pacific	412	363	345	362	351
	Canada	744	648	654	650	613
Canada	Atlantic	1,819	1,676	1,674	1,606	1,660
	Quebec	4,839	3,902	3,882	3,474	3,450
	Ontario	3,860	3,529	3,412	3,500	3,642
	Prairies	4,691	4,376	4,251	4,396	4,790
	Pacific	2,669	2,290	2,232	2,323	2,256
	Canada	17,878	15,773	15,451	15,299	15,798

Note 1: As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournment, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014-15 includes 2,439 such reviews conducted prior to November 2014.

Note 2: The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were federal sentences which were completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by court order.

Table 43. Federal and Provincial Reviews by Review Type

Jurisdiction	Review Type	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Federal	In-person	2,666	2,946	3,457	2,448	2,743
	Videoconference	2,026	1,960	2,299	3,905	3,772
	Teleconference	8	5	13	6	12
	Community	3	1	2	4	4
	Interpreter	13	18	22	24	31
	Paper	12,418	10,195	9,004	8,262	8,623
	Total	17,134	15,125	14,797	14,649	15,185
Provincial	In-person	25	21	45	52	51
	Videoconference	5	-	6	20	16
	Teleconference	-	-	-	2	6
	Community	-	-	-	-	-
	Interpreter	-	-	-	-	-
	Paper	714	627	603	576	540



	Total	744	648	654	650	613
Canada	In-person	2,691	2,967	3,502	2,500	2,794
	Videoconference	2,031	1,960	2,305	3,925	3,788
	Teleconference	8	5	13	8	18
	Community	3	1	2	4	4
	Interpreter	13	18	22	24	31
	Paper	13,132	10,822	9,607	8,838	9,163
	Total	17,878	15,773	15,451	15,299	15,798

Note 1: As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournment, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014-15 includes 2,439 such reviews conducted prior to November 2014.



Table 44. Federal and Provincial Reviews for Workload

Region	Year	One Board Member		Two Board Members	
		Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial
Atlantic	2014-15	901	222	695	1
	2015-16	701	164	808	3
	2016-17	737	155	777	5
	2017-18	675	124	804	3
	2018-19	711	110	835	4
Quebec	2014-15*	2 839	-	1999	-
	2015-16	2 190	-	1 712	-
	2016-17	1 962	-	1 920	-
	2017-18	1 733	-	1 741	-
	2018-19	1 742	1	1 706	1
Ontario	2014-15	2 404	-	1 456	-
	2015-16	1 980	-	1 546	3
	2016-17	1 727	2	1 683	-
	2017-18	1 661	-	1 839	-
	2018-19	1 757	-	1 885	-
Prairies	2014-15	2 690	104	1 892	5
	2015-16	2 346	113	1 915	2
	2016-17	2 201	144	1 903	3
	2017-18	2 264	151	1 971	10
	2018-19	2 421	140	2 223	6
Pacific	2014-15	1 278	398	979	14
	2015-16	1 045	357	882	6
	2016-17	953	335	934	10
	2017-18	904	350	1 057	12
	2018-19	902	342	1 003	9

*One review was done with three board members.

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

Table 45. Federal and Provincial Decisions

Jurisdiction	Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Federal	Atlantic	2,182	2,102	2,178	2,112	2,194
	Quebec	6,907	5,595	5,796	5,053	5,084
	Ontario	5,071	4,682	4,527	4,721	4,861
	Prairies	7,005	6,448	6,204	6,388	7,023
	Pacific	3,091	2,746	2,706	2,889	2,707
	Canada	24,256	21,573	21,411	21,163	21,869
Provincial	Atlantic	324	237	231	185	150



Quebec	-	-	-	-	3
Ontario	-	3	2	-	-
Prairies	169	174	220	242	218
Pacific	476	439	432	482	476
Canada	969	853	885	909	847
Canada	Atlantic	2,506	2,339	2,409	2,297
	Quebec	6,907	5,595	5,796	5,053
	Ontario	5,071	4,685	4,529	4,721
	Prairies	7,174	6,622	6,424	6,630
	Pacific	3,567	3,185	3,138	3,371
	Canada	25,225	22,426	22,296	22,072
					22,716

Note 1: As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournment, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014-15 includes 3,206 such decisions rendered prior to November 2014.

Note 2: The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were federal sentences which were completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by court order.



Table 46. Federal and Provincial Pre-Release Decisions

Jurisdiction	Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Federal	Atlantic	1,782	1,664	1,681	1,624	1,716
	Quebec	5,513	4,168	4,459	3,882	3,821
	Ontario	3,792	3,518	3,471	3,702	3,717
	Prairies	5,508	4,956	4,886	4,981	5,565
	Pacific	2,346	1,996	2,049	2,166	2,022
	Canada	18,941	16,302	16,546	16,355	16,841
Provincial	Atlantic	294	214	210	166	132
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	3
	Ontario	-	3	2	-	-
	Prairies	164	172	211	232	207
	Pacific	434	405	394	445	424
	Canada	892	794	817	843	766
Canada	Atlantic	2,076	1,878	1,891	1,790	1,848
	Quebec	5,513	4,168	4,459	3,882	3,824
	Ontario	3,792	3,521	3,473	3,702	3,717
	Prairies	5,672	5,128	5,097	5,213	5,772
	Pacific	2,780	2,401	2,443	2,611	2,446
	Canada	19,833	17,096	17,363	17,198	17,607

Note 1: As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournment, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014-15 includes 3,020 such pre-release decisions rendered prior to November 2014.

Note 2: The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were federal sentences which were completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by court order.

Table 47. Federal and Provincial Post-Release Decisions

Jurisdiction	Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Federal	Atlantic	357	400	479	457	463
	Quebec	1,263	1,330	1,281	1,125	1,230
	Ontario	1,144	1,077	1,027	962	1,116
	Prairies	1,313	1,360	1,258	1,332	1,405
	Pacific	639	672	618	678	658
	Canada	4,716	4,839	4,663	4,554	4,872
Provincial	Atlantic	30	23	21	19	18
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
	Ontario	-	-	-	-	-
	Prairies	5	2	9	9	11
	Pacific	42	34	38	37	52
	Canada	77	59	68	65	81
Canada	Atlantic	387	423	500	476	481



Quebec	1,263	1,330	1,281	1,125	1,230
Ontario	1,144	1,077	1,027	962	1,116
Prairies	1,318	1,362	1,267	1,341	1,416
Pacific	681	702	656	715	710
Canada	4,793	4,898	4,731	4,619	4,953

Note: As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournment, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014-15 includes 91 such post-release decisions rendered prior to November 2014.

Table 48. Detention Decisions

Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Atlantic	43	38	18	31	15
Quebec	131	97	56	46	33
Ontario	135	87	29	57	28
Prairies	184	132	60	76	53
Pacific	106	78	39	45	27
Canada	599	432	202	255	156

Note: As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournment, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014-15 includes 95 such detention decisions rendered prior to November 2014.

Table 49. Federal and Provincial Elder-Assisted Hearings

Jurisdiction	Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Federal	Atlantic	34	21	24	28	31
	Quebec	54	50	69	63	77
	Ontario	26	48	64	105	97
	Prairies	196	194	282	298	383
	Pacific	98	91	164	181	131
	Canada	408	404	603	675	719
Provincial	Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-
	Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
	Ontario	-	1	-	-	-
	Prairies	-	-	2	2	-
	Pacific	1	-	-	2	1
	Canada	1	1	2	4	1
Canada	Atlantic	34	21	24	28	31
	Quebec	54	50	69	63	77
	Ontario	26	49	64	105	97
	Prairies	196	194	284	300	383
	Pacific	99	91	164	183	132
	Canada	409	405	605	679	720



Note 1: As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournment, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014-15 includes one such review conducted prior to November 2014.

Note 2: The provincial case in the Ontario region was a federal sentence, which was completed in less than two years after the sentence was reduced by court order.

Table 50. Delays and Cancellations

Region	Year	Waived		Postponed		Withdrawn		Rescheduled	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Atlantic	2014-15	640	-	300	21	161	160	21	-
	2015-16	478	-	345	22	159	93	11	-
	2016-17	437	1	352	24	124	144	8	-
	2017-18	378	-	364	9	117	134	18	-
	2018-19	328	1	550	21	131	127	19	-
Quebec	2014-15	707	-	1,347	-	163	-	89	-
	2015-16	692	2	1,648	-	143	-	48	-
	2016-17	583	-	1,434	-	146	-	47	-
	2017-18	474	-	1,419	-	140	-	97	-
	2018-19	385	-	1,375	1	148	-	24	-
Ontario	2014-15	1,282	-	649	-	272	-	35	1
	2015-16	1,203	2	851	2	292	-	120	3
	2016-17	1,225	1	1,036	8	286	1	314	18
	2017-18	897	2	1,323	-	324	-	354	7
	2018-19	877	1	1,524	1	293	-	302	9
Prairies	2014-15	1,153	3	902	16	283	116	27	3
	2015-16	1,189	1	1,116	5	307	132	46	9
	2016-17	1,110	2	1,265	14	253	209	44	11
	2017-18	1,040	-	1,625	32	329	229	522	77
	2018-19	792	-	1,911	31	306	195	813	87
Pacific	2014-15	630	3	446	15	128	176	76	1
	2015-16	584	-	499	22	187	193	84	2
	2016-17	507	1	717	29	146	153	98	1
	2017-18	426	1	793	19	158	141	307	29
	2018-19	404	1	858	21	194	135	283	12
Canada	2014-15	4,412	6	3,644	52	1,007	452	248	5
	2015-16	4,146	5	4,459	51	1,088	418	309	14
	2016-17	3,862	5	4,804	75	955	507	511	30
	2017-18	3,215	3	5,524	60	1,068	504	1,298	113
	2018-19	2,786	3	6,218	75	1,072	457	1,441	108

Note: Postponement cases in 2014-15 include decisions where the postponement accepted decision was recorded as the final decision and cases where the postponement decision was entered as a decision status.



Conditional Release and Performance

According to the CCRA [s.102](#), the Parole Board of Canada may grant parole based on two key considerations: 1) the offender will not, by reoffending, present an undue risk to society before the expiration according to law of the sentence the offender is serving; and 2) the release of the offender will contribute to the protection of society by facilitating the reintegration of the offender into society as a law-abiding citizen⁶.

The Board 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.

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This section provides information on the following operational areas of the Board: 1) temporary absence; 2) day parole; 3) full parole; 4) statutory release; 5) detention; 6) long-term supervision; 7) appeals; 8) post-warrant expiry readmission.

Temporary Absence

[Tables 51-55](#)

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

Temporary absences (TAs) are used for several purposes, such as: medical, compassionate and personal development for rehabilitation. Under the CCRA, the Parole Board of Canada has the authority to authorize unescorted temporary absences (UTAs) for offenders serving a life sentence for murder, an indeterminate sentence, or a determinate sentence for an offence set out in schedule I or II. CSC has authority for all other UTAs. The CCRA also allows the Board to delegate its UTA authority to the Commissioner of CSC or to institutional heads. This has been done for all scheduled offences, except where the schedule I offence resulted in serious harm to the victim, or was a sexual offence involving a child.

Since the adoption of Bill C-483 (*An Act to amend the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (escorted temporary absence)*) on December 16, 2014, PBC must approve/authorize all ETAs for offenders serving life as a minimum sentence until the first successful ETA after day parole

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



eligibility. CSC retains the authority to grant ETAs for medical reasons, to attend judicial proceedings or coroner for other offenders.

s inquests for these offenders. CSC has a delegated authority for ETAs

- As a result of Bill C-483, the number of ETA release decisions rendered by the PBC more than tripled in 2015-16 (to 574 from 177 in 2014-15). The number decreased to 498 in 2016-17 (-13%), to 471 in 2017-18 (-5%) and further to 435 in 2018-19 (-8%).
- In 2018-19, the Board rendered 486 UTA release decisions, an increase of 16% when compared to 2017-18.

Figure 22. Temporary Absence Release Decisions

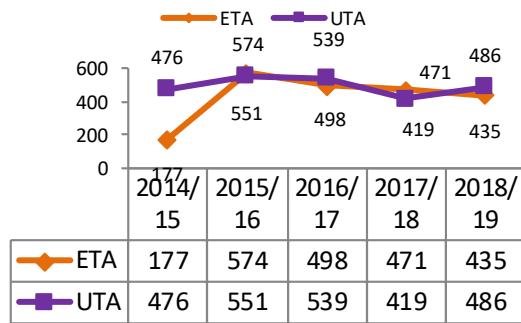
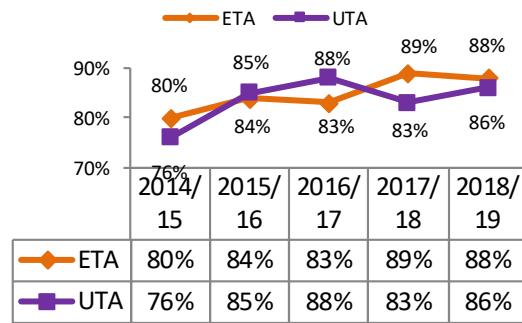


Figure 23. Approval/Authorization Rates



- The ETA approval/authorization rate decreased from 89% in 2017-18 to 88% in 2018-19.
- Over the last five years, the Atlantic region reported the highest ETA approval/authorization rate (94%), while the Prairie region, the lowest (76%).
- The UTA authorization rate increased to 86% in 2018-19 from 83% in 2017-18.
- Over the last five years, the Prairie region reported the highest UTA authorization rate (89%), while the Pacific region, the lowest (65%).
- The five-year average ETA approval/authorization rate for male offenders was higher than for female offenders (86%; 83%), while the five-year average UTA authorization rate was higher for female offenders (83%; 91%).
- The five-year average ETA approval/authorization rate for Indigenous offenders was five percentage points lower than the rate for non-Indigenous offenders (82% v. 87%). The five-year average UTA authorization rate was nine percentage points higher for Indigenous offenders than for non-Indigenous offenders (89%; 80%).



- Over the last five years, almost all (99.8%) ETA release decisions rendered by the Board were decisions for offenders serving life sentences with an average approval rate of 86%.
- UTA decisions for lifers accounted for 70% of all UTA decisions rendered by the Board over the last five years, with an average authorization rate of 84%.



Table 51. Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absences (%)

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2014-15	77	92	75	72	91	58	76	83	72	57	80	76
2015-16	97	62	97	87	79	65	72	92	90	55	84	85
2016-17	98	95	92	97	85	80	73	92	78	49	83	88
2017-18	100	93	87	91	90	73	80	85	92	68	89	83
2018-19	85	90	87	90	91	80	86	89	88	76	88	86
5Y Avg	94	85	90	87	86	71	76	89	86	65	86	84

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

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

Year	Sexual		Violent		Non-Violent	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2014-15	-	73	80	76	-	0
2015-16	-	92	84	84	-	-
2016-17	100	89	83	88	-	100
2017-18	-	93	89	81	100	83
2018-19	-	77	88	86	-	96
5Y Avg	-	87	86	83	-	86

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

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

Year	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2014-15	80	85	80	71
2015-16	80	90	87	81
2016-17	76	90	86	86
2017-18	87	87	90	78
2018-19	89	90	88	82
5Y Avg	82	89	87	80

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

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

Year	Male		Female	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2014-15	81	74	79	93
2015-16	86	85	67	86
2016-17	83	87	81	96
2017-18	89	82	95	89
2018-19	87	86	94	82



5Y Avg	86	83	83	91
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Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

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

Year	Lifer		Other Indeterminate		Determinate	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2014-15	80	77	-	67	-	72
2015-16	84	83	100	100	-	86
2016-17	83	89	100	83	-	89
2017-18	89	83	-	95	-	81
2018-19	88	88	100	88	-	81
5Y Avg	86	84	-	87	-	82

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

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



Day Parole

Tables 56-81

Day parole is a type of conditional release which allows offenders to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. Offenders released on day parole return to an institution or a community-based residential facility each night or at another specified interval authorized by the Board.

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

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

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

Due to court challenges, the abolition of APR had a smaller effect in the Pacific and Quebec regions in 2012-13 and 2013-14. Since 2012, the Pacific region has been processing active APR cases for offenders sentenced or convicted prior to the abolition of APR. In 2013-14, the Quebec region started processing their active APR cases.

On March 20, 2014, following the *Canada (Attorney General) v. Whaling* decision, the accelerated parole review process was reinstated across all regions for offenders sentenced prior to the abolition of APR. In some provinces, however, due to court challenges in their respective jurisdictions, APR was also reinstated for offenders who committed at least one of their offences prior to the abolition of APR and were sentenced after the legislation came into force (Quebec in

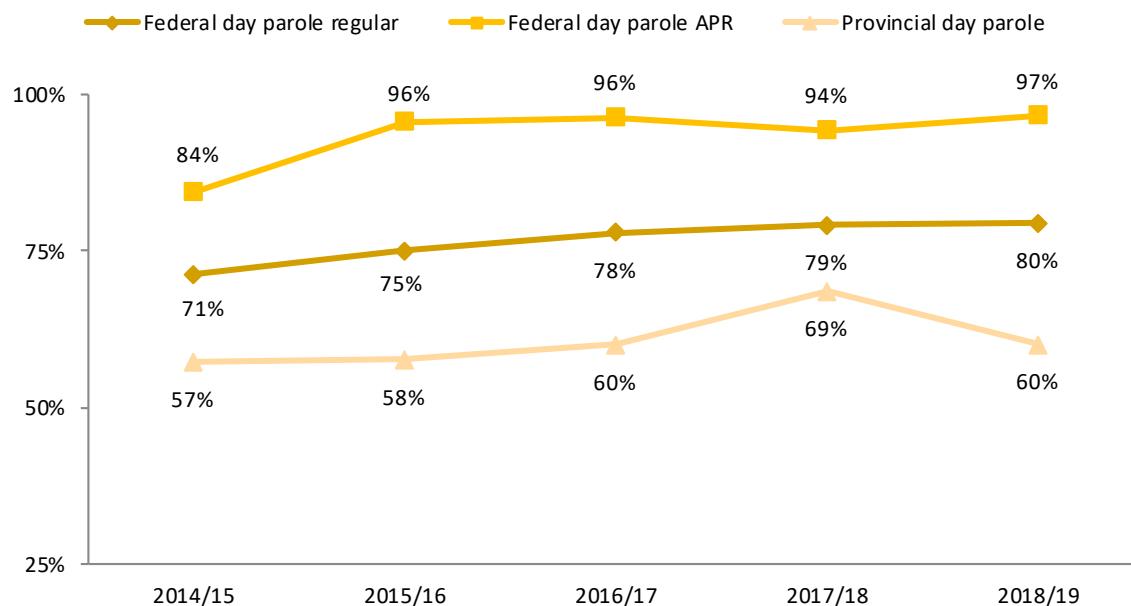


2016, Ontario in 2015, Manitoba in 2015, Alberta in 2015, British Columbia in 2014). On December 8, 2016, the Court of Appeal for Ontario held that APR would be reinstated for offenders who committed a continuous offence (an offence that started before the coming into force of Bill C-59 on March 28, 2011 but also continued after this date).

- In 2018-19, the Board rendered more federal day parole release decisions compared to the previous year (5,347; +2%). This included 58 day parole release decisions following an APR and one day parole release decision by exception.
- The number of federal day parole release decisions rendered in 2018-19 increased in the Atlantic (+8%), Ontario (+4%) and Prairie (+9%) regions and decreased in the Quebec (-2%) and Pacific (-9%) regions when compared to the previous year.
- The number of provincial day parole release decisions rendered by the Board in 2018-19 decreased (to 398; -11%) when compared to the previous year.
- In 2018-19, the number of federal and provincial day parole release decisions rendered following an EAH increased 6% (to 461) compared to 2017-18.
- In 2018-19, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences remained constant (at 37%) compared to the previous year. The proportion increased in the Quebec (+2%), Prairie and Pacific (+1% each) regions and decreased the Atlantic (-1%) region while it remained constant in the Ontario (at 38%) region.
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders had a highest proportion of their sentence served before their first federal day parole release (42%) than non-Indigenous offenders (36%).
- Over the last five years, male offenders had a highest proportion of their sentence served before their first federal day parole release (38%) than female offenders (34%).



Figure 24. Day Parole Grant Rates



- In 2018-19, the federal day parole grant rate (regular and APR) remained constant (79.7%; +0.3%) compared to the previous year.
- The federal regular day parole grant rate increased negligibly from 79.1% in 2017-18 to 79.5% in 2018-19. The federal APR day parole grant rate increased to 96.6% (from 94.3% in 2017-18).
- The provincial day parole grant rate decreased 8.6 percentage points to 60.0% in 2018-19.
- By region, the federal day parole grant rate increased in the Pacific region (to 79%; +8%), decreased one percentage point in the Atlantic (to 88%), Ontario (to 82%) and Prairie (to 78%) regions and remain unchanged in the Quebec (at 78%) region.
- In 2018-19, offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences reported the highest federal day parole grant rate (86%) and offenders serving sentences for sexual offences, the lowest (61%).
- Offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences reported the highest provincial day parole grant rate (62%) and offenders serving sentences for sexual offences, the lowest (52%).
- In 2018-19, Indigenous offenders reported a lowest federal day parole grant rate (77%) than non-Indigenous offenders (81%).



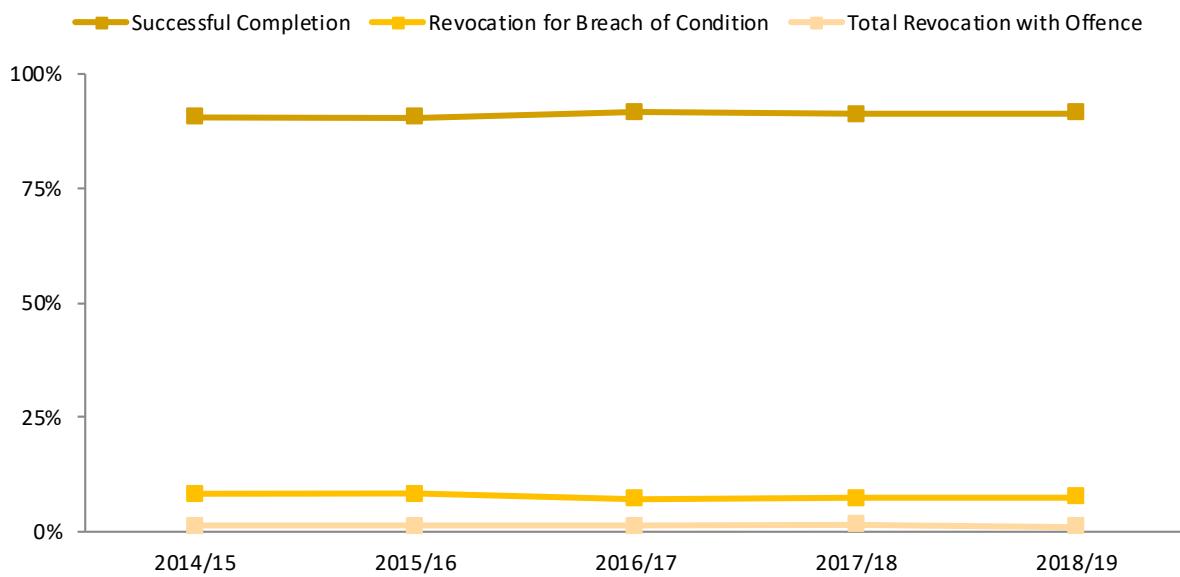
- The provincial day parole grant rate was the highest for Indigenous offenders (64%) compared to non-Indigenous offenders (59%).
- Female offenders had a much higher grant rate for federal day parole in 2018-19 than male offenders (94% and 78%).
- Female offenders had also a higher grant rate for provincial day parole than male offenders (74% and 58%) in 2018-19.
- In 2018-19, federal offenders serving determinate sentences accounted for 83% of all day parole grants (with a grant rate of 82%), while lifers accounted for 16% of day parole grants (with a grant rate of 92%), and offenders with other indeterminate sentences accounted for 1% of grants (with a grant rate of 12%).
- While the federal day parole grant rate for lifers was 92% in 2018-19, it should be noted that 72% of those decisions were decisions to continue day parole. The day parole grant rate for lifers who were granted day parole releases directly from institutions was 77%.
- In 2017/18, the federal day parole grant rate following an EAH increased two percentage points to 73% compared to the previous year.



Outcome of Day Parole Supervision Periods

Federal Day Parole

Figure 25. Outcome Rates of Federal Day Parole Supervision Periods



- In 2018-19, the successful completion rate (without any breaches of special conditions or reoffending) of federal day parole remained stable (91.4%; +0.4%) compared to 2017-18.
- The successful completion rate of federal regular day parole for offenders serving determinate sentences for non-violent offences was on average seven percentage points lower when averaged over the last five years (between 2014-15 and 2018-19) than the rate of federal APR day parole (90% and 97% respectively). It should be noted that APR numbers have been diminishing since 2010-11 when the APR-related provisions were rescinded.
- In 2018-19, offenders serving sentences for sex offences had the highest successful completion rate (94%) on federal day parole, while offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences had the lowest (90%).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders were less likely to successfully complete federal day parole (87%) than non-Indigenous offenders (92%).
- Over the last five years, the successful completion rate of federal day parole for male offenders was on average higher than for female offenders (91%; 89%).

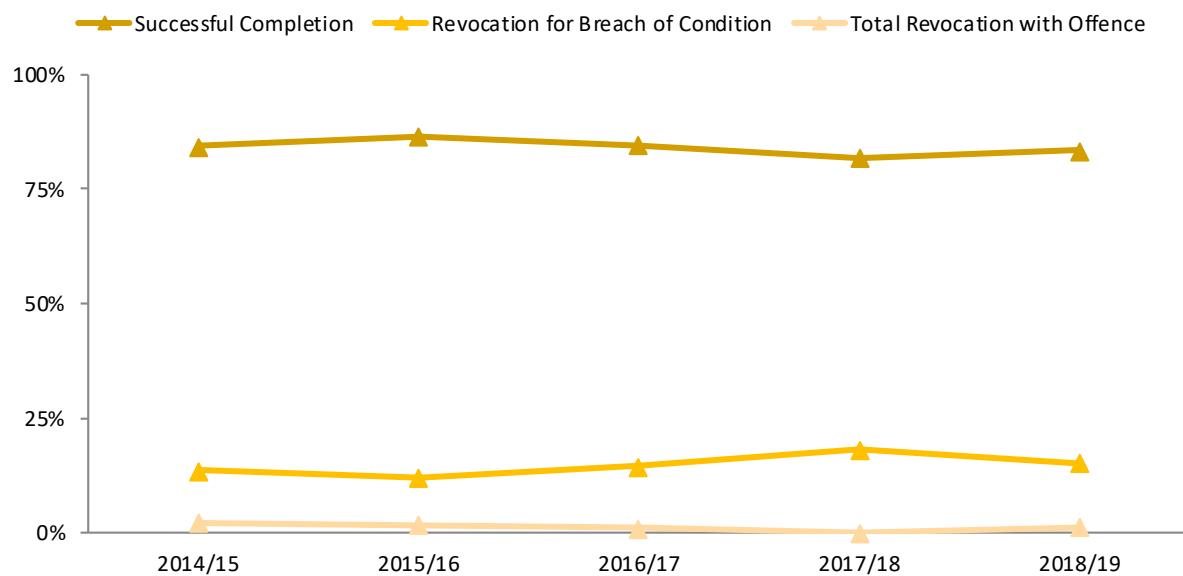


- In 2018-19, the successful completion rate of federal day parole was the highest in the Quebec and Pacific regions (95% each) and the lowest in the Atlantic region (83%).
- Over the last five years, the revocation for breach of condition rate of federal day parole was on average 7.7%.
- Over the last five years, the total revocation with offence rate of federal day parole was on average 1.2%.
- The rate of violent reoffending on federal day parole has been very low in the last five years, averaging 0.2%. Offenders serving sentences for violent offences accounted for two-thirds of all revocations with a violent offence on federal day parole (19 out of 28). Two federal sex offenders had their day parole revoked with a violent offence in the last five years.
- In the last five years, Indigenous offenders averaged a 0.1% revocation with a violent offence rate, compared to 0.2% for non-Indigenous offenders. Non-Indigenous offenders accounted for the majority of all revocations with a violent offence on federal day parole (24 out of 28).
- The revocation with a violent offence rate on federal day parole in the last five years was 0.2% for male offenders. No female offender had their day parole supervision period revoked with a violent offence in the last five years.
- The Atlantic region (0.5%) reported a higher revocation with violent offence rate in the last five years than the national average of 0.2%. All other regions reported a rate of 0.1%. The Atlantic region accounted for the most revocations with a violent offence on federal day parole (10 out of 28) and the Prairie region the least (3 out of 28).
- Of the federal day parole supervision periods that have been revoked with a violent offence in the last five years, one was revoked in the first three months. The average length of day parole supervision periods, which were revoked with a violent offence in the last five years, was under five months.

Provincial Day Parole



Figure 26. Outcome Rates of Provincial Day Parole Supervision Periods



- Over the last five years, the successful completion rates for offenders on provincial day parole had been fluctuating, averaging 84%.
- In 2018-19, the successful completion rate on provincial day parole increased to 84% (from 82%) compared to the previous year. The rate increased in the Prairie (to 93%) region and remained stable in the Atlantic (at 76%) and Pacific (at 81%) regions.
- Over the last five years (between 2014-15 and 2018-19), offenders serving sentences for sexual offences reported the highest successful completion rate on provincial day parole (94%), while offenders serving sentences for violent offences, the lowest (79%).
- In 2018-19, the revocation for breach of condition rate on provincial day parole decreased three percentage points to 15% compared to 2017-18.
- Over the last five years, the total revocation with offence rate for provincial day parole was 1% (16 offences in total). In 2018-19, three offenders had their day paroles revoked because of an offence.
- The rate of violent reoffending on provincial day parole has been very low in the last five years: two offenders serving sentences for violent offences and two offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences had their day paroles revoked because of a violent offence in the last five years.



Table 56. Day Parole Release Decisions

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2014-15	495	131	1,414	-	892	-	1,206	72	692	296	4,699	499
2015-16	539	88	1,166	-	1,026	-	1,251	89	622	281	4,604	458
2016-17	527	98	1,414	-	1,117	-	1,302	110	656	277	5,016	485
2017-18	555	74	1,233	-	1,278	-	1,385	115	773	257	5,224	446
2018-19	598	59	1,209	1	1,323	-	1,512	106	705	232	5,347	398
5-Yr. Avg.	543	90	1,287	-	1,127	-	1,331	98	690	269	4,978	457

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

Table 57. Day Parole Release Decisions by Regular and APR Review

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
14-15	Reg.	494	131	1,414	-	878	-	1,205	72	661	296	4,652	499
	APR	1	-	-	-	14	-	1	-	29	-	45	-
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
	All	495	131	1,414	-	892	-	1,206	72	692	296	4,699	499
15-16	Reg.	539	88	1,115	-	969	-	1,240	89	611	281	4,514	458
	APR	-	-	11	-	57	-	11	-	11	-	90	-
	All	539	88	1,166	-	1,026	-	1,251	89	622	281	4,604	458
	Reg.	527	98	1,389	-	1,087	-	1,292	110	638	277	4,933	485
16-17	APR	-	-	25	-	30	-	10	-	18	-	83	-
	All	527	98	1,414	-	1,117	-	1,302	110	656	277	5,016	485
	Reg.	555	74	1,198	-	1,230	-	1,369	115	766	257	5,118	446
	APR	-	-	35	-	48	-	16	-	7	-	106	-
17-18	All	555	74	1,233	-	1,278	-	1,385	115	773	257	5,224	446
	Reg.	598	59	1,192	1	1,298	-	1,504	106	696	232	5,288	398
	APR	-	-	17	-	24	-	8	-	9	-	58	-
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
18-19	All	598	59	1,209	1	1,323	-	1,512	106	705	232	5,347	398

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

Table 58. Day Parole Release Decisions Following Elder-Assisted Hearings

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2014-15	23	-	41	-	13	-	151	-	67	1	295	1
2015-16	17	-	37	-	27	-	132	-	65	-	278	-
2016-17	15	-	38	-	44	-	196	2	102	-	395	2
2017-18	17	-	41	-	54	-	222	2	97	2	431	4



2018-19	19	-	43	-	61	-	260	-	77	1	460	1
5-Yr. Avg.	18	-	40	-	40	-	192	2	82	1	372	2

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

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

Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	36	37	33	33	32	34
Quebec	37	39	37	34	36	37
Ontario	41	38	38	38	38	38
Prairies	37	38	38	39	40	38
Pacific	40	41	41	40	41	41
Canada	38	39	37	37	37	37

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.



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

Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	5-Yr. Avg.
Sexual	42	41	40	41	39	40
Violent	42	43	41	40	40	41
Non-Violent	35	36	34	34	35	35

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

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

Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	5-Yr. Avg.
Indigenous	41	44	41	42	42	42
Non-Indigenous	37	38	36	36	36	36

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

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

Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	38	39	38	37	38	38
Female	35	37	34	33	33	34

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 63. Grant Rates for Federal Day Parole

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
14-15	Reg.	396	80	884	63	665	76	877	73	497	75	3,319	71
	APR	1	100	-	-	13	93	1	100	23	79	38	84
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	2	100
	All	397	80	884	63	678	76	328	73	522	75	3,359	71
15-16	Reg.	478	89	794	69	761	79	907	73	444	73	3,384	75
	APR	-	-	11	100	54	95	11	100	10	91	86	96
	All	478	89	805	69	815	79	918	73	454	73	3,470	75
16-17	Reg.	455	86	1,048	75	882	81	970	75	489	77	3,844	78
	APR	-	-	25	100	30	100	9	90	16	89	80	96
	All	455	86	1,073	76	912	82	979	75	505	77	3,924	78
17-18	Reg.	493	89	925	77	1,014	82	1,068	78	549	72	4,049	79
	APR	-	-	33	94	47	98	13	81	7	100	100	94
	All	493	89	958	78	1,061	83	1,081	78	556	72	4,149	79
18-19	Reg.	524	88	922	77	1,055	81	1,152	77	552	79	4,205	80
	APR	-	-	17	100	24	100	7	88	8	89	56	97
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100
	All	524	88	939	78	1,080	82	1,159	77	560	79	4,262	80



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

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

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2014-15	16	70	22	54	10	77	94	62	46	69	188	64
2015-16	15	88	23	62	22	81	80	61	46	71	186	67
2016-17	13	87	28	74	34	77	131	67	79	77	285	72
2017-18	14	82	29	71	39	72	158	71	68	70	308	71
2018-19	15	79	27	63	49	80	178	68	65	84	334	73
5-Yr. Avg.	15	80	26	65	31	77	128	67	61	75	1,301	70

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



Table 65. Grant Rates for Provincial Day Parole

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2014-15	77	59	-	-	-	-	35	49	174	59	286	57
2015-16	61	69	-	-	-	-	49	55	154	55	264	58
2016-17	68	69	-	-	-	-	60	55	163	59	291	60
2017-18	48	65	-	-	-	-	67	58	191	74	306	69
2018-19	40	68	0	0	-	-	66	62	133	57	239	60
5-Yr. Avg.	59	65	-	-	-	-	55	56	163	61	277	61

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

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

Year	Sexual		Violent		Non-Violent	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2014-15	47	54	72	53	78	60
2015-16	55	67	75	53	82	59
2016-17	56	52	78	55	85	64
2017-18	63	60	78	62	86	74
2018-19	61	52	80	58	86	62
5-Yr. Avg.	57	56	77	57	84	64

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

Year	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2014-15	68	56	72	58
2015-16	70	53	77	59
2016-17	74	53	79	62
2017-18	74	59	81	71
2018-19	77	64	81	59
5-Yr. Avg.	73	57	78	62

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

Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2014-15	70	55	85	73
2015-16	75	57	86	62
2016-17	77	59	90	73
2017-18	78	66	94	91
2018-19	78	58	94	74



5-Yr. Avg.

76

59

90

76

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

Year	Type	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
2014-15	Reg.	2,687	73	605	82	27	11
	APR	38	84	-	-	-	-
	By exception	-	-	2	100	-	-
	All	2,725	74	607	82	27	11
2015-16	Reg.	2,795	77	564	85	25	11
	APR	86	96	-	-	-	-
	All	2,881	78	564	85	25	11
2016-17	Reg.	3,206	80	604	89	34	13
	APR	80	96	-	-	-	-
	All	3,286	81	604	89	34	13
2017-18	Reg.	3,393	82	623	88	33	13
	APR	100	94	-	-	-	-
	All	3,493	82	623	88	33	13
2018-19	Reg.	3,485	82	684	92	36	12
	APR	56	97	-	-	-	-
	By exception	1	100	-	-	-	-
	All	3,542	82	684	92	36	12

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

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

Outcome Rates of Day Parole Supervision Periods

Federal Day Parole

Table 70. Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole

Outcome	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	2,820	90.5	3,020	90.6	3,258	91.7	3,551	91.1	3,694	91.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	260	8.3	272	8.2	251	7.1	290	7.4	305	7.5
Revoked for non-violent offences	35	1.1	32	1.0	37	1.0	53	1.4	37	0.9
Revoked for violent offences	1	0.0	9	0.3	7	0.2	6	0.2	5	0.1
Total revocations with offence	36	1.2	41	1.2	44	1.2	59	1.5	42	1.0
Total completions	3,116	100	3,333	100	3,553	100	3,900	100	4,041	100



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

Year	Type	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014-15	Regular	2,784	90.4	260	8.4	35	1.1	1	0.0	36	1.2	3,080
	APR	36	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36
2015-16	Regular	2,982	90.5	272	8.3	32	1.0	9	0.3	41	1.2	3,295
	APR	38	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38
2016-17	Regular	3,172	91.5	249	7.2	37	1.1	7	0.2	44	1.3	3,465
	APR	86	97.7	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	88
2017-18	Regular	3,467	91.0	284	7.5	53	1.4	6	0.2	59	1.5	3,810
	APR	84	93.3	6	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	90
2018-19	Regular	3,619	91.3	304	7.7	37	0.9	5	0.1	42	1.1	3,965
	APR	75	98.7	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	76

Table 72. Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole with Determinate Sentences for Non-Violent Offences by Regular and APR (from 2014-15 to 2018-19)

Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	7,009	90.2	319	97.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	651	8.4	9	2.7
Revoked for non-violent offences	106	1.4	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	7	0.1	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	113	1.5	0	0.0
Total completions	7,773	100	328	100

Table 73. Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole by Region

Year	Region	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014-15	Atlantic	277	83.7	49	14.8	5	1.5	0	0.0	5	1.5	331
	Quebec	850	94.3	46	5.1	5	0.6	0	0.0	5	0.6	901
	Ontario	587	93.5	39	6.2	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3	628
	Prairie	639	86.1	87	11.7	16	2.2	0	0.0	16	2.2	742
	Pacific	467	90.9	39	7.6	7	1.4	1	0.2	8	1.6	514



2015-16	Atlantic	382	84.5	64	14.2	5	1.1	1	0.2	6	1.3	452
	Quebec	772	95.0	33	4.1	5	0.6	3	0.4	8	1.0	813
	Ontario	641	93.9	39	5.7	1	0.1	2	0.3	3	0.4	683
	Prairie	762	86.7	100	11.4	16	1.8	1	0.1	17	1.9	879
	Pacific	463	91.5	36	7.1	5	1.0	2	0.4	7	1.4	506
2016-17	Atlantic	390	84.1	64	13.8	7	1.5	3	0.6	10	2.2	464
	Quebec	898	96.7	27	2.9	3	0.3	1	0.1	4	0.4	929
	Ontario	731	96.3	25	3.3	2	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.4	759
	Prairie	745	86.0	99	11.4	21	2.4	1	0.1	22	2.5	866
	Pacific	494	92.3	36	6.7	4	0.7	1	0.2	5	0.9	535
2017-18	Atlantic	373	84.8	51	11.6	14	3.2	2	0.5	16	3.6	440
	Quebec	992	93.8	56	5.3	8	0.8	2	0.2	10	0.9	1,058
	Ontario	876	94.3	44	4.7	8	0.9	1	0.1	9	1.0	929
	Prairie	771	86.0	107	11.9	17	1.9	1	0.1	18	2.0	896
	Pacific	539	93.4	32	5.5	6	1.0	0	0.0	6	1.0	577
2018-19	Atlantic	382	83.0	68	14.8	6	1.3	4	0.9	10	2.2	460
	Quebec	877	95.2	39	4.2	5	0.5	0	0.0	5	0.5	921
	Ontario	965	93.4	63	6.1	4	0.4	1	0.1	5	0.5	1,033
	Prairie	865	87.6	105	10.6	18	1.8	0	0.0	18	1.8	988
	Pacific	605	94.7	30	4.7	4	0.6	0	0.0	4	0.6	639



Table 74. Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole by Offence Type (%)

Offence Type	Year	Successful Completion	Revoked for Breach of Conditions	Revocations with Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
				Non-Violent	Violent		
Sexual	2014-15	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	250
	2015-16	94.9	4.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	277
	2016-17	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	347
	2017-18	96.6	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	407
	2018-19	94.0	5.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	465
Violent	2014-15	90.2	8.6	1.2	0.1	1.3	1,433
	2015-16	90.0	9.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	1,468
	2016-17	91.0	7.4	1.3	0.3	1.6	1,589
	2017-18	90.7	7.8	1.3	0.2	1.5	1,745
	2018-19	91.7	7.2	0.9	0.2	1.1	1,852
Non-Violent	2014-15	90.2	8.6	1.3	0.0	1.3	1,433
	2015-16	90.4	7.9	1.5	0.2	1.7	1,588
	2016-17	91.1	7.7	1.1	0.1	1.2	1,617
	2017-18	90.2	8.1	1.7	0.1	1.7	1,748
	2018-19	90.4	8.5	1.0	0.1	1.1	1,724

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

Year	Ind./N-Ind.	Successful Completion	Revoked for Breach of Conditions	Revocations with Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions					
				#	%							
2014-15	Ind.	442	86.8	57	11.2	10	2.0	0	0.0	10	2.0	509
	N-Ind.	2,378	91.2	203	7.8	25	1.0	1	0.0	26	1.0	2,607
2015-16	Ind.	519	87.2	65	10.9	11	1.8	0	0.0	11	1.8	595
	N-Ind.	2,501	91.3	207	7.6	21	0.8	9	0.3	30	1.1	2,738
2016-17	Ind.	542	86.2	71	11.3	15	2.4	1	0.2	16	2.5	629
	N-Ind.	2,716	92.9	180	6.2	22	0.8	6	0.2	28	1.0	2,924
2017-18	Ind.	647	87.6	74	10.0	16	2.2	2	0.3	18	2.4	739
	N-Ind.	2,904	91.9	216	6.8	37	1.2	4	0.1	41	1.3	3,161
2018-19	Ind.	777	87.9	91	10.3	15	1.7	1	0.1	42	1.0	884
	N-Ind.	2,917	92.4	214	6.8	22	0.7	4	0.1	26	0.8	3,157

Table 76. Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole by Gender

Year	Gender	Revocations with Offence
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		Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Non-Violent		Violent		Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014-15	Male	2,571	90.6	236	8.3	30	1.1	1	0.0	31	1.1	2,838
	Female	249	89.6	24	8.6	5	1.8	0	0.0	5	1.8	278
2015-16	Male	2,753	90.7	245	8.1	27	0.9	9	0.3	36	1.2	3,034
	Female	267	89.3	27	9.0	5	1.7	0	0.0	5	1.7	299
2016-17	Male	2,937	92.0	218	6.8	31	1.0	7	0.2	38	1.2	3,193
	Female	321	89.2	33	9.2	6	1.7	0	0.0	6	1.7	360
2017-18	Male	3,185	91.5	247	7.1	44	1.3	6	0.2	50	1.4	3,482
	Female	366	87.6	43	10.3	9	2.2	0	0.0	9	2.2	418
2018-19	Male	3,280	91.5	268	7.5	31	0.9	5	0.1	36	1.0	3,584
	Female	414	90.6	37	8.1	6	1.3	0	0.0	6	1.3	457



Provincial Day Parole

Table 77. Outcome Rates for Provincial Day Parole

Outcome	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	241	84.3	217	86.5	241	84.6	216	81.8	198	83.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	39	13.6	30	12.0	41	14.4	48	18.2	36	15.2
Revoked for non-violent offences	4	1.4	3	1.2	2	0.7	0	0.0	3	1.3
Revoked for violent offences	2	0.7	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	6	2.1	4	1.6	3	1.1	0	0.0	3	1.3
Total completions	286	100	251	251	285	100	264	100	237	100

Table 78. Outcomes Rates for Provincial Day Parole by Region

Year	Region	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence		Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
2014-15	Atlantic	54	78.3	14	20.3	0	0.0	1	1.4	69	
	Prairie	37	92.5	3	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	
	Pacific	150	84.7	22	12.4	4	2.3	1	0.6	177	
2015-16	Atlantic	56	87.5	7	10.9	1	1.6	0	0.0	64	
	Prairie	36	94.7	2	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	
	Pacific	125	83.9	21	14.1	2	1.3	1	0.7	149	
2016-17	Atlantic	53	79.1	14	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	
	Prairie	52	94.5	3	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	55	
	Pacific	136	83.4	24	14.7	2	1.2	1	0.6	163	
2017-18	Atlantic	38	76.0	12	24.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50	
	Prairie	52	88.1	7	11.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	59	
	Pacific	126	81.3	29	18.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	155	
2018-19	Atlantic	29	76.3	9	23.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	
	Prairie	55	93.2	4	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	59	
	Pacific	114	81.4	23	16.4	3	2.1	0	0.0	140	

Table 79. Outcome Rates for Provincial Day Parole by Offence Type (from 2014-15 to 2018-19)

Outcome	Sexual		Violent		Non-Violent	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	72	93.5	359	79.2	682	86.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	5	6.5	88	19.4	101	12.7
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	4	0.9	8	1.0
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	2	0.4	2	0.3



Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	6	1.3	10	1.3
Total completions	77	100	453	100	793	100

Table 80. Outcome Rates for Provincial Day Parole by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (from 2014-15 to 2018-19)

Outcome	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	215	83.7	898	84.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	36	14.0	158	14.8
Revoked for non-violent offences	5	1.9	7	0.7
Revoked for violent offences	1	0.4	3	0.3
Total revocations with offence	6	2.3	10	0.9
Total completions	257	100	1,056	100



Table 81. Outcome Rates for Provincial Day Parole by Gender (from 2014-15 to 2018-19)

Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	978	83.9	135	86.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	175	15.0	19	12.1
Revoked for non-violent offences	10	0.9	2	1.3
Revoked for violent offences	3	0.3	1	0.6
Total revocations with offence	13	1.1	3	1.9
Total completions	1,166	100	157	100



Full Parole

Tables 82-114

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 previous years would have been eligible for an APR review. The number of reviews for these offenders rebounded in the following two years, resulting in an increase in the number of full parole release decisions rendered by the Board.

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

Following the *Canada (Attorney General) v. Whaling* decision on March 20, 2014, accelerated parole review was reinstated across the other regions for offenders who were sentenced prior to March 28, 2011. In 2015-16 and 2016-17, in some provinces, workload increased additionally due to cases of APR-eligible offenders who committed their offences prior to the abolition of the APR legislation and were sentenced after March 28, 2011, following provincial court challenges (Quebec in 2016, Ontario in 2015, Manitoba in 2015, Alberta in 2015, British Columbia in 2014).

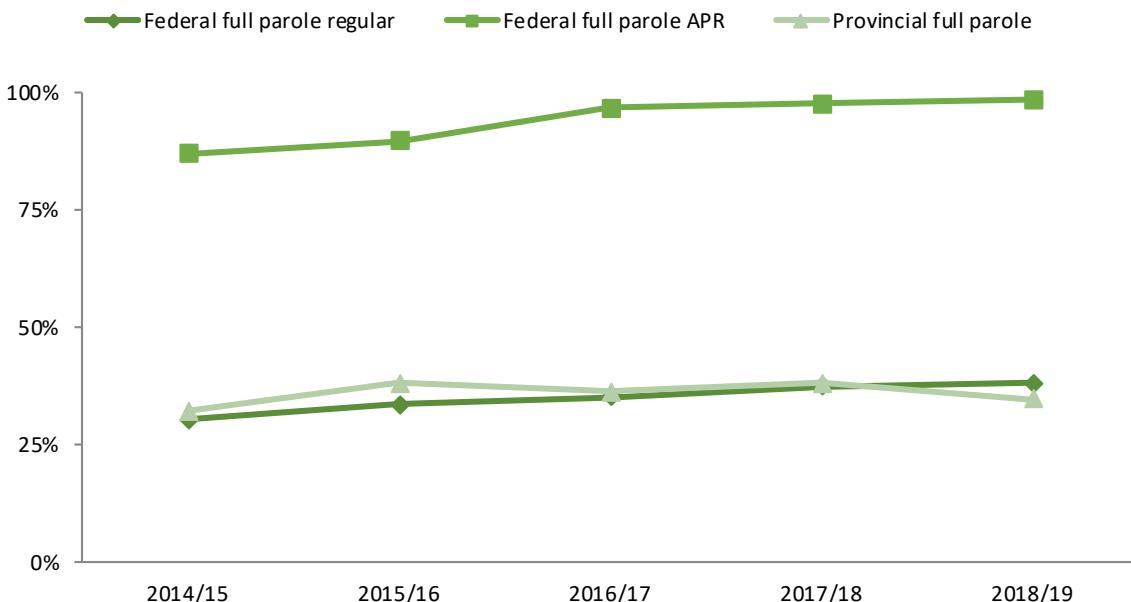
- The number of federal full parole release decisions rendered in 2018-19 increased slightly to 4,269 (+1%) from the previous year. The total included 67 full parole release decisions following an APR and 6 full parole release decisions by exception.
- In 2018-19, the number of federal full parole release decisions rendered by the Board increased in the Prairie region (+20%) and decreased in the Quebec (-4%), Ontario (-5%), and Pacific (-16%) regions. The number of federal full parole release decisions in the Atlantic region remained relatively the same (+0.4%).
- In 2018-19, the Board rendered less provincial full parole release decisions (303; -6.8%) compared to the previous year. The numbers decreased in the Atlantic (-23%) and Prairie (-9%) regions and increased in the Pacific (+1%) region.



- The number of federal full parole release decisions following an Elder-Assisted Hearing increased in 2018-19 to 369 (+16%).
- The proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release for federal offenders serving determinate sentences remain the same (at 45%) in 2018-19 when compared to the previous year.
- In 2018-19, Indigenous offenders served a higher proportion of their sentences prior to their first federal full parole release (48%) compared to non-Indigenous offenders (44%).
- In 2018-19, male offenders served higher proportions of their sentences before being released on their first federal full parole (45%) than female offenders (42%).



Figure 27. Full Parole Grant Rates



- In 2018-19, the federal full parole grant rate (regular and APR) remained stable (39.2%; -0.6%) when compared to the previous year.
- The federal regular full parole grant rate (38.2%; +0.7%) and the federal APR grant rate (98.5%; +0.9%) remained stable in 2018-19.
- The provincial full parole grant rate decreased to 34.7% in 2018-19 from 38.2% in 2017-18.
- The federal full parole grant rate decreased in the Atlantic (to 57%; -4%), while remaining the highest, Quebec (to 34%; -3%) and the Ontario (47%; -2%) regions compared 2017-18. The grant rate increased in the Prairie (to 36%; +1%) and Pacific (to 29%; +6%) regions when compared to the previous year. The Pacific region reported an increase in the federal full parole grant rate for the first time in the last five years.
- The number of federal full parole release decisions following an Elder-Assisted Hearing increased in 2018-19 (to 369; +16%). The higher proportion of such decisions was recorded in the Prairie region (61%). The federal full parole grant rate following an Elder-Assisted Hearing increased 5 percentage points to 14% compared to the previous year. The grant rate increased in the Atlantic (+17%), Prairie (+4%) and Pacific (+7%) regions, and decreased in the Quebec (-2%) and Ontario (-2%) regions.



- In 2018-19, offenders serving sentences for sexual offences had the lowest federal full parole grant rate which increased slightly (to 27%; +1%). The rate also increased for offenders serving sentences for violent offences (to 37%; +3%), while it decreased for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (to 46%; -3%).
- Averaged over the last five years, the provincial full parole grant rate was the highest for offenders serving sentences for sexual offences (43%), followed by offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (39%) and those serving sentences for violent offences (27%).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported a lower federal full parole grant rate (25%) compared to non-Indigenous offenders (40%).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported a lower provincial full parole grant rate (21%) than non-Indigenous offenders (39%).
- Over the last five years, female offenders reported a higher federal full parole grant rate (50%) than male offenders (36%).
- Over the last five years, female offenders reported a higher provincial full parole grant rate than male offenders (43% and 35%).
- In 2018-19, federal offenders with determinate sentences accounted for 92% of all full parole grants (with a grant rate of 41%). Lifers accounted for 8% of all full parole grants (with a grant rate of 61%). Two offenders serving other indeterminate sentences were granted federal full parole in 2018-19 (with a grant rate of 0.7%).
- In 2018-19, the number of residency conditions imposed on federal full parole increased by 10 (from 93 to 103) compared to the previous year. The Quebec region accounted for most (58%) of the decisions to impose a residency condition on full parole, while the Ontario region accounted for the least (4%).

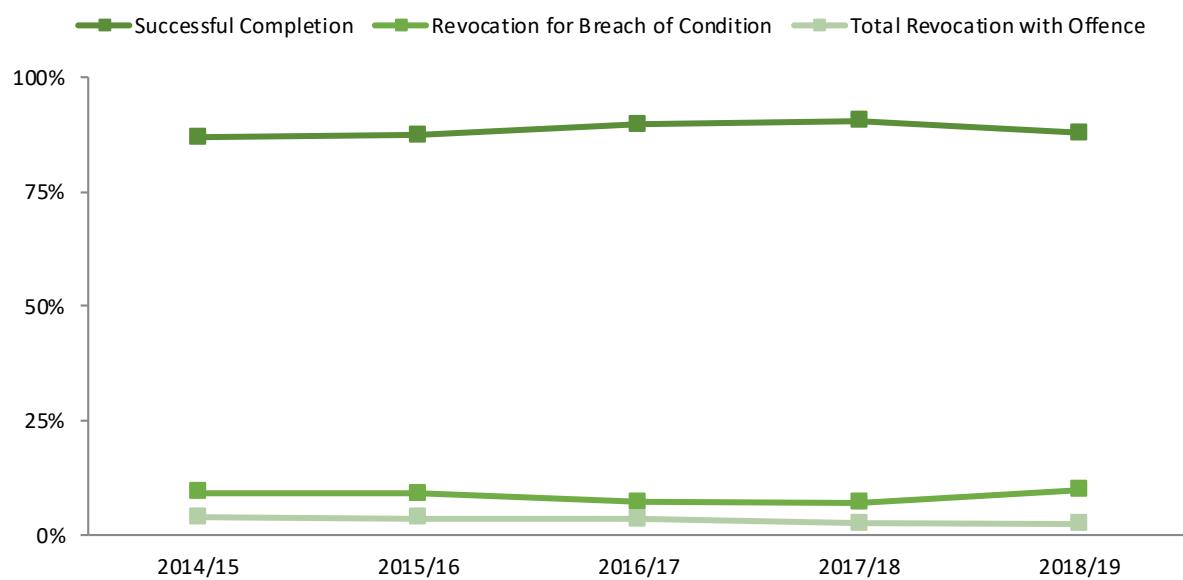


Outcome of Full Parole Supervision Periods

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

Federal Full Parole: Determinate Sentences

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



- In 2018-19, the successful completion rate (without any breaches of special conditions or re-offending) of federal full parole for offenders serving determinate sentences decreased 2.6 percentage points to 87.8% compared to 2017-18.
- Over the last five years (between 2014-15 and 2018-19), the successful completion rate of federal full parole for non-violent offenders released on federal APR full parole and those non-violent offenders released on regular full parole was the same (89.3%).
- Over the last five years, offenders serving sentences for sexual offences reported the highest successful completion rate (94%), followed by offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (89%) and offenders serving sentences for violent offences (84%).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported a lower successful completion rate of federal full parole (82%) than non-Indigenous offenders (89%).



- Over the last five years, female offenders reported a higher successful completion rate on federal full parole (90%) than male offenders (88%).
- In 2018-19, the successful completion rate decreased in the Atlantic (to 79%; -5%), Ontario (to 89%; -3%), Prairie (to 84%; -4%) and Pacific (to 90%; -2%) regions and increased in the Quebec region (to 94%; +1%) when compared to the previous year.
- In 2018-19, the revocation for breach of condition rate of federal full parole for offenders serving determinate sentences increased 2.8 percentage points to 9.8% compared to the previous year. Over the last five years, the rate was on average 8.5%.
- Over the last five years, the total revocation with offence rate of federal full parole has been decreasing, averaging 3.1%.
- The rate of violent reoffending on federal full parole has been relatively low in the last five years, averaging 0.4%. Offenders serving sentences for violent offences accounted for more than half of all revocations with a violent offence on federal full parole in the last five years (14 out of 24).
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders reported a higher revocation with a violent offence rate on federal full parole (1.3%) than non-Indigenous (0.3%) offenders.
- One female offender serving a determinate sentence on federal full parole had her supervision period revoked because of a violent offence in the last five years.
- By region, the rate of violent reoffending has been fluctuating in the last five years. The five-year average rate has been the highest in the Pacific region (0.8%) and the lowest in the Ontario region (0.3%), the national average being 0.4%.

Federal Full Parole: Indeterminate Sentences

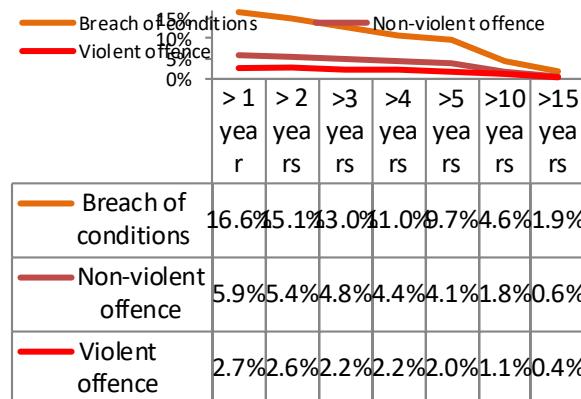
Reporting on outcomes of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences was reviewed in detail and now only includes supervision periods which started on or after April 1, 1994. This differs from previous reports, where all federal full parole supervision periods were tracked that ended between 1994/95 and the report -end regardless of whether they started before or after April 1, 1994. The current approach is methodologically more rigorous.



- Between 1994-95 and 2018-19, 2,002 offenders serving indeterminate sentences had been released on full parole, completing a total of 2,524 federal full parole supervision periods. As of April 7, 2019, 55% of the supervision periods were still active (supervised), 5% of the supervision periods that were active were for offenders who had been deported or extradited, 14% had ended because the offender deceased while on parole, 18% were revoked for a breach of condition, 6% were revoked as the result of a non-violent offence, and 3% were revoked as the result of a violent offence.
- The average length of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences was eight years.

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

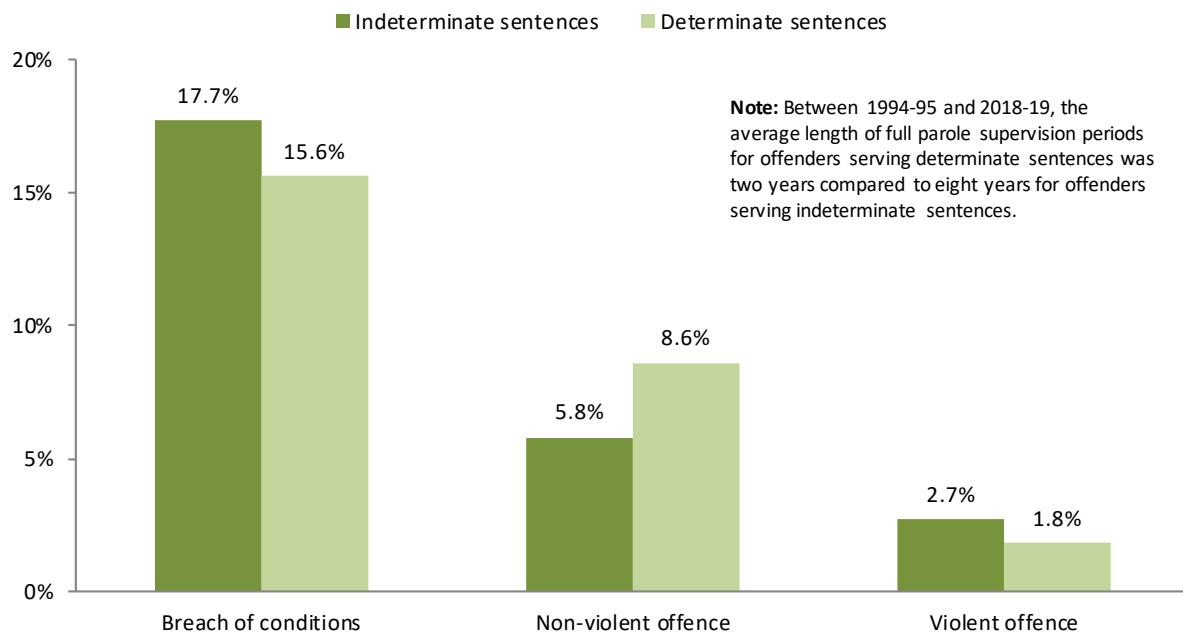
Figure 29. Revocation Rates of Federal Full Parole Supervision Periods for Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences (between 1994-95 and 2018-19)



- Over the last 25 years, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 1.7 times more likely to have successfully completed their supervision periods than being revoked for having committed a new offence.
- Over the same time period, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 5.1 times more likely to have successfully completed their supervision periods than being revoked for having committed a violent offence. The ratio increases for those offenders who were on full parole for over five years (6.6).



Figure 30. Comparison of Revocation Rates of Federal Full Parole Supervision Periods (between 1994-95 and 2018-19)



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

- Compared to offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were more likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a breach of condition (17.7% and 15.6%), and were more likely to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new violent offence (2.7% and 1.8%) for federal supervision periods completed between 1994-95 and 2018-19.
- However, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new non-violent offence (5.8% and 8.6%) than offenders serving determinate sentences during the same time period.

Provincial Full Parole

- Over the last five years, the successful completion rate of provincial full parole averaged 91%. The rate was 92% in 2018-19.



- The successful completion rate of provincial full parole decreased in the Atlantic (to 86%) and Prairie (to 90%) regions and increased in the Pacific region (to 96%) in 2018-19 compared to the previous year.
- Over the last five years, offenders serving sentences for sexual offences reported the highest successful completion rate (97%), followed by offenders serving sentences for violent offences (91%) and offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (90%).
- Very few provincial offenders have had their full paroles revoked because of a violent offence. Over the last five years, one non-Indigenous male offender serving a sentence for a non-violent offence had his provincial full parole revoked with a violent offence.



Table 82. Full Parole Release Decisions

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2014-15	295	118	1,300	-	656	-	979	57	376	114	3,606	289
2015-16	355	95	1,174	-	771	1	979	78	346	107	3,625	281
2016-17	425	80	1,403	-	793	-	1,035	95	386	103	4,042	278
2017-18	446	71	1,248	-	957	-	1,105	99	457	155	4,213	325
2018-19	448	55	1,200	1	912	-	1,324	90	385	157	4,269	303
5-year avg.	394	84	1,265	-	818	-	1,084	84	390	127	3,951	295

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

Table 83. Full Parole Release Decisions by Regular and APR Review

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed.	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed.	Prov
14-15	Regular	294	118	1,292	-	572	-	965	57	341	114	3,464	289
	APR	1	-	7	-	84	-	14	-	31	-	137	-
	By exc.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-
	All	295	118	1,300	-	656	-	979	57	376	114	3,606	289
15-16	Regular	355	95	1,143	-	648	1	963	78	328	107	3,437	281
	APR	-	-	30	-	123	-	14	-	18	-	185	-
	By exc.	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
	All	355	95	1,174	-	771	1	979	78	346	107	3,625	281
16-17	Regular	424	80	1,377	-	737	-	1,013	95	363	103	3,914	278
	APR	1	-	26	-	54	-	22	-	23	-	126	-
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	All	425	80	1,403	-	793	-	1,035	95	386	103	4,042	278
17-18	Regular	445	71	1,195	-	886	-	1,084	99	436	155	4,046	325
	APR	1	-	52	-	70	-	21	-	21	-	165	-
	By exc.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	All	446	71	1,248	-	957	-	1,105	99	457	155	4,213	325
18-19	Regular	447	55	1,179	1	885	-	1,311	90	374	157	4,196	303
	APR	-	-	20	-	25	-	11	-	11	-	67	-
	By exc.	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
	All	448	55	1,200	1	912	-	1,324	90	385	157	4,269	303

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

Table 84. Full Parole Release Decisions Following Elder-Assisted Hearings

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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	Fed.	Prov.										
2014-15	13	-	42	-	9	-	125	-	51	-	240	-
2015-16	6	-	37	-	17	-	98	-	40	-	198	-
2016-17	9	-	37	-	17	-	129	-	67	-	259	-
2017-18	13	-	40	-	33	-	165	1	66	2	317	3
2018-19	15	-	46	-	38	-	226	-	44	1	369	1
5-Yr. Avg.	11	-	40	-	23	-	149	-	54	-	277	-

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

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

Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	43	45	44	42	44	44
Quebec	48	48	48	46	46	47
Ontario	46	47	45	44	44	45
Prairies	45	46	46	45	46	46
Pacific	43	45	43	46	44	44
Canada	46	47	46	45	45	45

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.



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

Offence Type	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	5-Yr. Avg.
Sexual	49	47	49	47	47	48
Violent	49	49	49	47	47	48
Non-Violent	44	46	44	43	43	44

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

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

Ind./Non-Ind.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	5-Yr. Avg.
Indigenous	47	51	49	48	48	49
Non-Indigenous	46	46	45	44	44	45

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

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

Gender	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	46	47	46	45	45	46
Female	45	45	43	43	42	43

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.



Table 89. Grant Rates for Federal Full Parole

Year	Type	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada		
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014-15	Regular	161	55	278	22	239	42	288	30	87	26	1,053	30	
	APR	1	100	5	71	74	88	9	64	30	97	119	87	
	By exc.	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	2	50	3	60	
	All	162	55	284	22	313	48	297	30	119	32	1,175	33	
2015-16	Regular	212	60	297	26	254	39	317	33	76	23	1,156	34	
	APR	-	-	27	90	109	89	12	86	18	100	166	90	
	By exc.	-	-	1	100	-	-	2	100	-	-	3	100	
	All	212	60	325	28	363	47	331	34	94	27	1,325	37	
2016-17	Regular	261	62	370	27	328	45	338	33	77	21	1,374	35	
	APR	1	100	26	100	52	96	20	91	23	100	122	97	
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	1	50
	All	262	62	396	28	381	48	358	35	100	26	1,497	37	
2017-18	Regular	270	61	412	34	390	44	360	33	83	19	1,515	37	
	APR	1	100	50	96	70	100	19	90	21	100	161	98	
	By exc.	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	50
	All	271	61	462	37	461	48	379	34	104	23	1,677	40	
2018-19	Regular	255	57	387	33	399	45	459	35	101	27	1,601	38	
	APR	-	0	20	100	24	96	11	100	11	100	66	99	
	By exc.	1	100	1	100	2	100	2	100	-	-	6	100	
	All	256	57	408	34	425	47	472	36	112	29	1,673	39	

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

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

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2014-15	4	31	5	12	2	22	12	10	6	12	29	12
2015-16	0	0	7	19	1	6	13	13	2	5	23	12
2016-17	2	22	3	8	1	6	20	16	5	7	31	12
2017-18	3	23	5	13	4	12	17	10	0	0	29	9
2018-19	6	40	5	11	4	11	33	15	3	7	51	14
5-Yr. Avg.	3	27	5	12	2	11	19	13	3	6	33	12

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



Table 91. Grant Rates for Provincial Full Parole

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2014-15	48	41	-	-	-	-	12	21	33	29	93	32
2015-16	56	59	-	-	0	0	24	31	27	25	107	38
2016-17	41	51	-	-	-	-	33	35	27	26	101	36
2017-18	34	48	-	-	-	-	35	35	55	35	124	38
2018-19	29	53	0	0	-	-	30	33	46	29	105	35
5-Yr. Avg.	42	50	-	-	-	-	27	32	38	30	106	36

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

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

Year	Sexual		Violent		Non-Violent	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2014-15	17	29	27	20	41	39
2015-16	22	48	29	31	46	40
2016-17	26	61	32	28	44	36
2017-18	26	42	34	32	48	41
2018-19	27	42	37	26	46	39
5-Yr. Avg.	23	44	32	27	45	39

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

Year	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2014-15	20	3	35	36
2015-16	25	22	39	41
2016-17	25	19	39	40
2017-18	24	20	43	42
2018-19	28	29	42	37
5-Yr. Avg.	25	21	40	39

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

Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2014-15	31	31	51	39
2015-16	36	38	48	46
2016-17	36	36	51	42
2017-18	39	35	52	55
2018-19	38	35	49	33



5-Yr. Avg.	36	35	50	43
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Table 95. Grant Rates for Federal Full Parole by Sentence Type

Year	Type	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
2014-15	Regular	947	32	106	38	0	0
	APR	119	87	-	-	-	-
	By exception	1	100	2	50	-	-
	All	1,067	35	108	38	0	0
2015-16	Regular	1,045	35	109	39	2	1
	APR	166	90	-	-	-	-
	By exception	3	100	-	-	-	-
	All	1,214	39	109	39	2	1
2016-17	Regular	1,254	37	119	43	1	0
	APR	122	97	-	-	-	-
	By exception	-	-	1	50	-	-
	All	1,376	39	120	43	1	0
2017-18	Regular	1,386	39	124	51	5	2
	APR	161	98	-	-	-	-
	By exception	1	100	0	0	-	-
	All	1,548	41	124	51	5	2
2018-19	Regular	1,465	40	134	61	2	1
	APR	66	99	-	-	-	-
	By exception	6	100	-	-	-	-
	All	1,537	41	134	61	2	1

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

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



Table 96. Residency Conditions on Federal Full Parole by Regular and APR

Type	Year	Pre-Release			Post-Release		Total
		Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
Regular	2014-15	16	-	24	6	8	46
	2015-16	15	-	37	6	4	58
	2016-17	28	-	50	2	10	80
	2017-18	34	-	39	3	16	76
	2018-19	38	1	57	2	13	94
APR	2014-15	14	-	2	-	5	16
	2015-16	11	-	2	-	6	13
	2016-17	9	-	4	-	6	13
	2017-18	14	-	3	-	1	17
	2018-19	6	-	3	-	5	9
All full parole	2014-15	30	-	26	6	13	62
	2015-16	26	-	39	6	10	71
	2016-17	37	-	55	2	16	94
	2017-18	48	-	42	3	18	93
	2018-19	42	1	60	2	18	103

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



Table 97. Residency Conditions on Federal Full Parole by Region

Year	Region	Pre-Release		Post-Release		
		Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
2014-15	Atlantic	2	-	1	-	-
	Quebec	9	-	18	6	1
	Ontario	15	-	2	-	4
	Prairies	1	-	1	-	-
	Pacific	3	-	4	-	8
	Canada	30	-	26	6	13
2015-16	Atlantic	5	-	3	-	1
	Quebec	6	-	19	6	1
	Ontario	10	-	3	-	5
	Prairies	-	-	4	-	2
	Pacific	5	-	10	-	1
	Canada	26	-	39	6	10
2016-17	Atlantic	8	-	8	1	1
	Quebec	9	-	26	1	3
	Ontario	8	-	8	-	8
	Prairies	2	-	-	-	1
	Pacific	10	-	13	-	3
	Canada	37	-	55	2	16
2017-18	Atlantic	12	-	5	2	4
	Quebec	18	-	21	1	2
	Ontario	5	-	3	-	4
	Prairies	7	-	2	-	5
	Pacific	6	-	11	-	3
	Canada	48	-	42	3	18
2018-19	Atlantic	8	1	7	-	3
	Quebec	21	-	37	2	1
	Ontario	-	-	4	-	5
	Prairies	8	-	3	-	4
	Pacific	5	-	9	-	5
	Canada	42	1	60	2	18

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

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2014-15	67	63	47	50	29	54
2015-16	88	48	62	75	63	61
2016-17	50	60	31	0	48	49
2017-18	59	77	38	56	71	67



2018-19	67	66	0	42	79	62
5-Yr. Avg.	63	64	41	48	60	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 99. Residency Conditions on Federal Full Parole Concordance with CSC (%)

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2014-15	100	94	100	100	67	94
2015-16	100	60	80	100	91	78
2016-17	89	100	83	-	79	90
2017-18	83	91	100	100	86	90
2018-19	83	84	0	83	85	83
5-Yr. Avg.	88	86	86	93	84	86

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



Outcome Rates of Full Parole Supervision Periods

Federal Full Parole: Determinate Sentences

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

Outcome	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	831	86.9	852	87.4	935	89.6	1,070	90.4	1,172	87.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	88	9.2	88	9.0	75	7.2	83	7.0	131	9.8
Revoked for non-violent offences	36	3.8	28	2.9	28	2.7	26	2.2	27	2.0
Revoked for violent offences	1	0.1	7	0.7	6	0.6	5	0.4	5	0.4
Total revocations with offence	37	3.9	35	3.6	34	3.3	31	2.6	32	2.4
Total completions	956	100	975	100	1,044	100	1,184	100	1,335	100

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

Year	Type	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence		Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions		
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%			
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%			
2014-15	Regular	734	86.9	77	9.1	33	3.9	1	0.1	34	4.0	845
	APR	97	87.4	11	9.9	3	2.7	0	0.0	3	2.7	111
2015-16	Regular	757	87.5	76	8.8	25	2.9	7	0.8	32	3.7	865
	APR	95	86.4	12	10.9	3	2.7	0	0.0	3	2.7	110
2016-17	Regular	846	89.7	65	6.9	27	2.9	5	0.5	32	3.4	943
	APR	89	88.1	10	9.9	1	1.0	1	1.0	2	2.0	101
2017-18	Regular	968	90.6	75	7.0	21	2.0	5	0.5	26	2.4	1,069
	APR	102	88.7	8	7.0	5	4.3	0	0.0	5	4.3	115
2018-19	Regular	1,054	87.0	126	10.4	26	2.1	5	0.4	31	2.6	1,211
	APR	118	95.2	5	4.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	124

Table 102. Outcome Rates for Federal Full Parole with Determinate Sentences for Non-Violent Offences by Regular and APR (from 2014-15 to 2018-19)

Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	2,887	89.3	501	89.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	253	7.8	46	8.2
Revoked for non-violent offences	88	2.7	13	2.3
Revoked for violent offences	4	0.1	1	0.2
Total revocations with offence	92	2.8	14	2.5
Total completions	3,232	100	561	100





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

Year	Region	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence		Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	
2014-15	Atlantic	148	85.1	20	11.5	6	3.4	0	0.0	6	3.4
	Quebec	240	90.6	16	6.0	8	3.0	1	0.4	9	3.4
	Ontario	161	85.6	20	10.6	7	3.7	0	0.0	7	3.7
	Prairie	208	85.2	25	10.2	11	4.5	0	0.0	11	4.5
	Pacific	74	87.1	7	8.2	4	4.7	0	0.0	4	4.7
2015-16	Atlantic	126	82.9	19	12.5	6	3.9	1	0.7	7	4.6
	Quebec	232	94.3	9	3.7	3	1.2	2	0.8	5	2.0
	Ontario	188	88.7	19	9.0	5	2.4	0	0.0	5	2.4
	Prairie	198	82.5	28	11.7	12	5.0	2	0.8	14	5.8
	Pacific	108	86.4	13	10.4	2	1.6	2	1.6	4	3.2
2016-17	Atlantic	146	81.1	23	12.8	9	5.0	2	1.1	11	6.1
	Quebec	268	94.7	9	3.2	5	1.8	1	0.4	6	2.1
	Ontario	204	92.3	11	5.0	4	1.8	2	0.9	6	2.7
	Prairie	228	89.1	21	8.2	6	2.3	1	0.4	7	2.7
	Pacific	89	85.6	11	10.6	4	3.8	0	0.0	4	3.8
2017-18	Atlantic	173	84.4	24	11.7	8	3.9	0	0.0	8	3.9
	Quebec	305	93.0	18	5.5	3	0.9	2	0.6	5	1.5
	Ontario	246	92.8	15	5.7	3	1.1	1	0.4	4	1.5
	Prairie	257	88.6	20	6.9	12	4.1	1	0.3	13	4.5
	Pacific	89	92.7	6	6.3	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.0
2018-19	Atlantic	162	79.4	36	17.6	5	2.5	1	0.5	6	2.9
	Quebec	325	93.7	16	4.6	5	1.4	1	0.3	6	1.7
	Ontario	313	89.4	31	8.9	5	1.4	1	0.3	6	1.7
	Prairie	287	84.4	41	12.1	11	3.2	1	0.3	12	3.5
	Pacific	85	90.4	7	7.4	1	1.1	1	1.1	2	2.1

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

Offence Type	Year	Successful Completion	Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-Violent	Violent	Offence	Violent		
Sexual	2014-15	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
	2015-16	93.9	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	66
	2016-17	94.6	4.3	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	92
	2017-18	93.0	5.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100
	2018-19	93.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	132



Violent	2014-15	84.8	10.8	4.5	0.0	4.5	223
	2015-16	82.1	11.3	4.2	2.4	6.6	212
	2016-17	87.2	8.3	3.7	0.9	4.6	218
	2017-18	86.1	10.6	2.2	1.1	3.3	274
	2018-19	80.3	14.9	3.5	1.3	4.8	315
Non-Violent	2014-15	86.9	9.0	3.9	0.2	4.1	664
	2015-16	88.4	8.9	2.7	0.0	2.7	697
	2016-17	89.6	7.2	2.7	0.4	3.1	734
	2017-18	91.5	6.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	810
	2018-19	89.6	8.4	1.8	0.1	1.9	888



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

Year	Ind./N-Ind.	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence		Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#
2014-15	Ind.	73	83.9	11	12.6	3	3.4	0	0.0	3	3.4
	N-Ind.	758	87.2	77	8.9	33	3.8	1	0.1	34	3.9
2015-16	Ind.	64	80.0	12	15.0	1	1.3	3	3.8	4	5.0
	N-Ind.	788	88.0	76	8.5	27	3.0	4	0.4	31	3.5
2016-17	Ind.	90	88.2	4	3.9	7	6.9	1	1.0	8	7.8
	N-Ind.	845	89.7	71	7.5	21	2.2	5	0.5	26	2.8
2017-18	Ind.	95	81.2	16	13.7	5	4.3	1	0.9	6	5.1
	N-Ind.	975	91.4	67	6.3	21	2.0	4	0.4	25	2.3
2018-19	Ind.	107	78.1	25	18.2	3	2.2	2	1.5	5	3.6
	N-Ind.	1,065	88.9	106	8.8	24	2.0	3	0.3	27	2.3
											1,198

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

Year	Gender	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence		Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#
2014-15	Male	764	86.5	83	9.4	35	4.0	1	0.1	36	4.1
	Female	67	91.8	5	6.8	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.4
2015-16	Male	783	87.6	79	8.8	25	2.8	7	0.8	32	3.6
	Female	69	85.2	9	11.1	3	3.7	0	0.0	3	3.7
2016-17	Male	838	89.5	65	6.9	27	2.9	6	0.6	33	3.5
	Female	97	89.8	10	9.3	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
2017-18	Male	952	90.0	78	7.4	23	2.2	5	0.5	28	2.6
	Female	118	93.7	5	4.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	3	2.4
2018-19	Male	1,030	87.7	118	10.0	23	2.0	4	0.3	27	2.3
	Female	142	88.8	13	8.1	4	2.5	1	0.6	5	3.1
											160



Federal Full Parole: Indeterminate Sentences

Table 107. Outcome of Full Parole for Offenders with Indeterminate Sentences (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2019)

Time Under Supervision	Still Supervised*		Successful Completion		Revocations for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Non-Violent Offence		Revocations with Violent Offence		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 - 3 mths	32	2.1	30	8.5	9	2.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	72	2.9
>3-6 mths	31	2.1	18	5.1	19	4.2	5	3.4	4	5.8	77	3.1
>6 mths-1 yr	65	4.3	21	5.9	51	11.4	10	6.8	6	8.7	153	6.1
>1-2 yrs	121	8.0	35	9.9	74	16.5	24	16.4	9	13.0	263	10.4
>2-3 yrs	106	7.0	24	6.8	71	15.8	24	16.4	12	17.4	237	9.4
>3-4 yrs	101	6.7	28	7.9	58	12.9	15	10.3	5	7.2	207	8.2
>4-5 yrs	65	4.3	22	6.2	32	7.1	11	7.5	6	8.7	136	5.4
>5-10 yrs	287	19.1	81	22.8	95	21.2	41	28.1	18	26.1	522	20.7
>10-15 yrs	276	18.3	55	15.5	30	6.7	12	8.2	7	10.1	380	15.1
>15 yrs	422	28.0	41	11.5	9	2.0	3	2.1	2	2.9	477	18.9
Total	1,506	100	355	100	448	100	146	100	69	100	2,524	100
Average length of full parole	9.9 Yrs		6.6 Yrs		4.1 Yrs		4.7 Yrs		4.8 Yrs		8.0 Yrs	

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

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

Table 108. Full Parole Revocation Rates for Offenders with Indeterminate Sentences (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2019)

Time Under Supervision	Population		Total Revocations		Revocations with Offence			
	Total Population*	Currently on Full Parole*	Revocations for Breach of Conditions and with Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Revocations with Violent Offence		
			#	%		#	%	#
>15 years	477	88.5	14	2.9	5	1.0	2	0.4
>10 years	857	81.4	63	7.4	24	2.8	9	1.1
>5 years	1,379	71.4	217	15.7	83	6.0	27	2.0
>4 years	1,515	69.3	266	17.6	100	6.6	33	2.2
>3 years	1,722	66.8	344	20.0	120	7.0	38	2.2
>2 years	1,959	64.2	451	23.0	156	8.0	50	2.6
>1 year	2,222	62.0	558	25.1	189	8.5	59	2.7
Total	2,524	59.7	663	26.3	215	8.5	69	2.7



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

Table 109. Likelihood of Successful Completion Compared to Being Revoked for an Offence for Full Parolees Serving Indeterminate Sentences (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2019)

Time Under Supervision	Successful Completion	Total Revocations with Offence	Likelihood of Successful Completion Compared to Committing a New Offence	Revocations with Violent Offence	Likelihood of Successful Completion Compared to Committing a Violent Offence
>5 years	177	83	2.1	27	6.6
>4 years	199	100	2.0	33	6.0
>3 years	227	120	1.9	38	6.0
>2 years	251	156	1.6	50	5.0
>1 year	286	189	1.5	59	4.8
Total	355	215	1.7	69	5.1

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



Provincial Full Parole

Table 110. Outcome Rates for Provincial Full Parole

Outcome	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	84	87.5	79	85.9	79	91.9	107	95.5	110	92.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	11	11.5	11	12.0	7	8.1	5	4.5	9	7.6
Revoked for non-violent offences	1	1.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total revocations with offence	1	1.0	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total completions	96	100	92	100	86	100	112	100	119	100

Table 111. Outcome Rates for Provincial Full Parole by Region

Year	Region	Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations with Offence		Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014-15	Atlantic	30	85.7	4	11.4	1	2.9	0	0.0	35
	Quebec	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
	Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
	Prairie	22	95.7	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	23
	Pacific	29	82.9	6	17.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	35
2015-16	Atlantic	42	82.4	7	13.7	1	2.0	1	2.0	51
	Ontario	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
	Prairie	8	88.9	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
	Pacific	26	89.7	3	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	29
2016-17	Atlantic	36	92.3	3	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	39
	Quebec	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
	Prairie	20	90.9	2	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
	Pacific	22	91.7	2	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	24
2017-18	Atlantic	39	97.5	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	40
	Quebec	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
	Ontario	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
	Prairie	31	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31
	Pacific	32	91.4	3	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	35
2018-19	Atlantic	25	86.2	4	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	29
	Quebec	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
	Ontario	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
	Prairie	27	90.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30
	Pacific	52	96.3	2	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	54



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

Table 112. Outcome Rates for Provincial Full Parole by Offence Type (from 2014-15 to 2018-19)

Outcome	Sexual		Violent		Non-Violent	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	62	96.9	114	91.2	283	89.6
Revoked for breach of conditions	2	3.1	11	8.8	30	9.5
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.6
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3
Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	0.9
Total completions	64	100	125	100	316	100



Table 113. Outcome Rates for Provincial Full Parole by Indigenous and Non-Indigenous (from 2014-15 to 2018-19)

Outcome	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	33	86.8	426	91.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	5	13.2	38	8.1
Revoked for non-violent offences	0	0.0	2	0.4
Revoked for violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total revocations with offence	0	0.0	3	0.6
Total completions	38	100	467	100

Table 114. Outcome Rates for Provincial Full Parole by Gender (from 2014-15 to 2018-19)

Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	385	90.0	74	96.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	40	9.3	3	3.9
Revoked for non-violent offences	2	0.5	0	0
Revoked for violent offences	1	0.2	0	0
Total revocations with offence	3	0.7	0	0
Total completions	428	100	77	100



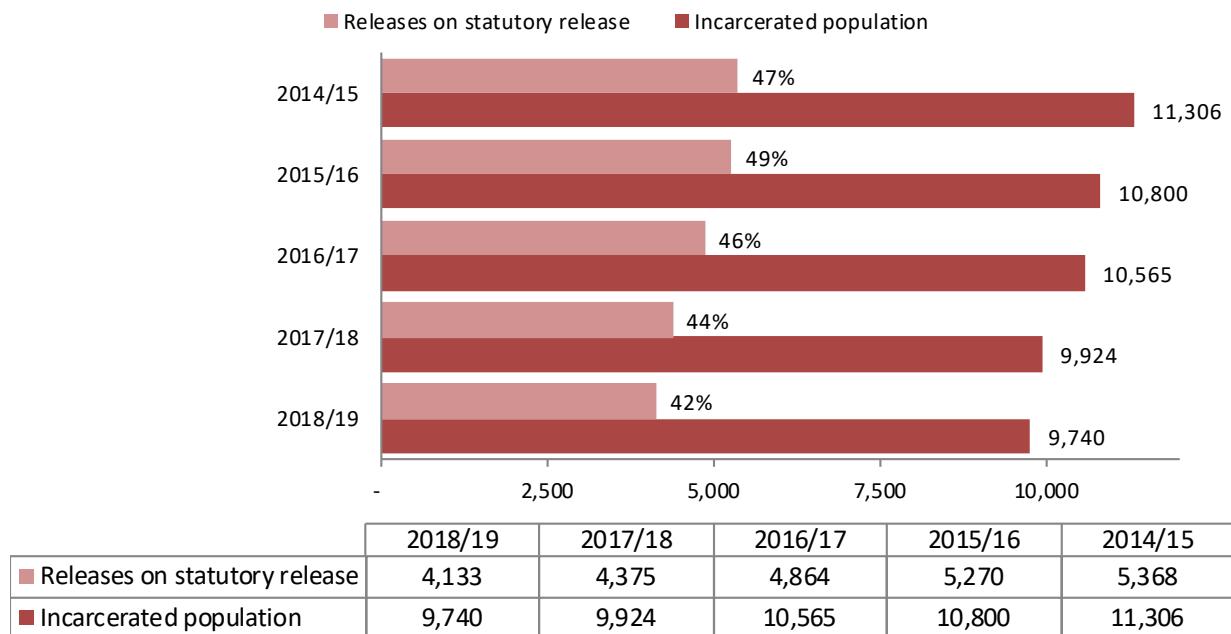
Statutory Release

Tables 115-132

All federal offenders serving determinate sentences are entitled to statutory release after serving two-thirds of their sentences, unless it is determined that they are likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person, a sexual offence involving a child or a serious drug offence before the expiration of their sentence. Offenders with indeterminate or life sentences are not entitled to statutory release. If an offender is not ordered detained by the PBC, the PBC has no authority to make a decision to not allow an offender to be released on statutory release. In these cases, the PBC makes post-release decisions.

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



- The proportion of releases of offenders on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release decreased to 42% in 2018-19 compared to the previous year. This reflects a general pattern in the last five years where increasingly more offenders were released on discretionary release, while fewer offenders were released on statutory release in each of the last five years.



- The Prairie region reported the highest proportion (52%) of federal releases on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release in 2018-19, while the Ontario region reported the lowest proportion (34%).
- Decreases in the proportions of releases on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release were reported for all offender groups. The proportion decreased for offenders serving sentences for sexual offences (from 31% in 2017-18 to 30% in 2018-19), for offenders serving sentences for violent offences (from 47% in 2017-18 to 45% in 2018-19), and for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (from 45% in 2017-18 to 43% in 2018-19).
- The proportion was higher for Indigenous offenders (52%) than for non-Indigenous offenders (39%) in 2018-19.
- Female offenders reported a higher proportion of federal releases on statutory release compared to their incarcerated population entitled to statutory release in 2018-19 (43%) than male offenders (42%).
- The number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release increased 3% (from 1,836 in 2017-18 to 1,889 in 2018-19). The numbers increased 3% in the pre-release category (from 1,799 to 1,851) and negligibly in the post-release category (from 37 to 38).

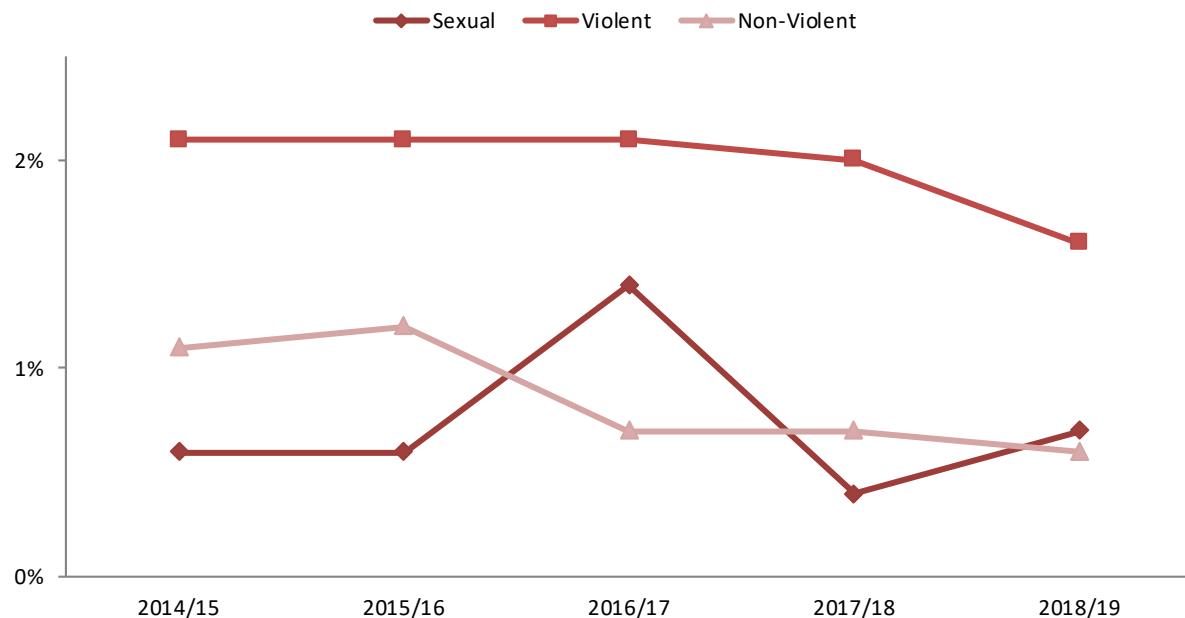
Outcome of Statutory Release Supervision Periods

- In 2018-19, the successful completion rate on statutory release remained stable at 66% compared to 2017-18.
- In 2018-19, the successful completion rate on statutory release decreased for offenders serving sentences for sexual offences (to 80%), the highest rate, and for offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences (to 68%). The rate remained the same for offenders serving sentences for violent offences (at 60%), the lowest rate.
- Over the last five years (between 2014-15 and 2018-19), Indigenous offenders reported a lowest successful completion rate on statutory release (55%) than non-Indigenous offenders (69%).
- Female offenders were more likely to successfully complete their statutory releases in the last five years (69%) than male offenders (65%).



- In 2018-19, the successful completion rate increased in the Quebec (to 73%) and Prairie (to 58%) regions and decreased in the Atlantic (to 62%), Ontario (to 74%) and Pacific (to 65%) regions.

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



- Offenders serving sentences for violent offences had the highest revocation with a violent offence rate in each of the last five years. They accounted for 70% of all revocations with violent offence on statutory release in the last five years.
- Over the last five years, Indigenous offenders had a higher revocation with violent offence rate on statutory release (1.7%) than non-Indigenous offenders (1.3%).
- Male offenders were more likely to be revoked with a violent offence on statutory release in the last five years (1.5%) than female offenders (0.4%).
- Over the last five years, the revocation with violent offence rates were above the national average of 1.4% in the Quebec (1.9%) and Pacific (1.7%) regions and below the national average in the Atlantic (1.3%), Ontario (1.0%) and Prairie (1.3%) regions.



Over the last ten years (between 2009-10 and 2018-19), 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 15% higher than the rate for offenders who had no prior parole supervision period (74% v. 59%).

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

The possible explanation for this is two-fold:

1. Offenders that had a day or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release had been assessed by the Board as not presenting an undue risk, which is why they were granted a release on parole.
2. So even when their parole was revoked, these offenders had benefited from their time in the community (i.e. programs and support in the community) and were thus more likely to successfully complete statutory release.

The difference between offenders serving sentences on statutory release who had a prior day and/or full parole supervision period on the same sentence and those who did not is also significant for the revocation with violent offence rates. Over the last ten years (between 2009-10 and 2018-19), the rate of violent reoffending on statutory release for offenders who had a prior day and/or full parole supervision period prior to a statutory release supervision period on the same sentence was 1.2% compared to 2.1% for those offenders who did not have a prior day and/or full parole supervision period.

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

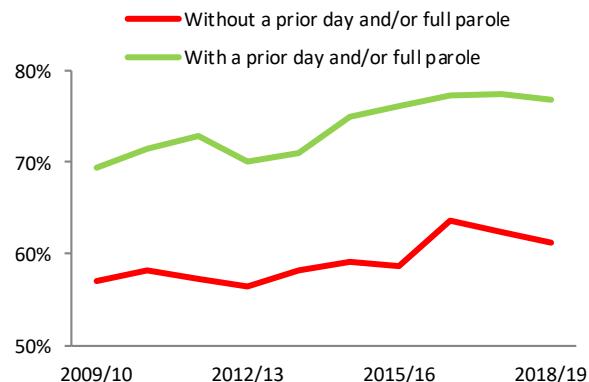


Table 115. Statutory Release Decisions

Year	Pre-Release		Post-Release			Total	
	Change Condition	Other	Change Condition	Revoked	Susp./Rev. Cancelled		
2014-15	6,295	36	535	2,198	125	116	9,305
2015-16	6,239	48	549	2,194	200	75	9,305
2016-17	5,641	55	599	1,857	350	66	8,568
2017-18	5,205	61	515	1,745	303	62	7,891
2018-19	5,470	47	523	1,756	355	46	8,197

Note: ^ Other- adjournment, no action, panel hearing ordered, postponement and termination.

Table 116. Statutory Release Decisions by Region

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
2014-15	653	222	1,421	700	1,438	709	2,063	1,031	756	312	6,331	2,974
2015-16	614	234	1,489	786	1,321	650	2,114	1,001	749	347	6,287	3,018
2016-17	602	283	1,340	738	1,165	623	1,934	911	655	317	5,696	2,872
2017-18	514	254	1,101	591	1,104	505	1,960	947	587	328	5,266	2,625
2018-19	542	220	1,112	621	1,162	553	2,103	978	598	308	5,517	2,680
5-Yr. Avg.	585	243	1,293	687	1,238	608	2,035	974	669	322	5,819	2,834

Table 117. Statutory Release Decisions Following Elder-Assisted Hearings

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
2014-15	8	-	6	3	2	1	40	1	10	-	66	5
2015-16	7	-	3	2	9	1	46	2	14	2	79	7
2016-17	2	1	15	9	10	4	68	13	24	13	119	40
2017-18	8	2	6	8	31	16	74	14	30	27	149	67
2018-19	8	5	10	8	19	11	92	35	19	23	148	82
5-Yr. Avg.	7	3	8	6	14	7	64	13	19	16	112	40

Table 118. Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release

Year	Incarcerated Population	Year of SR Releases	# of Releases on SR	% of Incarcerated Pop. Released on SR
				Pre
April 1, 2014	11,306	2014-15	5,368	47
April 1, 2015	10,800	2015-16	5,270	49
April 1, 2016	10,565	2016-17	4,864	46
April 1, 2017	9,924	2017-18	4,375	44
April 1, 2018	9,740	2018-19	4,133	42



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

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
2014-15	42	41	44	59	47
2015-16	46	44	43	57	54
2016-17	51	42	38	53	47
2017-18	46	41	35	53	40
2018-19	44	40	34	52	38

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

Year	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
2014-15	33	50	50
2015-16	31	52	52
2016-17	32	49	48
2017-18	31	47	45
2018-19	30	45	43

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

Year	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
2014-15	68	42
2015-16	63	44
2016-17	58	42
2017-18	56	40
2018-19	52	39

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

Year	Male	Female
2014-15	47	49
2015-16	49	52
2016-17	46	48
2017-18	44	42
2018-19	42	43

Table 123. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release

Year	Pre-Release			Post-Release			Total
	Imposed	Det. to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2014-15	2,142	15	1	16	1	111	2,173
2015-16	2,264	21	6	21	3	101	2,303
2016-17	2,004	8	3	30	8	127	2,047
2017-18	1,773	29	3	27	10	85	1,836
2018-19	1,845	10	4	36	2	96	1,889

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



Table 124. Residency Conditions on Statutory Release by Region

Year	Region	Pre-Release			Post-Release		
		Imposed	Det. to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
2014-15	Atlantic	221	2	-	-	-	10
	Quebec	517	3	-	3	1	29
	Ontario	593	2	-	9	-	50
	Prairies	471	3	-	1	-	5
	Pacific	340	5	1	3	-	17
	Canada	2,142	15	1	16	1	111
2015-16	Atlantic	225	2	-	1	-	5
	Quebec	556	3	2	3	3	35
	Ontario	564	5	3	12	-	45
	Prairies	516	2	-	1	-	6
	Pacific	403	9	1	4	-	10
	Canada	2,264	21	6	21	3	101
2016-17	Atlantic	233	1	-	1	-	4
	Quebec	503	2	1	10	6	50
	Ontario	430	2	-	8	1	48
	Prairies	498	2	1	2	-	9
	Pacific	340	1	1	9	1	16
	Canada	2,004	8	3	30	8	127
2017-18	Atlantic	191	2	-	2	-	7
	Quebec	397	5	-	7	10	27
	Ontario	383	3	1	6	-	29
	Prairies	487	5	1	3	-	13
	Pacific	315	14	1	9	-	9
	Canada	1,773	29	3	27	10	85
2018-19	Atlantic	188	1	-	2	-	5
	Quebec	415	3	1	11	2	28
	Ontario	387	3	1	9	-	36
	Prairies	550	-	1	2	-	12
	Pacific	305	3	1	12	-	15
	Canada	1,845	10	4	36	2	96

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

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2014-15	91	85	83	85	80	84
2015-16	97	83	85	87	83	86
2016-17	96	88	91	86	82	88



2017-18	94	93	90	92	77	89
2018-19	95	92	95	92	89	92
5-Yr. Avg.	94	88	88	88	82	88

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

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

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2014-15	95	99	99	99	98	98
2015-16	97	100	98	99	98	99
2016-17	98	97	97	99	97	98
2017-18	96	98	94	96	97	96
2018-19	94	98	95	98	96	97
5-Yr. Avg.	96	99	97	98	97	98

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

Outcome Rates of Statutory Release Supervision Periods

Table 127. Outcome Rates for Statutory Release

Outcome	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful completions	3,756	62.7	3,779	62.8	3,781	66.8	3,572	66.3	3,262	65.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	1,648	27.5	1,663	27.6	1,412	25.0	1,299	24.1	1,279	25.8
Revoked for non-violent offences	491	8.2	485	8.1	382	6.8	445	8.3	366	7.4
Revoked for violent offences	91	1.5	95	1.6	83	1.5	70	1.3	56	1.1
Total revocations with offence	582	9.7	580	9.6	465	8.2	515	9.6	422	8.5
Total completions	5,986	100	6,022	100	5,658	100	5,386	100	4,963	100

Note: Total includes completions of statutory release of federal offenders who were subsequently convicted of a new offence and given an indeterminate sentence, as well as those serving determinate sentences for offences of second degree murder. The offenders with determinate sentences serving sentences for murder were transfers from the United States or convictions under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 128. Outcome Rates for Statutory Release by Region

Year	Region	Successful Completion	Revoked for Breach of Conditions	Revocations with Offence	Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions
				Non-Violent	Violent	



		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2014-15	Atlantic	382	64.7	159	26.9	43	7.3	6	1.0	49	8.3	590
	Quebec	849	69.6	261	21.4	93	7.6	16	1.3	109	8.9	1,219
	Ontario	1,031	71.2	344	23.8	59	4.1	14	1.0	73	5.0	1,448
	Prairie	1,077	53.1	679	33.4	233	11.5	41	2.0	274	13.5	2,030
	Pacific	417	59.7	205	29.3	63	9.0	14	2.0	77	11.0	699
2015-16	Atlantic	413	65.8	171	27.2	39	6.2	5	0.8	44	7.0	628
	Quebec	912	68.2	301	22.5	88	6.6	36	2.7	124	9.3	1,337
	Ontario	926	71.2	311	23.9	50	3.8	13	1.0	63	4.8	1,300
	Prairie	1,051	53.4	648	32.9	244	12.4	27	1.4	271	13.8	1,970
	Pacific	477	60.6	232	29.5	64	8.1	14	1.8	78	9.9	787
2016-17	Atlantic	394	60.7	201	31.0	44	6.8	10	1.5	54	8.3	649
	Quebec	1,014	74.2	262	19.2	66	4.8	24	1.8	90	6.6	1,366
	Ontario	878	75.0	242	20.7	39	3.3	11	0.9	50	4.3	1,170
	Prairie	1,057	57.7	555	30.3	193	10.5	26	1.4	219	12.0	1,831
	Pacific	438	68.2	152	23.7	40	6.2	12	1.9	52	8.1	642
2017-18	Atlantic	345	63.7	140	25.8	47	8.7	10	1.8	57	10.5	542
	Quebec	866	71.9	244	20.3	69	5.7	25	2.1	94	7.8	1,204
	Ontario	849	77.0	204	18.5	41	3.7	9	0.8	50	4.5	1,103
	Prairie	1,098	56.7	568	29.3	257	13.3	15	0.8	272	14.0	1,938
	Pacific	414	69.1	143	23.9	31	5.2	11	1.8	42	7.0	599
2018-19	Atlantic	303	61.6	140	28.5	42	8.5	7	1.4	49	10.0	492
	Quebec	794	73.0	233	21.4	42	3.9	18	1.7	60	5.5	1,087
	Ontario	768	73.8	214	20.6	47	4.5	11	1.1	58	5.6	1,040
	Prairie	1,027	57.9	529	29.8	203	11.4	16	0.9	219	12.3	1,775
	Pacific	370	65.0	163	28.6	32	5.6	4	0.7	36	6.3	569



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

Offence Type	Year	Successful Completion	Revoked for Breach of Conditions	Revocations with Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
				Non-Violent	Violent		
Sexual	2014-15	76.1	19.9	3.5	0.6	4.0	720
	2015-16	79.1	17.3	3.1	0.6	3.7	655
	2016-17	77.8	19.6	1.2	1.4	2.6	582
	2017-18	85.0	13.0	1.6	0.4	2.0	560
	2018-19	80.2	17.1	2.0	0.7	2.7	586
Violent	2014-15	57.2	32.0	8.6	2.1	10.7	2,841
	2015-16	56.7	32.8	8.4	2.1	10.5	2,939
	2016-17	62.9	27.7	7.3	2.1	9.4	2,822
	2017-18	59.7	28.9	9.4	2.0	11.3	2,726
	2018-19	60.3	30.0	8.1	1.6	9.7	2,510
Non-Violent	2014-15	65.2	24.5	9.2	1.1	10.2	2,425
	2015-16	65.7	24.2	9.0	1.2	10.2	2,428
	2016-17	68.9	22.8	7.5	0.7	8.2	2,254
	2017-18	69.9	20.8	8.6	0.7	9.3	2,100
	2018-19	68.5	22.8	8.1	0.6	8.7	1,867

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

Year	Ind./N-Ind.	Successful Completion	Revoked for Breach of Conditions	Revocations with Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions					
				#	%							
2014-15	Ind.	980	52.2	657	35.0	197	10.5	43	2.3	240	12.8	1,877
	N-Ind.	2,776	67.6	991	24.1	294	7.2	48	1.2	342	8.3	4,109
2015-16	Ind.	970	52.4	632	34.2	212	11.5	36	1.9	248	13.4	1,850
	N-Ind.	2,809	67.3	1,031	24.7	273	6.5	59	1.4	332	8.0	4,172
2016-17	Ind.	982	58.0	510	30.1	172	10.2	28	1.7	200	11.8	1,692
	N-Ind.	2,799	70.6	902	22.7	210	5.3	55	1.4	265	6.7	3,966
2017-18	Ind.	940	55.7	509	30.1	214	12.7	26	1.5	240	14.2	1,689
	N-Ind.	2,632	71.2	790	21.4	231	6.2	44	1.2	275	7.4	3,697
2018-19	Ind.	904	58.1	461	29.6	174	11.2	18	1.2	192	12.3	1,557
	N-Ind.	2,358	69.2	818	24.0	192	5.6	38	1.1	230	6.8	3,406

Table 131. Outcome Rates for Statutory Release by Gender

Year	Gender	Revocations with Offence



		Successful Completion		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Non-Violent		Violent		Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2014-15	Male	3,567	62.7	1,573	27.6	463	8.1	89	1.6	552	9.7	5,692
	Female	189	64.3	75	25.5	28	9.5	2	0.7	30	10.2	294
2015-16	Male	3,545	62.4	1,579	27.8	460	8.1	93	1.6	553	9.7	5,677
	Female	234	67.8	84	24.3	25	7.2	2	0.6	27	7.8	345
2016-17	Male	3,528	66.6	1,330	25.1	361	6.8	80	1.5	441	8.3	5,299
	Female	253	70.5	82	22.8	21	5.8	3	0.8	24	6.7	359
2017-18	Male	3,336	66.0	1,218	24.1	431	8.5	70	1.4	501	8.5	5,055
	Female	236	71.3	81	24.5	14	4.2	0	0.0	14	4.2	331
2018-19	Male	3,064	65.4	1,220	26.0	346	7.4	56	1.2	402	8.6	4,686
	Female	198	71.5	59	21.3	20	7.2	0	0.0	20	7.2	277



Table 132. Outcome Rates for Statutory Release With and Without Prior Day and/or Full Parole Supervision Periods on the Same Sentence

Year/Type	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Conditions		Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence		Total Compl.		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%			
2014-15											
Without DP/FP	2,715	59.1	1,403	30.5	402	8.7	76	1.7	478	10.4	4,596
With DP/FP	1,041	74.9	245	17.6	89	6.4	15	1.1	104	7.5	1,390
Prior DP	894	74.3	219	18.2	75	6.2	15	1.2	90	7.5	1,203
Prior FP	17	81.0	1	4.8	3	14.3	0	0.0	3	14.3	21
Prior DP&FP	130	78.3	25	15.1	11	6.6	0	0.0	11	6.6	166
2015-16											
Without DP/FP	2,720	58.8	1,410	30.5	414	8.9	85	1.8	499	10.8	4,629
With DP/FP	1,059	76.0	253	18.2	71	5.1	10	0.7	81	5.8	1,393
Prior DP	926	75.5	231	18.8	63	5.1	7	0.6	70	5.7	1,227
Prior FP	13	76.5	2	11.8	0	0.0	2	11.8	2	11.8	17
Prior DP&FP	120	80.5	22	13.4	8	5.4	1	0.7	9	6.0	149
2016-17											
Without DP/FP	2,731	63.6	1,173	27.3	322	7.5	71	1.7	393	9.1	4,297
With DP/FP	1,050	77.1	239	17.6	60	4.4	12	0.9	72	5.3	1,361
Prior DP	940	76.9	219	17.9	54	4.4	9	0.7	63	5.2	1,222
Prior FP	13	86.7	1	6.7	1	6.7	0	0.0	1	6.7	15
Prior DP&FP	97	78.2	19	15.3	5	4.0	3	2.4	8	6.5	124
2017-18											
Without DP/FP	2,490	62.4	1,062	26.6	373	9.4	64	1.6	437	11.0	3,989
With DP/FP	1,082	77.5	237	17.0	72	5.2	6	0.4	78	5.6	1,397
Prior DP	955	76.3	227	18.1	67	5.4	3	0.2	70	5.6	1,252
Prior FP	9	81.8	1	9.1	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	9.1	11
Prior DP&FP	118	88.1	9	6.7	4	3.0	3	2.2	7	5.2	134
2018-19											
Without DP/FP	2,150	61.2	1,019	29.0	299	8.5	47	1.3	346	9.8	3,515
With DP/FP	1,112	76.8	260	18.0	67	4.6	9	0.6	76	5.2	1,448
Prior DP	978	75.3	246	18.9	67	5.2	8	0.6	75	5.8	1,299
Prior FP	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	9
Prior DP&FP	125	89.3	14	10.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	140



Detention

Tables 133-141

Before an offender

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

offender is likely to reoffend, then a detention order is issued, and the offender is detained. At their statutory release date, CSC can refer the case to the Board for a detention

- As of April 7, 2019, 191 offenders were detained (26 fewer than in 2017-18), 31 had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release dates (six fewer than in 2017-18) and 18 had had their one chance statutory release revoked and were subsequently detained (two less than in 2017-18).
- In 2018-19, the number of referrals for detention decreased 29% to 85 (from 119) when compared to 2017-18.
- The detention referral rate (ratio of detention referrals against the total offender population entitled to statutory release in a given year) remained stable in 2018-19.
- The number of offenders detained following a detention review decreased to 77 (-30%) compared to the previous year, while their proportion decreased to 91%. Seven offenders (8%) were released on one chance statutory release and one offender (1%) was released on statutory release following a detention review in 2018-19.
- In 2018-19, the Atlantic and Prairie regions reported the highest initial detention rates (100% and 97% respectively), while the Ontario region reported the lowest rate (79%), compared to the national average of 91%.
- In 2018-19, 95% of offenders serving sentences for sexual offences and 92% of offenders serving sentences for violent offences who were referred for detention were detained.
- Averaged over the last five years, the detention rate for Indigenous offenders was 93% compared to 96% for non-Indigenous offenders.
- Averaged over the last five years, 95% of male offenders referred for detention were detained, compared to 100% for women offenders.



- In 2018-19, the Board conducted 51 subsequent detention reviews and confirmed detention in 92% of cases, compared to 107 reviews in 2017-18 with a confirmation rate of 79%.
- In the last five years, the Board conducted 683 subsequent detention reviews, confirming detention in 92% of cases.

Table 133. Detained Offenders by Region (as of April 7, 2019)

Status	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently detained	14	28	29	49	22	142
Detention ordered/not past SR date	3	5	5	14	4	31
One chance SR revoked	1	3	1	10	3	18
Detained total	18	36	35	73	29	191

Table 134. Referrals for Detention by Region

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2014-15	11	37	32	62	32	174
2015-16	16	39	39	54	25	173
2016-17	12	38	18	40	27	135
2017-18	18	21	29	37	14	119
2018-19	5	15	19	29	17	85
10-year total	155	407	447	629	237	1,875

Table 135. Detention Referral Rate

Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release	Detention Referral Rate (%)
2009-10	278	5,966	4.7
2010-11	253	5,530	4.6
2011-12	214	5,731	3.7
2012-13	236	6,013	3.9
2013-14	208	6,019	3.5
2014-15	174	5,710	3.0
2015-16	173	5,581	3.1
2016-17	135	5,151	2.6
2017-18	119	4,597	2.6



2018-19	85	4,324	2.0
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Definition: Offenders entitled to statutory release = number of offenders released from institutions on statutory release + number of offenders detained + number of offenders with detention ordered not past SR date + number of offenders with one chance SR revoked.

Table 136. Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews

Year	Detained		Statutory Release		One-Chance SR		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2014-15	164	94	3	2	7	4	174
2015-16	167	97	2	1	4	2	173
2016-17	131	97	-	-	4	3	135
2017-18	110	92	2	2	7	6	119
2018-19	77	91	1	1	7	8	85
10-year avg	-	95	-	2	-	3	-



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

Type	Year	Sexual	Violent	Non-Violent
Detained	2014-15	98	92	100
	2015-16	97	96	100
	2016-17	100	95	100
	2017-18	90	92	100
	2018-19	95	92	60
	5y avg	97	94	95
Statutory release	2014-15	2	2	0
	2015-16	0	2	0
	2016-17	0	0	0
	2017-18	3	1	0
	2018-19	0	2	0
	5y avg	1	1	0
One-chance statutory release	2014-15	0	7	0
	2015-16	3	2	0
	2016-17	0	5	0
	2017-18	6	7	0
	2018-19	5	7	40
	5y avg	2	5	5

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

Type	Year	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Detained	2014-15	93	95
	2015-16	97	96
	2016-17	96	97
	2017-18	89	95
	2018-19	88	93
	5y avg	93	96
Statutory release	2014-15	3	1
	2015-16	0	2
	2016-17	0	0
	2017-18	4	0
	2018-19	0	2
	5y avg	1	1
One-chance statutory release	2014-15	4	4
	2015-16	3	2
	2016-17	4	3
	2017-18	7	5
	2018-19	12	5



5y avg

5

3



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

Type	Year	Male	Female
Detained	2014-15	94	100
	2015-16	96	100
	2016-17	97	-
	2017-18	92	100
	2018-19	90	100
	5y avg	95	100
Statutory release	2014-15	2	0
	2015-16	1	0
	2016-17	0	-
	2017-18	2	0
	2018-19	1	0
	5y avg	1	0
One-chance statutory release	2014-15	4	0
	2015-16	2	0
	2016-17	3	-
	2017-18	6	0
	2018-19	8	0
	5y avg	4	0

Table 140. Initial Detention Rates by Region (%)

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2014-15	91	95	97	97	88	94
2015-16	100	100	90	100	92	97
2016-17	100	97	94	98	96	97
2017-18	83	90	97	97	86	92
2018-19	100	93	79	97	88	91
10-year average	95	97	94	98	89	95

Table 141. Outcome of Subsequent Annual Detention Reviews

Number/ Rate	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	5-Year
Total subsequent reviews	270	219	36	107	51	683
Detention confirmed	261	203	31	84	47	626
% detention confirmed	97%	93%	86%	79%	92%	92%





Long-Term Supervision

Tables 142-146

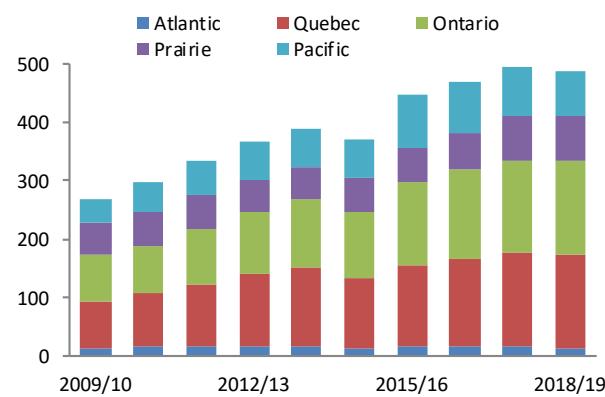
The court may impose a Long-Term Supervision Order (LTSO), not exceeding 10 years, if it is satisfied that it would be appropriate to impose a sentence of two years or more for the offence of which the offender had been convicted, there is substantial risk that the offender will reoffend, and there is a reasonable possibility of eventual control of the risk in the community.

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

- On April 7, 2019, 923 offenders had long-term offender designations, which amounts to 3.9% of the total offender population. Of those, 347 offenders with long-term offender designations were still incarcerated; 87 were on statutory release and two were on day parole prior to the commencement of their LTSOs; 479 were in the community under long-term supervision orders and eight had been deported upon their release on LTS.

Since 2000, when the first offender was released on a long-term supervision order, the long-term population in the community has been for the most part constantly increasing. In 2018-19, the long-term population in the community dropped by eight to reach 487 compared to the previous year. Forty-two (42) offenders were released at warrant expiry on long-term supervision orders in 2018-19 and 26 were released on long-term supervision orders after reaching warrant expiry on conditional release.

Figure 34. Long-Term Supervision Population



- In 2018-19, the long-term supervision population increased in the Quebec (+2) and Ontario (+2) regions, decreased in the Atlantic (-4) and Pacific (-8) regions and remained the same in the Prairie region.
- On April 7, 2019, 62% of federal offenders on long-term supervision were those sentenced for sexual offences, 37% were those sentenced for violent offences and 2% were those sentenced for non-violent offences.
- Twenty-eight percent (28%) of offenders on LTSO were Indigenous.
- Male offenders represented 97% of the long-term supervision population in 2018-19.
- The Board rendered 614 decisions for offenders on long-term supervision orders in 2018-19, seven more than the previous year.
- Following a policy change in 2016 to increase the maximum period of a residency condition to 365 days, the number of post-release residency conditions imposed and prolonged for offenders with long-term supervision orders decreased in 2016-17 by 43% (from 338 in 2015-16 to 194 in 2016-17). The numbers started stabilizing in 2017-18, reporting a modest increase (from 194 in 2016-17 to 216 in 2017-18). The numbers decreased by 20% in the pre-release category in 2016-17 (from 74 in 2015-16 to 59 in 2016-17) and increased the following year to 70. In 2018-19, the number of post-release residency conditions decreased by 2% to 211 while an increase was reported in the pre-release category (to 72; +3%).



Table 142. Long-Term Supervision Population

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
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	-
2014-15	13	-	121	-	113	-	58	1	66	-	371	1
2015-16	15	-	138	1	143	-	60	-	91	-	447	1
2016-17	17	-	150	-	152	-	61	-	83	-	463	-
2017-18	17	-	159	-	159	-	75	-	85	-	495	-
2018-19	13	-	161	-	161	-	75	-	77	-	487	-

Note: Excluded as of April 7, 2019, were 3 LTSOs who were UAL (Prairie 2, Pacific 1).

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

Year	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	#	%	#	%
2014-15	97	26	275	74
2015-16	124	28	324	72
2016-17	124	27	339	73
2017-18	135	27	360	73
2018-19	134	28	353	72
5-Yr. Avg.	123	27	330	73

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

Year	Sexual		Violent		Non-Violent	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2014-15	251	67	113	30	8	2
2015-16	298	67	144	32	6	1
2016-17	302	65	154	33	7	2
2017-18	313	63	171	35	11	2
2018-19	300	62	178	37	9	2
5-Yr. Avg.	293	65	152	34	8	2

Table 145. Federal and Provincial Long-Term Supervision Decisions

Year	Pre-Release			Post-Release			Total
	Change Condition	Other	Change Condition	Suspension	Other		
2014-15	92	1	414	42	109	658	
2015-16	89	1	449	56	132	727	



2016-17	67	-	314	83	116	580
2017-18	82	1	339	70	115	607
2018-19	83	-	332	60	139	614
5-Yr. Avg.	83	1	370	62	122	637

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

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

Year	Pre-Release		Post-Release			Total
	Imposed	Prolonged	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2014-15	76	4	57	273	6	410
2015-16	71	3	51	287	6	412
2016-17	57	2	33	161	8	253
2017-18	67	3	47	169	9	286
2018-19	67	5	56	155	16	283
5-Yr. Avg.	68	3	49	209	9	329

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



Appeals

Tables 147-154

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

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

Appeal Applications

- In 2018-19, the Appeal Division received a total of 505 applications to appeal federal and provincial conditional release decisions and accepted 441 applications for processing for an acceptance rate of 87%.
- The number of federal appeal applications received in 2018-19 increased in the Atlantic (+9; to 39), Ontario (+17; to 141), Prairie (+7; to 116) and Pacific (+3; to 77) regions and decreased in the Quebec (-3; to 115) region when compared to the previous year.
- The number of provincial appeal applications received in 2018-19 increased in the Pacific region (+3; to 12) and decreased in the Atlantic (-3; to 0) and the Prairie (-2; to 5) regions when compared to the previous year.
- ~~• policies are respected that~~
~~• Of the 425 federal appeal applications accepted for processing in 2018-19, 10 were~~
~~cancelled and one was withdrawn, leaving 414 federal applications to be processed. Of~~
~~the 16 provincial appeal applications accepted for processing, one was withdrawn, leaving~~
~~15 applications to be processed.~~

Appeal Decisions

- In 2018-19, the Appeal Division rendered 534 decisions on 403 cases.
- The Appeal Division modified the decision in 86 appeal cases which resulted in a new hearing/review ordered in 76 cases and modified special conditions in 10 cases.

Appeal Decision Trends



- In 2018-19, the number of federal appeal decisions rendered by the Board increased to 511 (+14%), and the number of provincial appeal decisions decreased to 23 (from 31) when compared to the previous year.
- In 2018-19, the Board rendered more federal day parole (+13%) and full parole (+34%) appeal decisions and fewer statutory release (-10%) appeal decisions compared to the previous year. Detention appeal decisions decreased from 18 to 16, UTA appeal decisions increased from 11 to 23, and ETA appeal decisions increased from 12 to 15.
- The same proportion of ETA and day parole appeal decisions were rendered in 2018-19, accounting for 3% and 40% of all federal appeal decisions when compared to 2017-18. Increases in the proportions were reported in 2018-19 for UTA (to 5%; +2%), and full parole (to 29%; +4%), while decreases were reported for statutory release (to 20%; -6%) and detention (to 3%; -1%).
- Compared to the previous year, the proportion of federal appeal decisions remained relatively the same for all offender groups. Offenders serving sentences for sexual offences accounted for 18% of all federal appeal decisions in 2018-19, compared to 52% for offenders serving sentences violent offences and 30% for offenders serving sentences non-violent offences.
- Of the 511 federal appeal decisions rendered in 2018-19, 78% of the initial decisions were affirmed, in 19% of cases a new review/hearing was ordered and in 2% of cases a change of condition was ordered. By comparison, in 2017-18, 76% of federal initial decisions appealed were affirmed, a new review/hearing was ordered in 21% of cases, a change of condition was ordered in 2% cases and in one case a decision was altered.
- Of the 23 provincial appeal decisions rendered in 2018-19, 16 initial decisions were affirmed (70%) and a new review/hearing was ordered in seven cases (30%).
- In 2018-19, 88% of all federal decisions rendered by the Board were appealable, the same rate as in 2017-18. The number of appealable decisions in 2018-19 increased 3% (to 19,155).
- In 2018-19, the federal appeal rate remained relatively stable at 2.7% compared to the previous year 2.4%. Escorted temporary absence and detention decisions were the most likely to be appealed, while statutory release decisions were the least likely to be appealed.

s rate of



- The provincial appeal rate remained relatively stable at 3.0% in 2018-19 compared to 3.7% in 2017-18. Among provincial appeals, day parole and full parole release decisions have approximately the same likelihood of being appealed (3.0% and 2.8% respectively).



Table 147. Applications for Appeal (April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019)

Application Status	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Fed.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Received	39	0	115	141	116	5	77	12	488	17		
Rejected	5	0	18	15	17	0	8	1	63	1		
Accepted for processing	34	0	97	126	99	5	69	11	425	16		
Cancelled	0	0	3	4	2	0	1	0	10	0		
Withdrawn	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1		
To be processed	34	0	93	122	97	4	68	11	414	15		

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

Table 148. Appeal Decisions by Decision Type and Jurisdiction

Supervision	Release	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fed	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
ETA	Pre-release	12	-	21	-	30	-	12	-	15	-
UTA	Pre-release	23	-	25	-	16	-	10	-	22	-
	Post-release	2	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
Day parole	Pre-release	204	19	169	12	169	22	129	19	157	11
	Post-release	33	-	37	1	38	1	51	2	47	3
Full parole	Pre-release	156	11	138	4	139	7	92	9	127	9
	Post-release	34	-	26	-	32	-	20	-	23	-
Stat release	Pre-release	87	-	89	-	103	-	72	-	68	-
	Post-release	72	-	58	-	67	-	43	-	35	-
Detention		35	-	36	-	29	-	18	1*	16	-
Total		658	30	600	17	627	30	448	31	511	23

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

Table 149. Appeal Decisions by Offence Type and Jurisdiction

Offence Type	Release	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fed	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Sexual	Pre-release	80	3	63	2	87	1	61	2	84	5
	Post-release	16	0	7	0	12	1	10	0	8	0
	Detention	8	0	8	0	10	0	5	0	2	0
Violent	Pre-release	234	13	242	4	220	12	162	13	190	8
	Post-release	85	0	80	0	79	0	66	2	62	2
	Detention	23	0	26	0	16	0	11	1	13	0
Non-Violent	Pre-release	168	14	137	10	150	16	92	13	115	7
	Post-release	40	0	35	1	50	0	39	0	36	1
	Detention	4	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	1	0
Total		658	30	600	17	627	30	448	31	511	23



Table 150. Outcomes for Federal Appeal Decisions by Decision Type (2017-18 and 2018-19)

Supervision	Release	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		17-18	18-19	17-18	18-19	17-18	18-19	17-18	18-19
ETA	Pre-release	5	10	7	5	-	-	12	15
UTA	Pre-release	6	18	4	4	-	-	10	22
	Post-release	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Day parole	Pre-release	99	124	27	32	3	1	129	157
	Post-release	39	40	12	7	-	-	51	47
Full parole	Pre-release	71	104	18	22	3	1	92	127
	Post-release	15	15	4	5	1	3	20	23
Stat. release	Pre-release	57	48	11	14	4	6	72	68
	Post-release	31	25	11	9	1*	1	43	35
Detention		17	15	1	1	-	-	18	16
Total decisions		341	400	95	99	12	12	448	511
% of appeal decisions		76	78	21	19	3	2		

*Includes an appeal decision to alter a release decision.

Table 151. Outcomes for Provincial Appeal Decisions by Decision Type (2017-18 and 2018-19)

Supervision	Release	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		17-18	18-19	17-18	18-19	17-18	18-19	17-18	18-19
Day parole	Pre-release	15	7	4	4	-	-	19	11
	Post-release	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	3
Full parole	Pre-release	7	6	2	3	-	-	9	9
	Post-release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total decisions		25*	16	6	7	-	-	31*	23
% of appeal decisions		81	70	19	30	-	-		

*Includes a detention appeal decision for an offender who was serving a federal sentence, which was reduced by a court order.

Table 152. Outcome for Appeal Decisions by Region and Jurisdiction (2017-18 and 2018-19)

Jurisdiction	Region	Decision Affirmed		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
		2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Federal	Atlantic	22	38	3	5	-	-	25	43
	Quebec	104	106	11	18	3 ¹	7	118	131
	Ontario	67	90	40	36	6	4	113	130
	Prairies	83	97	32	29	3	-	118	126
	Pacific	65	69	9	11	-	1	74	81
	Canada	341	400	95	99	12	12	448	511
Provincial	Atlantic	5	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
	Prairies	6	6	1	1	-	-	7	7



Pacific	14	10	4	6	-	-	18	16
Canada	25	16	6	7	-	-	31 ²	23

¹Includes one appeal decision to alter an original release decision.

²Includes a detention appeal decision for an offender who was serving a federal sentence, which was reduced by a court order.

Table 153. Federal Appeal Rate by Decision Type (2017-18 and 2018-19)

Decision	Release	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
		2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
ETA	Pre-release	71	78	12	15	16.9	19.2
UTA	Pre-release	486	521	10	22	2.1	4.2
	Post-release	7	6	1	1	14.3	16.7
Day parole	Pre-release	5,288	5,430	129	157	2.4	2.9
	Post-release	517	560	51	47	9.9	8.4
Full parole	Pre-release	4,239	4,299	92	127	2.2	3.0
	Post-release	343	458	20	23	5.8	5.0
Statutory release	Pre-release	5,229	5,487	72	68	1.4	1.2
	Post-release	2,145	2,172	43	35	2.0	1.6
Detention		230	144	18	16	7.8	11.1
Total		18,555	19,155	448	511	2.4	2.7

Table 154. Provincial Appeal Rate by Decision Type (2017-18 and 2018-19)

Decision	Release	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
		2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
Day parole	Pre-release	453	411	19	11	4.2	2.7
	Post-release	47	49	2	3	4.3	6.1
Full parole	Pre-release	325	301	9	9	2.8	3.0
	Post-release	4	17	-	-	0.0	0.0
Total		831 ¹	778	31 ²	23	3.7	3.0

¹Includes a statutory release and a detention appealable decision for an offender who was serving a federal sentence, which was reduced by a court order.

²Includes a detention appeal decision for an offender who was serving a federal sentence, which was reduced by a court order.

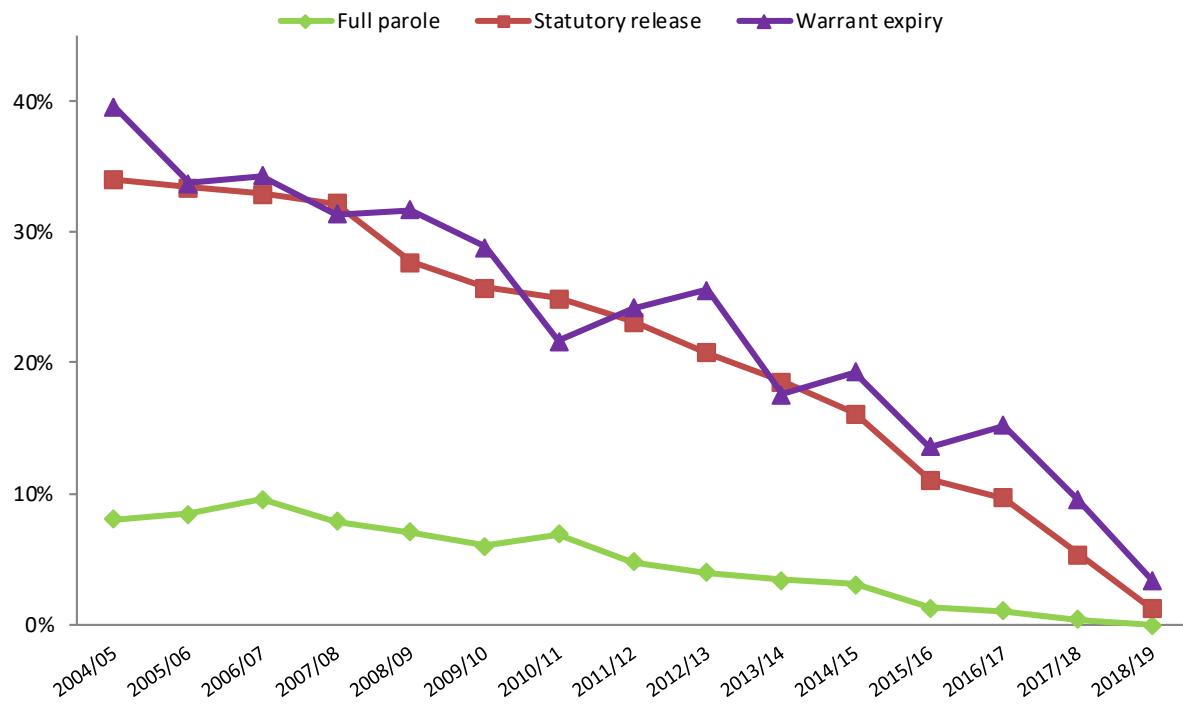


Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission

Tables 155-158

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

Figure 35. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rates



- Ten to fifteen years after sentence completion (for sentences completed between 2004-05 and 2008-09), 27% of federal offenders had returned on a federal sentence as of March 31, 2019.
- Over the long-term (for sentences completed between 2004-05 and 2008-09), offenders released at warrant expiry were four times more likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence than offenders who completed their sentences on full parole. Offenders released on statutory release were only slightly less likely to be readmitted on a federal sentence after their sentence completion than offenders released at warrant expiry.



- When looking at the readmission rate for a violent offence (for sentences completed between 2004-05 and 2008-09), offenders released at warrant expiry were 14 times more likely to return to a federal institution because of a new violent offence than offenders who completed their sentences on full parole, and one and a half times more likely than offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release.



Table 155. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence for Federal Offenders (as of March 31, 2019)

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2004-05	4,451	569	12.8	684	15.4	1,253	28.2
2005-06	4,502	619	13.7	639	14.2	1,258	27.9
2006-07	4,528	646	14.3	621	13.7	1,267	28.0
2007-08	4,671	590	12.6	671	14.4	1,261	27.0
2008-09	4,810	552	11.5	578	12.0	1,130	23.5
2009-10	4,990	549	11.0	547	11.0	1,096	22.0
2010-11	4,762	517	10.9	475	10.0	992	20.8
2011-12	4,746	437	9.2	472	9.9	909	19.2
2012-13	4,999	428	8.6	449	9.0	877	17.5
2013-14	4,851	390	8.0	383	7.9	773	15.9
2014-15	4,799	328	6.8	343	7.1	671	14.0
2015-16	4,816	187	3.9	269	5.6	456	9.5
2016-17	4,835	182	3.8	213	4.4	395	8.2
2017-18	4,804	113	2.4	100	2.1	213	4.4
2018-19	4,547	18	0.4	27	0.6	45	1.0

Table 156. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence for Federal Offenders who Completed Sentences on Full Parole (as of March 31, 2019)

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2004-05	1,051	66	6.3	19	1.8	85	8.1
2005-06	985	63	6.4	21	2.1	84	8.5
2006-07	971	69	7.1	24	2.5	93	9.6
2007-08	996	61	6.1	18	1.8	79	7.9
2008-09	1,032	59	5.7	14	1.4	73	7.1
2009-10	992	47	4.7	13	1.3	60	6.0
2010-11	1,037	49	4.7	23	2.2	72	6.9
2011-12	1,033	40	3.9	10	1.0	50	4.8
2012-13	1,027	28	2.7	13	1.3	41	4.0
2013-14	829	18	2.2	10	1.2	28	3.4
2014-15	834	23	2.8	3	0.4	26	3.1
2015-16	859	7	0.8	4	0.5	11	1.3
2016-17	938	7	0.7	3	0.3	10	1.1
2017-18	1,072	4	0.4	0	0.0	4	0.4
2018-19	1,175	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0



Table 157. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence for Federal Offenders who Completed Sentences on Statutory Release (as of March 31, 2019)

Year of Completion	Total Completions		Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2004-05	3,160	480	15.2	593	18.8	1,073	34.0	
2005-06	3,256	540	16.6	546	16.8	1,086	33.4	
2006-07	3,292	554	16.8	529	16.1	1,083	32.9	
2007-08	3,417	509	14.9	592	17.3	1,101	32.2	
2008-09	3,538	482	13.6	499	14.1	981	27.7	
2009-10	3,755	485	12.9	481	12.8	966	25.7	
2010-11	3,481	459	13.2	408	11.7	867	24.9	
2011-12	3,477	383	11.0	419	12.1	802	23.1	
2012-13	3,734	380	10.2	395	10.6	775	20.8	
2013-14	3,789	360	9.5	344	9.1	704	18.6	
2014-15	3,747	296	7.9	308	8.2	603	16.1	
2015-16	3,744	176	4.7	240	6.4	416	11.1	
2016-17	3,746	173	4.6	189	5.0	362	9.7	
2017-18	3,542	107	3.0	84	2.4	191	5.4	
2018-19	3,223	18	0.6	22	0.7	40	1.2	

Table 158. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence for Federal Offenders who were Released at WED (as of March 31, 2019)

Year of Completion	Total Completions		Readmission on a Non-Violent Offence		Readmission on a Violent Offence		Total Readmission on a Federal Sentence	
	#	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2004-05	240	23	9.6	72	30.0	95	39.6	
2005-06	261	16	6.1	72	27.6	88	33.7	
2006-07	265	23	8.7	68	25.7	91	34.3	
2007-08	258	20	7.8	61	23.6	81	31.4	
2008-09	240	11	4.6	65	27.1	76	31.7	
2009-10	243	17	7.0	53	21.8	70	28.8	
2010-11	244	9	3.7	44	18.0	53	21.7	
2011-12	236	14	5.9	43	18.2	57	24.2	
2012-13	238	20	8.4	41	17.2	61	25.6	
2013-14	233	12	5.2	29	12.4	41	17.6	
2014-15	218	9	4.1	33	15.1	42	19.3	
2015-16	213	4	1.9	25	11.7	29	13.6	
2016-17	151	2	1.3	21	13.9	23	15.2	
2017-18	190	2	1.1	16	8.4	18	9.5	



2018-19	149	0	0.0	5	3.4	5	3.4
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Conditional Release Openness and Accountability

Tables 159-164

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

On June 13, 2012, Bill C-10 entrenched in law the right of victims to present a statement at parole hearings, previously a matter of PBC policy. It also broadened the definition of a victim in the CCRA and expanded the type of information that was available to them.

On April 23, 2015, Bill C-32, the *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights*, created and strengthened a set of rights for victims (rights to protection, participation, restitution and access to information). In relation to conditional release, victims received a wider access to information about the offender who harmed them, a right to obtain a copy of the PBC release decision and a right to require the Board, upon receipt of a victim statement, to impose any condition on an offender that is reasonable and necessary to protect the victim or provide reasons why they did not do so. In addition, a victim has now a right to listen to an audio recording of the day or full parole hearing if they are unable to observe the hearing.

On April 23, 2015, Bill C-479 (*An Act to Bring Fairness for the Victims of Violent Offenders*) created a provision requiring that the Board provide a victim to observe a hearing by any means that it considers appropriate when they are not permitted to attend.

Increased public awareness and various campaigns in previous years promoting victim may have contributed to increases in the number of PBC contacts with victims.

In reviewing the information within this section, it should be noted that some significant changes within regional numbers are a result of the Board victims and the public and to streamline its data collection methods. One of the most recent changes was the implementation of the Victims Portal in 2016, an online interface for victims to communicate and receive information from the Board. Since its inception, 1,478 victims have registered to receive information from the PBC via the Victims Portal.





Information Services for Victims

- In 2018-19, PBC reported 33,408 contacts with victims, 38 more contacts from the previous year. The numbers increased in the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions and decreased in the Quebec and Ontario regions.
- On March 31, 2019, the number of victims who were registered to receive information from the PBC and CSC was 8,367 (from 7,960 in 2017-18).

Observers at PBC Hearings

- In 2018-19, the number of observers at PBC hearings increased to 5,084 (+2%) compared to the previous year; the number of hearings with observers increased to 2,300 (+11%). The number of observers increased in the Quebec, Prairie and Pacific regions and decreased in the Atlantic and Ontario regions.
- In the last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19), 23,183 observers have attended 9,748 PBC hearings.

Figure 36. PBC Contacts with Victims

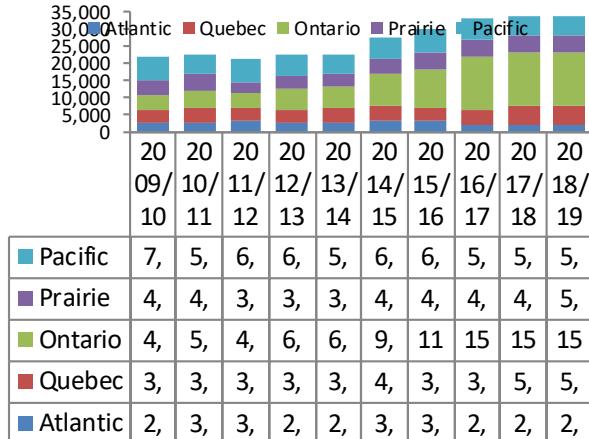
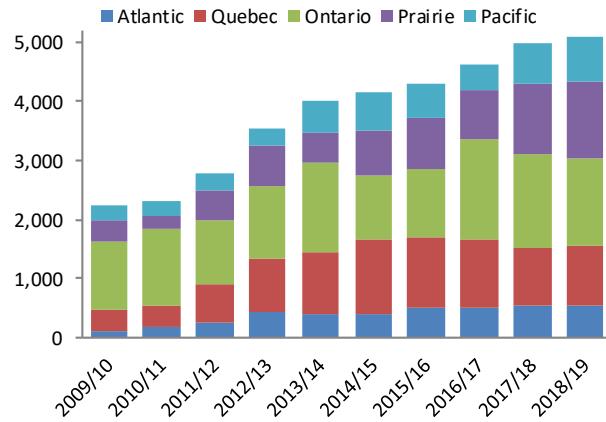


Figure 37. Observers at PBC Hearings

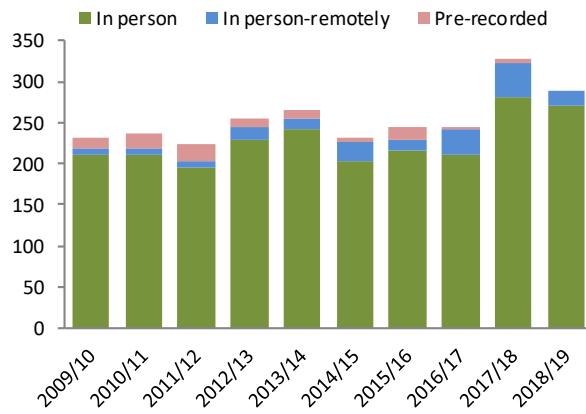


Victims Presenting a Statement at PBC Hearings

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

- In 2018-19, victims made 288 presentations at 167 hearings. By comparison, victims made 328 presentations at 181 hearings the previous year.
- In 2018-19, the majority of presentations were done in person (94%), presentations via video conferencing accounted for 6%. There were no pre-recorded presentations (audiotape or videotape/DVD).
- The major offence of victimization for victims making presentations in 2018-19 was most likely to have been murder (51%), sexual assault (13%) and manslaughter (10%).

Figure 38. Victims Statements at PBC Hearings



Access to Decision Registry



- In 2018-19, the number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased to 5,302 (+5%) compared to 2017-18. Increases were reported in the Atlantic (+3%) and Ontario (+33%) regions and decreases were reported in the Quebec (-1%) and Prairie (-1%) regions. The number remained stable in the Pacific region.
- In the last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19), 29,216 decisions have been sent from the decision registry.

Figure 39. Decisions Sent from the Decision Registry

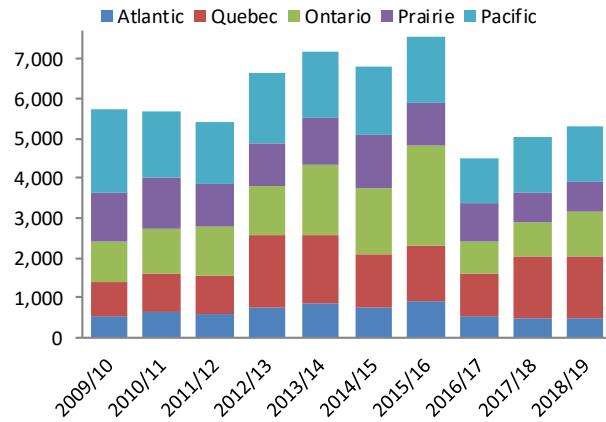


Table 159. Contacts with Victims

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2014-15	3,479	13	4,152	15	9,469	35	4,048	15	6,043	22	27,191
2015-16	3,279	11	3,919	13	11,206	38	4,804	16	6,563	22	29,771
2016-17	2,396	7	3,837	12	15,727	48	4,875	15	5,951	18	32,786
2017-18	2,250	7	5,536	17	15,448	46	4,971	15	5,165	15	33,370
2018-19	2,383	7	5,361	16	15,141	45	5,259	16	5,264	16	33,408
5-year total	13,787	9	22,805	15	66,991	43	23,957	15	28,986	19	156,526

Table 160. Observers at Hearings

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2014-15	407	10	1,263	30	1,062	25	757	18	684	16	4,173
2015-16	495	12	1,188	28	1,156	27	880	21	573	13	4,292
2016-17	522	11	1,145	25	1,700	37	813	18	462	10	4,642
2017-18	547	11	965	19	1,596	32	1,182	24	702	14	4,992
2018-19	538	11	1,032	20	1,474	29	1,303	26	737	14	5,084
5-year total	2,509	11	5,593	24	6,988	30	4,935	21	3,158	14	23,183

Table 161. Hearings with Observers

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2014-15	145	9	573	34	432	25	302	18	249	15	1,701
2015-16	174	10	513	29	410	23	439	25	226	13	1,762
2016-17	199	10	574	30	529	28	428	22	180	9	1,910
2017-18	237	11	475	23	547	26	538	26	278	13	2,075
2018-19	277	12	530	23	535	23	620	27	338	15	2,300
5-year total	1,032	11	2,665	27	2,453	25	2,327	24	1,271	13	9,748



Table 162. Victims Presenting a Statement at Hearings

Type	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19
Hearings with presentations	127	137	140	140	142	128	171	149	181	167
Presentations	231	237	223	254	264	231	244	244	328	288
In person	210	211	195	229	242	203	216	212	280	270
By video conference	9	5	7	15	13	24	13	30	42	18
By teleconference	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audiotape	8	14	12	8	7	3	8	2	6	-
Videotape or DVD	4	5	7	2	2	1	7	-	-	-
Requested, but did not take place because of:	13	10	35	48	30	19	23	8	11	16
Offender	2	6	15	28	10	11	10	5	2	6
Victim	10	4	18	20	18	8	13	3	8	9
PBC	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
CSC	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-



Table 163. Victims Presenting a Statement at Hearings by Region in 2018-19

Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Hearings with presentations	18	35	39	28	47	167
Presentations	29	59	72	56	72	288
In person	27	48	69	56	70	270
By video conference	2	11	3	-	2	18
By teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audiotape	-	-	-	-	-	-
Videotape or DVD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Requested, but did not take place because of:	1	0	3	4	8	16
Offender	1	-	-	2	3	6
Victim	-	-	2	2	5	9
PBC	-	-	1	-	-	1
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major offence of victimization						
Aggravated assault	-	5	-	1	3	9
Assault	-	-	2	-	3	5
Assault causing bodily harm	-	-	1	-	-	1
Assault with a weapon	-	-	1	-	-	1
Attempted murder	5	1	1	-	1	8
Criminal negligence causing death	-	-	2	-	-	2
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	-	1	2	-	-	3
Forcible Confinement	-	1	-	-	-	1
Fraud	-	1	-	-	-	1
Impaired driving causing death	6	1	4	14	-	25
Impaired driving/Impaired driving causing bodily harm	-	-	1	-	-	1
Incest	-	1	1	-	2	4
Indecent assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	8	1	5	9	6	29
Murder	3	35	39	20	50	147
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	3	10	9	8	7	37
Sexual exploitation	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sexual interference	3	1	4	1	-	9
Spousal abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utter threats – death	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	1	-	3	-	4



Table 164. Decisions Sent from the Decision Registry

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2014-15	749	11	1,327	20	1,665	24	1,340	20	1,722	25	6,803
2015-16	929	12	1,388	18	2,489	33	1,099	15	1,642	22	7,547
2016-17	522	12	1,072	24	820	18	984	22	1,127	25	4,525
2017-18	480	10	1,579	31	828	16	755	15	1,397	28	5,039
2018-19	496	9	1,556	29	1,102	21	747	14	1,401	26	5,302
5-year total	3,176	11	6,922	24	6,904	24	4,925	17	7,289	25	29,216



Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations

Tables 165-176

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

Record Suspension Program

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

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

Since 2010, the pardon program has undergone significant changes.

On June 29, 2010, Bill C-23A amended the CRA by extending the ineligibility periods for certain applications for pardon: it changed the waiting periods from 3 to 5 years for offences punishable on summary conviction that are part of Schedule I; and from 5 to 10 years for serious personal injury offences for which the sentence of imprisonment was two years or more and for offences referred to in Schedule I that were prosecuted by indictment. Additionally, the bill resulted in significant changes to program operations. The process was modified to include additional inquiries and new, more exhaustive investigations by staff for some applications that required additional review time by Board members. New concepts of merit and disrepute to the administration of justice form part of the statute. As a result of these new changes, application processing time increased.

On March 13, 2012, Bill C-10 amended the CRA, replacing the term

“ record suspension

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.

and increasing the waiting periods for a record suspension to five years



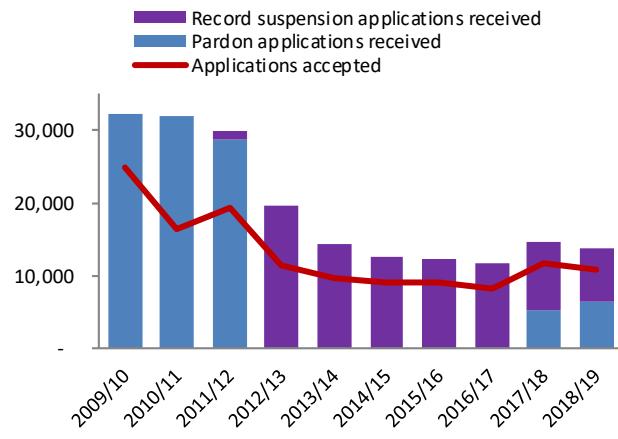
Upon the implementation of Bill C-10, the Record Suspension program continued processing pardon applications received before March 13, 2012, as well as processing record suspension applications received on and after that date. In 2016-17, all remaining pardon applications were processed.

In 2017-18, some of the C-10 and C-23A amendments to the CRA were reversed for certain cases. Following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision on April 18, 2017 (*Chu v Canada*) and the Ontario Superior Court decision on June 14, 2017 (*Charron/Rajab v Canada*), the application of the CRA amendments for applicants who had committed an offence prior to the implementation of these amendments (such as increased waiting periods and tightened ineligibility criteria) were struck down as contrary to sections 11(h) and (j) of the Charter. As a result, the Board resumed processing pardon cases for residents of Ontario and British Columbia based on the criteria that were in force on the day on which the offence was committed.

- In 2018-19, the Board received 7,364 record suspension applications and accepted 5,420 applications for processing. The Board also received 6,462 pardon applications and accepted 5,249 pardon applications for processing. The acceptance rate was 77%.

As record suspensions are not fully comparable with pardons (the eligibility criteria for a record suspension are different than for a pardon), direct comparisons between the year-end reports would be inaccurate. The number of record suspension applications received between 2012-13 and 2018-19 was much lower than the number of pardon applications received in the preceding years, in part due to the decrease in the number of citizens eligible to apply for record suspensions and in part due to the increase in the processing fee.

Figure 40. Pardon and Record Suspension Applications



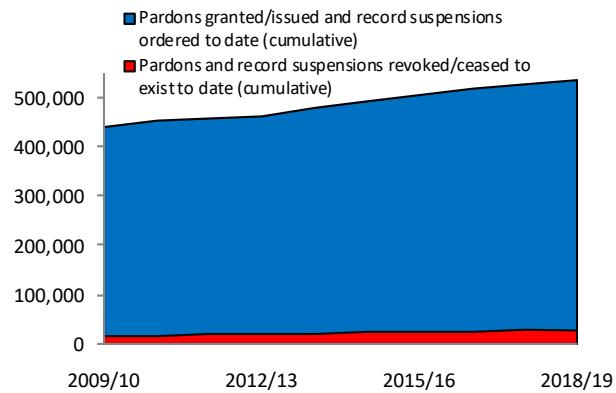
- In 2018-19, the Board rendered 4,444 pardon decisions; 99% of pardons were granted/issued.
- In 2018-19, the Board made 6,253 record suspension decisions; 96% of record suspensions were ordered.
- In 2018-19, the average processing time of a pardon application accepted for processing was six months where the final decision was to grant/issue a pardon, and 16 months for those cases where the final decision was to deny a pardon.
- In 2018-19, the average processing time of a record suspension application accepted for processing was 171 days for summary offences, 376 days for indictable offences where the final decision was to order a record suspension, and 505 days for those cases where the final decision was to refuse to order a record suspension.



In 2018-19, the number of pardons and record suspensions revoked and those that had ceased to exist decreased from the previous year to 585 (-25%). It included 51 pardons and seven record suspensions revoked by the PBC (9.9%); 476 pardons and 49 record suspensions that ceased to exist on RCMP authority (89.7%); and one pardon and one record suspension that ceased to exist on PBC authority (0.3%).

- Over the last 10 years, the cumulative pardon/record suspension revocation/cessation rate has remained relatively low, averaging 4.60%. Since the reintroduction of pardon operations in 2016-17, the increase in the rate the following two years was smaller, 0.06 of a percentage point in 2017-18 reaching 5.08% and 0.01 of a percentage point in 2018-19 reaching 5.09%.

Figure 41. Pardon/Record Suspension Revocation/Cessation Rate



Clemency Program

The clemency provisions of the *Letters Patent* and those contained in the *Criminal Code* are used in exceptional circumstances, where no other remedy exists in law to reduce negative effects of criminal sanctions, where remedies are not lawfully available in a particular case, or where recourse to them would result in greater hardship. It is intended for rare cases in which consideration of justice, humanity and compassion override the normal administration of justice.

Clemency (or Royal Prerogative of Mercy) is requested for various reasons with employment being by far the most frequently used. Some of the other reasons include: perceived inequity, medical condition, immigration to Canada, compassion, financial hardship, etc.

The Parole Board of Canada is responsible for assessing requests under the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and making recommendations to the Minister of Public Safety on the merits of each case. The Minister advises the Governor General of Canada (for requests under the *Letters Patent*) and the Governor in Council (for requests under the *Criminal Code*) whether to grant or deny clemency.

- In 2018-19, the Board received 48 clemency requests, 12 more when compared to the previous year.
- In the last five years (between 2014-15 and 2018-19), five clemency requests have been granted, three have been denied and 175 requests have been discontinued. The 175 discontinued requests included applications that were discontinued because the applicant became eligible for a pardon under the *Criminal Records Act* following court decisions, which reversed the changes made to the CRA in 2010 in British Columbia and in 2012 in Ontario. The majority of the remaining requests were discontinued because the Minister determined that the clemency request did not warrant investigation as the criteria had not been met. The next most common reason for discontinuance was because the applicant did not provide sufficient information or proof of excessive hardship.
- As of March 31, 2019, there were 146 active clemency cases.



Table 165. Pardon Applications Received – Acceptance Rate

Appl.	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12 ¹	17-18 ²	18-19 ²
Received	17,347	27,948	26,520	30,416	35,784	32,104	31,969	28,814	5,202	6,462
Accepted	10,775	19,043	20,008	22,936	27,398	24,584	16,710	18,936	4,423	5,249
% accepted	62	68	75	75	77	77	52	66	85	81

¹ Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012 (C-10).² Refers to pardon applications processed for residents of Ontario and British Columbia following the reversal of the amendments to the CRA by Supreme Court decisions in those provinces.**Table 166. Record Suspension Applications Received – Acceptance Rate**

Applications	2011-12 ¹	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Received	1,035	19,526	14,253	12,415	12,384	11,563	9,461	7,364
Accepted	362	11,527	9,624	9,071	8,917	8,191	7,167 ²	5,420
% accepted	35	59	68	73	72	71	76	74

¹ Refers to record suspension applications received between March 13 and March 31, 2012.² Includes 632 record suspension applications that were discontinued and reclassified as pardon applications for residents of Ontario and British Columbia following the reversal of the amendments to the CRA by Supreme Court decisions in those provinces.**Table 167. Pardons Granted/Issued and Denied**

Decision	2012-13 ¹		2013-14 ¹		2014-15 ¹		2015-16 ¹		2016-17 ¹		2017-18 ²		2018-19 ²	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	612	83	8,265	93	5,625	89	1,628	82	3,740	97	1,956	94	4,402	99
Denied	128	17	581	7	681	11	349	18	125	3	133	6	42	1
Total	740		8,846		6,306		1,977		3,865		2,089		4,444	

¹ Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012 (C-10).² Refers to pardon applications processed for residents of Ontario and British Columbia following the reversal of the amendments to the CRA by Supreme Court decisions in those provinces.**Table 168. Record Suspensions Ordered and Refused**

Decision	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Ordered	8,511	92	8,422	92	8,428	94	8,340	95	7,038	98	6,026	96
Refused	772	8	726	8	525	6	439	5	142	2	227	4
Total	9,283		9,148		8,953		8,779		7,180		6,253	

Table 169. Average Processing Times for Pardon Applications

Decision/Processing Time	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Cases processed	6,306	1,977	3,865	2,089	4,444
Pardons granted/issued	5,625	1,628	3,740	1,956	4,402
Average processing time (months)	36	51	58	4	6



Pardons denied	681	349	125	133	42
Average processing time (months)	38	47	62	67	16

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

Table 170. Average Processing Times for Record Suspension Applications

Decision/Processing Time	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Cases processed	9,148	8,953	8,779	7,180	6,253
Record suspensions ordered	8,422	8,428	8,340	7,038	6,026
Average processing time-indictable offence (days)	246	282	330	351	376
Average processing time-summary offence (days)	133	151	150	162	171
Record suspensions refused	726	525	439	142	227
Average processing time (days)	262	342	424	454	505

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

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

Decision	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19
Revoked by PBC	194	71	1,129	987	669	438	670	501	85	58
Ceased to exist (RCMP authority)	681	1,043	883	698	579	574	630	771	676	525
Ceased to exist (PBC authority)	46	12	20	7	10	4	6	5	16	2
Total	921	1,126	2,032	1,692	1,258	1,016	1,306	1,277	777	585

Table 172. Pardon/Record Suspension Revocation/Cessation Rate

Year	Cumulative # of Pardons Granted/Issued and Record Suspensions Ordered to Date		Pardons and Record Suspensions Revoked/Ceased during the Year	Cumulative # of Pardons and Record Suspensions Revoked/Ceased	Cumulative Revocation/Cessation Rate (%)
2009-10	441,244		921	16,213	3.67
2010-11	453,330		1,126	17,339	3.82
2011-12	456,600		2,032	19,371	4.24
2012-13	463,234		1,692	21,063	4.55
2013-14	480,010		1,258	22,321	4.65
2014-15	494,057		1,016	23,337	4.72
2015-16	504,113		1,306	24,643	4.89
2016-17	516,193		1,277	25,920	5.02
2017-18	525,187		777	26,697	5.08
2018-19	535,615		585	27,282	5.09

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



Table 173. Royal Prerogative of Mercy Requests

Year	Received	Discontinued	Decisions Rendered
2009-10	46	17	7
2010-11	38	19	8
2011-12	29	24	12
2012-13	44	7	7
2013-14	46	12	4
2014-15	37	13	14
2015-16	46	13	35
2016-17	37	16	3
2017-18	36	54	-
2018-19	48	24	8

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

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

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

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



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

Year	Conditional Pardon	Remission of Sentence	Relief from Prohibition*	Remission of Fine, Forfeiture, Estreated Bail and Pecuniary Penalties	Free Pardon
2009-10	39	-	1	6	-
2010-11	27	1	2	7	1
2011-12	25	1	-	3	-
2012-13	38	-	4	2	-
2013-14	38	-	5	3	-
2014-15	32	-	4	-	1
2015-16	28	2	10	3	3
2016-17	29	1	5	2	-
2017-18	28	-	6	2	-
2018-19	30	1	9	8	-

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

Table 175. Royal Prerogative of Mercy Decisions – Pardon

Year	Conditional Pardon Prior to Eligibility under the CCRA		Conditional Pardon Prior to Eligibility under the CRA		Free Pardon (recognition of erroneous conviction)	
	Granted	Denied	Granted	Denied	Granted	Denied
2009-10	-	-	1	-	-	-
2010-11	-	-	2	-	-	-
2011-12	-	-	2	2	-	-
2012-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013-14	-	-	-	1	-	-
2014-15	-	-	-	1	-	-
2015-16	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016-17	-	-	-	1	-	-
2017-18	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018-19	-	-	1	-	-	-

Table 176. Royal Prerogative of Mercy Decisions - Remissions and Relief from Prohibition

Year	Remission of Sentence		Remission of Fine, Forfeiture, Estreated Bail and Pecuniary Penalties		Relief from Prohibition*	
	Granted	Denied	Granted	Denied	Granted	Denied
2009-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010-11	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012-13	-	-	-	-	-	-



2013-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014-15	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015-16	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016-17	-	-	-	-	1	-
2017-18	1	-	-	-	-	-
2018-19	-	-	1	-	-	-

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



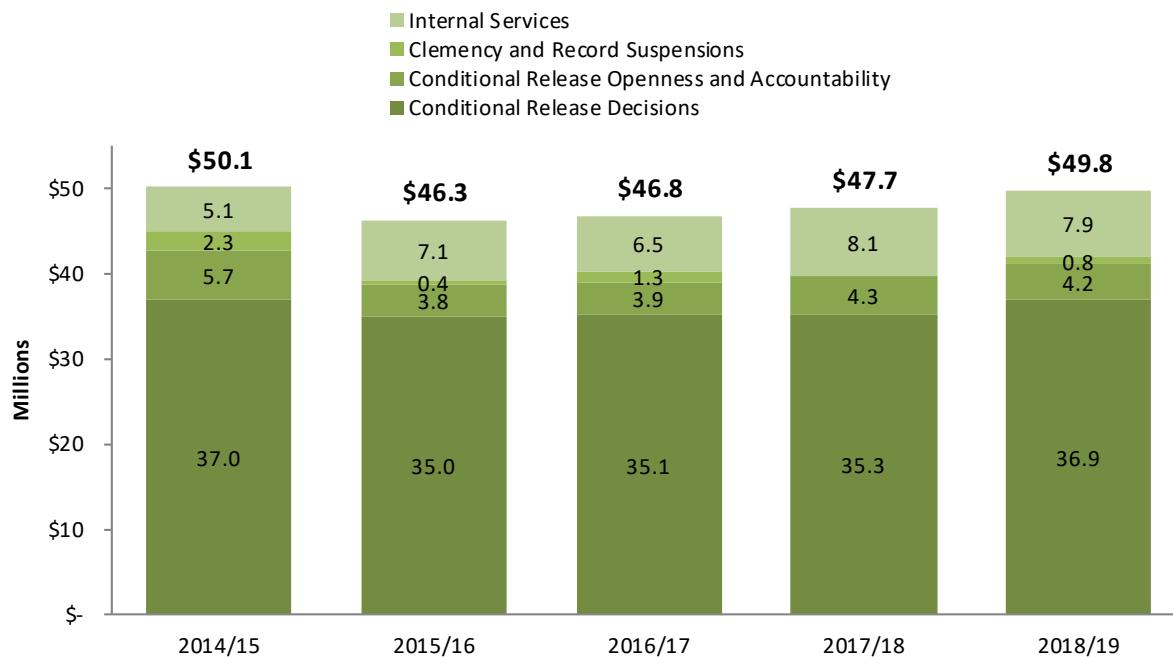
Internal Services

Tables 177-179

As the Government of Canada is committed to the continuous examination of its expenditures to ensure responsible spending, the Board must ensure that its programs are managed effectively and efficiently.

PBC Reference Levels

Figure 42. PBC Reference Levels



- In 2018-19, the total PBC expenditures amounted to \$49.8 million, or a \$2.1 million increase compared to 2017-18.
- The Board has one strategic outcome which is Suspension Decisions and Decision Processes that Safeguard Canadian Communities. The Board applies its resources to four programs: 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 82% of the Board-2018-19. expenditures in
- The expenditures for the Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations program is net of revenue. The fee to process a record suspension application is \$631.



The respondable revenue for the PBC is \$470 per application. In 2018-19, PBC received revenue of \$6,662,729 for 10,668 record suspension applications. The PBC portion was \$4,961,148.



Human Resources Management

- As of March 31, 2019, the Board staff consisted of 419 employees, women represented 81%. By regions, the proportion of female staff was: Atlantic (10:1), Quebec (4:1), Ontario (8:1), Prairie (4:1) and Pacific (10:1). The proportion was 3:1 at the National Office.
- For 60% of PBC employees, the first official language was English and for 40% of employees, it was French. Fifty-one percent (51%) of staff were bilingual.
- As of March 31, 2019, 7% of the Board minorities. Employees with disabilities accounted for 6% of the Board
- As of April 8, 2019, the Board had a total of 84 Board members (45 full-time and 39 part-time). Women represented 54% of all Board members. s staff.
- Sixty-five percent (65%) of Board members were speaking English only, 11% were speaking French only and 24% of Board members were bilingual.



Table 177. Expenditures by Program (in Millions)

Year	Conditional Release Decisions		Conditional Release Openness and Accountability		Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency			Internal Services	PBC Total
					Recommendations				
2014-15	\$37.0	74%	\$5.7	11%	\$2.3 ¹	5%	\$5.1	10%	\$50.1
2015-16	\$35.0	76%	\$3.8	8%	\$0.4 ²	1%	\$7.1	15%	\$46.3
2016-17	\$35.1	75%	\$3.9	8%	\$1.3 ³	3%	\$6.5	14%	\$46.8
2017-18	\$35.3	74%	\$4.3	9%	\$0.0	0%	\$8.1	17%	\$47.7
2018-19	\$36.9	74%	\$4.2	8%	\$0.8	2%	\$7.9	16%	\$49.8

¹ Includes \$1.1 million related to the hiring of temporary human resources to work on clearing the Pardons backlog which accumulated prior to the pardon reform.

² Includes \$0.6 million related to the hiring of temporary human resources to work on clearing the Pardons backlog which accumulated prior to the pardon reform.

³ Includes \$1.0 million related to the hiring of temporary human resources to work on clearing the Pardons backlog which accumulated prior to the application fee increase.

Table 178. Parole Board of Canada Staff Complement (as of March 31, 2019)

Region	Female	Male	Total Staff	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	105	40	145	53	92	130	90
Atlantic	30	3	33	15	18	23	70
Quebec	47	11	58	3	55	50	86
Ontario	54	7	61	59	2	5	8
Prairies	64	16	80	79	1	6	8
Pacific	38	4	42	41	1	1	2
Canada	338	81	419	250	169	215	51
	81%	19%	100%	60%	40%		

Note: Includes indeterminate and term employees.

Table 179. Parole Board of Canada Board Member Complement (as of April 8, 2019)

Region	Female	Male	Total	Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	2	4	6	1	1	4	67
Atlantic	4	7	11	8	-	3	27
Quebec	11	7	18	-	8	10	56
Ontario	11	7	18	15	-	3	17
Prairies	13	7	20	20	-	-	-
Pacific	4	7	11	11	-	-	-
Canada	45	39	84	55	9	20	24
	54%	46%	100%	65%	11%		





Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

