



Parole Board
of Canada

Commission des libérations
conditionnelles du Canada

PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT

2014-2015



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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
DP	Day Parole
ETA	Escorted Temporary Absence
FP	Full Parole
GSS	General Social Survey
IDS	Integrated Decision System
LTSO	Long-Term Supervision Order
OMS	Offender Management 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, PBC CRIMS, IDS and OMS.
- The Clemency and Record Suspension Division provided record suspension and clemency information.
- 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 19, 2015, to ensure all year-end data had been entered into OMS.

HIGHLIGHTS 2014/15

1.0% decrease in the federal offender population (the federal incarcerated population decreased 3.3% (to 14,337), and the federal conditional release population increased 2.9% (to 8,830)).

17,879 reviews conducted by the Board, a decrease of 9% compared to the previous year. The number of federal reviews decreased 9% (to 17,135) and the number of provincial reviews decreased 11% (to 744).

5,196 day parole release decisions rendered by the Board. The number of federal day parole release decisions increased 6% (to 4,698), while the number of provincial day parole release decisions decreased 10% (to 498).

71% grant rate for federal (regular) day parole, a 1.5 percentage point increase compared to 2013/14.

57% grant rate for provincial day parole, an increase of 4.2 percentage points compared to 2013/14.

3,894 full parole release decisions rendered by the Board. The number of federal full parole release decisions increased 5% (to 3,605) and the number of provincial full parole release decisions decreased 22% (to 289) compared to 2013/14.

30% grant rate for federal (regular) full parole, a 0.4 percentage point increase compared to 2013/14.

32% grant rate for provincial full parole, a 1.8 percentage point increase compared to 2013/14.

2,171 residency conditions imposed on statutory release, an increase of 5% compared to 2013/14.

372 offenders with long-term supervision orders in the community (as of April 19, 2015).

99.1% of federal day parole supervision periods completed without reoffending, a 0.4 percentage point increase compared to 2013/14;

0 violent reoffending on federal day parole supervision periods in 2014/15.

97.3% of federal full parole supervision periods (for offenders serving determinate sentences) completed without reoffending, a 1.3 percentage point increase compared to 2013/14;

0 violent reoffending on federal full parole supervision periods in 2014/15.

92.2% of statutory release supervision periods completed without reoffending, an increase of one percentage point compared to 2013/14.

99.1% of statutory release supervision periods completed without violent reoffending.

27,191 PBC contacts with victims, an increase of 22% compared to 2013/14.

4,173 observers at PBC hearings, an increase of 4% compared to 2013/14.

231 presentations made by victims at PBC hearings, 33 fewer presentations than in 2013/14.

6,803 decisions sent from the decision registry, a decrease of 5% compared to 2013/14.

6,316 pardon decisions rendered by the Board: 89% pardons granted and 11% pardons denied.

9,169 record suspension decisions rendered by the Board: 92% record suspensions ordered and 8% refused.

107 clemency cases being processed.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Conditional Release Decisions is the Board’s largest program. It includes: the review of offenders’ cases and the making of quality conditional release decisions, including appeals; the provision of in-depth training on how to assess the risk of reoffending; and the coordination of program delivery throughout the Board and with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and other key partners.

Conditional Release Openness and Accountability is the second largest program at the Board. It focuses on the provision of information to victims and other interested parties within the community, as well as coordinating victims’ and other observers’ attendance at PBC hearings, providing assistance to victims in preparing their victim statements and providing access to the Decision Registry.

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

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

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

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

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

THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

CONTEXT

The Parole Board of Canada operated in a dynamic environment in 2014/15 following a number of significant legislative changes. In addition, the Board faced an increasingly diverse offender population with increasingly violent criminal histories, more complex mental health needs and more frequent gang affiliations.

CRIME RATES

In 2014, the police-reported crime rate in Canada declined 3% from the previous year and represented the 11th consecutive decrease, reaching the lowest rate since 1969ⁱ. Between 2013 and 2014, a downward trend was reported for most offences, with the exception of child pornography (+41%), terrorism (+39%), extortion (+16%), identity fraud (+8%), sexual violations against children (+6%), abduction (+4%), fraud (+2%) and motor vehicle theft (+1%).

Both, the crime severity index (CSI), a measure of the severity of offences, and the crime rate decreased in most of the provinces and territories. Compared to the previous year, the CSI increased in the Yukon (+11%) while its crime rate remained stable. In British Columbia, both the CSI (+3%) and the crime rate (+2%) increased last year. The largest decrease was recorded in Prince Edward Island with both the CSI (-17%) and the crime rate (-20%) decreasing between 2013 and 2014. The territories are still reporting higher CSI values and crime rates than the provinces. Despite having declines in both its CSI and crime rate, Saskatchewan registered the highest values in both measures. Ontario had the lowest CSI in 2014, while Quebec had the lowest crime rate.

Police reported about 369,500 violent incidents in 2014, approximately 15,000 fewer than the previous year. Violent crimes continued to account for about one-fifth of all police reported *Criminal Code* offences (excluding traffic) in 2014. Both the violent CSI and the violent crime rate decreased by 5% in 2014, representing the eighth consecutive annual decline for both measures of police reported violent crime. Coinciding with the overall drop in violent crime, rates for most violent crimes decreased in 2014. However, the number of overall homicides increased from 512 in 2013 to 516 in 2014. Despite the slight increase in homicides, the homicide rate (1.45 homicides per 100,000 population) was virtually unchanged from the previous year.

The number of police-reported sexual violations against children rose in 2014 representing one of the few categories of violent incidents to increase from the previous year. This resulted in a rate increase of 6%. The increase in sexual violations against children was primarily the result of incidents of luring a child via a computer. Various factors could account for the increase in sexual violations against children, such as specialized units within a police service to proactively investigate this type of crime.

In 2014, most crime reported by police continued to be non-violent in nature. Police reported approximately 1.4 million non-violent incidents in 2014, of which 1.1 million were property crimes. The non-violent CSI decreased 2% from the previous year to 65.2 in 2014. While the rates for most non-violent *Criminal Code* violations (excluding traffic) decreased in 2014, increases were recorded for certain forms of property crime, including identity fraud (+8%), fraud (+2%) and motor vehicle theft (+1%).

In addition, among the violations that fall under the category of other *Criminal Code* offences, significant increases were recorded in the rate of child pornography (+41%), as well as violations related to terrorism (+39%).

VICTIMIZATION RATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

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

Aboriginal people living in the Canadian provinces and territories had generally favourable perceptions of the local police services in relation to the aspects covered by the 2009 survey. However, they were less likely than non-Aboriginal Canadians to state that the police treated people fairly and responded promptly to calls. When compared to non-Aboriginal Canadians, Aboriginal people were less likely to have favourable opinions of the police, the courts and the prison system.

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

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

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

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

Over the course of 2014/15, several bills amended the legislation governing Canada's criminal justice system. The following bills were the ones that had a greater impact on the operations of the Parole Board of Canada.

On June 19, 2014, [Bill C-489](#) (*An Act to amend the Criminal Code and the Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) (*Restrictions on Offenders*) received Royal Assent and came into force on September 20, 2014.

The amendments to the *Criminal Code* require the courts to consider making an order prohibiting certain offenders from being within a distance of up to two kilometers of a victim's residence or other place, and from communicating with the victim or other individuals identified in the order.

The amendments to the *CCRA* require that when a victim statement has been provided, the releasing authority shall consider imposing any condition it considers reasonable and necessary on parole, statutory release or unescorted temporary absence in order to protect the victim.

On November 6, 2014, [Bill C-36](#) (*Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act*) (*An Act to amend the Criminal Code in response to the Supreme Court of Canada decision in Attorney General of Canada v. Bedford and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*) received Royal Assent and came into force on December 6, 2014 (with the exception of a few sections).

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

- A series of new offences were created that prohibit purchasing sexual services, communicating and advertizing sexual services in any public place, as well as receiving material benefits from sexual services.
- The definition of weapon, for the purpose of certain offences, was expanded to include anything used or intended for use in binding or tying a person against their will.

The amendments to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* modified the definition of 'sexual offence involving a child' in Schedule I.

On December 16, 2014, [Bill C-483](#) (*An Act to amend the Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (*escorted temporary absence*)) received Royal Assent and came into force the same day. The bill limited the authority of the institutional heads to authorize escorted temporary absences for offenders serving life as a minimum sentence for murder. The Board must approve the first escorted temporary absences for these offenders until the first ETA for community service, family contact or personal development has been successfully completed on or after the offender's day parole eligibility date. Institutional heads may authorize subsequent escorted temporary absences. In cases where an offender's ETA was cancelled due to a breach of conditions, the subsequent ETA may only be authorized by the Board. CSC retains the authority to grant ETAs for medical reasons, to attend judicial proceedings or a coroner's inquest for these offenders.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE BOARD

New legislation is likely to impact the Board's workload in two areas: the conditional release decisions program and the conditional release decisions openness and accountability program.

With the implementation of Bill C-483, the Board is now required to conduct all ETA reviews for federal offenders serving life minimum sentences until the first ETA for community service, family contact or personal development has been successfully completed on or after the offender's day parole eligibility date. Previously, some of these reviews were under the authority of the Correctional Service Canada (CSC) institutional heads. Before an offender's day parole eligibility date, CSC could authorize ETAs for administrative, medical purposes or to attend judicial reviews or coroner's inquests, while PBC approval was required for all other cases for these offenders. After an offender's day parole eligibility date, whether it was the first ETA review or not, PBC approval was not required. Following the implementation of Bill C-483, PBC will now be conducting ETA reviews for these offenders until the first ETA is successfully completed after the offender's day parole eligibility date. It is anticipated that the Board will see an increase in the number of ETA reviews it conducts.

In relation to the openness and accountability program, the Board is implementing new victim services and modifying existing practices to ensure full and comprehensive implementation of the legislative provisions pertaining to *An Act to amend the Criminal Code and the Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (Bill C-489).

Overall, the bill will likely cause an increase in the PBC information services provided to victims, including but not limited to, greater disclosure of information to victims, arranging their attendance at PBC hearings and providing assistance with victim statements. Victim information services workload has also increased due to more public awareness of victims' rights, as evidenced by the increase in the number of victims who registered with PBC and CSC to receive information services in 2014/15.

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

OFFENDER POPULATION

[Tables 1-15](#)

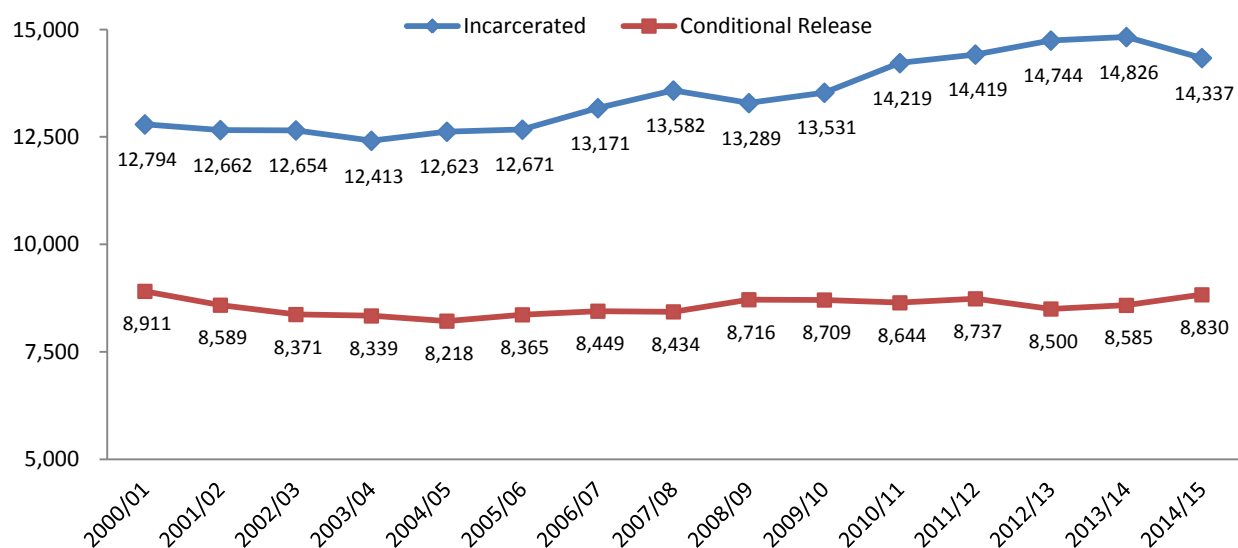
The Parole Board of Canada and the Correctional Service of Canada use the following definitions in reporting offender population information to ensure consistency:

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

Conditional Release: 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.

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

Figure 1. The Federal Offender Population

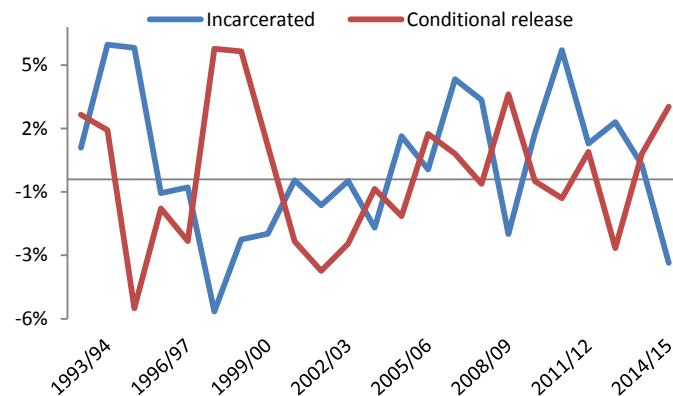


- On April 19, 2015, the total federal offender population decreased 1.0% compared to the previous year (the snapshot of April 13, 2014). The federal incarcerated offender population decreased 3.3%, while the federal conditional release population increased 2.9%.

- The annual increases in the federal incarcerated and conditional release populations usually mirror each other. In the 1990s, the increases in the federal incarcerated offender population as a rule were followed by similar increases in the federal conditional release offender population approximately three years later. In the 2000s, the increases in the federal incarcerated offender population were followed by increases in the federal conditional release population two years later. This difference is possibly related to shorter average sentences when compared to 20 years ago.

In the three years between 2011/12 and 2013/14, 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. Significant proportions of non-violent offenders were released later in their sentences, resulting in a higher than usual increase in the federal conditional release population at the end of the transition period in 2014/15.

Figure 2. Annual Changes in the Federal Offender Population



- The federal incarcerated offender population decreased in all regions in 2014/15, most notably in the Pacific (-7%) and Atlantic (-7%) regions, followed by decreases in the Ontario (-3%), Quebec (-3%) and Prairie (-1%) regions when compared to the previous year.
- In 2014/15, all regions reported increases in their federal conditional release offender populations: the Atlantic (+5%), Quebec (+4%), Pacific (+4%), Prairie (+2%) and Ontario (+1%) regions.

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 Pacific region, for example, has the largest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for murder in 2014/15 (31%), while the Prairie region, the smallest (14%). The Ontario and Prairie regions reported the highest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (both 19%), while the Pacific region, the smallest (11%). The largest proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences was reported in the Prairie region (40%) in 2014/15.

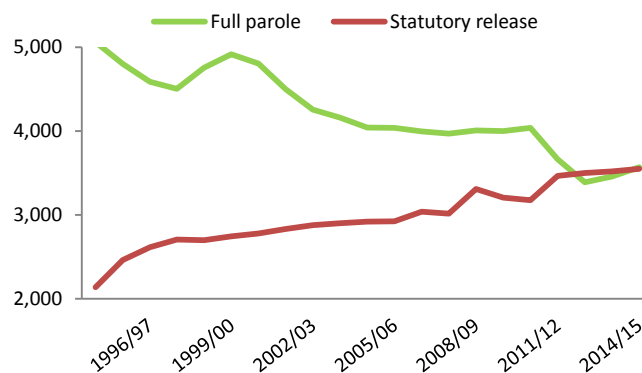
- Across Canada, an overall increase in the federal conditional release population was driven by the federal day parole population, which increased 10% in 2014/15, and to a lesser degree, by the federal full parole population, which increased 3%. The number of federal offenders on statutory release increased slightly (+1%) in 2014/15 when compared to the previous year.
- However in the Quebec region, the federal day parole offender population decreased in 2014/15 (-5%), the federal full parole population remained relatively unchanged (-0.3%), while the statutory release population increased significantly (+16%) compared to the year before.

- As for the provincial conditional release population in 2014/15, it increased by one offender on day parole and decreased by 18 offenders on full parole compared to 2013/14.

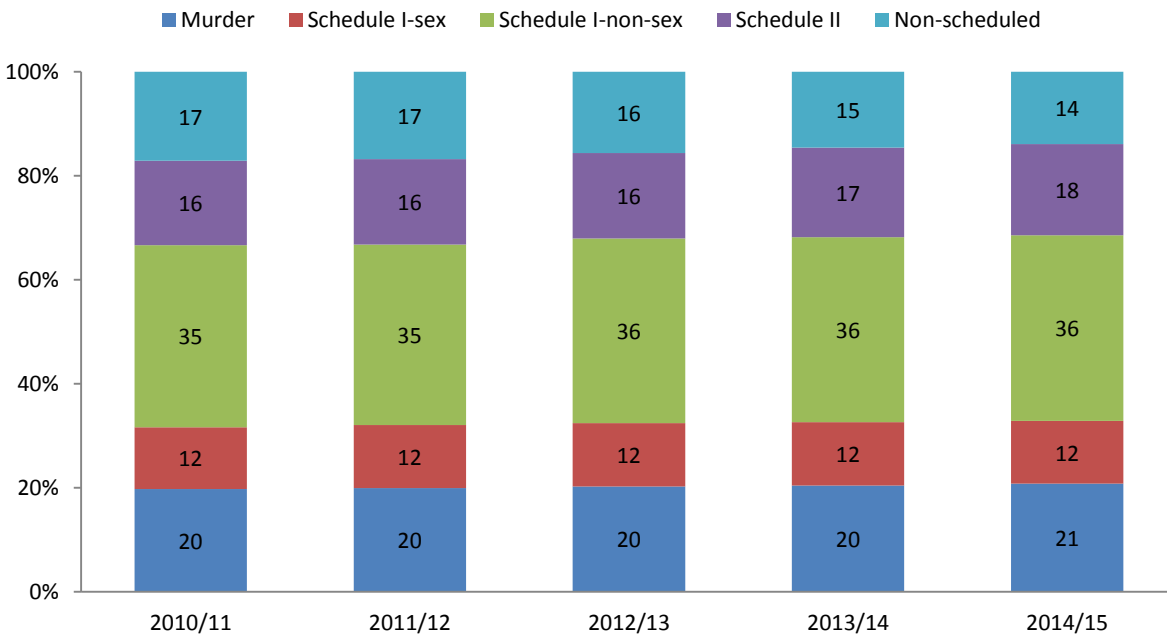
While traditionally the federal full parole population has been larger than the statutory release population, this was reversed in 2011/12 and the statutory release population remained larger than the full parole population for the next two years. However, in 2014/15, the federal full parole population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

In 2010/11, five years ago, federal offenders on full parole accounted for 47% of all federal offenders on conditional release. In 2014/15, their proportion had decreased to 40%. The proportion of offenders on statutory release, on the other hand, increased (from 37% in 2010/11 to 40% in 2014/15).

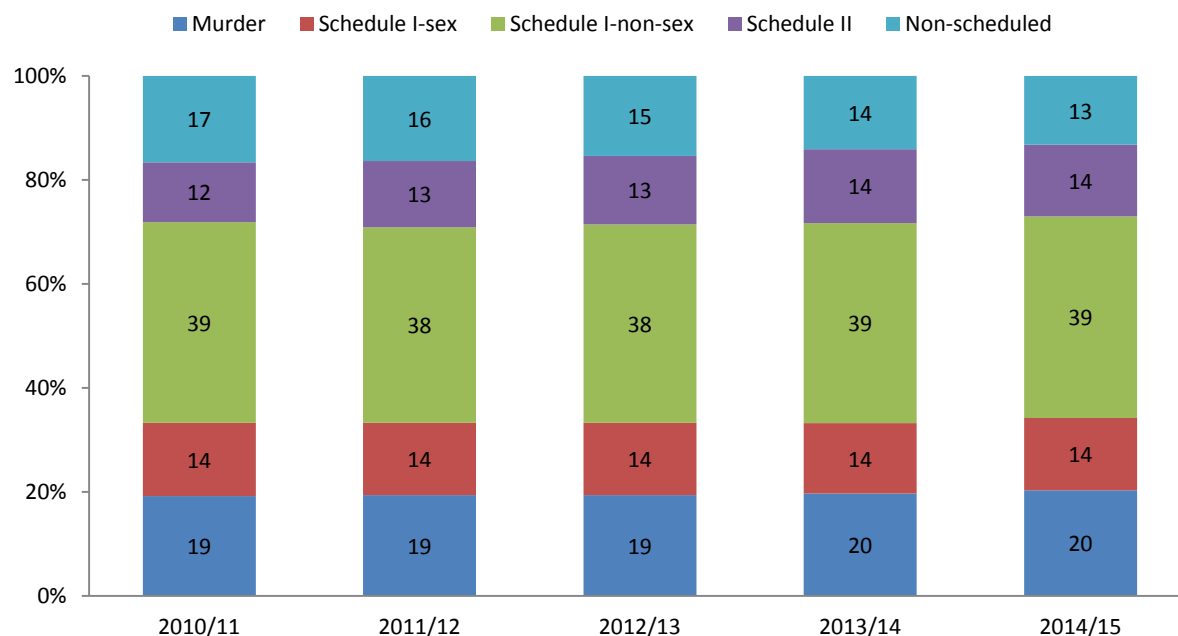
Figure 3. Federal Full Parole and Statutory Release Offender Populations



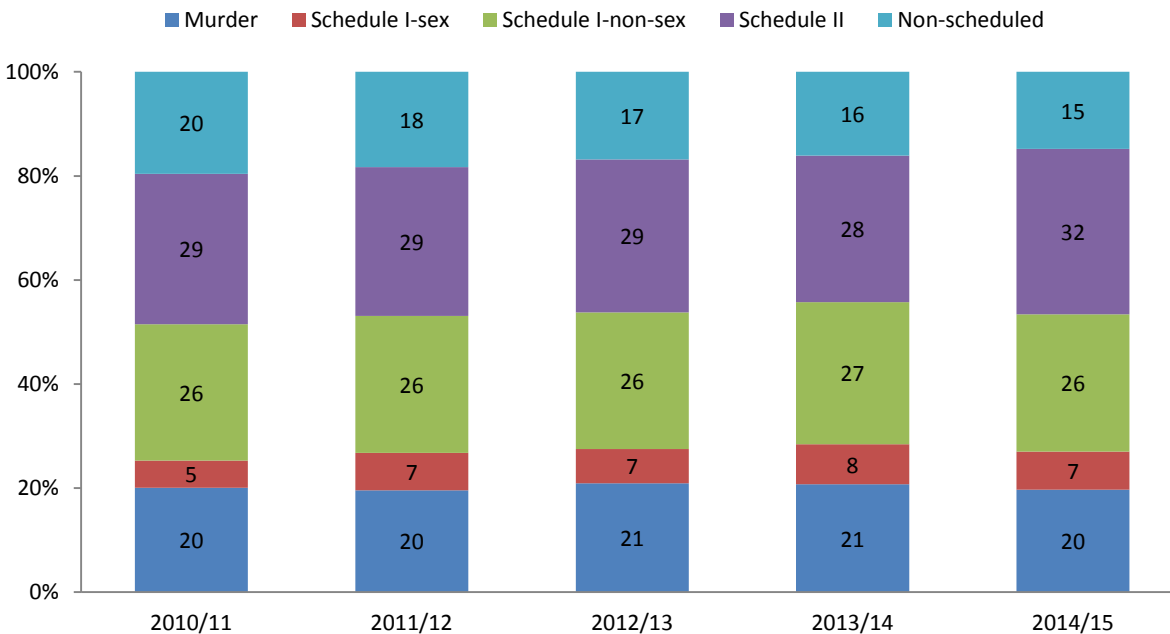
- While the federal incarcerated offender population decreased overall in 2014/15, it increased for Aboriginal offenders (+3%), while it decreased for other races. Aboriginal offenders accounted for 24% of all federal inmates and for 17% of offenders on federal conditional release in 2014/15.
- In 2014/15, the highest proportion of Aboriginal offenders was in the Prairie region: 47% of federal male inmates and 64% of federal female inmates in the Prairie region were Aboriginal. By comparison, 33% of federal male offenders on conditional release and 42% of federal female offenders on conditional release in the Prairie region were Aboriginal.
- Overall, males represented 95% of all federal inmates in 2014/15, while they represented 94% of the federal conditional release population. Females represented 5% of the federal inmate population and 6% of federal offenders on conditional release.

Figure 4. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population

- On April 19, 2015, 21% of federal offenders were serving sentences for murder, 12% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 36% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 18% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 14% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- Except for federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, the changes in the proportions in 2014/15 were not significant, less than half a percentage point compared to the year before. The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences decreased 0.7% in 2014/15.

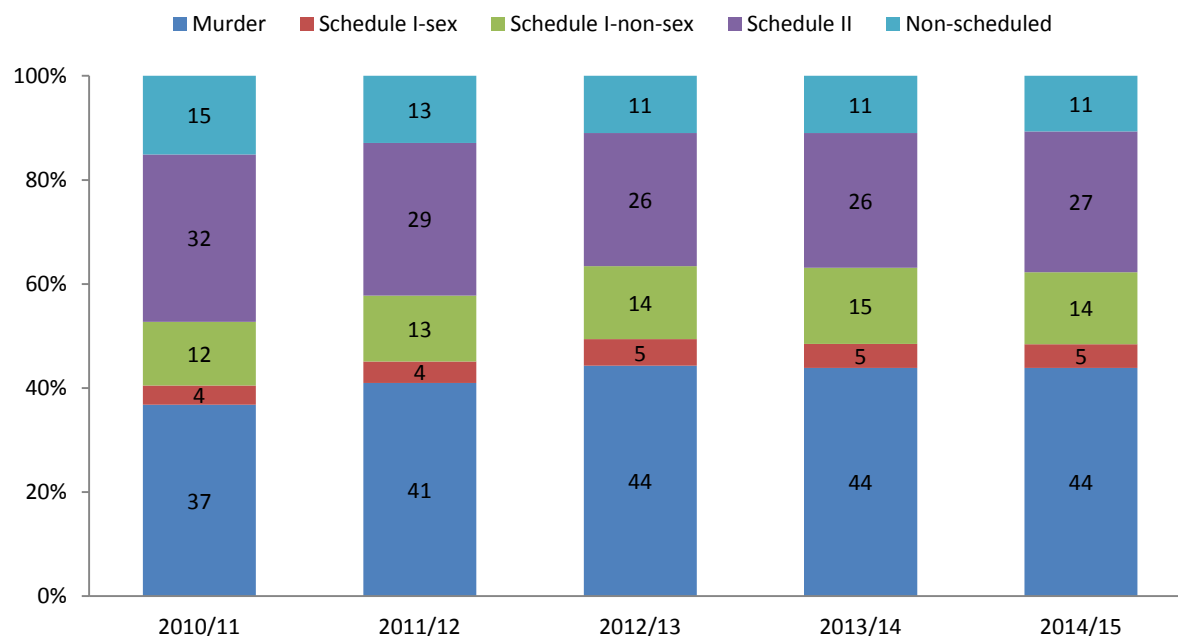
Figure 5. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated Offender Population

- On April 19, 2015, 20% of federal incarcerated offenders were serving sentences for murder, 14% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 39% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 14% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 13% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- In 2014/15, the proportion of federal incarcerated offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences decreased 0.9% compared to 2013/14, mirroring the overall decrease for this offender group. Annual changes in the proportions for the other offender groups were minimal.
- While the proportions appeared the same for federal incarcerated offenders serving sentences for murder, schedule I-sex offences, schedule I-non-sex offences and schedule II offences in 2014/15, the actual numbers of offenders decreased in each of these groups compared to the previous year. A larger decrease in the proportion of federal incarcerated offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences offset relatively small decreases for the other offender groups.

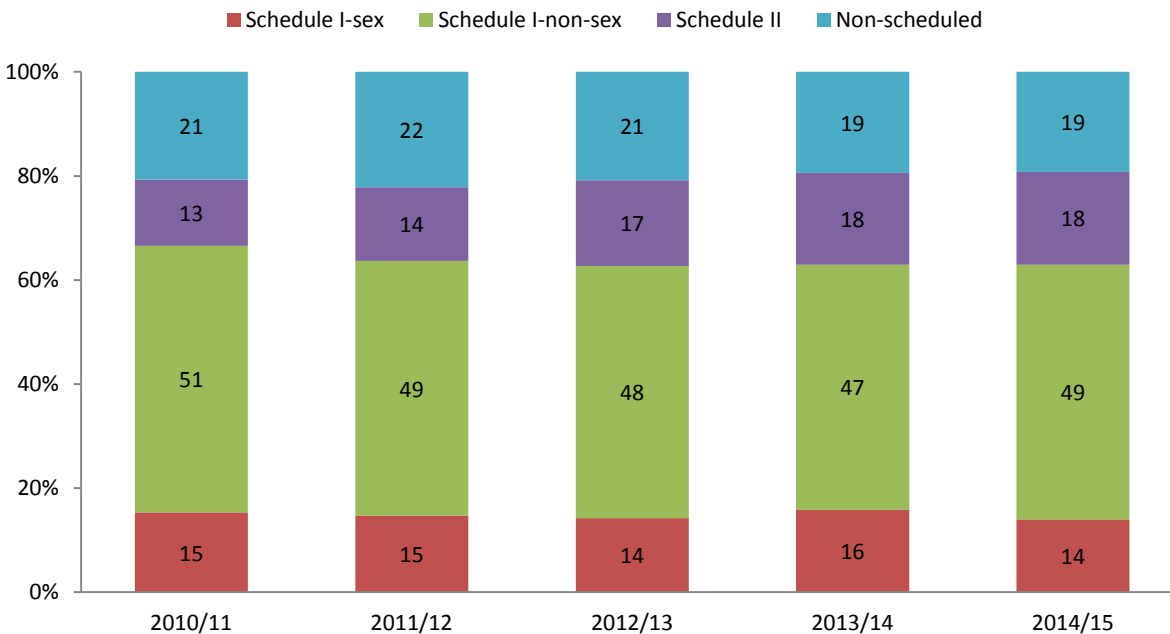
Figure 6. Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population

- On April 19, 2015, 20% of federal offenders on day parole were serving sentences for murder, 7% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 26% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 32% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 15% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- In 2014/15, the largest change in the proportion of federal offenders on day parole was reported for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, which increased 3.7% from the previous year. The increase in the proportion of these offenders on day parole followed a slight increase in the proportion of federal admissions within the last two years (+1.7% in 2013/14 and +1.1% in 2014/15), which resulted in a larger proportion of these offenders released on federal day parole (+2.3%) in 2014/15. These offenders were also more likely to have their day parole supervision periods continued than to graduate from day parole to full parole. This increase was also compounded: smaller proportions of offenders of other groups were released on day parole in 2014/15, thus inflating the proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences on day parole.
- Compared to the previous year, there were no significant changes in the numbers on day parole for offender groups other than those serving sentences for schedule II offences. However, their proportions were deflated in 2014/15 because of a significant increase in the number of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences.

Figure 7. Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population



- On April 19, 2015, 44% of federal offenders on full parole were serving sentences for murder, 5% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 14% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 27% were serving sentences for schedule II offences, and 11% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- Decreases in the proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences on full parole between 2011/12 and 2013/14 were related to the abolition of the APR process, when smaller proportions of these offenders were released on full parole compared to pre-APR years. In 2014/15, after the APR trends stabilized, their proportion on full parole increased 1.1% when compared to the previous year. This was a much smaller increase compared to their proportion on day parole, which increased 3.7% in 2014/15 from the year before due to a larger proportion of these offenders having their day parole supervision periods continued than graduating from day parole to full parole.
- In 2014/15, the proportion of federal offenders on full parole serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences decreased 0.7% compared to 2013/14. The actual number of these offenders only decreased by 10.
- There were no significant changes in 2014/15 for other offender groups when compared to 2013/14.

Figure 8. Offence Profile of the Federal Statutory Release Population

- On April 19, 2015, 14% of federal offenders on statutory release were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 49% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 18% were serving sentences for schedule II offences, and 19% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.
- In 2014/15, the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences decreased 1.9% on statutory release in comparison with the previous year. The decrease in the proportion follows a decrease in the total number of these offenders admitted to federal custody two to three years earlier. Given that federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences are far more likely to be released on statutory release than discretionary release, changes in the statutory release population mirror very closely changes in the total federal offender population for this offender group.
- In 2014/15, the proportion of federal offenders on statutory release serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences increased 1.8% compared to 2013/14. The increase follows an increase in the proportion of federal admissions of these offenders two years earlier (+1.3% in 2012/13). Much smaller proportions of these offenders were released on discretionary release prior to 2014/15, resulting in a larger proportion of these offenders on statutory release in 2014/15.
- There were no significant changes in 2014/15 for non-violent offenders on statutory release when compared to the previous year.

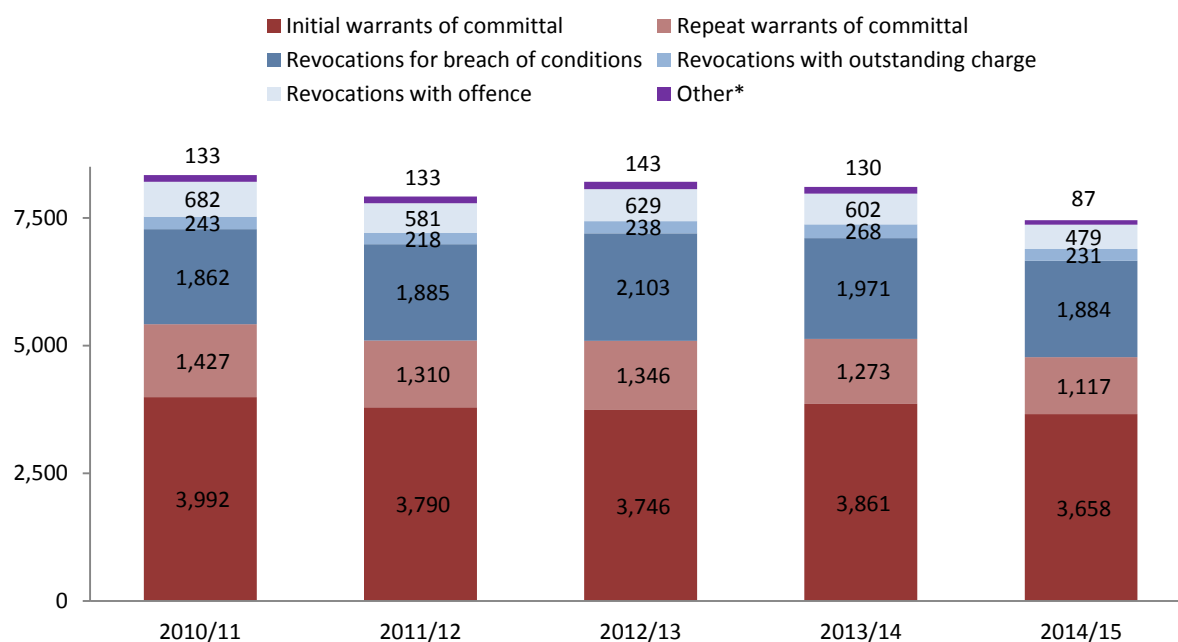
FEDERAL ADMISSIONS

[Tables 16-23](#)

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 decreased in 2014/15 (to 7,456; -8%) when compared to 2013/14.

Figure 9. Federal Admissions



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

- Federal admissions on initial warrants of committal decreased 5% (to 3,658) in 2014/15, while federal admissions on repeat warrants of committal decreased 12% (to 1,117) compared to the previous year.
- Federal admissions due to revocations decreased 9% (to 2,594) in 2014/15.
- In 2014/15, the Quebec and Ontario regions reported decreases in federal admissions on warrants of committal (-18%; -7%) and admissions due to revocations (-20%; -11%). The Atlantic and Prairie regions reported small increases in federal admissions on warrants of committal (+5%; +2%) and decreases in federal admissions due to revocations (-15%; -3%). In the Pacific region, federal admissions on warrants of committal decreased (-17%), while federal admissions due to revocations increased (+2%).
- In the last five years (between 2010/11 and 2014/15), Asian offenders were the most likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal and White offenders were the most likely to be admitted on repeat warrants of committal. Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be admitted to federal custody on all types of revocations.

- During the same time period, female federal offenders were more likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal than male federal offenders, while less likely to be admitted on repeat warrants of committal and on all types of revocations.
- In 2014/15, the proportion of federal admissions of offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences decreased 2.2% compared to the previous year, which followed a decrease from the year before. The proportions of federal admissions increased slightly for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (+1.2%) and those serving sentences for schedule II offences (+1.0%). The proportions of federal admissions were relatively stable for offenders serving sentences for murder and schedule I-sex offences.
- In 2014/15, 46% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal (first time federal offenders) were for offenders between 18-29 years of age, and 26% were for offenders between 30-39 years of age. By comparison, ten years ago (2004/05), first time federal offenders between 18-29 years of age represented 49% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal, and those between 30-39 years of age represented 27% of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal.
- In the last five years (between 2010/11 and 2014/15), for offenders between 18 to 29 years of age, Black offenders accounted for the largest proportion of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal (63%), while White offenders, the smallest (40%).

FEDERAL RELEASES

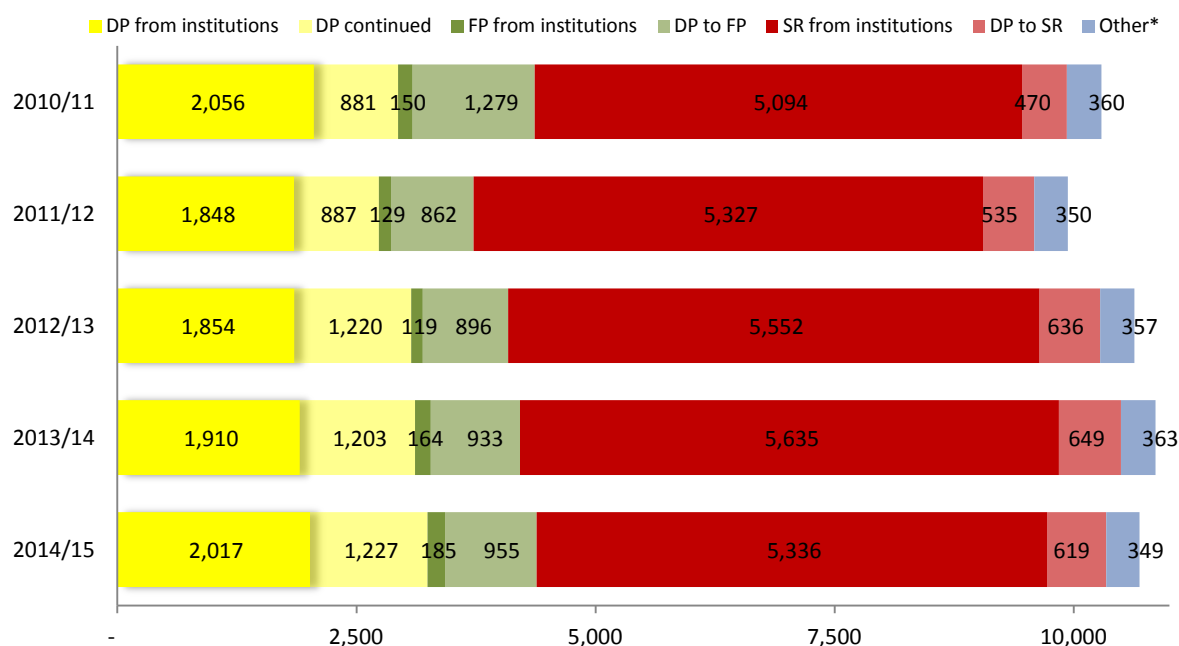
[Tables 24-38](#)

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

Figure 10. 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 2014/15, federal releases directly from institutions decreased 2% (from 8,047 to 7,867) compared to the previous year. Graduations to subsequent federal supervision periods increased slightly 0.4% (from 2,810 to 2,821).

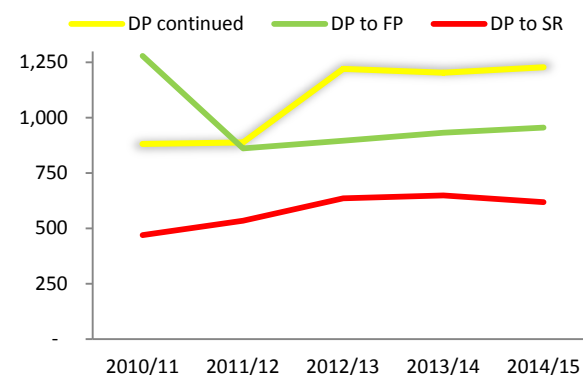
A decrease in federal releases on statutory release was responsible for the overall decrease in federal releases in 2014/15, offsetting increases in federal releases on discretionary release (day and full parole). Federal releases on statutory release decreased 5% when compared to the previous year (releases from institutions decreased 5%, as did graduations from day parole to statutory release, also 5%). This could be explained, in part, by a 6% decrease in federal admissions on warrants of committal three years earlier (in 2011/12). Given the average sentence length of about four and a half years for federal offenders serving determinate sentences, some of these offenders were released on statutory release in 2014/15 after having served two-thirds of their sentences (or three years). Moreover, the majority of offenders released on statutory release were incarcerated until their statutory release dates: 85% of federal releases on statutory release in 2014/15 were releases where there was no prior parole release.

- By region, federal releases from institutions decreased in the Atlantic (-3%), Ontario (-6%) and Prairie (-3%) regions, increased in the Pacific (+4%) region, and remained relatively unchanged in the Quebec region in 2014/15.
- Federal releases on day parole increased 4% in 2014/15, as did federal releases on full parole, which increased 4% as well. These increases were driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences.

In 2014/15, the number of day parole supervision periods continued increased 2%, graduations from day parole to full parole increased 2% as well, while graduations from day parole to statutory release decreased 5% when compared to the previous year.

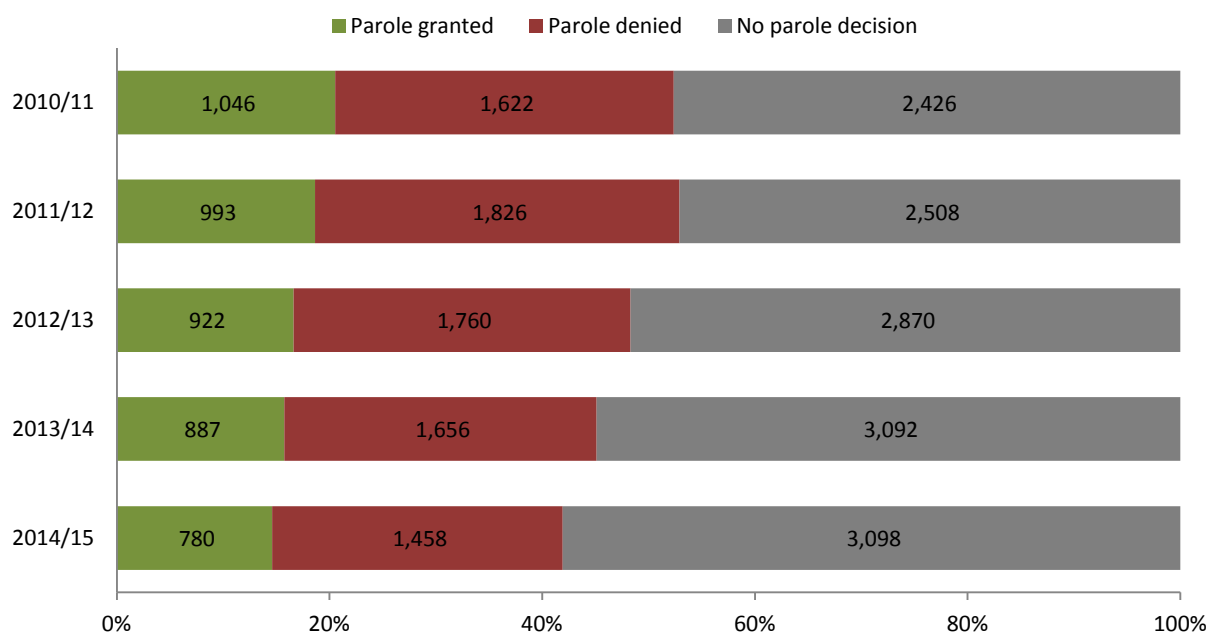
Three years after the abolition of APR, there were no substantial changes in the proportions of graduations associated with non-violent offenders in 2014/15 when compared to 2013/14.

Figure 11. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods



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

- The five-year data indicate that the proportion of offenders who had no parole review prior to their release on statutory release has increased significantly in the last five years:
 1. The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed decreased from 21% in 2010/11 to 15% in 2014/15.
 2. The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously denied/not directed decreased from 32% in 2010/11 to 27% in 2014/15.
 3. The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release with no prior parole decision increased from 48% in 2010/11 to 58% in 2014/15.

Figure 12. Federal Releases on Statutory Release in Relation to Prior Consideration for Parole

Such substantial increases in the number of releases on statutory release where there were no prior parole decisions were driven by federal non-violent offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who prior to the abolition of the APR were automatically reviewed and usually directed to parole. In 2011/12, many of these offenders applied for parole but were denied discretionary release following a risk assessment based on general reoffending. In the following years, 2012/13 and onward, more of these offenders waived their legislative reviews and were released on statutory release.

- Federal releases at warrant expiry have been stable in the last five years: 98% of releases at warrant expiry were releases where there was no prior parole release.

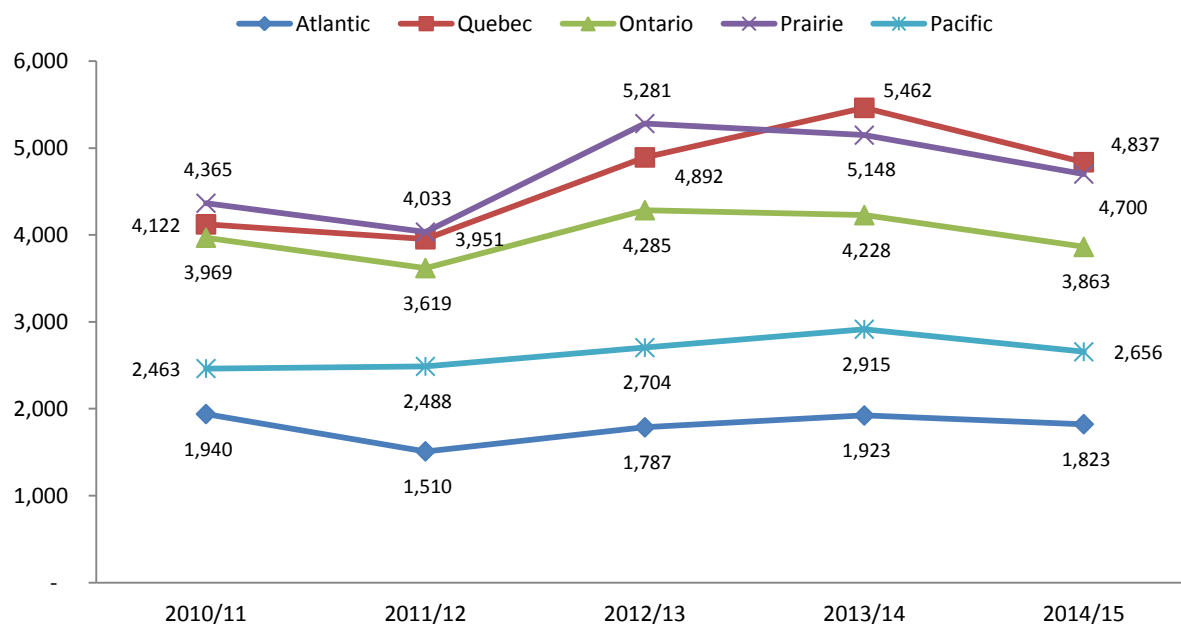
Overall, in 2014/15, a total of 7,246 offenders were released from institutions and 2,089 offenders graduated from one federal supervision period to another.

REVIEWS

[Tables 39-44](#)

In 2014/15, PBC case management processes were streamlined and as of November 2014, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournments, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014/15 included 2,439 such reviews conducted prior to November 2014.

Figure 13. Federal and Provincial Reviews



- In 2014/15, the Board conducted 17,135 federal reviews and 744 provincial reviews. Compared to the previous year, the number of federal reviews decreased 9%, while the number of provincial reviews decreased 11%. (Caution should be exercised when comparing these numbers with the previous year, as they refer to a different definition of workload.) Comparisons over the last five years are presented below.
 - When compared to 2010/11, federal reviews increased 7% (from 16,859 in 2010/11 to 17,135 in 2014/15). By region, the number of federal reviews increased in the Quebec (+17%), Prairie (+9%) and Pacific (+10%) regions; and decreased in the Atlantic (-5%) and Ontario (-3%) regions.
 - When compared to five years ago, the number of provincial reviews decreased 12% (from 848 in 2010/11 to 744 in 2014/15), primarily driven by a decrease in the Prairie region (-34%). The numbers also decreased in the Atlantic (-12%) and Pacific (-4%) regions.
 - Hearings with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor (or Elder-assisted hearings) decreased 25% over the last five years (from 491 in 2010/11 to 368 in 2014/15). The overall decline in hearings following the change in December 2012 from a hearing to a review on file for post-suspension reviews has been in part responsible for the smaller numbers of Elder-assisted hearings since that time.

- In 2014/15, federal reviews for discretionary release (reviews for release on day and/or full parole) increased 4% (from 5,560 in 2013/14 to 5,797 in 2014/15) compared to the previous year. The largest increases in the number of reviews were reported for federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (+9%) and those serving sentences for murder (+11%). Reviews for discretionary release increased 4% for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences and 4% for those serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, while the number decreased for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (-8%).

Increases in the numbers of reviews for offenders serving sentences for murder are usually explained by the fact that the number of these offenders in federal custody is cumulative. As indeterminate sentences never expire, the Board conducts reviews periodically for these offenders, for example, to continue day parole, or to review an offender for a full parole release. Federal admissions of these offenders have been generally stable.

A 9% increase in the number of reviews for discretionary release for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences can be attributed to at least two factors: a 1.3% increase in federal admissions of these offenders two years earlier and an increase in the number of reviews for these offenders following the abolition of APR.

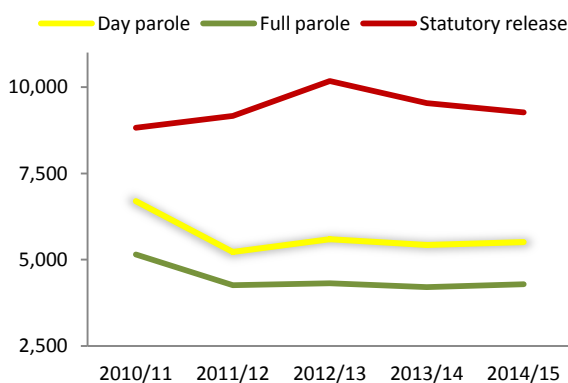
A decrease in the number of federal reviews for discretionary release for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences followed a decrease in federal admissions of these offenders each year since 2011/12.

- In 2014/15, having conducted 17,879 federal and provincial reviews, the Board rendered 25,224 decisions.
- When controlling for delays and cancellations, which were removed from the workload in November 2014, the Board rendered 21,881 decisions in 2014/15. This constitutes a decrease of 2% when compared to 2013/14.

Following the abolition of APR in 2010/11, the Board has been rendering fewer decisions related to discretionary release and more decisions related to statutory release, as well as more decisions related to UTA.

In 2014/15, 46% of all federal decisions were decisions related to discretionary release (day/full parole), while statutory release decisions accounted for 44% of PBC decisions. By comparison, in 2010/11, federal decisions related to discretionary release accounted for 53% of all decisions, while statutory release decisions accounted for 39% of the Board's workload.

Figure 14. Federal Decisions



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

NOTE

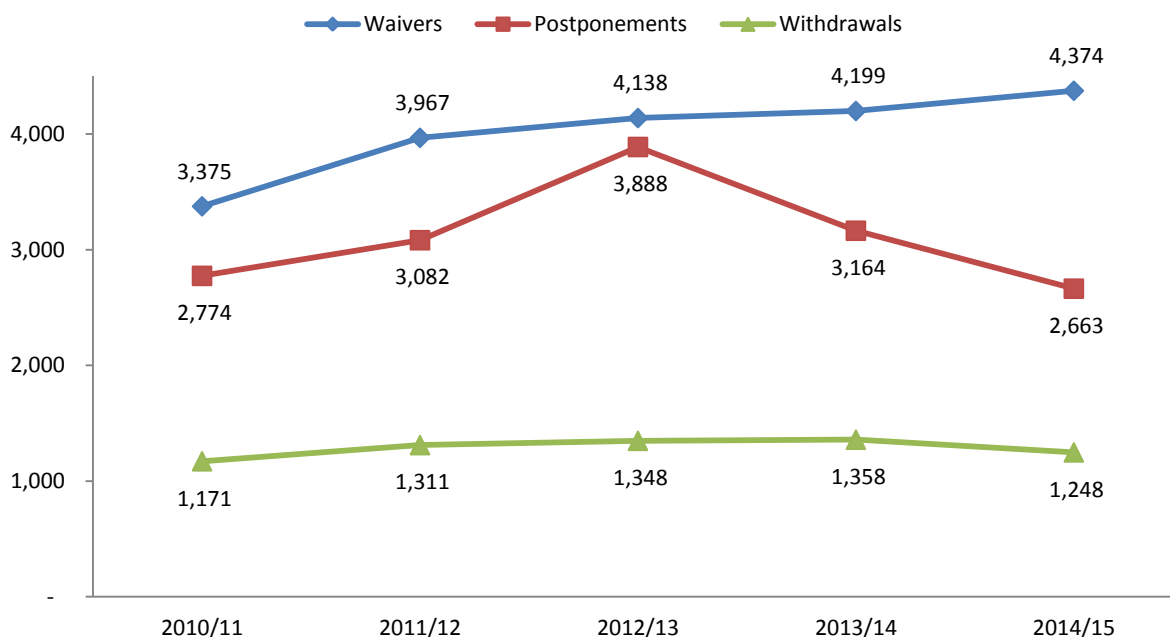
Waivers and Withdrawals

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

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

It should be noted that the data for 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 includes reviews as well as decision statuses where the final decision was to accept postponement of a scheduled review.

Figure 15. Federal and Provincial Reviews Delayed



- In 2014/15, the Board registered 4,368 waivers and 2,628 postponements of federal reviews, as well as 904 withdrawals of applications for federal release reviews. The Board also registered six waivers and 35 postponements of provincial reviews, and 344 withdrawals of applications for provincial parole.

- Compared to the previous year, the number of waivers increased 4% (by 175 waivers). Part of the increase was waivers submitted by first-time federal offenders serving determinate sentences. A larger proportion of these offenders waived their parole reviews and was released on statutory release.
- The number of postponements decreased 16% (or 501 postponements) in 2014/15 when compared to the previous year. This decrease is to a large extent related to the smaller workload in 2014/15, particularly to the decrease in reviews on file.
- In 2014/15, the number of cases where an offender withdrew an application for a parole review decreased 8% (or 110 withdrawals) compared to the previous year. Withdrawals of applications for federal reviews decreased 0.4% (or 4 withdrawals), and the number of withdrawals of applications for provincial parole decreased 24% (or 106 withdrawals).

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: DECISION TRENDS

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

TEMPORARY ABSENCE

[Tables 45-49](#)

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 December 2014, PBC must approve/authorize all ETAs for offenders serving life as a minimum sentence until the first successful ETA after day parole eligibility. CSC retains the authority to grant ETAs for medical reasons, to attend judicial proceedings or coroner's inquests for these offenders. CSC has a delegated authority for ETAs for other offenders.

Figure 16. Temporary Absence Decisions

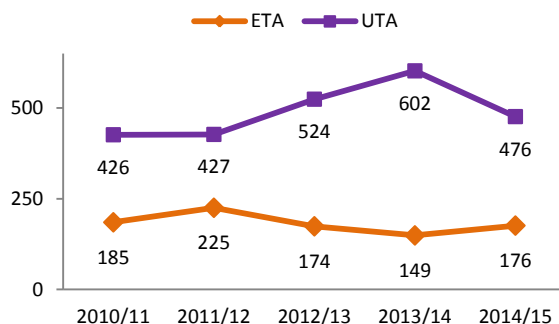
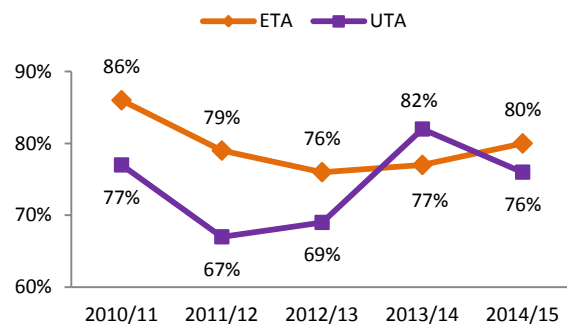


Figure 17. Approval/Authorization Rates



- In 2014/15, the Board rendered 176 ETA decisions, an increase of 18% compared to 2013/14. The Board rendered 476 UTA decisions, a decrease of 21% compared to the previous year. The number of ETA decisions rendered by the Board increased in all regions, except the Quebec region, where it decreased slightly. The number of UTA decisions rendered by the Board decreased in all regions, except the Ontario region, where it increased slightly.
- The ETA approval/authorization rate increased to 80% in 2014/15 from 77% in 2013/14.
- Over the last five years, the Quebec region reported the highest ETA approval/authorization rate (84%), while the Prairie region, the lowest (68%).
- The UTA authorization rate decreased to 76% in 2014/15 from 82% in 2013/14.

- Over the last five years, the Quebec region reported the highest UTA authorization rate (86%), while the Pacific region, the lowest (54%).
- The five-year average ETA approval/authorization rate for male offenders was lower than for female offenders (79%; 83%), as was the five-year average UTA authorization rate (73%; 83%).
- There were no substantial differences in ETA approval/authorization rates between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders over the last five years (79%; 80%). The UTA authorization rate was somewhat higher for Aboriginal offenders in the last five years than for non-Aboriginal offenders (77%; 73%).
- Over the last five years, 99% of ETA decisions rendered by the Board were decisions for offenders serving life sentences with an average ETA approval rate 80%. UTA decisions for lifers represented 74% of all UTA decisions rendered by the Board over the last five years, with an average UTA authorization rate of 76%.

DAY PAROLE[Tables 50-63](#)

Day parole is a type of conditional release which allows offenders to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return to an institution or a half-way house, each night or at another specified interval authorized by the Board.

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

The day parole population changed significantly when Bill C-55, which came into force on July 3, 1997, reinstated automatic day parole review and day parole eligibility at 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.

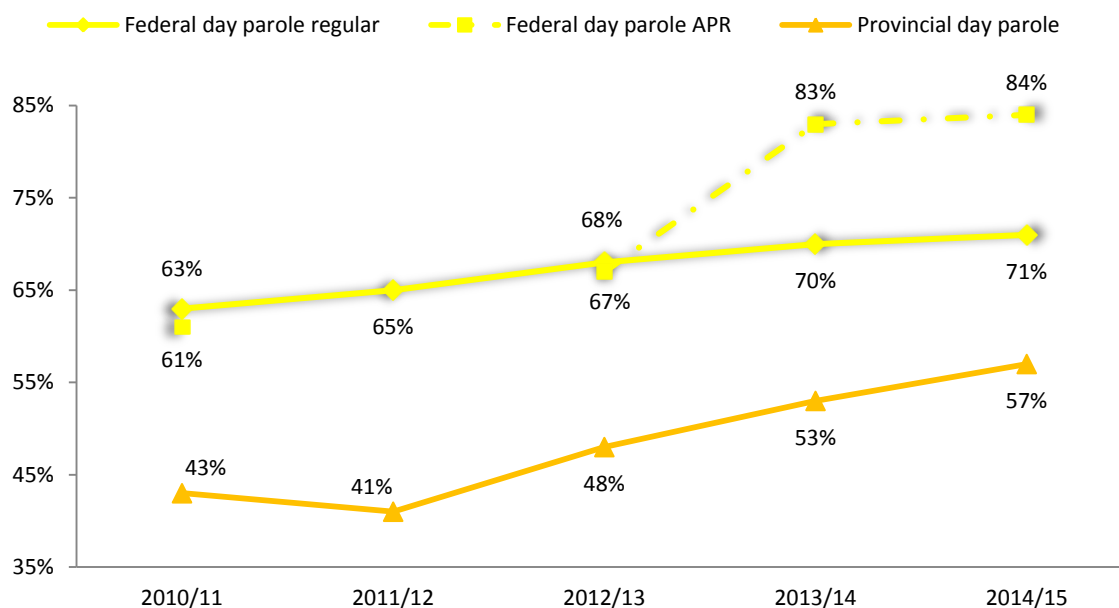
As a result of court challenges, the abolition of APR has had a smaller affect in the Pacific and Quebec regions. Since 2012, the Pacific region has been processing active APR cases for offenders sentenced or convicted prior to the abolition of APR. In 2013/14, the Quebec region started processing their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

Following the *Canada (Attorney General) v. Whaling* decision on March 20, 2014, the accelerated parole review process was reinstated across all regions for offenders sentenced prior to the abolition of APR.

- In 2014/15, the Board rendered more federal day parole release decisions compared to the previous year (4,698; +6%). This included 45 day parole release decisions following an APR.
- The number of day parole release decisions increased in the Quebec (+14%), Atlantic (+7%) and Prairie (+6%) regions, decreased in the Ontario (-3%) region and remained relatively unchanged in the Pacific region (+0.4%).
- The number of provincial day parole release decisions rendered by the Board in 2014/15 decreased (to 498; -10%) when compared to the previous year.
- In 2014/15, the number of federal and provincial day parole release decisions rendered following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor decreased to 266 (-7%) compared to 2013/14.

- In 2014/15, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences remained relatively unchanged from the previous year (at 38%). Aboriginal offenders had the highest proportion of their sentence served before their first federal day parole release (at 41%), while Asian offenders reported the lowest (at 32%).

Figure 18. Day parole grant rates



- In 2014/15, the federal day parole grant rate increased one and a half percentage points, to 71%, compared to the previous year.
- The federal regular day parole grant rate increased from 70% in 2013/14 to 71% in 2014/15. The federal APR day parole grant rate increased from 83% in 2013/14 to 84% in 2014/15.
- The provincial day parole grant rate increased 4.2 percentage points from 53% in 2013/14 to 57% in 2014/15.
- By region, the federal day parole grant rate increased in the Atlantic (to 80%; +5%), Ontario (to 76%; +6%) and Prairie (to 73%; +8%) regions, decreased in the Quebec region (to 63%; -6%) and remained the same in the Pacific region (at 76%).
- In 2014/15, offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences reported the highest federal regular day parole grant rate (83%), as well as the highest provincial day parole grant rate (71%), while offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences reported the lowest grant rate for federal regular day parole (46%), and offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences had the lowest provincial day parole grant rate (54%).
- In 2014/15, Aboriginal offenders reported the lowest federal regular day parole grant rate (68%), while Asian offenders reported the highest grant rate (78%). The provincial day

parole grant rate was the highest for White offenders (62%) and the lowest for offenders in the 'Other' category (43%).

- Female offenders had a much higher grant rate for federal regular day parole (85%) and provincial day parole (73%) than male offenders (70%; 56%) in 2014/15.
- In 2014/15, federal offenders serving determinate sentences accounted for 81% of all day parole grant decisions (with a grant rate of 73%), while lifers accounted for 18% of grants (with a grant rate of 82%), and offenders with other indeterminate sentences accounted for one percent of grants (with a grant rate of 11%).
- While the federal day parole grant rate for lifers was 82% in 2014/15, it should be noted that 75% of those were decisions to continue day parole. The day parole grant rate for lifers who were granted federal day parole for the first time was 20%.
- Over the last five years (between 2010/11 and 2014/15), Asian offenders reported the highest federal (regular) day parole grant rate and the highest provincial day parole grant rate (74%; 53%), while Black offenders reported the lowest federal and provincial day parole grant rates (61%; 31%) during the same time period.
- In 2014/15, the federal day parole grant rate following hearings with an Aboriginal Culture Advisor was 65%, an increase of seven percentage points compared to the previous year.

FULL PAROLE

[Tables 64-81](#)

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

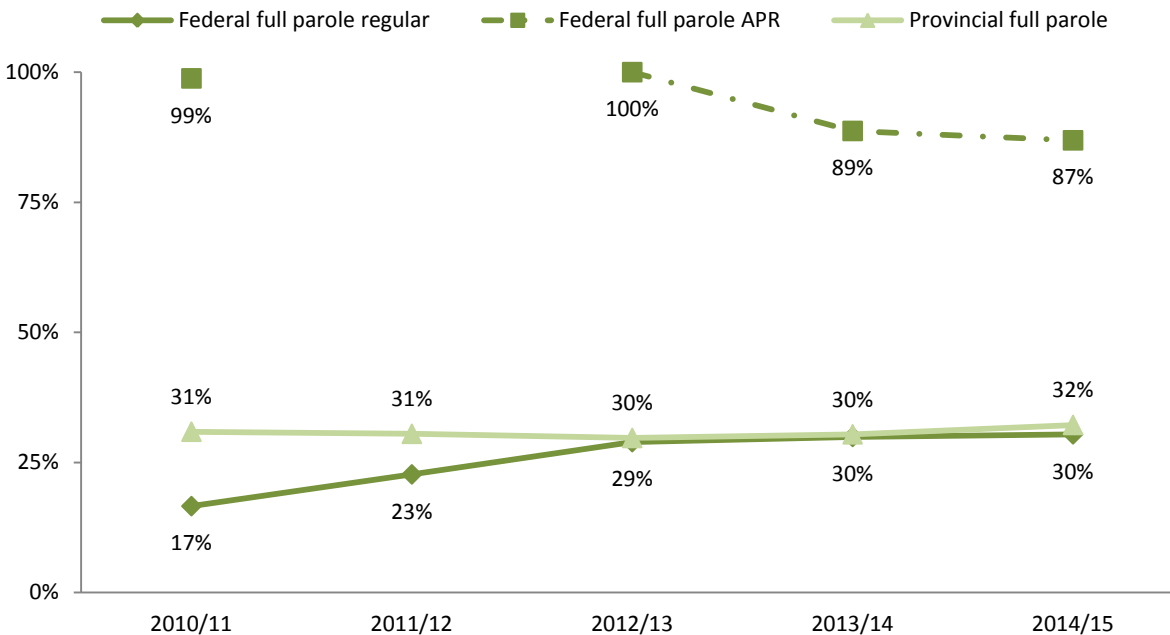
On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 eliminated the APR process, which resulted in fewer day and full parole decisions in 2011/12, for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in the previous years would have been eligible for an APR review. The number of reviews for these offenders rebounded in the following years, resulting in an increase in the number of full parole release decisions rendered by the Board in 2014/15.

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 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.

- The number of federal full parole release decisions in 2014/15 increased to 3,605 (+5%) compared to the previous year. The total included 137 full parole release decisions following accelerated parole reviews.
- In 2014/15, the number of full parole release decisions rendered by the Board increased in the Quebec (+11%), Ontario (+14%) and Prairie (+6%) regions and decreased in the Atlantic (-8%) and Pacific (-15%) regions.
- In 2014/15, the Board rendered fewer provincial full parole release decisions (289; -22%) compared to the previous year. All regions reported decreases: the Atlantic (-17%), Prairie (-27%) and Pacific (-23%) regions.
- The number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor increased in 2014/15 to 243 (+31%).
- The proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release for federal offenders serving determinate sentences decreased in 2014/15 one percentage point to 46% when compared to the previous year. The decrease was driven by offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences (-1.8% for each group). The proportion increased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (+1.5%) and stayed relatively unchanged for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences.
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders served the highest proportion of their sentences prior to their first federal full parole release (46%), while Black offenders served the lowest proportion (42%).
- Over the last five years, male offenders served slightly higher proportions of their sentences before being released on their first federal full parole (43%) than female offenders (42%).

- In 2014/15, federal full parole grant rates increased negligibly to 33% when compared to the previous year (from 32.4% in 2013/14 to 32.6% in 2014/15). The federal regular full parole grant rate remained the same (at 30%) and the federal APR grant rate decreased to 87% from 89%.

Figure 19. Full Parole Grant Rates



- The provincial full parole grant rate increased to 32% in 2014/15 from 30% in 2013/14.
- By region, federal full parole grant rates decreased in the Atlantic (to 55%; -0.5%), Quebec (to 22%; -3%) and Pacific (to 32%; -12%) regions. The large decrease in the Pacific region was attributed to the smaller number of APR cases in 2014/15 than in the previous years, which inflated the federal full parole grant rates in 2012/13 and 2013/14.
- Federal full parole grant rates increased in the Ontario (to 47%; +8%) and Prairie (to 30%; +3%) regions. Increases in grant rates in these two regions were attributed to the addition of APR cases in 2014/15, following the *Canada (Attorney General) v. Whaling* decision on March 20, 2014.
- In 2014/15, the federal regular full parole grant rate increased for offenders serving sentences for murder (to 38%) and those serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (to 17%), while it decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (to 41%) compared to the previous year. The rate remained the same for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (at 23%) and those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (at 29%).
- Over the last five years, federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences continued reporting the highest federal full parole grant rate (36%), while offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, the lowest (16%).
- The federal full parole grant rate following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor decreased to 13% in 2014/15 from 15% in 2014/15.

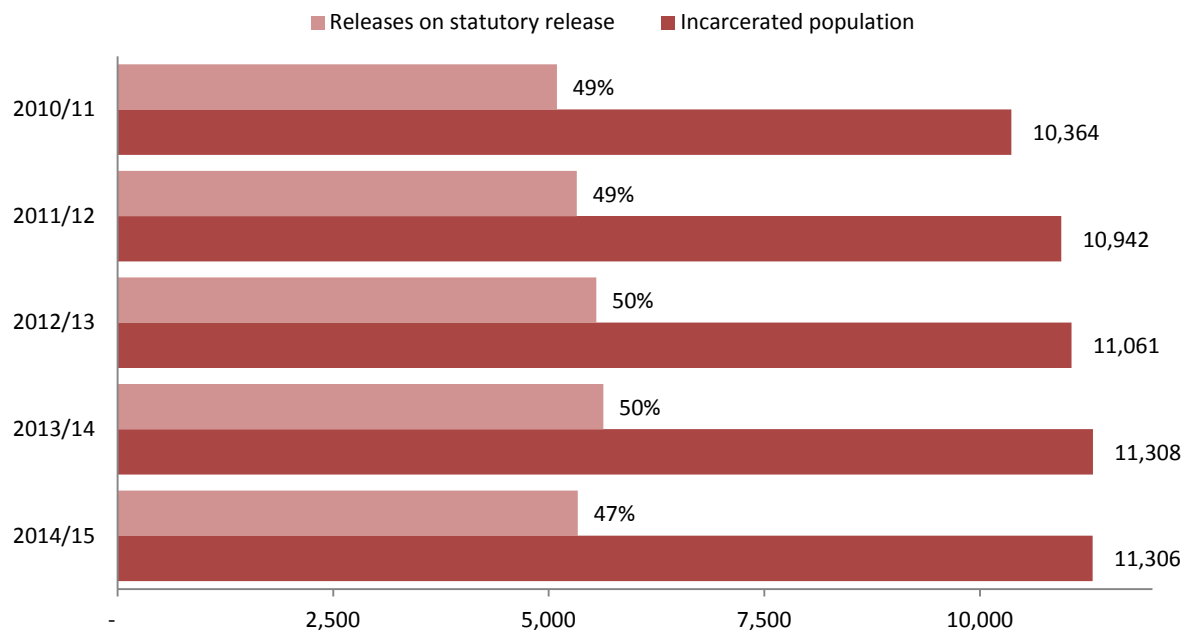
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders had the lowest federal and provincial full parole grant rates (17% and 20%), while Asian offenders, the highest (35% and 41%).
- Over the last five years, female offenders reported higher federal and provincial full parole grant rates (39% and 43%) than male offenders (25% and 29%).
- In 2014/15, federal offenders with determinate sentences accounted for 91% of all full parole grants with a grant rate of 35%. Lifers accounted for 9% of all full parole grants with a grant rate of 38%. No offenders serving other indeterminate sentences were granted federal full parole in 2014/15.
- In 2014/15, the number of residency conditions imposed on federal full parole increased from 25 to 30 in the pre-release category and from 29 to 32 in the post-release category compared to the previous year. Offenders released on full parole APR accounted for almost half of pre-release residency conditions (14 out of 30).

STATUTORY RELEASE

[Tables 82-90](#)

All federal offenders serving determinate sentences are entitled to statutory release after serving two-thirds of their sentences, unless it is determined that they are likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person, a sexual offence involving a child or a serious drug offence before the expiration of their sentence. Offenders with indeterminate sentences are not entitled to statutory release.

Figure 20. Proportion of Federal Releases on Statutory Release Compared to the Incarcerated Population Serving Determinate Sentences

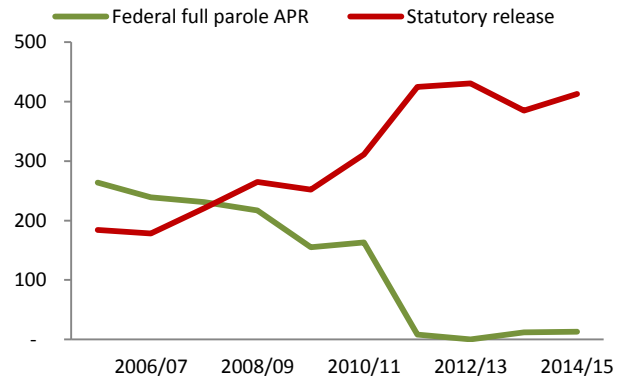


- Federal releases on statutory release directly from institutions decreased 5% (from 5,633 in 2013/14 to 5,336 in 2014/15), while the number of incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences (on April 1, 2014) remained practically unchanged. As a result, the proportion of federal releases on statutory release compared to the number of federal offenders entitled to statutory release (i.e. incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences) decreased to 47% (from 50% in 2013/14).
- By region, the Prairie region reported the highest proportion of federal releases on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release in 2014/15 (58%), while the Quebec region reported the lowest proportion (40%).
- By offence type, federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences reported the highest proportion of federal releases on statutory release compared to the number of incarcerated offenders entitled to statutory release in 2014/15 (61%), while offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, the lowest (33%).
- By race, the proportion was the highest for Aboriginal offenders (65%) and the lowest for offenders in the 'Other' category in 2014/15.

- Female offenders reported a higher proportion of federal releases on statutory release compared to their incarcerated population entitled to statutory release in 2014/15 (51%) than male offenders (47%).
- The number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release increased 5% (from 2,062 in 2013/14 to 2,171 in 2014/15). The numbers increased in the pre-release category (from 2,045 to 2,155) and decreased in the post-release category (from 18 to 17).

Increases in the number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release in the last three years can be attributed to the abolition of APR. The decreases in the number of residency conditions imposed on federal full parole APR for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences mirrored increases in the number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release for these offenders during the same time period. The numbers seemed to have stabilized in 2014/15.

Figure 21. Residency Conditions for Federal Non-Violent Offenders



DETENTION[Tables 91-99](#)

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

- As of April 19, 2015, 275 offenders were detained (45 fewer than in 2013/14), and 67 had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release dates (11 more than in 2013/14).
- In 2014/15, the number of referrals for detention decreased to 174 (-16%) compared to 2013/14. The numbers decreased in all regions, but the Pacific region, where it increased.
- The detention referral rate (ratio of detention referrals against the total offender population entitled to statutory release in a given year) decreased to 3.1% in 2014/15 from 3.5% in 2013/14.
- The number of offenders detained as a result of a detention review decreased to 164 (-18%) compared to the previous year, as did their proportion (to 94% from 96% in 2013/14). Two percent (2%) were released on statutory release and 4% were released on one-chance statutory release following a detention review in 2014/15.
- In 2014/15, the Quebec and Prairie regions reported the highest initial detention rates (97% each), while the Pacific region, the lowest (86%). The Atlantic and Ontario regions both reported a 92% initial detention rate.
- In 2014/15, 94% of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences and 98% of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences who were referred for detention were detained. Three offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences and nine offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences were referred for detention and all were detained in 2014/15.
- Slightly fewer Aboriginal offenders were referred for detention and detained in 2014/15 (68 out of 73) than the previous year (85 out of 89). Two Aboriginal offenders were released on statutory release and three were released on one-chance statutory release in 2014/15.
- Of the 77 White offenders referred for detention in 2014/15, 73 were detained, one was released on statutory release and three were released on one-chance statutory release. Ten (10) Black offenders were detained following a detention review in 2014/15, and one was released on a one-chance statutory release. Three Asian offenders and 10 offenders in the 'Other' category were referred for detention and all were detained in 2014/15.
- In 2014/15, 94% of male offenders referred for detention were detained, 2% were released on statutory release and 4% were released on one-chance statutory release. Six women were referred for detention in 2014/15 and all were detained.
- In 2014/15, the Board conducted 270 annual and subsequent detention reviews and confirmed detention in 97% of cases. In the last five years, the Board conducted 1,557 annual and subsequent detention reviews, confirming detention in 96% of cases.

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION

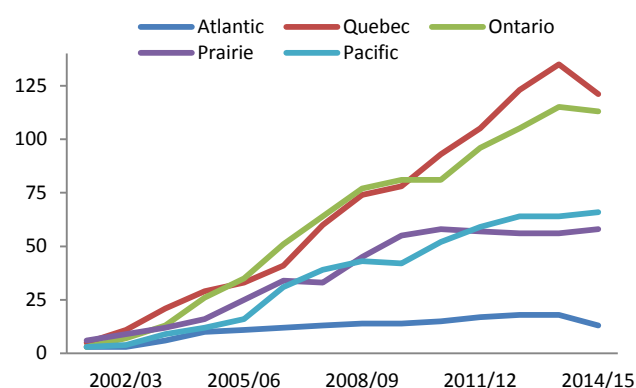
[Tables 100-104](#)

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

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

Since 2000, when the first offender was released on a long-term supervision order, the long-term population has been constantly increasing reaching 388 in 2013/14. The long-term supervision population decreased to 372 in 2014/15 (-4%) suggesting that it has stabilized after 15 years. Forty-two (42) offenders were released at warrant expiry onto long-term supervision orders in 2014/15 and 20 were released on long-term supervision orders after reaching warrant expiry on conditional release.

Figure 22. Long-Term Supervision Population



- The long-term supervision population increased in the Prairie (+3) and Pacific (+2) regions and decreased in the Atlantic (-5), Quebec (-14) and Ontario (-2) regions in 2014/15 compared to the previous year.
- The proportions of Aboriginal and Asian offenders on long-term supervision orders increased in 2014/15 (+2%; +1%), while they decreased for Black and White offenders, when compared to the previous year. The proportion remained the same for offenders in the 'Other' category.
- In 2014/15, offenders serving sentences for schedule I offences represented 98% of offenders on long-term supervision orders, while offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences represented 2%.
- The Board rendered 658 decisions for offenders on long-term supervision orders in 2014/15, a 1% increase compared to the previous year.
- In 2014/15, the number of residency conditions imposed and prolonged on offenders with long-term supervision orders increased to 406 (+ 8%) compared to 2013/14. The increases were reported in the pre-release (+20) and post-release (+11) categories.

APPEALS

[Tables 105-112](#)

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

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

APPEAL APPLICATIONS

- In 2014/15, the Appeal Division received a total of 645 applications to appeal federal and provincial conditional release decisions. Five hundred and eight (508) applications, or 79%, were accepted for review.
- In comparison with 2013/14, the number of federal appeal applications received decreased by 18 applications (from 636 to 618). Decreases were reported in the Atlantic (-7), Ontario (-12) and Prairie (-33) regions and increases were reported in the Quebec (+27) and Pacific (+7) regions.
- The number of provincial appeal applications received in 2014/15 decreased in the Atlantic (-2), Prairie (-1) and Pacific (-3) regions compared to 2013/14.
- Of the 486 federal appeal applications accepted in 2014/15, 28 were cancelled and seven were withdrawn, leaving 451 federal applications to be processed. The Board accepted 22 provincial appeal applications for processing in 2014/15.

APPEAL DECISIONS

- In 2014/15, the Appeal Division rendered 688 decisions on 531 cases.
- The Appeal Division modified the decision in 68 appeal cases which resulted in a new hearing ordered in 32 cases, a new review ordered in 25 cases, a new in-office review ordered in nine cases and a modified special condition in two cases. The grounds for modifying these 68 cases fall into the following categories.

Risk assessment	Cases where the Board failed to provide adequate analysis or rationale (in part or in whole) of offender's risk of reoffending during the supervision period; failed to provide sufficient written reasons to explain its decision; or failed to reconcile discordant information on file.	9
Duty to provide reasons	Cases where the Board did not provide, or failed to provide clear reasoning as to why its risk analysis led to the specific conclusion; did not provide, or failed to provide clear analysis how it weighted relevant information and whether its decision was justified.	12
Jurisdiction	Cases where the Board rendered a decision outside its legal mandate (i.e. considering pre-release information in a post-release review).	1

Erroneous and incomplete information	Cases where the Board relied on erroneous and incomplete information or failed to consider relevant information, which had been a determining factor in the Board's decision.	8
Breach of policy	Cases where the Board failed to apply appropriate Parole Board of Canada's policy.	3
Reasonable apprehension of bias	Cases where the comments or behaviour of Board members toward an offender would lead an (average) reasonable person to believe that Board members would not make a fair unbiased decision.	3
Sharing of information	Cases where the Board did not share or failed to share case information with an offender (in part or in whole) within the legally established timeframe resulting in the offender not being able to respond to this information.	2
Reasonableness of the decision	Cases where the Board did not provide clear reasons for its decision or based its decision on information that cannot be reasonably supported.	3
Information issues	Cases where the Board failed to ensure that the file information was reliable and persuasive.	2
Right to be heard	Cases where an offender was not given an opportunity to respond to file information (orally or in writing); where the Board failed to consider the offender's oral or written representations (in part or whole); or where the Board failed to indicate it had considered the offender's representations. It may also include cases of hearings conducted in a language, which is not the offender's first language.	19
Error of law	Cases where the Board failed to apply appropriate legal criteria for risk assessment or for the imposition of special conditions.	6

APPEAL DECISION TRENDS

- In 2014/15, the number of the federal appeal decisions rendered by the Board increased to 658 (+37%), while the number of the provincial appeal decisions increased to 30 (from 27) when compared to the previous year.
- In 2014/15, the Board rendered substantially more day parole (+39%), full parole (+45%) and statutory release (+31%) appeal decisions. The Board also rendered three more detention decisions, as well as five more ETA and five more UTA appeal decisions in comparison with the previous year.
- Proportionately more day parole and full parole appeal decisions were rendered by the Board in 2014/15. Federal day parole appeal decisions accounted for 36% of all federal appeal decisions. The proportion increased one percentage point compared to 2013/14. Federal full parole appeal decisions accounted for 29% of all appeal decisions, an increase of two percentage points from 2013/14.
- In 2014/15, provincial day parole appeal decisions accounted for 63% of all provincial appeal decisions, while provincial full parole appeal decisions accounted for 37%.
- Compared to the previous year, the proportion of federal appeal decisions increased in 2014/15 for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (to 17% from 12% in 2013/14) and for offenders serving sentences for murder (to 15% from 14% in 2013/14). The proportions of federal appeal decisions decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (to 36% from 38% in 2013/14), offenders

serving sentences for schedule II offences (to 14% from 16% in 2013/14) and for those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (to 18% from 19% in 2013/14).

- Of the 658 federal appeal decisions rendered in 2014/15, 88% of the initial decisions were affirmed, in 11% of cases, a new review was ordered and in two cases (0.5%) a change of condition was ordered. By comparison, in 2013/14, 85% of federal initial decisions appealed were affirmed and a new review was ordered in 15% of cases.
- Of the 30 provincial appeal decisions rendered in 2014/15, 25 initial decisions were affirmed (83%), and a new review was ordered in five cases (17%).
- In 2014/15, 78% of all federal decisions rendered by the Board were appealable. By comparison, 71% of federal decisions in 2013/14 were appealable. The number of appealable decisions in 2014/15 decreased negligibly 0.3% (to 18,954).
- In 2014/15, the federal appeal rate increased a percentage point to 3.5% from the previous year's rate of 2.5%. Detention and ETA decisions remained the most likely to be appealed, while statutory release decisions remained the least likely to be appealed.
- Among provincial appeals, day parole decisions were slightly more likely to be appealed than full parole release decisions.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: PERFORMANCE

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

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

TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

[Tables 113-119](#)

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

- Over the last five years, the average length of federal day parole supervision periods for federal offenders serving determinate sentences was 4.7 months. The average length of federal full parole supervision periods was 23.6 months, and the average length of statutory release supervision periods was 7.0 months.
- Aboriginal offenders serving determinate sentences had the shortest supervision periods (day parole, full parole and statutory release), while Asian offenders had the longest federal day parole and statutory release supervision periods, and offenders of the 'Other' category had the longest federal full parole supervision periods in the last five years.
- Over the last five years, female offenders had shorter federal supervision periods than male offenders. They also had their supervision periods revoked earlier than male offenders on all types of conditional release, either for a breach of condition or with offence.
- Given the differences in the average lengths of federal supervision periods, it takes longer for offenders to successfully complete full parole rather than day parole or statutory release. Over the last five years, 87% of day parole supervision periods and 50% of statutory release supervision periods were successfully completed in the first six months (that is, completed without any revocation) compared to only 1% of full parole supervision periods that were successfully completed within six months of release. The majority of federal full parole supervision periods that were successfully completed (90%) were over a year long.
- Fifty-one percent (51%) of statutory release supervision periods revoked with a violent offence in the last five years were revoked within six months of release compared to 21% of federal full parole supervision periods revoked with a violent offence in the same time frame.

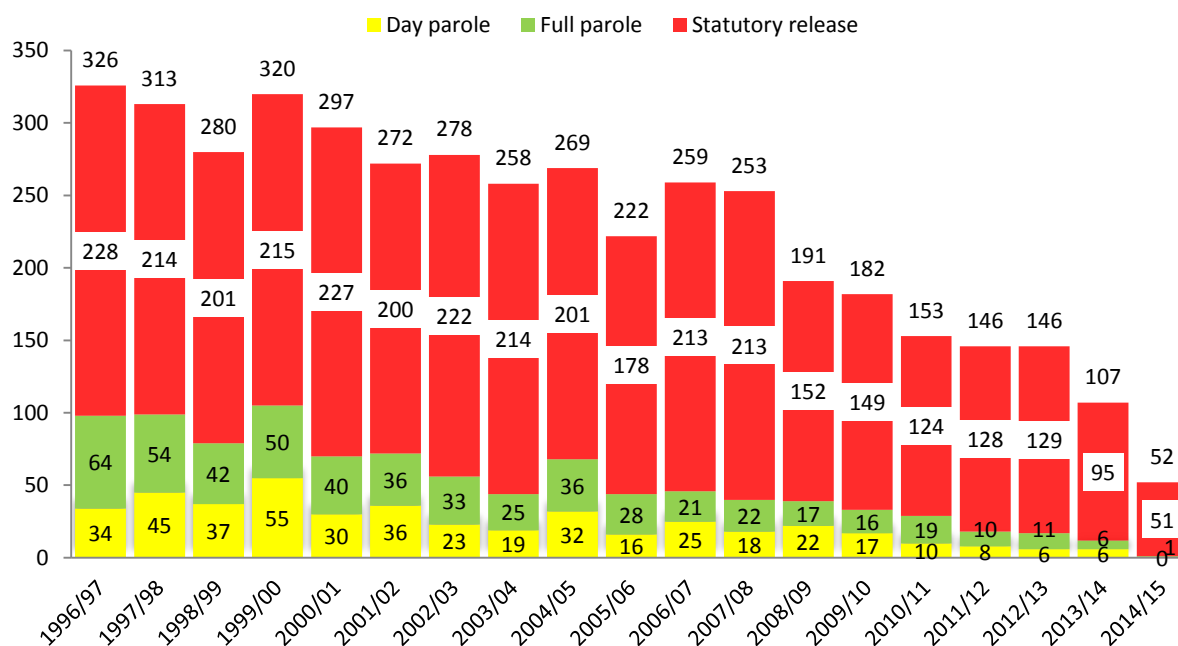
CONVICTIONS

[Tables 120-123](#)

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

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

Figure 23. Convictions for Violent Offences on Federal Conditional Release

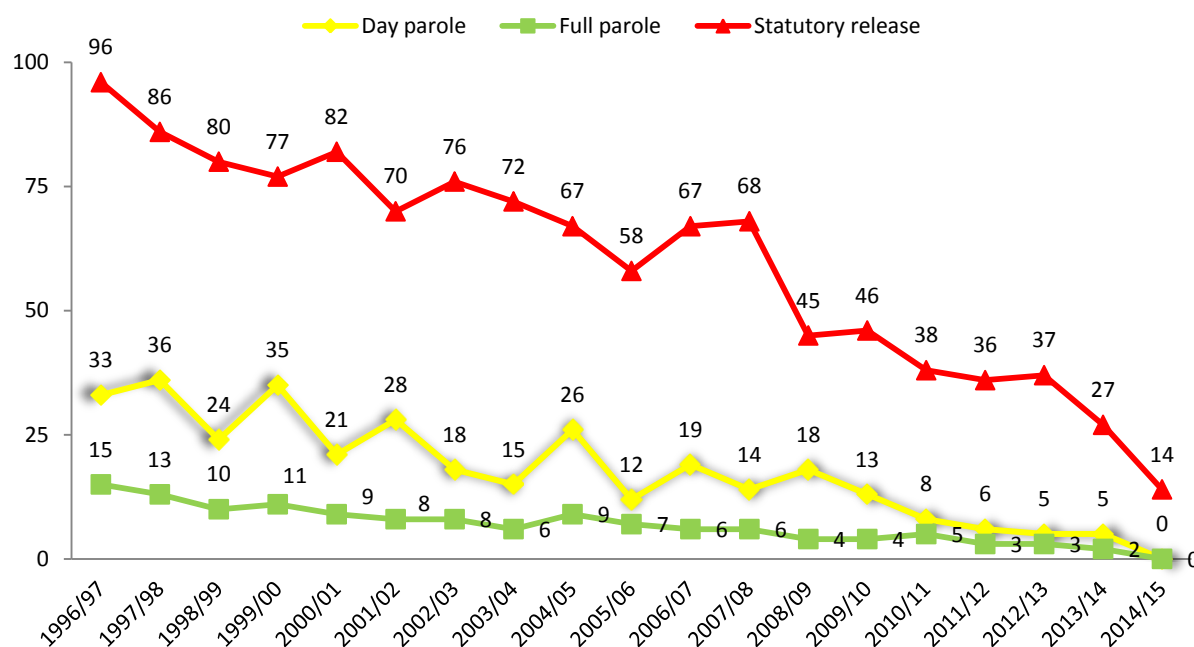


Note: The year 2014/15 is shown but not used in calculations, because the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts.

- Over the last ten years (between 2004/05 and 2013/14), the number of convictions for a violent offence decreased 60% on federal conditional release (from 269 in 2004/05 to 107 in 2013/14). The number of convictions decreased on federal day parole (from 32 to 6), federal full parole (from 36 to 6) and on statutory release (from 201 to 95).
- Over the last ten years (between 2004/05 and 2013/14), convictions for violent offences on statutory release accounted for 82% of all convictions on federal conditional release.

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

Figure 24. Rates of Conviction for Violent Offences per 1,000 Supervised Offenders



Note: The year 2014/15 is shown but not used in calculations, because the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts.

- Over the last ten years (between 2004/05 and 2013/14), offenders on statutory release were almost ten times more likely to commit a violent offence during their supervision periods than offenders on full parole, and four times more likely to commit a violent offence than offenders on day parole.
- Over the past five years (from 2009/10 to 2013/14), offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence on each type of conditional release, whereas offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences were the least likely.
- Over the same five-year period, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence on full parole and statutory release, while White offenders were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence on day parole. Asian offenders were the least likely to be convicted of a violent offence on any type of conditional release.
- The number of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release in 2013/14 was 45% lower than the ten-year average (between 2004/05 and 2013/14). In fact, the total number of convictions in each of the last five years was below the ten-year average.
- In the last five years (2009/10 to 2013/14), convictions for violent offences on conditional release decreased in all regions. The Quebec and Prairie regions accounted for the majority of all convictions in the last five years.

OUTCOME[Tables 124-157](#)

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

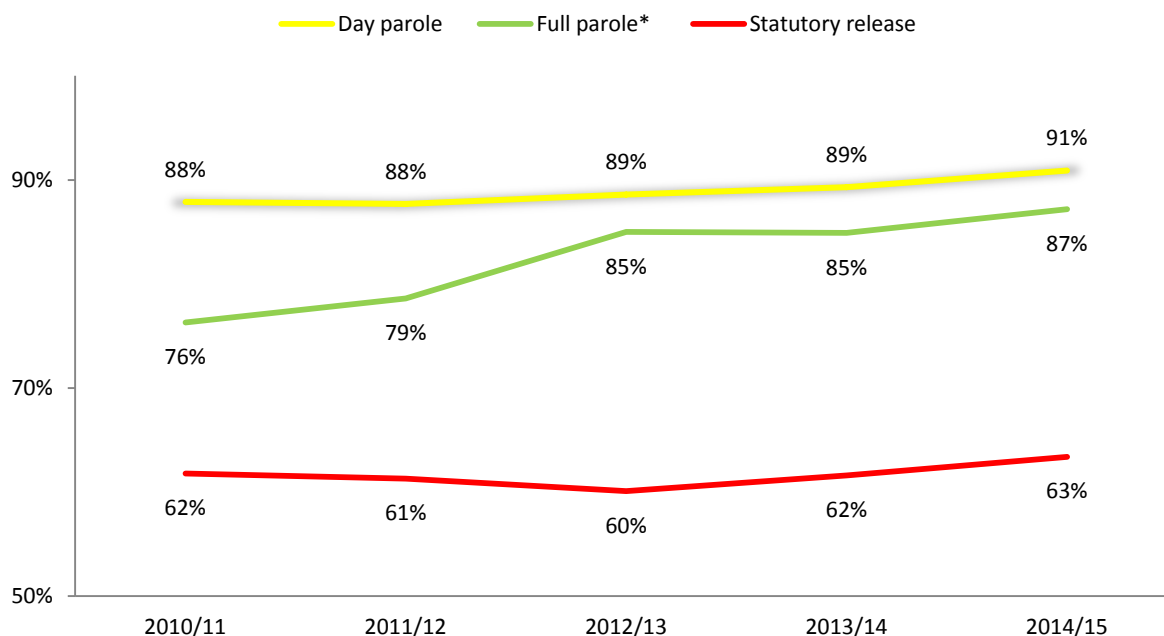
Successful completion^{viii}—supervision periods that are completed without a breach of condition or a new offence;

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

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

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

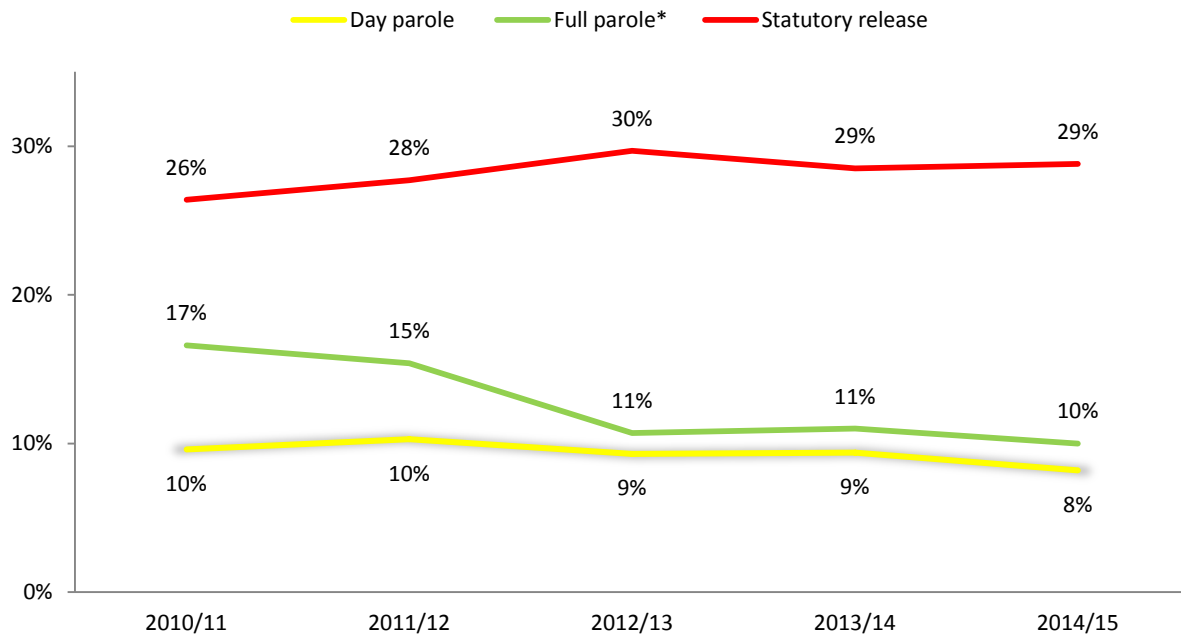
In reviewing the outcome rate information, it should be noted that the number of revocations with offence will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts. The Parole Board of Canada adjusts its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

Figure 25. Successful Completion Rates on Federal Conditional Release

*Includes determinate sentences only.

- In 2014/15, the successful completion rates improved on federal day parole (to 91%), federal full parole (for offenders serving determinate sentences) (to 87%) and on statutory release (to 63%) compared to the previous year.
- When compared with the successful completion rates of full parole supervision periods, the successful completion rates of statutory release supervision periods were not only significantly lower, but the statutory release supervision periods were shorter. Over the last five years, 50% of all successfully completed statutory releases were less than six months compared with one percent of successfully completed full parole supervision periods. The majority of successfully completed supervision periods on full parole (90%) were for periods of more than one year.
- Over the last five years, the successful completion rate on APR full parole was two percentage points lower than the rate on regular full parole.
- During the five-year period (2010/11 to 2014/15), the difference between successful completion rates of regular day parole and APR day parole was on average less than two percentage points.

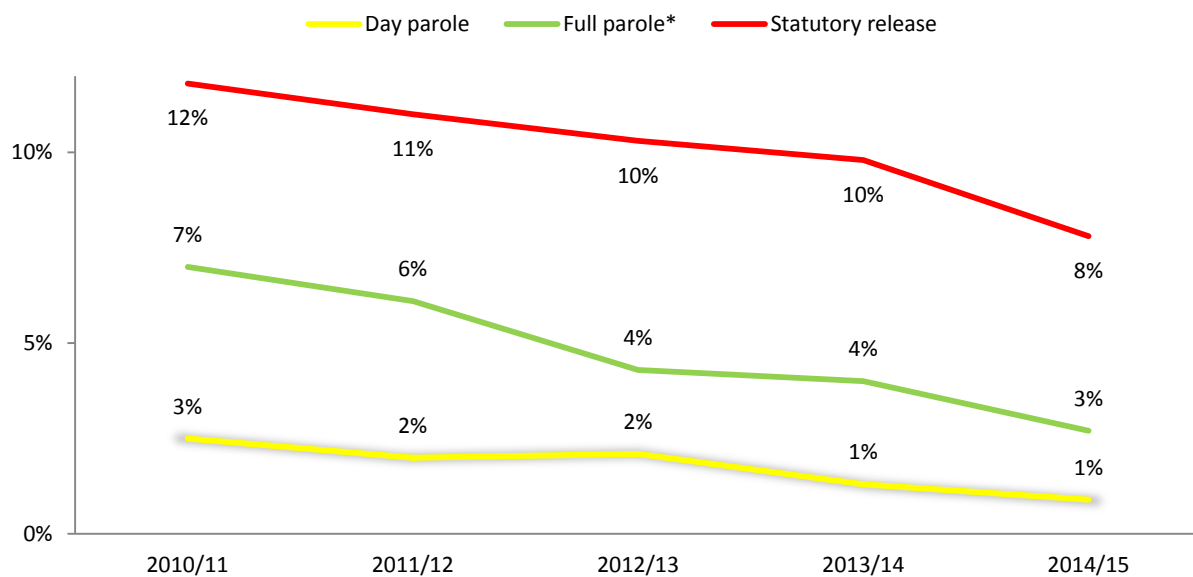
Figure 26. Revocation for Breach of Condition Rates for Federal Conditional Release



*Includes determinate sentences only.

- Over the last five years, revocation for breach of condition rates on federal day and full parole have been generally decreasing. The revocation for breach of condition rate on statutory release increased in 2011/12 and 2012/13, then declined in 2013/14, and remained unchanged in 2014/15.
- Offenders released on statutory release were far more likely to have had their releases revoked because of a breach of conditions than offenders on day parole or full parole during each of the last five years.

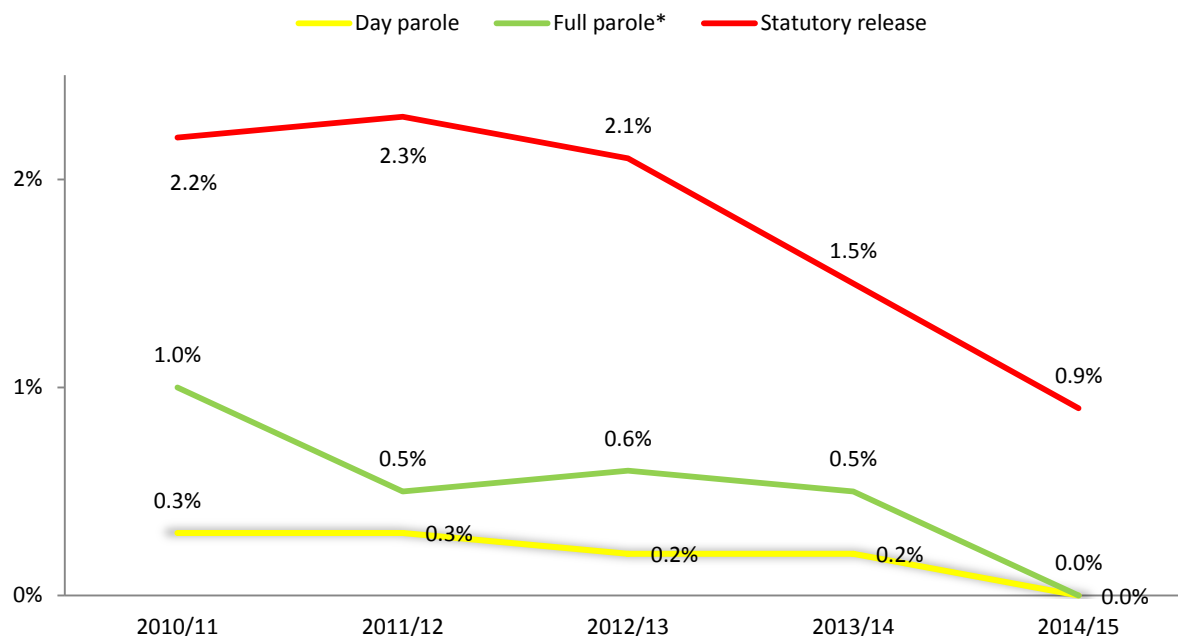
Figure 27. Total Revocation with Offence Rates for Federal Conditional Release



*Includes determinate sentences only.

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

Figure 28. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates for Federal Conditional Release

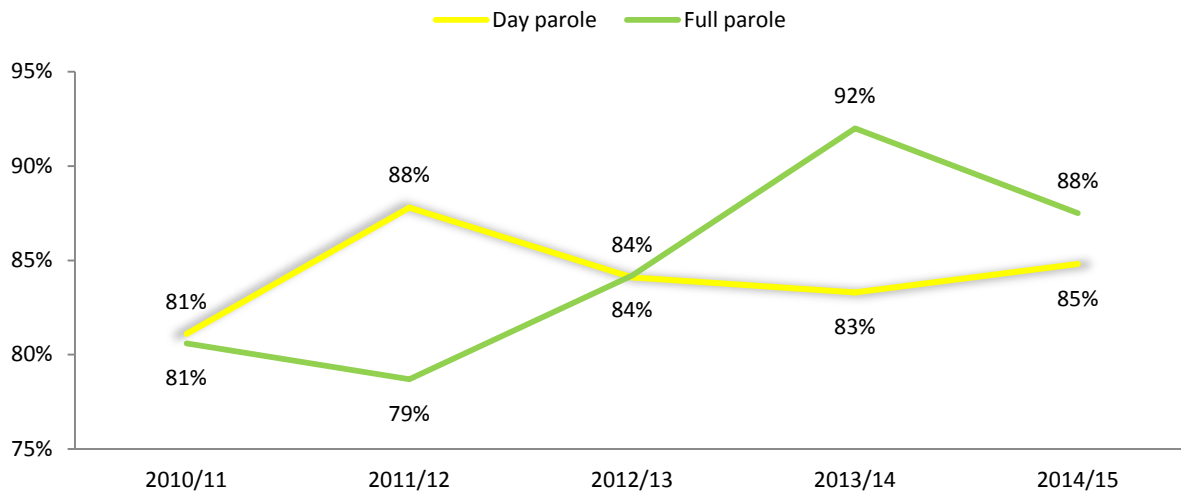


*Includes determinate sentences only.

- Over the last five years, the revocation with violent offence rates were, on average, nine times higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day parole and three times higher than for offenders on full parole. The rates of revocation with a violent offence for federal day and full parole and statutory release have been generally declining in the last five years.
- When comparing the rates, it should be noted that the revocation with violent offence rates on statutory release were not just higher than those for full parole supervision periods, they also occurred earlier. Thirteen percent (13%) of statutory release supervision periods revoked with a violent offence between 2010/11 and 2014/15 were revoked in the first three months, while no full parole supervision period was revoked with a violent offence in the first three months during the same time period.
- Of the federal day parole supervision periods that had been revoked with a violent offence in the last five years, 13% were revoked in the first three months. The average length of day parole supervision periods in the last five years was under five months.

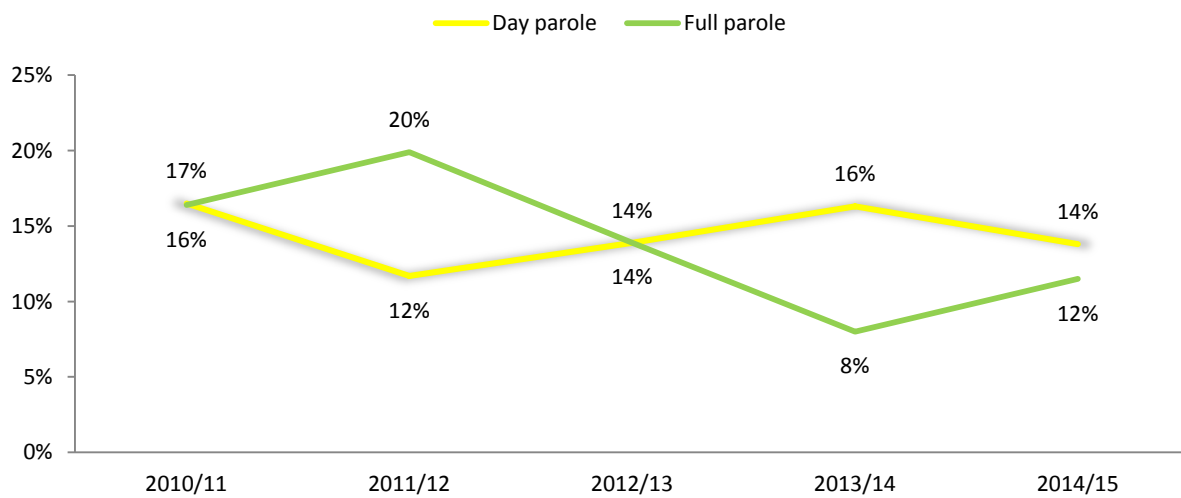
Outcomes on provincial day and full parole supervision periods demonstrated a similar picture as the outcomes of federal day and full parole.

Figure 29. Successful Completion Rates for Provincial Parole



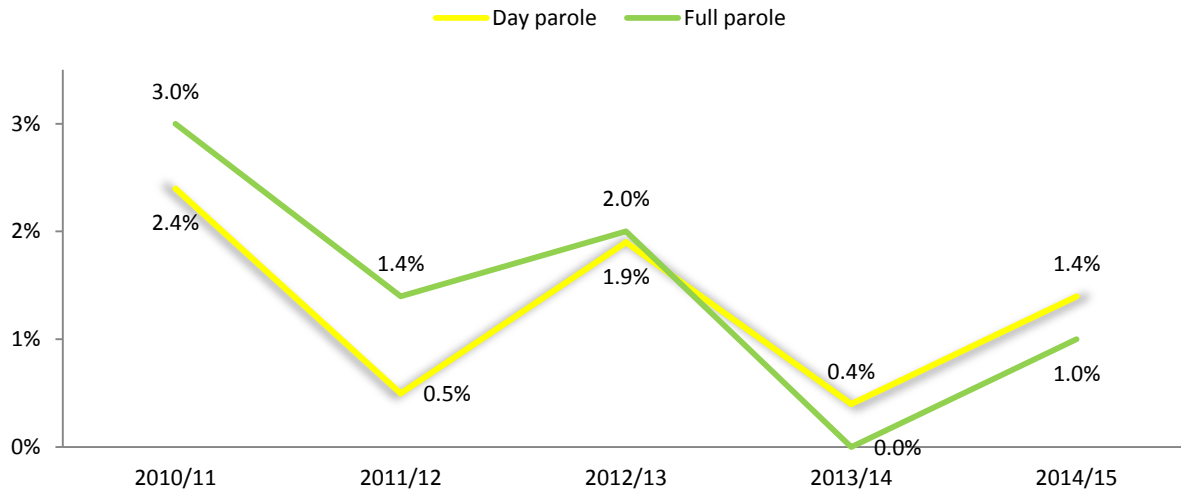
- Over the last five years, the successful completion rates for offenders on provincial day and full parole have been fluctuating. In 2014/15, the successful completion rate increased two percentage points on provincial day parole (to 85%) and decreased four percentage points on provincial full parole (to 88%).

Figure 30. Revocation for Breach of Condition Rates on Provincial Parole



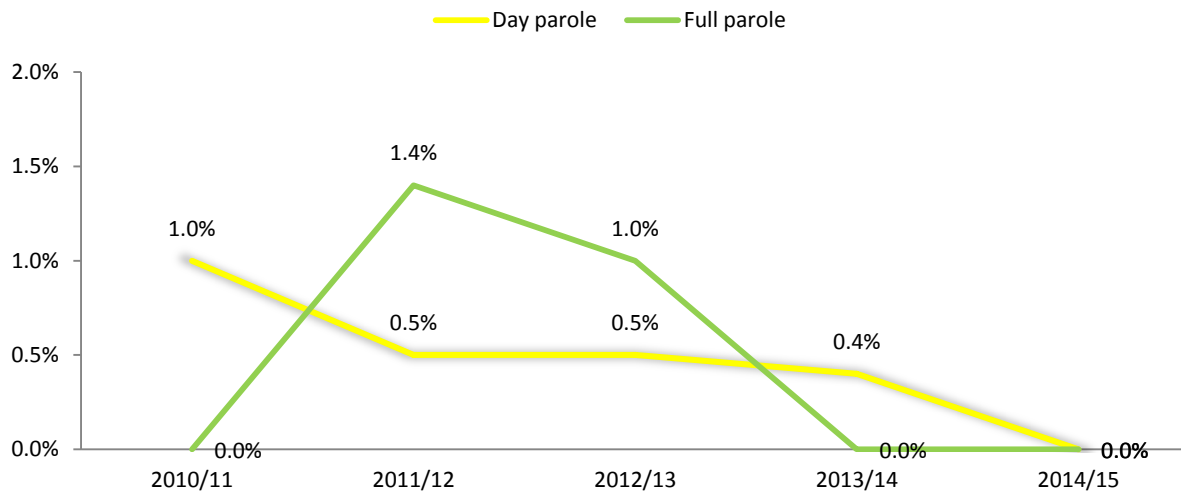
- In two of the last five years, provincial day parolees were more likely to have their paroles revoked due to a breach of condition than provincial full parolees.

Figure 31. Total Revocation with Offence Rates for Provincial Parole



- The total revocation with offence rates for provincial parole increased in 2014/15: the total revocation with offence rate increased to 1.4% on provincial day parole and to 1.0% on provincial full parole.

Figure 32. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates for Provincial Parole



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

OUTCOME ON DAY PAROLE

FEDERAL DAY PAROLE

- In 2014/15, the successful completion rate on federal day parole increased to 91% from 89% in 2013/14.
- Over the last five years (between 2010/11 and 2014/15), the successful completion rate on federal regular day parole for offenders serving determinate sentences for non-violent offences (schedule II and non-scheduled offences) was on average 2.3 percentage points lower than the rate for federal day parole APR (88.1% and 90.4% respectively).
- In 2014/15, offenders serving sentences for murder had the highest successful completion rate on federal day parole (95%), while offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, the lowest (88%). The successful completion rate increased for all offenders, except for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, where it decreased half a percentage point in 2014/15 compared to the previous year.
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to successfully complete federal day parole (85%), while Asian offenders were the most likely (96%).
- Over the last five years, there was no large difference in the successful completion rate on federal day parole between male and female offenders (89.0%; 88.9%).
- In 2014/15, the successful completion rate on federal day parole increased in the Quebec (to 95%), Ontario (to 94%) and Prairie (to 87%) regions, and decreased slightly in the Atlantic (to 84%) and Pacific (91%) regions compared to the previous year.
- 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 schedule I-non-sex offences accounted for half of all revocations with a violent offence on federal day parole.
- There were no significant differences in the revocation with violent offence rate in the last five years between Aboriginal, Black or White offenders on federal day parole. No Asian offender or offender in the 'Other' category had their federal day parole supervision period revoked with a violent offence in the last five years.
- There were also no significant differences in the revocation with violent offence rates in the last five years between male and female offenders on federal day parole (0.2% each group).
- By region, the rates of violent reoffending on federal day parole have been fluctuating in the last five years. The Pacific region reported the highest rate (0.3%), while the Prairie region reported the lowest rate (0.1%).

PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE

- In 2014/15, the successful completion rate on provincial day parole increased slightly to 85% compared to the previous year. The rate improved in the Atlantic (to 78%) and Prairie (to 95%) regions and decreased slightly in the Pacific region (to 85%).
- Over the last five years (between 2010/11 and 2014/15), offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences reported the highest successful completion rate on provincial day parole (95%), while offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, the lowest (80%).
- The rates of violent reoffending on provincial day parole have been very low in the last five years: three offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and two offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, all males, had their day paroles revoked because of a violent offence in the last five years.
- Provincial Aboriginal offenders reported the highest rate of violent reoffending on provincial day parole (1.7%) in the last five years, compared to White offenders (0.1%) or offenders of the 'Other' category (0.8%). No Asian or Black offender had their provincial day paroles revoked because of a violent offence in the last five years.

OUTCOME ON FULL PAROLE

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

FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: DETERMINATE SENTENCES

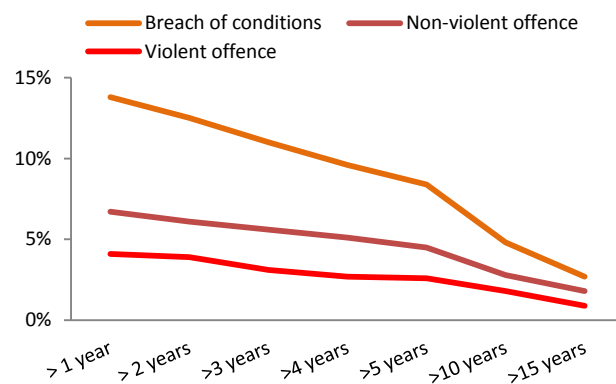
- In 2014/15, the successful completion rate on federal full parole, for offenders serving determinate sentences, increased to 87% from 85% in 2013/14.
- Over the last five years (between 2010/11 and 2014/15), the successful completion rate on federal full parole was on average 1.9 percentage points higher for non-violent offenders released on federal regular full parole than that for non-violent offenders released on full parole APR (82.7%; 80.8%).
- In 2014/15, the successful completion rate improved for all offence types compared to the previous year. Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences reported the highest successful completion rate (94%) and offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, the lowest (78%).
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders reported the lowest successful completion rate on federal full parole (73%), while Asian offenders, the highest (88%).
- Over the last five years, female offenders reported a higher successful completion rate on federal full parole (86%) than male offenders (81%).
- In 2014/15, the successful completion rate increased in all regions with the exception of the Ontario region, where it decreased slightly, primarily due to an increase in the revocation for breach of condition rate.
- The rates of violent reoffending on federal full parole have been decreasing in the last five years, staying under 1.0%. Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences accounted for the majority of revocations with a violent offence on federal full parole in the last five years.
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders reported the highest revocation with a violent offence rate on federal full parole (0.8%), and Asian offenders, the lowest (0.0%).
- Female offenders were less likely to be revoked with a violent offence on federal full parole (0.3%) than male offenders (0.6%) in the last five years.
- By region, the rate of violent reoffending has been fluctuating in the last five years. It has been the highest in the Quebec region (1.0%) and the lowest in the Ontario region (0.3%).
- Over the last five years (between 2010/11 and 2014/15), the rate of violent reoffending on federal full parole was higher for non-violent offenders released on full parole APR (0.4%), than those released on regular full parole (0.1%).

FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

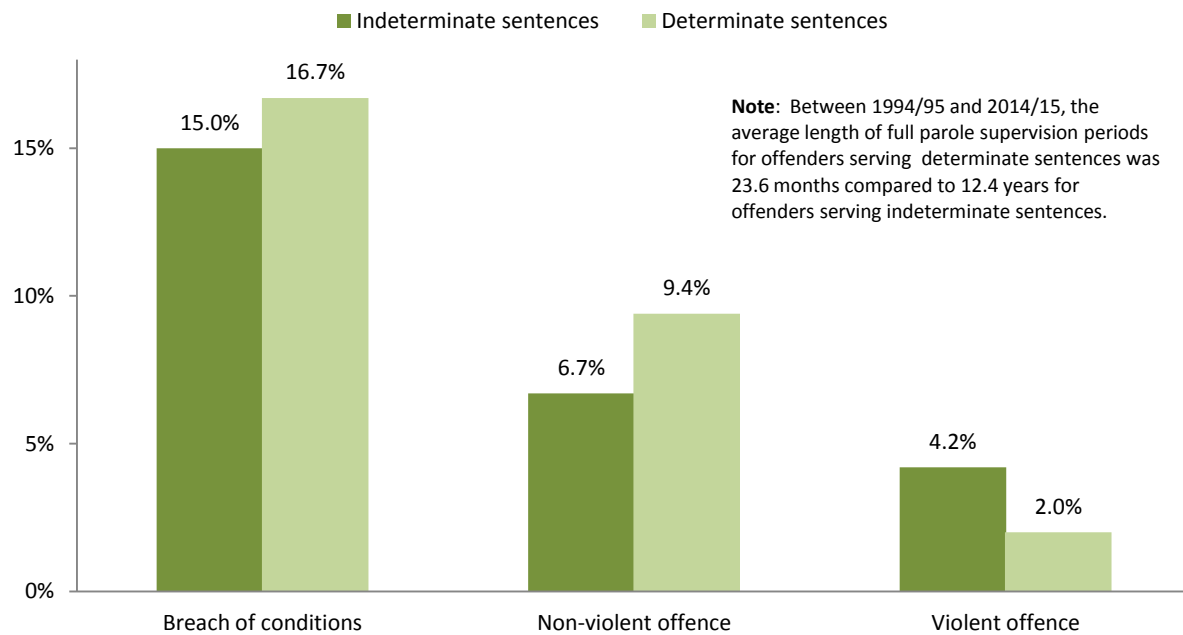
- Between 1994/95 and 2014/15, 2,598 offenders serving indeterminate sentences had completed 3,024 federal full parole supervision periods. As of April 19, 2015, 54% of the supervision periods were still active (supervised), 20% had ended because the offender had died while on parole, 15% were revoked for a breach of condition, 7% were revoked as the result of a non-violent offence, and 4% were revoked as the result of a violent offence.
- The average length of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences was 12.4 years.

- Over the last 21 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 33. Revocation Rates on Federal Full Parole for Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences (between 1994/95 and 2014/15)



- Over the last 21 years, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 1.8 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new offence.
- Over the last 21 years, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 4.7 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence. The ratio almost doubles for those offenders who were on full parole over five years (8.3).

Figure 34. Comparison of Revocation Rates on Federal Full Parole (between 1994/95 and 2014/15)

- Compared to offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 10% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a breach of condition, and 40% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a new non-violent offence for federal supervision periods completed between 1994/95 and 2014/15.
- However, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were twice as likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a new violent offence than offenders serving determinate sentences during the same time period.
- In the last five years (between 2010/11 and 2014/15), the majority of federal full paroles revoked with violent offence were revoked within two years for offenders serving determinate sentences and within ten years for offenders serving indeterminate sentences.
- Over the last 21 years (between 1994/95 and 2014/15), 127 federal full parole supervision periods were revoked with a violent offence for offenders serving indeterminate sentences, compared to 649 federal full paroles revoked with a violent offence for offenders serving determinate sentences during the same time period.

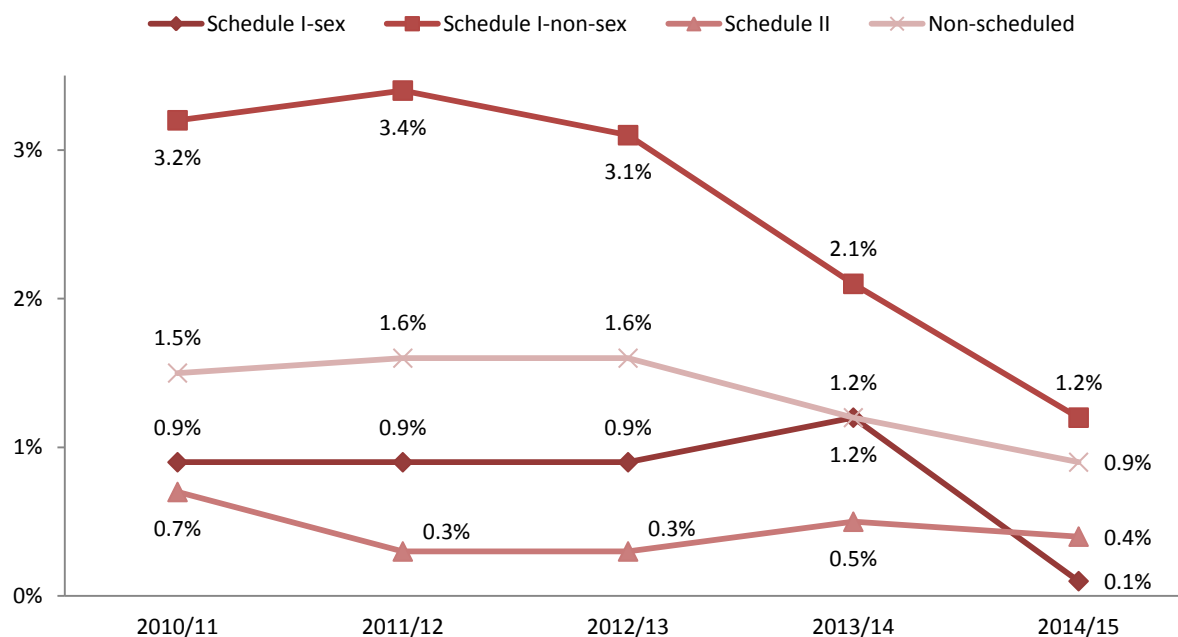
PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE

- In 2014/15, the successful completion rate on provincial full parole decreased to 88% from 92% in 2013/14, which had been one of the highest rates in the last ten years.
- The successful completion rate on provincial full parole increased in the Prairie region (to 96%) in 2014/15 and decreased in the Atlantic (to 86%) and Pacific (to 83%) regions compared to the previous year.
- Very few provincial offenders have had their full paroles revoked because of a violent offence. Over the last five years, one offender serving a sentence for a schedule I-non-sex offence and two offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, all males, had their provincial full paroles revoked with a violent offence.
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders reported the highest revocation with violent offence rate on provincial full parole (4.3%), while no Asian or Black offenders had their provincial full paroles revoked because of a violent offence. The revocation with a violent offence rate on provincial full parole for White offenders averaged 0.2% in the last five years.

OUTCOME ON STATUTORY RELEASE

- In 2014/15, the successful completion rate on statutory release increased to 63% from 62% in 2013/14.
- The successful completion rate on statutory release increased for offenders of all offence types: schedule I-sex (to 76%), schedule I-non-sex (to 58%), schedule II (to 72%) and non-scheduled offences (to 62%).
- Over the last five years (between 2010/11 and 2014/15), Aboriginal offenders reported the lowest successful completion rate on statutory release (53%) and Asian offenders, the highest (77%).
- Female offenders were much more likely to successfully complete their statutory releases in the last five years (68%) than male offenders (61%).
- In 2014/15, the successful completion rates increased in the Atlantic (to 65%), Quebec (to 70%) and Ontario (to 71%) regions, decreased slightly in the Pacific region (to 60%) and remained the same in the Prairie region (at 54%).

Figure 35. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates on Statutory Release



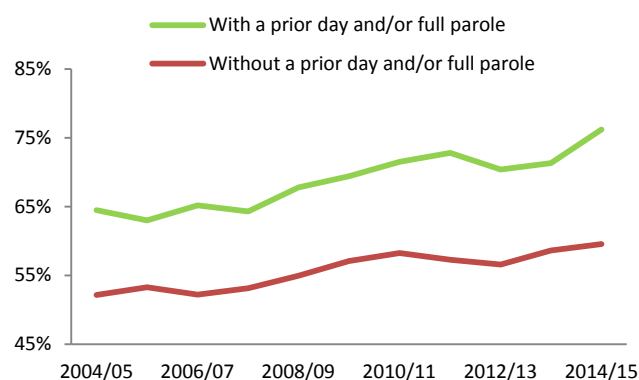
- The revocation with violent offence rates on statutory release have been fluctuating in the last five years for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, usually under one percent.
- Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences had the highest revocation with violent offence rates in each of the last five years. They accounted for 73% of all revocations with violent offence on statutory release in the last five years.
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders had the highest revocation with violent offence rate (2.1%), and Asian offenders, the lowest (0.2%).

- Male offenders were more likely to be revoked with a violent offence on statutory release in the last five years (1.8%) than female offenders (0.7%).
- Over the last five years, the revocation with violent offence rates were above the national average of 1.8% in the Quebec (2.4%), Prairie (1.9%) and Pacific (2.3%) regions, and below the national average in the Atlantic (1.4%) and Ontario (1.0%) regions.

Over the last ten years (between 2004/05 and 2013/14), 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 12% higher than the rate for offenders who had no prior parole supervision period (68% v. 56%).

This finding is applicable, although to a different extent, to all offence types, races and genders.

Figure 36. Successful Completion Rates on Statutory Release With and Without a Prior Day and/or Full Parole on the Same Sentence



Two possible explanations for this are:

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

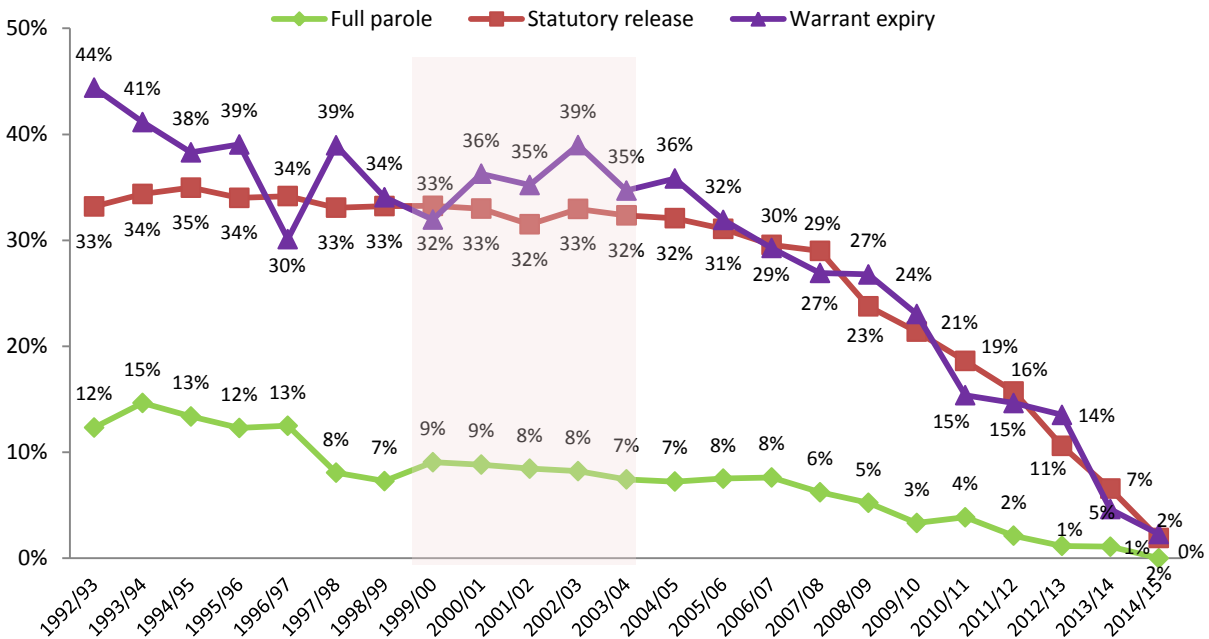
The difference between offenders serving sentences on statutory release who had a prior day and/or full parole supervision period on the same sentence and those who did not is also significant for the revocation with violent offence rates. Over the last ten years (between 2004/05 and 2013/14), the rate 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 2.0% compared to 3.0% for those offenders who did not have a prior day and/or full parole supervision period. While one percentage point difference seems small, it is nevertheless meaningful: it stands for 904 more violent offences that were reported for offenders on statutory release who did not have a prior day and/or full parole supervision period compared to those offenders who did.

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION

[Tables 158-170](#)

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

Figure 37. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rates



- Ten to fifteen years after sentence completion (for sentences completed between 1999/00 and 2003/04), 26% of federal offenders had returned on a federal sentence as of March 31, 2015.
- Over the long-term (for sentences completed between 1999/00 and 2003/04), offenders released at warrant expiry were over four times more likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence than offenders who completed their sentences on full parole. Offenders released on statutory release were only slightly less likely to be readmitted on a federal sentence after their sentence completion than offenders released at warrant expiry.
- When looking at the readmission rate for a violent offence (for sentences completed between 1999/00 and 2003/04), offenders released at warrant expiry were more than ten times more likely to return to a federal institution because of a new violent offence than offenders who completed their sentences on full parole, and over one and a half times more likely than offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release.
- Over the long term (for sentences completed between 1999/00 and 2003/04), offenders who completed their sentences on full parole were more likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence for a non-violent offence than a violent offence, while offenders released at warrant expiry and those who completed their sentences on statutory release were more likely to be readmitted for having committed a violent offence than a non-violent offence.

- Over the long term (for sentences completed between 1999/00 and 2003/04), offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who completed their sentences either on full parole, statutory release or were released at warrant expiry were the most likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence, and schedule I-sex offenders were the least likely.

Figure 38. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rate by Offence Type (for sentences completed between 1999/00 and 2003/04)(%)

Offence Type	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Warrant Expiry
Schedule I-sex	3.0	12.7	27.0
Schedule I-non-sex	8.3	33.0	41.1
Schedule II	7.7	26.9	38.5*
Non-Scheduled	12.6	45.8	49.4*

* Low numbers.

- Over the long term, of offenders who completed their sentences either on full parole, statutory release or were released at warrant expiry, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence.

Figure 39. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rate by Region (for sentences completed between 1999/00 and 2003/04)(%)

Region	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Warrant Expiry
Atlantic	11.9	37.7	39.1
Quebec	9.0	34.9	49.3
Ontario	6.6	30.0	29.7
Prairie	9.0	30.6	35.2
Pacific	6.1	33.9	26.1

- During the same time period, offenders from the Atlantic region who completed their sentences on either full parole (12%) or statutory release (38%) had the highest rates of readmission on a federal sentence, as did offenders who were released at warrant expiry in the Quebec region (49%). The lowest rates were reported in the Pacific region for offenders who completed their sentences on full parole (6%) or were released at warrant expiry (26%), and in the Ontario region for offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release (30%).

CONDITIONAL RELEASE OPENNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

[Tables 171-176](#)

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

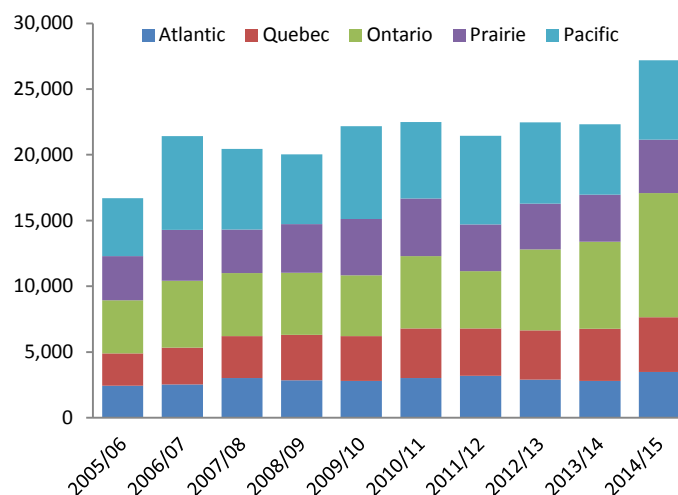
On June 13, 2012, Bill C-10 entrenched in law the right of victims to present a statement at parole hearings, previously a matter of PBC policy. Increased public awareness and various campaigns in previous years promoting victim's rights may have contributed to increases in the number of PBC contacts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

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

INFORMATION SERVICES FOR VICTIMS

- In 2014/15, PBC reported 27,191 contacts with victims, an increase of 22% from the previous year. The numbers increased in all regions, primarily in the Ontario region, driven by an increase in contacts through emails.
- Over the last five years (2010/11 to 2014/15), the Board reported 115,921 contacts with victims.
- As of March 31, 2015, the number of victims that had registered to receive information from the PBC and CSC was 7,929, an increase of one percent from the previous year.

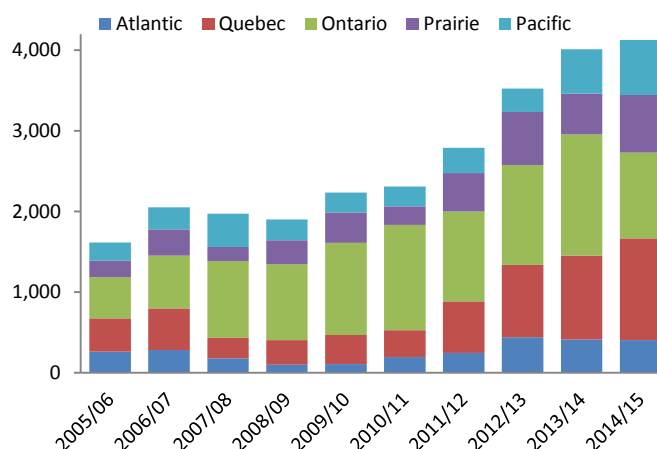
Figure 40. PBC Contacts with Victims



OBSERVERS AT PBC HEARINGS

- In 2014/15, the number of observers at PBC hearings increased to 4,173 (+4%) compared to the previous year; as did the number of hearings with observers to 1,701 (+5%).
- The numbers increased moderately in the Quebec, Prairie and Pacific regions, and decreased in the Ontario and Atlantic regions.
- In the last five years (2010/11 to 2014/15), 16,813 observers have attended 6,933 PBC hearings.

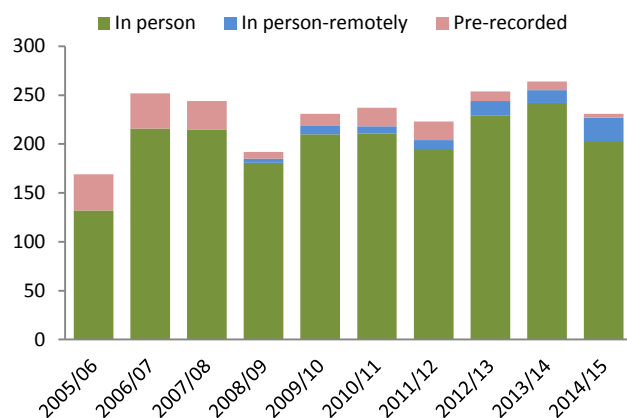
Figure 41. Observers at PBC Hearings



VICTIMS SPEAKING AT PBC HEARINGS

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

Figure 42. Victims Presentations at PBC Hearings



- In 2014/15, victims made 231 presentations at 128 hearings, 33 fewer presentations than the previous year.
- The majority of presentations were done in person (88%) followed by presentations via video conferencing (10%) and pre-recorded presentations (audiotape or videotape/DVD) (1%).
- The major offence of victimization for victims making presentations in 2014/15 was most likely to have been murder (47%), sexual assault (16%) or manslaughter (13%).

ACCESS TO DECISION REGISTRY

- In 2014/15, the number of decisions sent from the decision registry decreased to 6,803 (-5%) compared to 2013/14. Moderate decreases were reported in the Atlantic, Quebec and Ontario regions, and moderate increases were reported in the Prairie and Pacific regions.
- In the last five years, 31,756 decisions have been sent from the decision registry.

RECORD SUSPENSION DECISIONS AND CLEMENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

[Tables 177-185](#)

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.

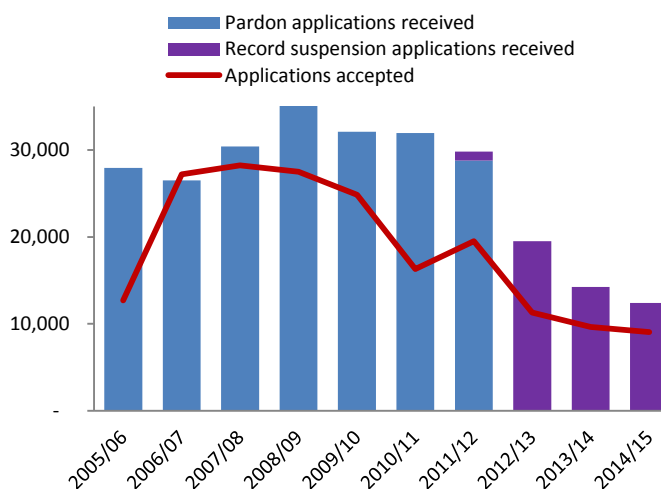
On March 13, 2012, Bill C-10 amended the *CRA*, replacing the term “pardon” with the term “record suspension” and increasing the waiting periods for a record suspension to five years for all summary convictions and to ten years for all indictable offences. Individuals convicted of sexual offences against minors (with certain exceptions) and those who have been convicted of more than three indictable offences, each with a sentence of two or more years, became ineligible for a record suspension.

Following 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 2014/15, the Board received 12,414 record suspension applications and accepted 9,074 (73%) applications for processing. In the previous year, the Board received 14,253 record suspension applications and accepted 9,632 applications (or 68%).

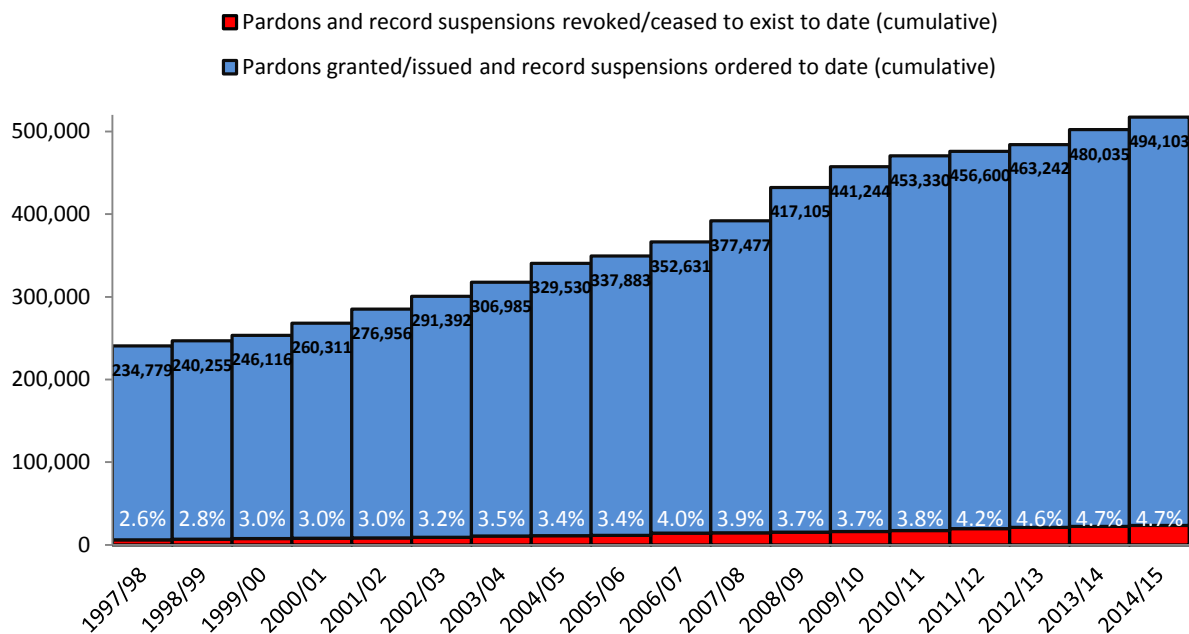
As record suspensions are not fully comparable with pardons (the eligibility criteria for a record suspension are different than for a pardon), direct comparisons between the year-end reports would be inaccurate. It was reported that the number of record suspension applications received between 2012/13 and 2014/15 was much lower than the number of pardon applications received in the previous years, in part due to the decrease in the number of citizens eligible to apply for record suspensions (effect of C-10) and in part due to the increase in the processing fee.

Figure 43. Pardon and Record Suspension Applications



- In the last ten years of receiving pardon applications (between 2002/03 and 2011/12), the PBC had been receiving on average more than 25,000 pardon applications a year and accepting more than 20,000 for processing (or 78%).
- In 2014/15, the Board rendered 6,316 pardon decisions for applications received prior to March 13, 2012, granting a pardon in 89% cases and denying a pardon in 11% of cases.
- The average processing time of a pardon application in 2014/15 increased to 36 months.
- In 2014/15, the PBC made 9,169 record suspension decisions; 92% of record suspensions were ordered and 8% were refused.
- In 2014/15, the average processing time of a record suspension application accepted for processing was 7.3 months for those where the final decision was to order a record suspension, and 13.0 months for those where the final decision was to refuse to order a record suspension.

Figure 44. Pardon/Record Suspension Revocation/Cessation Rate



- In 2014/15, the number of pardons and record suspensions revoked and those that had ceased to exist decreased from the previous year to 1,021 (-19%). It included 430 pardons and 11 record suspensions revoked by the PBC (43%); 569 pardons and five record suspensions that ceased to exist on RCMP authority (56%); and three pardons and three record suspensions that ceased to exist on PBC authority (1%).
- Over the last 15 years, the cumulative pardon/record suspension revocation/cessation rate has remained relatively low; however it increased minimally (+0.1%) in 2014/15. Generally, the pardon/record suspension revocation/cessation rate has been relatively low, indicating that over 95% of pardoned citizens and those who received record suspensions have remained crime free.

CLEMENCY PROGRAM

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

Clemency is requested for a myriad of 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.

- At the end of 2014, there were 107 active clemency cases.
- In the last five years, 14 clemency requests have been granted, four have been denied and 111 have been discontinued. The majority of requests were discontinued either because the applicant did not provide sufficient information or proof of excessive hardship to proceed with the request or the Minister determined that the clemency request did not warrant investigation as the criteria had not been met.

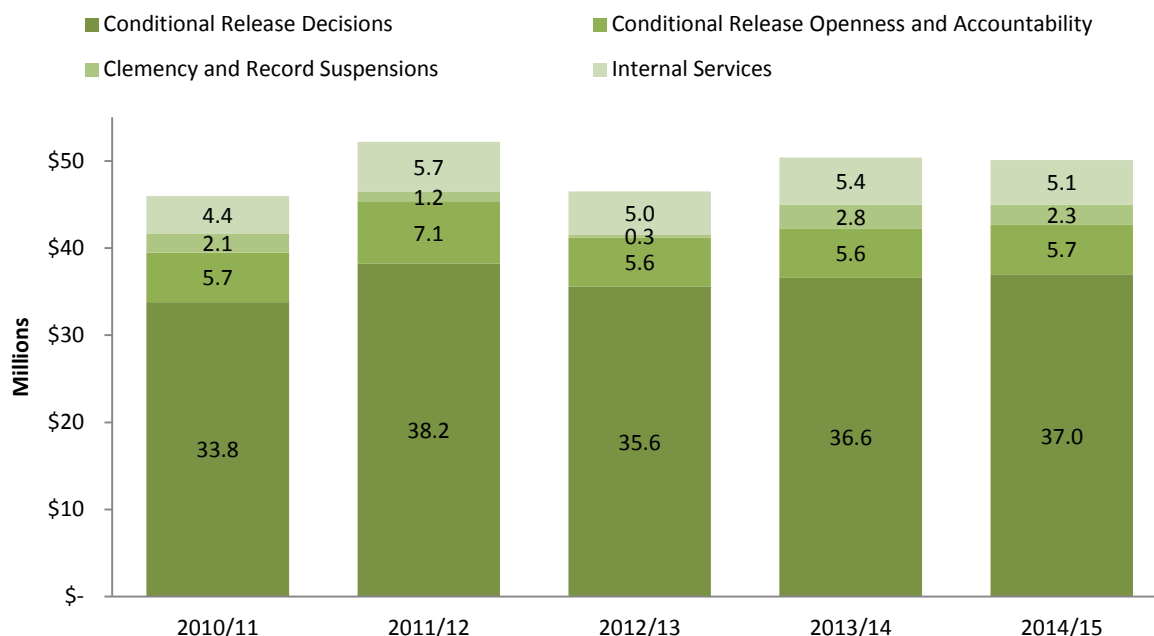
INTERNAL SERVICES

[Tables 186-188](#)

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 45. PBC Reference Levels



- In 2014/15, the total PBC expenditures amounted to \$50.1 million, or a \$0.3 million decrease compared to 2013/14.
- The Board has one strategic outcome which is “Conditional Release and Record Suspension Decisions and Decision Processes that Safeguard Canadian Communities”. The Board applies its resources to four program: 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 74% of the Board’s expenditures in 2014/15.
- The \$2.3 million in 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 spendable revenue for the PBC is \$470 per application. In 2014/15, PBC received revenue of \$5,719,384 for 9,064 record suspension applications. The PBC portion was \$4,260,080.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

- As of April 1, 2015, the Board staff consisted of 433 employees, 82% females and 18% males. The highest proportion of female staff was in the Atlantic region (16:1) and the lowest proportion was at the National Office (3:1).
- For 59% of employees the first official language was English and for 41% of employees it was French. Fifty-one percent (51%) of staff were bilingual.
- As of April 1, 2015, 4% of the Board's staff were Aboriginal and 10% were visible minorities. Employees with disabilities accounted for 6% of the Board's staff.
- As of April 17, 2015, the Board had a total of 81 Board members (42 full-time and 39 part-time).
- Women represented 32% of all Board members.
- The first official language of 75% of Board members was English, while French was the first official language of 25% of Board members. Fifteen percent (15%) of Board members were bilingual.

APPENDIX

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

OFFENDER POPULATION

Table 1

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION						
Year	Incarcerated		Conditional Release		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	% change
1990/91	11,964	59.2	8,248	40.8	20,212	---
1991/92	12,719	59.9	8,532	40.1	21,251	5.1
1992/93	12,877	59.5	8,749	40.5	21,626	1.8
1993/94	13,560	60.3	8,919	39.7	22,479	3.9
1994/95	14,262	62.8	8,465	37.2	22,727	1.1
1995/96	14,183	62.9	8,367	37.1	22,550	-0.8
1996/97	14,137	63.4	8,163	36.6	22,300	-1.1
1997/98	13,399	61.0	8,583	39.0	21,982	-1.4
1998/99	13,081	59.2	9,016	40.8	22,097	0.5
1999/00	12,800	58.4	9,135	41.6	21,935	-0.7
2000/01	12,794	58.9	8,911	41.1	21,705	-1.0
2001/02	12,662	59.6	8,589	40.4	21,251	-2.1
2002/03	12,654	60.2	8,371	39.8	21,025	-1.1
2003/04	12,413	59.8	8,339	40.2	20,752	-1.3
2004/05	12,623	60.6	8,218	39.4	20,841	0.4
2005/06	12,671	60.2	8,365	39.8	21,036	0.9
2006/07	13,171	60.9	8,449	39.1	21,620	2.8
2007/08	13,582	61.7	8,434	38.3	22,016	1.8
2008/09	13,289	60.4	8,716	39.6	22,005	0.0
2009/10	13,531	60.8	8,709	39.2	22,240	1.1
2010/11	14,219	62.2	8,644	37.8	22,863	2.8
2011/12	14,419	62.3	8,737	37.7	23,156	1.3
2012/13	14,744	63.4	8,500	36.6	23,244	0.4
2013/14	14,826	63.3	8,585	36.7	23,411	0.7
2014/15	14,337	61.9	8,830	38.1	23,167	-1.0

Note: Excluded as of April 19, 2015, were: escapees (122), those on bail (138), and UAL (435).

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

Conditional Release population includes: those federal offenders conditionally released on day parole, full parole and statutory release 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 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2010/11	2,228	9.7	5,430	23.8	6,455	28.2	5,597	24.5	3,153	13.8	22,863
2011/12	2,183	9.4	5,535	23.9	6,490	28.0	5,789	25.0	3,159	13.6	23,156
2012/13	2,290	9.9	5,608	24.1	6,250	26.9	5,904	25.4	3,192	13.7	23,244
2013/14	2,365	10.1	5,872	25.1	5,926	25.3	5,734	24.5	3,514	15.0	23,411
2014/15	2,303	9.9	5,871	25.3	5,824	25.1	5,753	24.8	3,416	14.7	23,167

Note: Excluded as of April 19, 2015, were: escapees (2 Atlantic, 21 Quebec, 49 Ontario, 17 Prairies and 33 Pacific), those on bail (3 Atlantic, 15 Quebec, 79 Ontario, 25 Prairies and 16 Pacific) and UAL (19 Atlantic, 95 Quebec, 112 Ontario, 145, Prairies, and 64 Pacific).

Table 3

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2010/11	1,337	9.4	3,187	22.4	4,098	28.8	3,711	26.1	1,886	13.3	14,219
2011/12	1,310	9.1	3,285	22.8	4,139	28.7	3,850	26.7	1,835	12.7	14,419
2012/13	1,494	10.1	3,411	23.1	3,985	27.0	3,925	26.6	1,929	13.1	14,744
2013/14	1,552	10.5	3,615	24.4	3,694	24.9	3,779	25.5	2,186	14.7	14,826
2014/15	1,451	10.1	3,518	24.5	3,576	24.9	3,752	26.2	2,040	14.2	14,337

Table 4

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2010/11	3,057	21.5	415	2.9	1,297	9.1	8,679	61.0	771	5.4	14,219
2011/12	3,171	22.0	480	3.3	1,340	9.3	8,530	59.2	898	6.2	14,419
2012/13	3,388	23.0	612	4.2	1,446	9.8	8,613	58.4	685	4.6	14,744
2013/14	3,385	22.8	608	4.1	1,449	9.8	8,559	57.7	825	5.6	14,826
2014/15	3,500	24.4	559	3.9	1,406	9.8	8,216	57.3	656	4.6	14,337

Table 5

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by GENDER					
Year	Male		Female		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	
2010/11	13,650	96.0	569	4.0	14,219
2011/12	13,816	95.8	603	4.2	14,419
2012/13	14,165	96.1	579	3.9	14,744
2013/14	14,212	95.9	614	4.1	14,826
2014/15	13,684	95.4	653	4.6	14,337

Table 6

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION									
Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Long-term Supervision		Total* #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1991/92	1,780	20.9	4,512	52.9	2,240	26.3			8,532
1992/93	1,785	20.4	4,878	55.8	2,086	23.8			8,749
1993/94	1,431	16.0	5,472	61.4	2,016	22.6			8,919
1994/95	1,263	14.9	5,063	59.8	2,139	25.3			8,465
1995/96	1,101	13.2	4,804	57.4	2,462	29.4			8,367
1996/97	959	11.7	4,588	56.2	2,616	32.0			8,163
1997/98	1,374	16.0	4,504	52.5	2,705	31.5			8,583
1998/99	1,562	17.3	4,755	52.7	2,699	29.9			9,016
1999/00	1,471	16.1	4,918	53.8	2,746	30.1			9,135
2000/01	1,319	14.8	4,807	53.9	2,779	31.2	6	0.1	8,911
2001/02	1,234	14.4	4,502	52.4	2,833	33.0	20	0.2	8,589
2002/03	1,201	14.3	4,258	50.9	2,878	34.4	34	0.4	8,371
2003/04	1,215	14.6	4,162	49.9	2,901	34.8	61	0.7	8,339
2004/05	1,160	14.1	4,043	49.2	2,922	35.6	93	1.1	8,218
2005/06	1,281	15.3	4,038	48.3	2,926	35.0	120	1.4	8,365
2006/07	1,245	14.7	3,997	47.3	3,038	36.0	169	2.0	8,449
2007/08	1,240	14.7	3,969	47.1	3,016	35.8	209	2.5	8,434
2008/09	1,145	13.1	4,007	46.0	3,311	38.0	253	2.9	8,716
2009/10	1,230	14.1	4,002	46.0	3,207	36.8	270	3.1	8,709
2010/11	1,128	13.0	4,040	46.7	3,177	36.8	299	3.5	8,644
2011/12	1,272	14.6	3,664	41.9	3,466	39.7	334	3.8	8,737
2012/13	1,243	14.6	3,390	39.9	3,499	41.2	366	4.3	8,500
2013/14	1,220	14.2	3,457	40.3	3,519	41.0	388	4.5	8,585
2014/15	1,341	15.2	3,568	40.4	3,550	40.2	371	4.2	8,830*

Note: As of April 19, 2015, excluded UAL from supervision in 2014/15 were 75 DP (5.6% of total DPs), 110 FP (3.1% of total FPs), 244 SR (6.9% of total SRs) and 6 LTS (1.6% of total LTSs).

* The total includes cases of extradition and deportation. Year 2014/15 includes four offenders who were deported.

Table 7

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by REGION							
Year	Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2010/11	Day Parole	116	296	266	243	207	1,128
	Full Parole	461	1,081	1,090	806	602	4,040
	Statutory Release	299	772	920	779	407	3,177
	Long-Term Supervision	15	93	81	58	52	299
	Total	891	2,242	2,357	1,886	1,268	8,644
2011/12	Day Parole	115	339	260	323	235	1,272
	Full Parole	385	1,057	964	701	557	3,664
	Statutory Release	356	748	1,031	858	473	3,466
	Long-Term Supervision	17	105	96	57	59	334
	Total	873	2,250¹	2,351	1,939	1,324	8,737
2012/13	Day Parole	128	324	257	277	257	1,243
	Full Parole	333	963	861	713	520	3,390
	Statutory Release	316	787	1,041	933	422	3,499
	Long-Term Supervision	18	123	105	56	64	366
	Total	796²	2,197	2,265³	1,979	1,263	8,500
2013/14	Day Parole	108	337	278	272	225	1,220
	Full Parole	351	975	831	704	596	3,457
	Statutory Release	336	810	1,008	923	442	3,519
	Long-Term Supervision	18	135	115	56	64	388
	Total	813	2,257	2,232	1,955	1,328⁴	8,585
2014/15	Day Parole	153	320	301	322	245	1,341
	Full Parole	348	972	905	722	621	3,568
	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

Note: Excluded as of April 19, 2015, were: 435 UAL (19 Atlantic, 95 Quebec, 112 Ontario, 145, Prairies, and 64 Pacific.

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

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

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

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

Table 8

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2010/11	1,179	13.6	400	4.6	628	7.3	5,967	69.0	470	5.4	8,644
2011/12	1,294	14.8	393	4.5	658	7.5	5,903	67.6	489	5.6	8,737
2012/13	1,376	16.2	424	5.0	669	7.9	5,689	66.9	342	4.0	8,500
2013/14	1,451	16.9	470	5.5	674	7.9	5,644	65.7	346	4.0	8,585
2014/15	1,465	16.6	532	6.0	719	8.1	5,765	65.3	349	4.0	8,830

Table 9

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by GENDER						
Year	Male		Female		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	
2010/11	8,114	93.9	530	6.1	8,644	
2011/12	8,201	93.9	536	6.1	8,737	
2012/13	7,973	93.8	527	6.2	8,500	
2013/14	8,085	94.2	500	5.8	8,585	
2014/15	8,268	93.6	562	6.4	8,830	

Table 10

PROVINCIAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by REGION							
Year	Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2010/11	Day Parole	10	-	-	18	34	62
	Full Parole	36	-	-	20	37	93
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	46	-	-	38	71	155
2011/12	Day Parole	24	-	-	10	30	64
	Full Parole	27	-	1	23	22	73
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	51	-	1	33	52	137
2012/13	Day Parole	15	-	-	9	39	63
	Full Parole	26	-	-	12	33	71
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	41	-	-	21	72	134
2013/14	Day Parole	19	-	-	13	44	76
	Full Parole	29	-	-	18	24	71
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	48	-	-	31	68	147
2014/15	Day Parole	22	-	-	10	45	77
	Full Parole	24	-	-	12	17	53
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Total	46	-	-	23	62	131

Note: Excluded as of April 19, 2015, were: 9 UAL (2 Atlantic, 2 Prairies and 5 Pacific).

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

Table 11

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by REGION (%)						
Region	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Atlantic	2010/11	15	11	35	19	19
	2011/12	15	11	35	19	20
	2012/13	15	11	38	19	18
	2013/14	16	10	37	19	18
	2014/15	16	10	37	19	18
Quebec	2010/11	21	13	33	16	16
	2011/12	21	13	33	17	16
	2012/13	21	13	34	16	16
	2013/14	20	14	35	18	14
	2014/15	20	13	35	18	14
Ontario	2010/11	21	13	33	16	17
	2011/12	21	13	33	16	17
	2012/13	21	13	33	17	15
	2013/14	21	13	33	18	14
	2014/15	22	14	33	18	13
Prairies	2010/11	13	13	39	18	16
	2011/12	13	14	38	18	16
	2012/13	14	14	39	18	15
	2013/14	14	14	39	19	15
	2014/15	14	13	40	19	13
Pacific	2010/11	28	12	34	10	17
	2011/12	29	12	33	10	16
	2012/13	30	12	34	10	14
	2013/14	30	13	34	10	13
	2014/15	31	12	34	11	12

Table 12

OFFENCE PROFILE of the FEDERAL INCARCERATED and CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION in 2014/15 by REGION (%)						
Region		Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Atlantic	Incarcerated	19	10	40	14	17
	Conditional Release	12	10	31	28	19
Quebec	Incarcerated	19	14	38	15	15
	Conditional Release	22	13	30	23	12
Ontario	Incarcerated	22	16	35	15	12
	Conditional Release	22	11	30	22	14
Prairies	Incarcerated	14	14	44	16	13
	Conditional Release	15	12	32	26	15
Pacific	Incarcerated	32	14	37	7	10
	Conditional Release	30	10	30	16	14

Table 13

OFFENCE PROFILE of the FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION (%)						
Type	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Day Parole	2010/11	20	5	26	29	20
	2011/12	20	7	26	29	18
	2012/13	21	7	26	29	17
	2013/14	21	8	27	28	16
	2014/15	20	7	26	32	15
Full Parole	2010/11	37	4	12	32	15
	2011/12	41	4	13	29	13
	2012/13	44	5	14	26	11
	2013/14	44	5	15	26	11
	2014/15	44	5	14	27	11
Statutory Release	2010/11	-	15	51	13	21
	2011/12	-	15	49	14	22
	2012/13	-	14	48	17	21
	2013/14	-	16	47	18	19
	2014/15	-	14	49	18	19

Table 14

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)						
Race	Year	Murder	Schedule I- sex	Schedule I- non-sex	Schedule II	Non- scheduled
Aboriginal	2010/11	18	15	45	7	15
	2011/12	18	15	44	8	15
	2012/13	18	15	45	8	14
	2013/14	18	15	45	9	13
	2014/15	18	13	47	9	12
Asian	2010/11	14	5	22	46	13
	2011/12	14	5	24	43	14
	2012/13	16	5	25	41	14
	2013/14	16	4	26	40	13
	2014/15	16	5	28	38	12
Black	2010/11	15	9	39	24	12
	2011/12	16	8	40	24	13
	2012/13	16	8	40	24	12
	2013/14	16	8	40	23	12
	2014/15	17	8	41	23	12
White	2010/11	21	13	32	15	18
	2011/12	22	13	32	15	18
	2012/13	22	14	32	15	16
	2013/14	22	14	32	16	15
	2014/15	22	14	32	17	15
Other	2010/11	15	11	31	27	17
	2011/12	13	13	31	26	16
	2012/13	14	11	31	27	18
	2013/14	13	11	35	26	16
	2014/15	15	12	31	30	13

Table 15

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by GENDER (%)						
Gender	Year	Murder	Schedule I- sex	Schedule I- non-sex	Schedule II	Non- scheduled
Male	2010/11	20	13	35	15	17
	2011/12	20	13	35	16	17
	2012/13	20	14	35	16	15
	2013/14	20	14	35	16	14
	2014/15	21	14	36	17	13
Female	2010/11	17	3	35	27	19
	2011/12	17	3	34	27	19
	2012/13	18	3	35	26	18
	2013/14	18	3	35	27	17
	2014/15	17	3	35	28	17

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FEDERAL ADMISSIONS

Table 16

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS					
Admission Type	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Warrant of Committal	5,419 65.0%	5,100 64.4%	5,092 62.1%	5,134 63.3%	4,775 64.0%
Revocations					
For breach of condition					
• Day Parole	276	259	281	287	250
• Full Parole	222	201	142	110	96
• Stat. Release	1,364	1,425	1,680	1,574	1,538
With outstanding charge					
• Day Parole	12	8	6	13	11
• Full Parole	27	22	27	26	25
• Stat. Release	204	188	205	229	195
With offence					
• Day Parole	78	61	58	45	26
• Full Parole	89	85	46	40	31
• Stat. Release	515	435	525	517	422
Sub-Total – Revocations	2,787 33.4%	2,684 33.9%	2,970 36.2%	2,841 35.1%	2,594 34.8%
Other*	133 1.6%	133 1.7%	143 1.7%	130 1.6%	87 1.2%
Total Admissions	8,339	7,917	8,205	8,105	7,456
Total Offenders	8,150	7,763	8,010	7,922	7,302

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

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

Table 17

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by REGION										
Region	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.
Atlantic	575	388	578	306	623	321	539	301	565	256
Quebec	1,173	539	1,081	515	1,163	518	1,351	547	1,109	440
Ontario	1,496	573	1,419	583	1,360	629	1,328	583	1,229	518
Prairies	1,677	909	1,575	944	1,494	1,162	1,495	1,110	1,524	1,073
Pacific	498	378	447	336	452	340	421	300	348	307
Canada	5,419	2,787	5,100	2,684	5,092	2,970	5,134	2,841	4,775	2,594

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

Table 18

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2010/11 and 2014/15)										
Admission Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	4,091	40.6	1,101	73.2	2,013	60.3	10,789	45.9	1,053	64.5
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	1,662	16.5	108	7.2	403	12.1	4,177	17.8	123	7.5
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	411	4.1	25	1.7	96	2.9	621	2.6	45	2.8
Revocation with Offence	978	9.7	29	1.9	128	3.8	1,775	7.6	63	3.9
Revocation for Breach of Conditions	2,805	27.9	188	12.5	634	19.0	5,782	24.6	296	18.1
Other	120	1.2	54	3.6	62	1.9	337	1.4	53	3.2
Total	10,067		1,505		3,336		23,481		1,633	

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

Table 19

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2010/11 and 2014/15)				
Admission Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	17,615	46.8	1,432	60.2
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	6,264	16.6	209	8.8
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	1,173	3.1	25	1.1
Revocation with Offence	2,821	7.5	152	6.4
Revocation for Breach of Conditions	9,197	24.4	508	21.4
Other	573	1.5	53	2.2
Total	37,643		2,379	

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

Table 20

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by OFFENCE TYPE										
Offence Type	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Murder	213	2.6	214	2.7	219	2.7	220	2.7	191	2.6
Schedule I sex	819	9.8	817	10.3	808	9.8	839	10.4	782	10.5
Schedule I non-sex	3,555	42.6	3,376	42.6	3,605	43.9	3,474	42.9	3,283	44.0
Schedule II	1,633	19.6	1,630	20.6	1,681	20.5	1,763	21.8	1,697	22.8
Non-scheduled	2,119	25.4	1,880	23.7	1,892	23.1	1,809	22.3	1,503	20.2
Total Admissions	8,339		7,917		8,205		8,105		7,456	

Table 21

PROPORTIONS of ADMISSIONS by OFFENCE TYPE for WARRANT OF COMMITTAL and REVOCATION ADMISSIONS (%)										
Offence Type	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.
Murder	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.2
Schedule I sex	12.7	4.4	13.5	4.6	12.3	5.9	12.5	6.7	12.4	7.1
Schedule I non-sex	38.1	51.8	38.5	51.2	39.3	52.6	39.0	50.0	39.9	51.6
Schedule II	21.7	14.7	23.3	15.1	23.6	14.7	25.3	15.1	26.4	16.4
Non-scheduled	24.9	26.2	22.0	26.1	22.0	24.3	20.2	25.8	18.6	22.7
Total Admissions	5,419	2,787	5,100	2,684	5,092	2,970	5,134	2,841	4,775	2,594

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

Table 22

AGE at ADMISSION on INITIAL WARRANTS of COMMITTAL										
Age Group	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	3	0.1	-	-	1	0.0	5	0.1	1	0.0
18-29	1,928	48.3	1,827	48.2	1,816	48.5	1,771	45.9	1,677	45.8
30-39	992	24.8	964	25.4	925	24.7	941	24.4	947	25.9
40-49	622	15.6	566	14.9	567	15.1	607	15.7	515	14.1
50-59	304	7.6	293	7.7	270	7.2	332	8.6	343	9.4
60-69	110	2.8	105	2.8	130	3.5	150	3.9	123	3.4
70-79	30	0.8	33	0.9	33	0.9	46	1.2	45	1.2
Over 80	3	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.1	9	0.2	7	0.2
Total Admissions	3,992		3,790		3,746		3,861		3,658	

Table 23

AVERAGE AGE at ADMISSION on INITIAL WARRANTS of COMMITTAL by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2010/11 and 2014/15)										
Age Group	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	7	0.2	-	-	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.1
18-29	2,462	60.2	485	44.1	1,272	63.2	4,268	39.6	532	50.5
30-39	916	22.4	318	28.9	465	23.1	2,811	26.1	259	24.6
40-49	491	12.0	178	16.2	195	9.7	1,856	17.2	157	14.9
50-59	162	4.0	100	9.1	64	3.2	1,142	10.6	74	7.0
60-69	40	1.0	19	1.7	13	0.6	522	4.8	24	2.3
70-79	13	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.1	167	1.5	3	0.3
Over 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	0.2	3	0.3
Total Admissions	4,091		1,101		2,013		10,789		1,053	

[Return to the section Federal Admissions](#)

FEDERAL RELEASES

Table 24

FEDERAL RELEASES and GRADUATIONS										
Release/Graduation Type	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
DP from Institutions	2,056	20.0	1,848	18.6	1,854	17.4	1,910	17.6	2,017	18.9
DP Continued	881	8.6	887	8.9	1,220	11.5	1,203	11.1	1,227	11.5
All Day Parole	2,937	28.5	2,735	27.5	3,074	28.9	3,113	28.7	3,244	30.4
FP from Institutions	150	1.5	129	1.3	119	1.1	164	1.5	185	1.7
DP to FP	1,279	12.4	862	8.7	896	8.4	933	8.6	955	8.9
All Full Parole	1,429	13.9	991	10.0	1,015	9.5	1,097	10.1	1,140	10.7
SR from Institutions	5,094	49.5	5,327	53.6	5,552	52.2	5,635	51.9	5,336	49.9
DP to SR	470	4.6	535	5.4	636	6.0	649	6.0	619	5.8
All Statutory Release	5,564	54.1	5,862	59.0	6,188	58.2	6,284	57.9	5,955	55.7
WED to LTSO	39	0.4	39	0.4	47	0.4	38	0.4	42	0.4
Graduations to LTSO	16	0.2	22	0.2	17	0.2	25	0.2	20	0.2
All LTSO	55	0.5	61	0.6	64	0.6	63	0.6	62	0.6
WED from Institutions	207	2.0	198	2.0	196	1.8	197	1.8	175	1.6
Other*	98	1.0	91	0.9	97	0.9	103	0.9	112	1.0
Releases from Institutions	7,644	74.3	7,632	76.8	7,865	74.0	8,047	74.1	7,867	73.6
Graduations	2,646	25.7	2,306	23.2	2,769	26.0	2,810	25.9	2,821	26.4
Offenders Released from Institutions	7,064		6,981		7,169		7,328		7,246	
Offenders Graduated from One Supervision Period to Another or to LTSO	2,133		1,833		2,037		2,061		2,089	

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

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

Table 25

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by REGION					
Region	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Atlantic	957	911	858	914	890
Quebec	1,740	1,599	1,627	1,748	1,749
Ontario	1,850	1,859	1,898	1,883	1,764
Prairies	2,243	2,315	2,538	2,565	2,491
Pacific	854	948	944	937	973
Canada	7,644	7,632	7,865	8,047	7,867

Table 26

GRADUATIONS from FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS by REGION					
Graduation Type	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Day Parole Continued					
Atlantic	51	42	57	66	53
Quebec	212	230	352	352	405
Ontario	212	205	259	260	241
Prairies	170	184	277	254	261
Pacific	236	226	275	271	267
Canada	881	887	1,220	1,203	1,227
Day Parole to Full Parole					
Atlantic	222	144	153	168	148
Quebec	355	271	246	260	268
Ontario	271	162	141	142	187
Prairies	334	209	266	223	241
Pacific	97	76	90	140	111
Canada	1,279	862	896	933	955
Day Parole to Statutory Release					
Atlantic	51	67	66	79	65
Quebec	102	119	169	155	181
Ontario	110	126	146	165	143
Prairies	135	133	169	155	136
Pacific	72	90	86	95	94
Canada	470	535	636	649	619
Graduations to LTSO					
Atlantic	-	-	-	2	-
Quebec	7	12	7	8	6
Ontario	3	4	2	8	4
Prairies	4	4	3	3	8
Pacific	2	2	5	4	2
Canada	16	22	17	25	20
All Graduations					
Atlantic	324	253	276	315	266
Quebec	676	632	774	775	860
Ontario	596	497	548	575	575
Prairies	643	530	715	635	646
Pacific	407	394	456	510	474
Canada	2,646	2,306	2,769	2,810	2,821

Table 27

FEDERAL RELEASES by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2010/11 and 2014/15)										
Release Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
DP from Institution	1,431	12.4	611	28.8	645	16.6	6,624	20.4	374	19.8
DP continued	998	8.7	245	11.6	292	7.5	3,736	11.5	147	7.8
DP all	2,429	21.1	856	40.4	937	24.1	10,360	31.9	521	27.6
FP from institution	62	0.5	99	4.7	152	3.9	361	1.1	73	3.9
DP to FP	491	4.3	410	19.4	316	8.1	3,482	10.7	226	12.0
FP all	553	4.8	509	24.0	468	12.0	3,843	11.8	299	15.8
SR from institution	7,514	65.2	607	28.7	2,147	55.2	15,753	48.5	923	48.9
DP to SR	550	4.8	129	6.1	240	6.2	1,899	5.8	91	4.8
SR all	8,064	70.0	736	34.7	2,387	61.3	17,652	54.3	1,014	53.7
WED	394	3.4	11	0.5	79	2.0	445	1.4	44	2.3
WED (to LTSO)	57	0.5	5	0.2	18	0.5	116	0.4	9	0.5
Graduation to LTSO	31	0.3	1	0.0	2	0.1	65	0.2	1	0.1
LTSO all	88	0.8	6	0.3	20	0.5	181	0.6	10	0.5
Total	11,528		2,118		3,891		32,481		1,888	

Note: Excluded releases from 2010/11 to 2014/15 were 5 transfers to foreign countries, 262 deceased and 234 'other' for a total of 501.

Table 28

FEDERAL RELEASES by GENDER (between 2010/11 and 2014/15)				
Release Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
DP from Institution	8,786	18.1	899	26.7
DP continued	4,998	10.3	420	12.5
DP all	13,784	28.4	1,319	39.1
FP from institution	666	1.4	81	2.4
DP to FP	4,472	9.2	453	13.4
FP all	5,138	10.6	534	15.8
SR from institution	25,748	53.0	1,196	35.5
DP to SR	2,615	5.4	294	8.7
SR all	28,363	58.4	1,490	44.2
WED	951	2.0	22	0.7
WED (to LTSO)	202	0.4	3	0.1
Graduation to LTSO	98	0.2	2	0.1
LTSO all	300	0.6	5	0.1
Total	48,536		3,370	

Note: Excluded releases from 2010/11 to 2014/15 were 5 transfers to foreign countries, 262 deceased and 234 'other' for a total of 501.

Table 29

FEDERAL RELEASES and GRADUATIONS by OFFENCE TYPE											
Release/ Graduation Type	Year	Murder		Schedule I- sex		Schedule I- non-sex		Schedule II		Non- scheduled	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Releases from Institutions on Day Parole	2010/11	89	14	105	12	552	13	813	34	497	22
	2011/12	130	22	160	16	595	14	580	29	383	17
	2012/13	119	19	161	15	559	13	632	28	383	17
	2013/14	108	17	172	15	557	13	689	27	384	16
	2014/15	142	20	147	14	582	14	788	30	358	17
Day Parole Continued	2010/11	420	68	61	7	288	7	66	3	46	2
	2011/12	370	62	54	6	284	7	106	5	73	3
	2012/13	425	66	96	9	309	7	251	11	139	6
	2013/14	418	65	87	8	302	7	257	10	139	6
	2014/15	417	60	102	10	325	8	254	10	129	6
Releases from Institutions on Full Parole	2010/11	6	1	21	2	14	0	69	3	40	2
	2011/12	8	1	20	2	21	1	58	3	22	1
	2012/13	7	1	20	2	14	0	48	2	30	1
	2013/14	10	2	19	2	28	1	59	2	48	2
	2014/15	9	1	15	1	32	1	95	4	34	2
Graduations from Day Parole to Full Parole	2010/11	81	13	43	5	185	4	674	28	296	13
	2011/12	67	11	40	4	184	4	396	20	175	8
	2012/13	73	11	76	7	212	5	369	16	166	7
	2013/14	77	12	46	4	199	5	438	17	173	7
	2014/15	90	13	66	6	198	5	435	16	166	8
Releases from Institutions on Statutory Release	2010/11	3*	0	474	53	2,677	65	684	29	1,256	55
	2011/12	4*	1	500	51	2,663	64	773	38	1,387	63
	2012/13	-	-	532	49	2,838	65	816	36	1,366	60
	2013/14	7*	1	610	53	2,769	66	866	35	1,383	59
	2014/15	3*	0	539	52	2,651	63	882	33	1,261	59
Graduations from Day Parole to Statutory Release	2010/11	-	-	62	7	266	6	67	3	75	3
	2011/12	-	-	76	8	246	6	93	5	120	5
	2012/13	-	-	73	7	247	6	169	7	147	6
	2013/14	1*	0	96	8	220	5	192	8	140	6
	2014/15	-	-	66	6	252	6	178	7	123	6
Releases from Institutions at WED	2010/11	-	-	79	9	111	3	2	0	15	1
	2011/12	1*	0	63	6	116	3	2	0	16	1
	2012/13	-	-	67	6	109	3	1	0	19	1
	2013/14	-	-	65	6	111	3	6	0	15	1
	2014/15	-	-	60	6	97	2	3	0	15	1
Releases from Institutions to LTSO	2010/11	-	-	24	3	14	0	-	-	1	0
	2011/12	-	-	31	3	8	0	-	-	-	-
	2012/13	-	-	24	2	22	1	-	-	1	0
	2013/14	-	-	24	2	13	0	-	-	1	0
	2014/15	-	-	21	2	20	0	-	-	1	0
Graduations to LTSO	2010/11	-	-	10	1	6	0	-	-	-	-
	2011/12	-	-	14	1	6	0	-	-	2	0
	2012/13	-	-	13	1	3	0	-	-	1	0
	2013/14	-	-	14	1	11	0	-	-	-	-
	2014/15	-	-	12	1	5	0	-	-	3	0

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

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

Table 30

PROPORTIONS of FEDERAL RELEASES and GRADUATIONS from FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS by OFFENCE TYPE					
Release/Graduation Type	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Releases from Institutions on Day Parole					
Murder	4	7	6	6	7
Schedule I-sex	5	9	9	9	7
Schedule I-non-sex	27	32	30	29	29
Schedule II	40	31	34	36	39
Non-Scheduled	24	21	21	20	18
Day Parole Continued					
Murder	48	42	35	35	34
Schedule I-sex	7	6	8	7	8
Schedule I-non-sex	33	32	25	25	26
Schedule II	7	12	21	21	21
Non-Scheduled	5	8	11	12	11
Releases from Institutions on Full Parole*					
Murder	4	6	6	6	5
Schedule I-sex	14	16	17	12	8
Schedule I-non-sex	9	16	12	17	17
Schedule II	46	45	40	36	51
Non-Scheduled	27	17	25	29	18
Graduations from Day Parole to Full Parole					
Murder	6	8	8	8	9
Schedule I-sex	3	5	8	5	7
Schedule I-non-sex	14	21	24	21	21
Schedule II	53	46	41	47	46
Non-Scheduled	23	20	19	19	17
Releases from Institutions on Statutory Release					
Murder**	0	0	-	0	0
Schedule I-sex	9	9	10	11	10
Schedule I-non-sex	53	50	51	49	50
Schedule II	13	15	15	15	17
Non-Scheduled	25	26	25	25	24
Graduations from Day Parole to Statutory Release					
Murder	-	-	-	0	-
Schedule I-sex	13	14	11	15	11
Schedule I-non-sex	57	46	39	34	41
Schedule II	14	17	27	30	29
Non-Scheduled	16	22	23	22	20

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

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

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

Table 31

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11	175	30	197	18	214	17	330	21	130	23	1,046	21
2011/12	166	28	184	18	181	13	330	20	132	21	993	19
2012/13	141	26	162	15	157	11	342	18	120	19	922	17
2013/14	136	23	183	16	145	11	336	17	87	15	887	16
2014/15	89	17	160	14	134	11	305	17	92	14	780	15

Table 32

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11	402	70	919	82	1,048	83	1,247	79	432	77	4,048	79
2011/12	430	72	840	82	1,219	87	1,338	80	507	79	4,334	81
2012/13	407	74	913	85	1,260	89	1,537	82	513	81	4,630	83
2013/14	457	77	940	84	1,221	89	1,617	83	513	86	4,748	84
2014/15	439	83	992	86	1,048	89	1,527	83	550	86	4,556	85

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

Table 33

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11	143	25	375	34	383	30	561	36	160	28	1,622	32
2011/12	164	28	392	38	476	34	606	36	188	29	1,826	34
2012/13	134	24	405	38	398	28	645	34	178	28	1,760	32
2013/14	150	25	377	34	353	26	628	32	148	25	1,656	29
2014/15	135	26	410	36	248	21	513	28	152	24	1,458	27

Table 34

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11	259	45	544	49	665	53	686	44	272	48	2,426	48
2011/12	266	45	448	44	743	53	732	44	319	50	2,508	47
2012/13	273	50	508	47	862	61	892	47	335	53	2,870	52
2013/14	307	52	563	50	868	64	989	51	365	61	3,092	55
2014/15	304	58	582	51	800	68	1,014	55	398	62	3,098	58

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

Table 35

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11	-	-	2	3	-	-	3	4	1	3	6	2
2011/12	3	12	1	2	-	-	3	4	3	11	10	4
2012/13	-	-	2	3	1	2	6	7	1	4	10	4
2013/14	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	2	7	5	2
2014/15	-	-	3	6	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	2

Table 36

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11	21	100	58	97	65	100	68	96	28	97	240	98
2011/12	23	88	45	98	58	100	77	96	24	89	227	96
2012/13	17	100	61	97	50	98	82	93	23	96	233	96
2013/14	19	100	55	98	52	100	79	98	25	93	230	98
2014/15	19	100	49	94	65	100	50	98	30	100	213	98

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

Table 37

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11	1	5	14	23	9	14	6	8	7	24	37	15
2011/12	3	12	8	17	7	12	7	9	7	26	32	14
2012/13	6	35	12	19	3	6	15	17	4	17	40	16
2013/14	2	11	9	16	8	15	16	20	3	11	38	16
2014/15	2	11	5	10	7	11	2	4	7	23	23	11

Table 38

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11	20	95	44	73	56	86	62	87	21	72	203	83
2011/12	20	77	37	80	51	88	70	88	17	63	195	82
2012/13	11	65	49	78	47	92	67	76	19	79	193	79
2013/14	17	89	46	82	44	85	63	78	22	81	192	82
2014/15	17	89	44	85	58	89	48	94	23	77	190	88

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

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REVIEWS

Table 39

NUMBER of FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL REVIEWS					
Region	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15*
Atlantic	1,940	1,510	1,787	1,923	1,823
Quebec	4,122	3,951	4,892	5,462	4,837
Ontario	3,969	3,619	4,285	4,228	3,863
Prairies	4,365	4,033	5,281	5,148	4,700
Pacific	2,463	2,488	2,704	2,915	2,656
Canada	16,859	15,601	18,949	19,676	17,879
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,688	1,263	1,586	1,695	1,600
Quebec	4,121	3,951	4,892	5,462	4,837
Ontario	3,967	3,609	4,283	4,226	3,861
Prairies	4,198	3,845	5,124	4,978	4,590
Pacific	2,037	2,087	2,330	2,475	2,247
Canada	16,011	14,755	18,215	18,836	17,135
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	252	247	201	228	223
Quebec	1	-	-	-	-
Ontario	2	10	2	2	2
Prairies	167	188	157	170	110
Pacific	426	401	374	440	409
Canada	848	846	734	840	744

*As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournments, 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: 2012/13 and 2013/14 included reviews where the final decision was to accept postponement of the scheduled review.

Table 40

NUMBER of FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL PRE-RELEASE REVIEWS					
Region	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15*
Atlantic	1,632	1,253	1,513	1,666	1,435
Quebec	2,902	2,619	3,803	4,387	3,559
Ontario	3,230	2,880	3,439	3,389	2,682
Prairies	3,782	3,476	4,664	4,549	3,541
Pacific	1,983	2,045	2,188	2,404	1,968
Canada	13,529	12,273	15,607	16,395	13,185
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,412	1,030	1,340	1,455	1,241
Quebec	2,901	2,619	3,803	4,387	3,559
Ontario	3,228	2,871	3,437	3,387	2,680
Prairies	3,629	3,297	4,518	4,385	3,436
Pacific	1,601	1,679	1,842	1,995	1,599
Canada	12,771	11,496	14,940	15,609	12,515
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	220	223	173	211	194
Quebec	1	-	-	-	-
Ontario	2	9	2	2	2
Prairies	153	179	146	164	105
Pacific	382	366	346	409	369
Canada	758	777	667	786	670

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

*As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournments, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014/15 includes 2,259 such pre-release reviews conducted prior to November 2014.

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

Table 41

NUMBER of FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL POST-RELEASE REVIEWS					
Region	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15*
Atlantic	546	454	478	436	344
Quebec	1,626	1,643	1,383	1,386	1,154
Ontario	1,053	1,112	1,202	1,152	1,053
Prairies	1,113	1,166	1,416	1,358	979
Pacific	690	670	724	643	586
Canada	5,028	5,045	5,203	4,975	4,116
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	513	428	449	414	315
Quebec	1,626	1,643	1,383	1,386	1,154
Ontario	1,053	1,111	1,202	1,152	1,053
Prairies	1,097	1,155	1,405	1,352	974
Pacific	645	635	695	612	546
Canada	4,934	4,972	5,134	4,916	4,042
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	33	26	29	22	29
Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario	-	1	-	-	-
Prairies	16	11	11	6	5
Pacific	45	35	29	31	40
Canada	94	73	69	59	74

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

*As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournments, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014/15 includes 89 such post-release reviews conducted prior to November 2014.

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

Table 42

NUMBER of DETENTION REVIEWS					
Region	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15*
Atlantic	55	46	59	57	44
Quebec	120	128	166	181	124
Ontario	169	141	174	158	128
Prairies	220	193	213	202	180
Pacific	72	63	90	94	102
Canada	636	571	702	692	578

Note: Includes interim, initial and annual reviews.

*As of November 2014, following the implementation of the Integrated Decision System, the workload no longer includes decisions related to case management (administrative adjournments, postponement accepted/rejected, withdrawal accepted/rejected and panel hearing ordered). The year 2014/15 includes 91 such reviews conducted prior to November 2014.

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

Table 43

NUMBER of FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR					
Region	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15*
Atlantic	14	16	26	19	32
Quebec	39	22	35	34	26
Ontario	33	32	33	19	24
Prairies	261	273	230	214	189
Pacific	144	128	145	89	97
Canada	491	471	469	375	368
PRE-RELEASE					
Atlantic	12	9	24	15	27
Quebec	34	19	31	31	25
Ontario	19	26	22	15	16
Prairies	218	235	196	198	175
Pacific	114	97	106	73	84
Canada	397	386	379	332	327
POST-RELEASE					
Atlantic	1	6	2	-	1
Quebec	7	2	5	3	3
Ontario	8	8	7	-	4
Prairies	37	33	38	1	2
Pacific	39	35	32	4	3
Canada	92	84	84	8	13
DETENTION					
Atlantic	2	2	2	4	4
Quebec	3	2	2	2	1
Ontario	8	4	7	4	5
Prairies	28	25	17	15	13
Pacific	9	9	16	13	13
Canada	50	42	44	38	36

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

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

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

Table 44

NUMBER of REVIEWS DELAYED by REGION									
Region	Year	Waived		Postponed		Withdrawn		Rescheduled	
		Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Atlantic	2010/11	401	1	189	15	106	81	11	-
	2011/12	458	1	212	8	104	84	14	-
	2012/13	535	1	310	14	100	87	28	-
	2013/14	578	-	259	18	166	107	21	-
	2014/15	634	-	234	14	143	107	13	-
Quebec	2010/11	531	-	992	-	81	-	39	-
	2011/12	583	-	1,039	-	129	-	52	-
	2012/13	576	-	1,584	-	129	-	48	-
	2013/14	636	-	1,321	-	143	-	50	-
	2014/15	687	-	1,012	-	157	-	47	-
Ontario	2010/11	1,103	1	622	1	230	1	104	-
	2011/12	1,402	3	736	1	311	-	114	-
	2012/13	1,400	2	805	4	349	-	157	-
	2013/14	1,272	8	549	1	294	-	126	1
	2014/15	1,275	-	495	-	242	-	29	-
Prairies	2010/11	935	3	570	19	150	182	43	1
	2011/12	1,025	3	680	32	192	160	27	2
	2012/13	1,070	5	810	20	243	115	19	-
	2013/14	1,088	1	692	23	203	123	37	1
	2014/15	1,144	3	576	10	246	85	18	2
Pacific	2010/11	399	1	364	2	111	229	255	46
	2011/12	491	1	365	9	103	228	204	22
	2012/13	548	1	334	7	131	194	125	5
	2013/14	616	-	297	4	102	220	28	1
	2014/15	628	3	311	11	116	152	64	-
Canada	2010/11	3,369	6	2,737	37	678	493	452	47
	2011/12	3,959	8	3,032	50	839	472	411	24
	2012/13	4,129	9	3,843	45	952	396	377	5
	2013/14	4,190	9	3,118	46	908	450	262	3
	2014/15	4,368	6	2,628	35	904	344	171	2

Note: Postponement cases in 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 include reviews where the postponement accepted decision was recorded as the final decision and cases where the postponement decision was entered as a decision status.

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CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS**CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: DECISION TRENDS****TEMPORARY ABSENSE**

Table 45

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
2010/11	89	82	92	90	75	47	83	84	93	56	86	77
2011/12	86	73	87	89	76	59	67	64	86	58	79	67
2012/13	62	80	79	88	91	60	54	68	79	49	76	69
2013/14	91	59	81	90	78	58	56	90	100	51	77	82
2014/15	79	92	74	72	91	58	78	83	72	60	80	76
5-Year Average	81	76	84	86	82	57	68	79	84	54	80	74

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

Table 46

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by OFFENCE TYPE (%)										
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2010/11	86	78	-	78	100	71	-	-	100	100
2011/12	79	69	100	64	-	59	-	-	0	-
2012/13	76	71	-	71	-	58	-	-	-	100
2013/14	78	83	-	67	0	84	-	-	-	50
2014/15	80	77	-	74	-	73	-	-	-	0
5-Year Average	80	76	-	70	-	70	-	-	-	67

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

Table 47

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2010/11	81	77	100	0	100	90	86	77	100	67
2011/12	82	66	0	38	100	100	76	69	100	50
2012/13	74	57	75	86	100	71	75	73	100	43
2013/14	79	89	67	88	67	63	78	79	100	63
2014/15	80	86	50	44	100	85	81	72	67	67
5-Year Average	79	77	73	68	93	77	79	74	92	54

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

Table 48

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by GENDER (%)				
Year	Male		Female	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2010/11	86	76	89	90
2011/12	78	68	83	45
2012/13	75	69	80	64
2013/14	76	80	81	93
2014/15	81	74	78	93
5-Year Average	79	73	83	83

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

Table 49

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by SENTENCE TYPE (%)						
Year	Lifer		Other Indeterminate		Determinate	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2010/11	86	77	-	84	-	71
2011/12	79	68	100	80	-	57
2012/13	76	70	100	88	-	59
2013/14	77	83	-	82	-	79
2014/15	80	77	-	67	-	72
5-Year Average	80	76	-	81	-	68

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

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

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DAY PAROLE

Table 50

DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2010/11	530	151	1,098	1*	1,128	-	1,304	98	712	246	4,772	496
2011/12	403	152	1,063	-	876	1**	1,201	105	704	271	4,247	529
2012/13	453	115	1,229	-	914	-	1,307	89	716	244	4,619	448
2013/14	462	146	1,242	-	919	-	1,134	103	688	307	4,445	556
2014/15	494	131	1,414	-	894	-	1,205	72	691	295	4,698	498
5-Year Average	468	139	1,209	-	946	-	1,230	93	702	273	4,556	505

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

** This case was a provincial/federal transfer.

Table 51

DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS by REGULAR and APR REVIEW												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2010/11												
Regular	276	147	790	1*	677	-	858	98	580	246	3,181	492
APR	254	4***	308	-	451	-	446	-	132	-	1,591	4
All	530	151	1,098	1	1,128	-	1,304	98	712	246	4,772	496
2011/12												
Regular	403	152	1,063	-	876	1**	1,201	105	704	271	4,247	529
All	403	152	1,063	-	876	1	1,201	105	704	271	4,247	529
2012/13												
Regular	453	115	1,229	-	914	-	1,307	89	695	244	4,598	448
APR ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	-
All	453	115	1,229	-	914	-	1,307	89	716	244	4,619	448
2013/14												
Regular	462	146	1,241	-	919	-	1,134	103	642	307	4,398	556
APR [†]	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	47	-
All	462	146	1,242	-	919	-	1,134	103	688	306	4,445	556
2014/15												
Regular	493	131	1,414	-	880	-	1,204	72	660	295	4,653	498
APR [†]	1	-	-	-	14	-	1	-	29	-	45	-
By exception	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
All	494	131	1,414	-	894	-	1,205	72	691	295	4,698	498

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

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

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

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

¹ These are the APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision.

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

Table 52

DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2010/11	9	-	26	-	14	-	173	1	84	-	306	1
2011/12	8	-	16	-	20	-	183	-	63	1	290	1
2012/13	19	-	27	-	15	-	161	-	81	-	303	-
2013/14	13	-	30	-	12	-	175	-	55	-	285	-
2014/15	22	-	21	-	12	-	142	-	67	1	264	1
5-Year Average	14	-	24	-	15	-	167	-	70	-	290	1

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

Table 53

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)						
Region	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	31	34	35	36	36	34
Quebec	30	38	38	38	37	36
Ontario	30	39	42	42	41	38
Prairies	32	38	37	37	36	36
Pacific	34	40	40	37	39	38
Canada	32	38	38	38	38	37

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 54

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
Offence Type	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	45	45	44	45	41	44
Schedule I-non-sex	41	41	42	42	42	42
Schedule II	25	33	34	34	34	31
Non-scheduled	29	38	39	37	38	36

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 55

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)						
Race	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	37	42	42	43	41	41
Asian	25	33	34	35	33	32
Black	31	40	40	40	41	38
White	31	37	38	37	37	36
Other	28	36	37	35	37	34

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 56

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
Gender	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	32	38	38	38	38	37
Female	29	35	39	35	35	35

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 57

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11												
Regular	212	77	465	59	411	61	503	59	399	69	1,990	63
APR	173	68	244	79	242	54	226	51	85	64	970	61
All	385	73	709	65	653	58	729	56	484	68	2,960	62
2011/12												
Regular	301	75	688	65	539	62	719	60	493	70	2,740	65
All	301	75	688	65	539	62	719	60	493	70	2,740	65
2012/13												
Regular	347	77	807	66	612	67	833	64	511	74	3,110	68
APR ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	67	14	67
All	347	77	807	66	612	67	833	64	525	73	3,124	68
2013/14												
Regular	345	75	859	69	647	70	737	65	484	75	3,072	70
APR [†]	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	38	83	39	83
All	345	75	860	69	647	70	737	65	522	76	3,111	70
2014/15												
Regular	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 exception	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	2	100
All	397	80	884	63	678	76	878	73	522	76	3,359	71

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

¹ These are the APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision.

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

Table 58

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11	7	78	9	35	5	36	82	47	42	50	145	47
2011/12	7	88	4	25	13	65	92	50	41	65	157	54
2012/13	14	74	10	37	7	47	93	58	50	62	174	57
2013/14	7	54	14	47	6	50	101	58	37	67	165	58
2014/15	16	73	11	52	9	75	90	63	46	69	172	65
5-Year Average	10	72	10	40	8	55	92	55	43	62	163	56

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

Table 59

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11	61	40	1*	100	-	-	33	34	117	48	212	43
2011/12	61	40	-	-	1**	100	45	43	108	40	215	41
2012/13	53	46	-	-	-	-	33	37	128	52	214	48
2013/14	69	47	-	-	-	-	49	48	178	58	296	53
2014/15	77	59	-	-	-	-	35	49	174	59	286	57
5-Year Average	64	46	-	-	-	-	39	42	141	52	245	48

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

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

Table 60

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)											
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled		
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	
2010/11	79	-	42	25	61	34	66	56	57	45	
2011/12	80	-	44	29	60	37	73	52	63	41	
2012/13	80	-	45	41	63	44	77	51	66	51	
2013/14	83	-	48	57	65	59	80	59	68	44	
2014/15	82	-	46	54	67	54	83	71	68	54	
5-Year Average	81	-	45	42	63	46	78	59	65	47	

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

Table 61

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	
2010/11	57	34	55	38	55	44	66	44	60	43	
2011/12	57	34	71	43	56	14	67	44	63	33	
2012/13	63	49	74	60	57	20	70	50	64	36	
2013/14	64	53	80	53	66	23	71	58	62	36	
2014/15	68	57	78	59	69	43	72	62	68	39	
5-Year Average	62	45	74	53	61	31	69	52	64	38	

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

Table 62

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER (%)						
Year	Male			Female		
	Fed.	Prov.		Fed.	Prov.	
2010/11	62	41		77	53	
2011/12	63	38		79	71	
2012/13	67	46		80	62	
2013/14	69	51		82	71	
2014/15	70	56		85	73	
5-Year Average	66	46		81	66	

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

Table 63

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE							
	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2010/11							
Regular	1,432	62	544	80	14	7	
APR	970	61	-	-	-	-	
All	2,402	62	544	80	14	7	
2011/12							
Regular	2,197	65	529	80	14	7	
All	2,197	65	529	80	14	7	
2012/13							
Regular	2,525	69	571	80	14	6	
APR ¹	14	67	-	-	-	-	
All	2,539	69	571	80	14	6	
2013/14							
Regular	2,518	71	538	83	16	8	
APR [†]	39	83	-	-	-	-	
All	2,557	71	538	83	16	8	
2014/15							
Regular	2,687	73	605	82	27	11	
APR [†]	38	84	-	-	-	-	
By exception	-	-	2	100	-	-	
All	2,725	74	607	82	27	11	

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

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

¹ These are the APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision.

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

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FULL PAROLE

Table 64

FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2010/11	418	189	1,063	1*	825	-	1,081	110	420	156	3,807	456
2011/12	261	189	1,051	-	501	5**	946	107	405	138	3,164	439
2012/13	326	127	1,116	-	572	-	1,097	90	389	130	3,500	347
2013/14	321	143	1,176	-	578	-	923	78	437	148	3,435	369
2014/15	295	118	1,300	-	659	-	978	57	373	114	3,605	289
5-Year Average	324	153	1,141	-	627	1	1,005	88	405	137	3,502	380

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

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

Table 65

FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS by REGULAR and APR REVIEW												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2010/11												
Regular	248	186	801	1*	518	-	848	110	331	156	2,746	453
APR	170	3***	262	-	307	-	232	-	88	-	1,059	3
Other [†]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
All	418	189	1,063	1	825	-	1,081	110	420	156	3,807	456
2011/12												
Regular	261	189	1,051	-	500	5**	945	107	405	138	3,162	439
Other [†]	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
All	261	189	1,051	-	501	5	946	107	405	138	3,164	439
2012/13												
Regular	326	127	1,115	-	572	-	1,096	90	364	130	3,473	347
APR [†]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	25	-	26	-
Other [†]	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
All	326	127	1,116	-	572	-	1,097	90	389	130	3,500	347
2013/14												
Regular	321	143	1,144	-	577	-	921	78	326	148	3,289	369
APR ^{††}	-	-	30	-	-	-	1	-	111	-	142	-
Other [†]	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
All	321	143	1,176	-	578	-	923	78	437	148	3,435	369
2014/15												
Regular	294	118	1,292	-	575	-	964	57	338	114	3,463	289
APR ^{††}	1	-	7	-	84	-	14	-	31	-	137	-
Other [†]	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-
All	295	118	1,300	-	659	-	978	57	373	114	3,605	289

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

[†] Other includes parole for deportation, parole by exception, parole for voluntary departure and parole by exception for deportation.

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

^{††} These are the APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court, Quebec Superior Court and the Supreme Court of Canada decisions.

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

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

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

Table 66

FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following a HEARING with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2010/11	5	-	20	-	13	-	127	1	62	-	227	1
2011/12	3	-	13	-	5	-	155	-	49	-	225	-
2012/13	10	-	21	-	5	-	114	-	59	-	209	-
2013/14	6	-	23	-	3	-	121	1	33	-	186	1
2014/15	12	-	18	-	7	-	115	-	50	-	202	-
5-Year Average	8	-	19	-	7	-	126	1	51	-	210	1

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

Table 67

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)						
Region	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	38	39	45	44	43	41
Quebec	39	44	48	49	48	45
Ontario	36	38	47	47	46	42
Prairies	39	44	47	47	44	44
Pacific	37	40	46	44	43	42
Canada	38	42	47	47	46	43

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 68

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
Offence Type	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	47	50	50	48	49	49
Schedule I-non-sex	48	48	49	47	49	48
Schedule II	35	39	45	46	44	41
Non-scheduled	36	39	47	47	45	42

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 69

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)						
Race	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	42	44	49	49	47	46
Asian	36	38	45	46	44	42
Black	36	41	44	45	45	42
White	38	42	47	46	46	43
Other	36	40	44	45	44	41

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 70

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
Gender	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	38	42	47	47	46	43
Female	37	40	46	44	44	42

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 71

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11												
Regular	82	33	142	18	56	11	135	16	40	12	455	17
APR	170	100	262	100	294	96	232	100	88	100	1,046	99
Other*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	0	0	1	50
All	252	60	404	38	350	42	368	34	128	30	1,502	39
2011/12												
Regular	102	39	227	22	144	29	179	19	67	17	719	23
Other*	-	-	-	-	1	100	1	100	-	-	2	100
All	102	39	227	22	145	29	180	19	67	17	721	23
2012/13												
Regular	166	51	262	23	196	34	294	27	85	23	1,003	29
APR [!]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	25	100	26	100
Other*	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
All	166	51	263	24	196	34	295	27	110	28	1,030	29
2013/14												
Regular	178	55	277	24	193	33	244	26	93	29	985	30
APR [†]	-	-	27	90	-	-	1	100	98	88	126	89
Other*	-	-	1	50	1	100	1	100	-	-	3	75
All	178	55	305	26	194	34	246	27	191	44	1,114	32
2014/15												
Regular	161	55	278	22	239	42	288	30	86	25	1,052	30
APR [†]	1	100	5	71	74	88	9	64	30	97	119	87
Other*	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	2	50	3	60
All	162	55	284	22	313	47	297	30	118	32	1,174	33

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

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

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

† These are the APR cases following the British Columbia Supreme Court decision (including an APR case in the Prairie region, which was a transfer from the Pacific region), the Quebec Superior Court decision and the Supreme Court of Canada decision.

Table 72

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11	2	40	3	15	2	15	13	10	8	13	28	12
2011/12	0	0	0	0	1	20	16	10	4	8	21	9
2012/13	0	0	2	10	1	20	13	11	6	10	22	11
2013/14	2	33	1	4	0	0	19	16	6	18	28	15
2014/15	4	33	1	6	2	29	12	10	6	12	25	12
5-Year Average	2	22	1	7	1	18	15	12	6	12	25	12

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

Table 73

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11	65	34	0*	0	-	-	20	18	56	36	141	31
2011/12	52	28	-	-	2**	40	34	32	46	33	134	31
2012/13	44	35	-	-	-	-	16	18	43	33	103	30
2013/14	47	33	-	-	-	-	24	31	41	28	112	30
2014/15	48	41	-	-	-	-	12	21	33	29	93	32
5-Year Average	51	33	-	-	-	-	21	24	44	32	117	31

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

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

Table 74

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)											
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled		
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	
2010/11	31	-	14	16	17	21	16	52	9	29	
2011/12	24	-	14	28	19	25	33	51	20	25	
2012/13	29	-	20	25	23	26	39	38	27	29	
2013/14	33	-	15	21	23	27	42	47	29	24	
2014/15	38	-	17	29	23	20	41	43	29	36	
5-Year Average	31	-	16	24	21	24	36	46	23	28	

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

Table 75

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	
2010/11	13	24	16	75	9	8	19	33	17	26	
2011/12	14	24	27	55	26	43	24	30	25	28	
2012/13	18	16	42	41	26	21	30	37	35	6	
2013/14	22	27	38	19	36	14	30	34	32	20	
2014/15	19	3	41	31	34	22	32	39	30	29	
5-Year Average	17	20	35	41	27	20	27	34	28	23	

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

Table 76

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER (%)						
Year	Male			Female		
	Fed.	Prov.		Fed.	Prov.	
2010/11	16	30		19	38	
2011/12	22	29		38	43	
2012/13	28	29		39	40	
2013/14	29	27		45	53	
2014/15	30	31		45	39	
5-Year Average	25	29		39	43	

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

Table 77

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE						
	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11						
Regular	361	16	93	31	1	1
APR	1,046	99	-	-	-	-
Other*	1	50	-	-	-	-
All	1,408	42	93	31	1	1
2011/12						
Regular	643	24	73	24	3	2
Other*	2	100	-	-	-	-
All	645	24	73	24	3	2
2012/13						
Regular	917	31	85	30	1	0
APR [†]	26	100	-	-	-	-
Other*	1	100	-	-	-	-
All	944	31	85	30	1	0
2013/14						
Regular	892	32	92	33	1	1
APR [†]	126	89	-	-	-	-
Other*	3	75	-	-	-	-
All	1,021	35				
2014/15						
Regular	946	32	106	38	0	0
APR [†]	119	87	-	-	-	-
Other*	1	100	2	50	-	-
All	1,066	35	108	38	0	0

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

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

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

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

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

Table 78

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGULAR and APR					
	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
Regular					
2010/11	9	1	28	11	5
2011/12	9	1	27	8	6
2012/13	24	-	29	3	9
2013/14	13	-	24	3	7
2014/15	16	-	24	6	8
APR					
2010/11	173	2	36	27	19
2011/12	9	1	37	24	15
2012/13	2	1	10	3	2
2013/14	12	-	2	-	-
2014/15	14	-	2	-	5
All Full Parole*					
2010/11	182	3	64	38	24
2011/12	19	2	64	32	21
2012/13	26	1	39	6	11
2013/14	25	-	26	3	7
2014/15	30	-	26	6	13

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

Table 79

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

Table 80

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RECOMMENDED by CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2010/11	91	57	44	50	36	56
2011/12	13	57	17	75	50	50
2012/13	67	59	0	60	90	58
2013/14	100	68	25	-	47	59
2014/15	67	63	47	50	29	54
5-Year Average	71	59	36	62	47	55

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 81

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2010/11	75	93	88	25	91	87
2011/12	100	87	100	100	67	86
2012/13	57	79	-	100	100	81
2013/14	50	91	100	-	88	88
2014/15	100	94	100	100	67	94
5-Year Average	73	90	93	73	86	87

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.

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STATUTORY RELEASE

Table 82

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE				
Year	Incarcerated Population	Year of SR Releases	# of Releases on SR	% of Incarcerated Pop. Released on SR
April 1, 2010	10,364	2010/11	5,093	49
April 1, 2011	10,942	2011/12	5,325	49
April 1, 2012	11,061	2012/13	5,552	50
April 1, 2013	11,308	2013/14	5,633	50
April 1, 2014	11,306	2014/15	5,336	47

Table 83

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION (%)					
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
2010/11	53	47	45	54	49
2011/12	55	42	47	53	51
2012/13	52	42	47	58	54
2013/14	49	42	47	60	49
2014/15	43	40	44	58	47

Table 84

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)				
Year	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
2010/11	30	51	43	66
2011/12	30	50	47	60
2012/13	32	54	45	59
2013/14	37	51	45	62
2014/15	33	48	42	61

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

Table 85

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)					
Year	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
2010/11	58	31	38	50	33
2011/12	58	37	43	49	29
2012/13	62	27	42	51	27
2013/14	62	29	42	50	33
2014/15	65	31	38	46	24

Table 86

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by GENDER (%)		
Year	Male	Female
2010/11	49	55
2011/12	49	50
2012/13	50	50
2013/14	50	52
2014/15	47	51

Table 87

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE							
Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE			Total*
	Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2010/11	1,712	28	-	23	-	87	1,763
2011/12	2,032	12	2	31	-	109	2,073
2012/13	2,277	11	3	22	1	108	2,308
2013/14	2,028	23	6	17	1	99	2,063
2014/15	2,141	15	1	16	1	111	2,172

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

Table 88

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION						
	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
2010/11						
Atlantic	174	1	-	-	-	8
Quebec	423	8	-	10	-	27
Ontario	519	9	-	6	-	35
Prairies	333	4	-	2	-	7
Pacific	263	6	-	5	-	10
Canada	1,712	28	-	23	-	87
2011/12						
Atlantic	175	4	-	-	-	6
Quebec	419	1	1	5	-	38
Ontario	796	-	1	15	-	46
Prairies	319	5	-	3	-	7
Pacific	323	2	-	8	-	12
Canada	2,032	12	2	31	-	109
2012/13						
Atlantic	178	-	-	-	-	8
Quebec	493	4	1	6	-	13
Ontario	851	2	2	7	-	55
Prairies	446	1	-	1	-	7
Pacific	309	4	-	8	1	25
Canada	2,277	11	3	22	1	108
2013/14						
Atlantic	199	3	1	-	-	4
Quebec	432	5	-	6	1	23
Ontario	661	2	1	8	-	42
Prairies	434	3	1	1	-	9
Pacific	302	10	3	2	-	21
Canada	2,028	23	6	17	1	99
2014/15						
Atlantic	221	2	-	-	-	10
Quebec	518	3	-	3	1	29
Ontario	597	2	-	9	-	50
Prairies	473	4	-	1	-	5
Pacific	332	4	1	3	-	17
Canada	2,141	15	1	16	1	111

Table 89

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE RECOMMENDED by CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2010/11	97	80	60	90	82	78
2011/12	93	82	53	90	71	71
2012/13	95	81	67	89	78	78
2013/14	86	82	76	86	79	81
2014/15	91	85	83	85	80	84
5-Year Average	92	82	67	88	78	79

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 90

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2010/11	96	98	98	99	99	98
2011/12	79	93	82	95	89	88
2012/13	89	98	90	95	98	94
2013/14	96	99	97	99	98	98
2014/15	95	99	99	99	98	98
5-Year Average	91	98	93	97	96	95

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

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DETENTION

Table 91

NUMBER of DETAINED OFFENDERS by REGION (as of April 19, 2015)						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently Detained	17	67	54	86	51	275
Detention Ordered Not Past SR Date	6	13	10	29	9	67
Detained Total	23	80	64	115	60	342

Table 92

REFERRALS for DETENTION by REGION						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2005/06	24	55	77	65	40	261
2006/07	22	73	64	55	36	250
2007/08	27	69	67	70	32	265
2008/09	22	57	60	103	25	267
2009/10	25	54	79	97	23	278
2010/11	20	44	71	88	30	253
2011/12	16	51	53	73	21	214
2012/13	16	57	59	79	25	236
2013/14	16	51	48	70	23	208
2014/15	11	37	32	62	32	174
10-Year Total	199	548	610	762	287	2,406

Table 93

DETENTION REFERRAL RATE			
Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release**	Detention Referral Rate* (%)
2005/06	261	5,578	4.7
2006/07	250	5,564	4.5
2007/08	265	5,819	4.6
2008/09	267	6,104	4.4
2009/10	278	5,912	4.7
2010/11	253	5,460	4.6
2011/12	214	5,672	3.8
2012/13	236	5,897	4.0
2013/14	208	5,955	3.5
2014/15	174	5,611	3.1

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

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

Table 94

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS							
Year	Detained		Statutory Release		One Chance SR		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2005/06	233	89	11	4	17	7	261
2006/07	222	89	20	8	8	3	250
2007/08	247	93	11	4	7	3	265
2008/09	256	96	10	4	1	0	267
2009/10	261	94	10	4	7	3	278
2010/11	239	94	3	1	11	4	253
2011/12	207	97	3	1	4	2	214
2012/13	232	98	2	1	2	1	236
2013/14	200	96	3	1	5	2	208
2014/15	164	94	3	2	7	4	174
10-Year Average	-	94	-	3	-	3	-

Table 95

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by OFFENCE TYPE (%)				
	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Detained				
2010/11	93	95	100	100
2011/12	100	97	67	87
2012/13	99	98	100	100
2013/14	96	97	100	93
2014/15	98	91	100	100
Statutory Release				
2010/11	0	2	0	0
2011/12	0	3	0	0
2012/13	1	1	0	0
2013/14	1	2	0	0
2014/15	2	2	0	0
One Chance Statutory Release				
2010/11	7	3	0	0
2011/12	0	1	33	13
2012/13	0	1	0	0
2013/14	3	2	0	7
2014/15	0	7	0	0

Table 96

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)					
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
Detained					
2010/11	96	100	100	91	100
2011/12	97	100	100	96	100
2012/13	96	100	100	100	100
2013/14	96	100	100	96	100
2014/15	93	100	91	95	100
Statutory Release					
2010/11	2	0	0	1	0
2011/12	1	0	0	2	0
2012/13	2	0	0	0	0
2013/14	2	0	0	1	0
2014/15	3	0	0	1	0
One Chance Statutory Release					
2010/11	3	0	0	8	0
2011/12	2	0	0	2	0
2012/13	2	0	0	0	0
2013/14	2	0	0	3	0
2014/15	4	0	9	4	0

Table 97

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by GENDER (%)		
	Male	Female
Detained		
2010/11	94	100
2011/12	97	100
2012/13	98	-
2013/14	96	100
2014/15	94	100
Statutory Release		
2010/11	1	0
2011/12	1	0
2012/13	1	-
2013/14	2	0
2014/15	2	0
One Chance Statutory Release		
2010/11	4	0
2011/12	2	0
2012/13	1	-
2013/14	3	0
2014/15	4	0

Table 98

INITIAL DETENTION RATES by REGION (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2005/06	88	96	84	92	85	89
2006/07	73	97	86	98	72	89
2007/08	100	94	87	100	84	93
2008/09	95	100	92	97	92	96
2009/10	96	98	89	96	91	94
2010/11	100	98	92	98	83	94
2011/12	94	98	100	96	90	97
2012/13	94	98	100	100	92	98
2013/14	94	94	100	99	87	96
2014/15	91	95	97	97	88	94
10-Year Average	92	97	92	97	86	94

Table 99

OUTCOME of ANNUAL and SUBSEQUENT DETENTION REVIEWS						
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	5-Year
Total Subsequent Reviews	343	324	312	308	270	1,557
Detention Confirmed	327	317	303	293	261	1,501
Percentage Detention Confirmed	95%	98%	97%	95%	97%	96%

[Return to the section Detention](#)

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION

Table 100

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2001/02	3	-	5	-	3	1	6	-	3	-	20	1
2002/03	3	-	11	-	7	1	9	-	4	-	34	1
2003/04	6	-	21	-	13	-	12	-	9	-	61	-
2004/05	10	-	29	-	26	-	16	-	12	-	93	-
2005/06	11	-	33	-	35	-	25	-	16	-	120	-
2006/07	12	-	41	-	51	-	34	-	31	-	169	-
2007/08	13	-	60	-	64	-	33	2	39	-	209	2
2008/09	14	-	74	-	77	-	45	2	43	-	253	2
2009/10	14	-	78	-	81	-	55	-	42	-	270	-
2010/11	15	-	93	-	81	-	58	-	52	-	299	-
2011/12	17	-	105	-	96	-	57	-	59	-	334	-
2012/13	18	-	123	-	105	-	56	-	64	-	366	-
2013/14	18	-	135	-	115	-	56	-	64	-	388	-
2014/15	13	-	121	-	113	-	58	1	66	-	371	1

Note: Excluded as of April 19, 2015, were 6 LTSOs who were UAL (Quebec 1, Ontario 2, Prairies 2, Pacific 1).

Table 101

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010/11	70	23	5	2	9	3	202	68	13	4
2011/12	76	23	3	1	16	5	230	69	9	3
2012/13	85	23	3	1	20	6	255	70	3	1
2013/14	94	24	4	1	22	6	261	67	7	2
2014/15	97	26	7	2	15	4	244	66	9	2

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

Table 102

OFFENCE PROFILE of the LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION (%)					
Offence Type	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Schedule I-sex	70	72	72	72	67
Schedule I- non-sex	25	23	26	26	30
Total Schedule I	95	95	98	98	98
Schedule II	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Scheduled	5	5	2	2	2

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

Table 103

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION DECISIONS								
Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE				Total
	Change Condition	Other*	Sub-Total	Change Condition	Suspension	Other*	Sub-Total	
2010/11	69	3	72	318	44	68	430	502
2011/12	72	1	73	371	47	84	502	575
2012/13	66	3	69	404	44	107	555	624
2013/14	78	1	79	417	38	119	574	653
2014/15	92	1	93	414	42	109	565	658

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

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

Table 104

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on LONG-TERM SUPERVISION						
Year	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE			Total*
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2010/11	56	-	52	188	5	296
2011/12	57	1	76	209	6	341
2012/13	57	-	84	232	4	373
2013/14	57	1	59	260	14	375
2014/15	76	-	57	273	6	406

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

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

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

APPEALS

Table 105

APPLICATIONS for APPEAL (April 1, 2014 – March 31, 2015)										
Application Status	Atlantic		Quebec	Ontario	Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Fed.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Received	46	6	182	196	108	5	86	16	618	27
Rejected	13	2	39	47	15	-	16	2	130	4
Pending*	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Accepted for processing	33	3	142	148	93	5	70	14	486	22
Cancelled	3	-	18	3	3	-	1	-	28	-
Withdrawn	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	7	-
To be processed	30	3	123	143	87	5	68	14	451	22

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

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

Table 106

APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE and JURISDICTION										
Decision Type	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
ETA										
• Pre-release	12	-	13	-	4	-	7	-	12	-
UTA										
• Pre-release	12	-	26	-	16	-	17	-	23	-
• Post-release	2	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	2	-
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	176	23	165	31	194	28	133	18	204	19
• Post-release	26	4	38	-	29	-	37	1	33	-
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	136	19	121	21	139	16	103	8	156	11
• Post-release	17	-	27	2	25	-	28	-	34	-
Stat Release										
• Pre-release	53	-	77	-	88	-	69	-	86	-
• Post-release	30	-	50	-	42	-	52	-	73	-
Detention	27	-	53	-	39	-	32	-	35	-
Total	491	46	572	54	577	44	481	27	658	30

Table 107

APPEAL DECISIONS by OFFENCE TYPE and JURISDICTION											
Offence Type	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014-15		
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	
Murder											
• Pre-release	57	-	95	-	70	-	50	-	74	-	
• Post-release	10	-	15	-	14	-	18	-	24	-	
Schedule I-sex											
• Pre-release	54	6	51	4	77	2	38	4	81	3	
• Post-release	10	-	3	-	3	-	8	-	19	-	
• Detention	8	-	22	-	6	-	12	-	10	-	
Schedule I-non-sex											
• Pre-release	109	13	123	27	133	17	118	10	159	13	
• Post-release	26	-	52	1	51	-	51	-	57	-	
• Detention	19	-	29	-	31	-	16	-	21	-	
Schedule II											
• Pre-release	73	14	67	4	79	6	53	5	73	6	
• Post-release	14	3	21	-	16	-	22	-	18	-	
• Detention	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	
Non-scheduled											
• Pre-release	96	9	66	17	82	19	71	7	94	8	
• Post-release	15	1	26	1	13	-	20	1	24	-	
• Detention	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	
Total	491	46	572	54	577	44	481	27	658	30	

Table 108

OUTCOMES for FEDERAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2013/14 and 2014/15)											
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total		
	13/14	14/15	13/14	14/15	13/14	14/15	13/14	14/15	13/14	14/15	
ETA											
• Pre-release	5	11	-	-	2	1	-	-	7	12	
UTA											
• Pre-release	17	15	-	-	-	8	-	-	17	23	
• Post-release	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	
Day Parole											
• Pre-release	119	184	-	-	14	20	-	-	133	204	
• Post-release	25	27	-	-	12	6	-	-	37	33	
Full Parole											
• Pre-release	93	143	-	-	10	13	-	-	103	156	
• Post-release	23	24	-	-	5	9	-	1	28	34	
Stat. Release											
• Pre-release	57	82	-	-	12	3	-	1	69	86	
• Post-release	39	58	-	-	13	15	-	-	52	73	
Detention	29	35	-	-	3	-	-	-	32	35	
Total Decisions	410	581	-	-	71	75	-	2	481	658	
% of Total Appeal Decisions	85	88	-	-	15	11	-	0			

Table 109

OUTCOMES for PROVINCIAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2013/14 and 2014/15)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	13/14	14/15	13/14	14/15	13/14	14/15	13/14	14/15	13/14	14/15
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	15	15	-	-	3	4	-	-	18	19
• Post-release	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	8	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	11
• Post-release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Decisions	24	25	-	-	3	5	-	-	27	30
% of Total Decisions	89	83	-	-	11	17	-	-		

Table 110

OUTCOMES for APPEAL DECISIONS by REGION and JURISDICTION (2013/14 and 2014/15)										
Region	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	13/14	14/15	13/14	14/15	13/14	14/15	13/14	14/15	13/14	14/15
Federal										
Atlantic	27	40	-	-	3	3	-	-	30	43
Quebec	89	170	-	-	15	19	-	-	104	189
Ontario	126	158	-	-	25	38	-	1	151	197
Prairies	106	132	-	-	22	14	-	1	128	147
Pacific	62	81	-	-	6	1	-	-	68	82
Canada	410	581	-	-	71	75	-	2	481	658
Provincial										
Atlantic	9	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	7
Prairies	2	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	7
Pacific	13	14	-	-	2	2	-	-	15	16
Canada	24	25	-	-	3	5	-	-	27	30

Table 111

FEDERAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2013/14 and 2014/15)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
ETA	45	56	7	12	15.6	21.4
UTA						
• Pre-release	614	504	14	23	2.3	4.6
• Post-release	16	8	2	2	12.5	25.0
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	4,455	4,709	129	204	2.9	4.3
• Post-release	497	432	37	33	7.4	7.6
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	3,457	3,630	99	156	2.9	4.3
• Post-release	370	352	28	34	7.6	9.7
Statutory Release						
• Pre-release	6,262	6,223	69	86	1.1	1.4
• Post-release	2,754	2,574	52	73	1.9	2.8
Detention	538	466	32	35	5.9	7.5
Total	19,008	18,954	469	658	2.5	3.5

Table 112

PROVINCIAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2013/14 and 2014/15)*						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	559	499	18	19	3.2	3.8
• Post-release	41	51	1	-	2.4	0.0
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	371	300	8	11	2.2	3.7
• Post-release	12	14	-	-	-	0.0
Total	983	864	27	30	2.7	3.5

*Excludes two cases of offenders sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, who were on statutory release under provincial jurisdiction.

[Return to the section Appeals](#)

CONDITIONAL RELEASE PERFORMANCE

TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

Table 113

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS WITH DETERMINATE SENTENCES* in MONTHS (from 2010/11 to 2014/15)					
Release Type	Successful Completions	Revocations for Breach of Condition	Revocations with a Non-Violent Offence	Revocations with a Violent Offence	Average Length
Day Parole APR	5.3	4.6	4.1	5.3	5.2
Day Parole Regular	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.6
All Day Parole	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.7
Full Parole APR	27.3	14.0	18.0	13.2	25.0
Full Parole Regular	23.7	15.1	15.7	24.3	22.3
All Full Parole	25.5	14.5	17.0	20.3	23.6
Statutory Release	7.4	6.3	6.5	7.4	7.0

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2010 and March 31, 2015.

Note: The number of APR day parole and APR full parole supervision periods that were revoked are too low to be of statistical value.

Table 114

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* in MONTHS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (from 2010/11 to 2014/15)					
Supervision Type	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
Day parole	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.8
Full parole	19.2	26.2	26.0	23.2	27.9
Statutory Release	5.7	9.3	8.4	7.3	8.4

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2010 and March 31, 2015.

Table 115

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* in MONTHS by GENDER (from 2010/11 to 2014/15)										
Supervision Type	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Cond.		Revocations for a Non-Violent Offence		Revocations for a Violent Offence		Average Length	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Day parole	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.5
Full parole	25.7	23.6	14.8	11.8	17.3	13.4	21.2	6.1	23.8	22.0
Stat. release	7.5	6.5	6.3	5.4	6.5	6.0	7.5	4.9	7.0	6.2

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2010 and March 31, 2015.

Table 116

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (from 2010/11 to 2014/15) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	DP APR	DP Regular	All Day Parole	FP APR	FP Regular	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	37.4	26.3	27.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	34.2
3 to less than 6 months	29.6	63.1	59.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	16.1
6 to less than 9 months	21.3	10.1	11.5	0.7	2.1	1.4	19.1
9 to less than 12 months	6.5	0.4	1.2	0.8	14.8	8.0	11.7
1 to 2 years	4.4	0.1	0.6	59.8	51.9	55.7	16.0
Over 2 years	0.8	0.0	0.1	38.2	29.8	33.9	2.9

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2010 and March 31, 2015.

Table 117

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS for BREACH of CONDITION for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (from 2010/11 to 2014/15) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	DP APR	DP Regular	All Day Parole	FP APR	FP Regular	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	38.0	15.6	17.6	0.5	1.1	0.8	15.6
3 to less than 6 months	38.9	71.4	68.5	16.7	17.9	17.3	45.6
6 to less than 9 months	17.6	12.2	12.7	19.7	17.9	18.9	23.1
9 to less than 12 months	2.8	0.8	1.0	14.9	16.0	15.4	8.0
1 to 2 years	1.9	-	0.2	36.9	33.1	35.1	6.8
Over 2 years	0.9	-	0.1	11.3	14.0	12.6	1.0

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2010 and March 31, 2015.

Table 118

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with NON-VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (from 2010/11 to 2014/15) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	DP APR	DP Regular	All Day Parole	FP APR	FP Regular	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	51.6	10.1	16.0	-	0.9	0.4	16.7
3 to less than 6 months	25.8	72.3	65.8	9.4	14.5	11.7	42.1
6 to less than 9 months	16.1	15.4	15.5	13.7	15.4	14.5	22.9
9 to less than 12 months	6.5	2.1	2.7	15.8	23.9	19.5	9.4
1 to 2 years	-	-	-	43.2	33.3	38.7	7.7
Over 2 years	-	-	-	18.0	12.0	15.2	1.1

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2010 and March 31, 2015.

Note: The number of APR day parole supervision periods is too low to be of statistical value.

Table 119

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (from 2010/11 to 2014/15) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	DP APR	DP Regular	All Day Parole	FP APR	FP Regular	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	-	13.0	12.5	-	-	-	13.1
3 to less than 6 months	100.0	65.2	66.7	25.0	19.0	21.2	38.3
6 to less than 9 months	-	21.7	20.8	25.0	14.3	18.2	27.9
9 to less than 12 months	-	-	-	8.3	9.5	9.1	7.8
1 to 2 years	-	-	-	25.0	23.8	24.2	10.1
Over 2 years	-	-	-	16.7	33.3	27.3	2.8

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2010 and March 31, 2015.

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

[Return to the section Time under Supervision](#)

CONVICTIONS

Table 120

CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES by SUPERVISION TYPE and the RATES of CONVICTION for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1,000 SUPERVISED OFFENDERS							
Year	Day Parole	Rate	Full Parole	Rate	Statutory release	Rate	Total Convictions
1996/97	34	33	64	15	228	96	326
1997/98	45	36	54	13	214	86	313
1998/99	37	24	42	10	201	80	280
1999/00	55	35	50	11	215	77	320
2000/01	30	21	40	9	227	82	297
2001/02	36	28	36	8	200	70	272
2002/03	23	18	33	8	222	76	278
2003/04	19	15	25	6	214	72	258
2004/05	32	26	36	9	201	67	269
2005/06	16	12	28	7	178	58	222
2006/07	25	19	21	6	213	67	259
2007/08	18	14	22	6	213	68	253
2008/09	22	18	17	4	152	45	191
2009/10	17	13	16	4	149	46	182
2010/11	10	8	19	5	124	38	153
2011/12	8	6	10	3	128	36	146
2012/13	6	5	11	3	129	37	146
2013/14	6	5	6	2	95	27	107
2014/15	0	0	1	0	51	14	52

Note: The year 2014/15 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Table 121

RATES of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1,000 OFFENDERS on CONDITIONAL RELEASE SUPERVISION by OFFENCE TYPE (%)					
	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
2009/10					
Day Parole	11	13	29	3	11
Full Parole	3	-	15	-	10
Stat. Release	-	9	65	21	37
All Conditional Release	4	7	50	5	24
2010/11					
Day Parole	9	17	19	-	4
Full Parole	4	-	17	3	3
Stat. Release	-	11	56	12	29
All Conditional Release	4	9	44	4	15
2011/12					
Day Parole	4	11	11	-	8
Full Parole	2	-	4	3	4
Stat. Release	-	10	57	4	29
All Conditional Release	3	8	41	3	17
2012/13					
Day Parole	-	12	9	3	4
Full Parole	1	12	13	-	3
Stat. Release	-	12	57	5	32
All Conditional Release	1	12	42	2	19
2013/14					
Day Parole	8	-	6	-	10
Full Parole	1	-	8	-	3
Stat. Release	-	15	37	8	27
All Conditional Release	2	10	27	3	17
2014/15					
Day Parole	-	-	-	-	-
Full Parole	1	-	-	-	-
Stat. Release	-	2	19	6	17
All Conditional Release	1	1	13	2	9

Note: The year 2014/15 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Table 122

RATES of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1,000 OFFENDERS on CONDITIONAL RELEASE SUPERVISION by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)					
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
2009/10					
Day Parole	11	18	10	14	14
Full Parole	9	4	5	4	-
Stat. Release	45	14	15	52	15
All Conditional Release	29	8	10	23	6
2010/11					
Day Parole	12	-	14	8	-
Full Parole	-	-	14	6	-
Stat. Release	61	-	23	36	8
All Conditional Release	35	-	18	17	2
2011/12					
Day Parole	5	-	13	7	-
Full Parole	6	-	-	3	-
Stat. Release	53	-	27	36	7
All Conditional Release	33	-	16	16	2
2012/13					
Day Parole	5	-	-	6	-
Full Parole	9	-	-	3	-
Stat. Release	46	-	20	39	8
All Conditional Release	31	-	11	18	3
2013/14					
Day Parole	5	-	-	6	-
Full Parole	-	-	-	2	-
Stat. Release	39	-	14	26	15
All Conditional Release	25	-	7	12	6
2014/15					
Day Parole	-	-	-	-	-
Full Parole	-	-	-	0	-
Stat. Release	24	7	6	13	-
All Conditional Release	15	2	3	5	-

Note: The year 2014/15 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Table 123

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES by REGION and SUPERVISION TYPE													
Region	Supervision Type	04/ 05	05/ 06	06/ 07	07/ 08	08/ 09	09/ 10	10/ 11	11/ 12	12/ 13	13/ 14	14/ 15	10-Year Avg.
Atlantic	Day Parole	5	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	2
	Full Parole	9	10	3	7	3	1	3	3	-	-	-	5
	Stat. Release	19	17	23	18	18	12	12	8	12	10	3	15
	Total	33	30	29	26	24	14	16	12	13	11	3	21
Quebec	Day Parole	5	3	9	2	3	4	1	2	1	3	-	3
	Full Parole	10	2	7	6	5	7	7	2	7	4	-	6
	Stat. Release	66	48	69	67	38	43	29	42	37	31	9	47
	Total	81	53	85	75	46	54	37	46	45	38	9	56
Ontario	Day Parole	12	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	-	3
	Full Parole	3	8	3	2	5	1	3	1	-	2	-	3
	Stat. Release	34	43	44	44	24	21	21	22	15	6	7	27
	Total	49	52	48	49	31	25	25	25	17	10	7	33
Prairies	Day Parole	7	7	6	6	11	4	2	2	1	-	-	5
	Full Parole	10	7	7	5	2	1	4	2	2	-	1	4
	Stat. Release	54	52	48	49	38	45	46	34	41	37	25	44
	Total	71	66	61	60	51	50	52	38	44	37	26	53
Pacific	Day Parole	3	2	6	6	3	5	5	1	1	-	-	4
	Full Parole	4	1	1	2	2	6	2	2	2	-	-	2
	Stat. Release	28	18	29	35	34	28	16	22	24	11	7	25
	Total	35	21	36	43	39	39	23	25	27	11	7	30
Canada	Day Parole	32	16	25	18	22	17	10	8	6	6	-	16
	Full Parole	36	28	21	22	17	16	19	10	11	6	1	19
	Stat. Release	201	178	213	213	152	149	124	128	129	95	51	158
	Total	269	222	259	253	191	182	153	146	146	107	52	193

Note: The year 2014/15 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

[Return to the section Convictions](#)

OUTCOME RATES

Table 124

OUTCOME RATES of FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE												
Release Type/Yr.	Successful Completions		Revocations for Breach of Conditions		Total Without Re-offending		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	Non-violent		Violent		#	%
							#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole												
2010/11	2,621	87.9	286	9.6	2,907	97.5	64	2.1	10	0.3	74	2.5
2011/12	2,276	87.7	267	10.3	2,543	98.0	45	1.7	8	0.3	53	2.0
2012/13	2,758	88.6	289	9.3	3,047	97.9	59	1.9	6	0.2	65	2.1
2013/14	2,792	89.3	293	9.4	3,085	98.7	34	1.1	6	0.2	40	1.3
2014/15	2,806	90.9	253	8.2	3,059	99.1	27	0.9	0	0.0	27	0.9
Full Parole*												
2010/11	1,023	76.3	223	16.6	1,246	93.0	80	6.0	14	1.0	94	7.0
2011/12	1,023	78.6	200	15.4	1,223	93.9	72	5.5	7	0.5	79	6.1
2012/13	1,014	85.0	128	10.7	1,142	95.7	44	3.7	7	0.6	51	4.3
2013/14	824	84.9	107	11.0	931	96.0	34	3.5	5	0.5	39	4.0
2014/15	827	87.2	95	10.0	922	97.3	26	2.7	0	0.0	26	2.7
Statutory Release												
2010/11	3,453	61.8	1,474	26.4	4,927	88.2	534	9.6	124	2.2	658	11.8
2011/12	3,429	61.3	1,548	27.7	4,977	89.0	487	8.7	128	2.3	615	11.0
2012/13	3,738	60.1	1,848	29.7	5,586	89.7	509	8.2	129	2.1	638	10.3
2013/14	3,819	61.6	1,767	28.5	5,586	90.2	514	8.3	95	1.5	609	9.8
2014/15	3,744	63.4	1,697	28.8	5,441	92.2	410	6.9	51	0.9	461	7.8

* Full parole includes only those offenders serving determinate sentences.

OUTCOME RATES ON DAY PAROLE

FEDERAL DAY PAROLE

Table 125

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2,621	87.9	2,276	87.7	2,758	88.6	2,792	89.3	2,806	90.9
Revoked for breach of conditions	286	9.6	267	10.3	289	9.3	293	9.4	253	8.2
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	64	2.1	45	1.7	59	1.9	34	1.1	27	0.9
Violent offences	10	0.3	8	0.3	6	0.2	6	0.2	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	74	2.5	53	2.0	65	2.1	40	1.3	27	0.9
Total Completions	2,981	100	2,596	100	3,112	100	3,125	100	3,086	100

Table 126

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGULAR and APR												
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions	
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#	
					#	%	#	%	#	%	#	
2010/11												
Regular	1,750	86.8	214	10.6	41	2.0	10	0.5	51	2.5	2,015	
APR	871	90.2	72	7.5	23	2.4	0	0.0	23	2.4	966	
2011/12												
Regular	1,912	87.4	232	10.6	37	1.7	7	0.3	44	2.0	2,188	
APR	364	89.2	35	8.6	8	2.0	1	0.2	9	2.2	408	
2012/13												
Regular	2,737	88.6	288	9.3	59	1.9	6	0.2	65	2.1	3,090	
APR	21	95.5	1	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	
2013/14												
Regular	2,765	89.3	293	9.5	34	1.1	6	0.2	40	1.3	3,098	
APR	27	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	
2014/15												
Regular	2,770	90.8	253	8.3	27	0.9	0	0.0	27	0.9	3,050	
APR	36	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	

Table 127

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE WITH DETERMINATE SENTENCES for NON-VIOLENT OFFENCES* by REGULAR and APR for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2010/11 to 2014/15)				
Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	4,752	88.1	1,319	90.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	532	9.9	108	7.4
Revocations with Offence				
Non-violent offences	103	1.9	31	2.1
Violent offences	6	0.1	1	0.1
Total Revocations with Offence	109	2.0	32	2.2
Total Completions	5,393	100.0	1,459	100.0

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

Table 128

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Murder						
2010/11	91.9	6.8	0.9	0.4	1.3	546
2011/12	91.6	7.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	479
2012/13	94.9	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	529
2013/14	92.9	6.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	536
2014/15	94.7	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	543
Schedule I-sex						
2010/11	92.7	6.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	177
2011/12	92.4	6.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	184
2012/13	93.9	4.9	0.8	0.4	1.1	263
2013/14	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	243
2014/15	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	249
Schedule I-non-sex						
2010/11	84.2	12.4	2.7	0.7	3.4	855
2011/12	84.8	12.6	2.1	0.5	2.5	825
2012/13	85.6	12.3	1.8	0.3	2.1	889
2013/14	85.4	12.8	1.7	0.2	1.9	847
2014/15	88.3	10.3	1.4	0.0	1.4	873
Schedule II						
2010/11	92.6	6.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	873
2011/12	90.8	7.8	1.4	0.0	1.4	651
2012/13	89.9	8.3	1.7	0.1	1.8	882
2013/14	92.3	6.9	0.8	0.0	0.8	961
2014/15	91.8	7.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	944
Non-scheduled						
2010/11	80.6	13.8	5.5	0.2	5.7	530
2011/12	82.3	13.8	3.5	0.4	3.9	457
2012/13	82.9	12.4	4.6	0.2	4.7	549
2013/14	84.6	13.0	2.0	0.4	2.4	538
2014/15	87.8	10.9	1.3	0.0	1.3	477

Table 129

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2010/11											
Aboriginal	388	84.3	54	11.7	16	3.5	2	0.4	18	3.9	460
Asian	129	92.1	9	6.4	2	1.4	0	0.0	2	1.4	140
Black	176	90.3	14	7.2	4	2.1	1	0.5	5	2.6	195
White	1,829	88.1	201	9.7	39	1.9	7	0.3	46	2.2	2,076
Other	99	90.0	8	7.3	3	2.7	0	0.0	3	2.7	110
2011/12											
Aboriginal	329	81.8	58	14.4	14	3.5	1	0.2	15	3.7	402
Asian	109	95.6	5	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	114
Black	144	90.0	14	8.8	1	0.6	1	0.6	2	1.2	160
White	1,611	88.2	181	9.9	29	1.6	6	0.3	35	1.9	1,827
Other	83	89.2	9	9.7	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	1.1	93
2012/13											
Aboriginal	437	86.5	56	11.1	11	2.2	1	0.2	12	2.4	505
Asian	169	95.5	7	4.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	177
Black	152	92.1	12	7.3	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	165
White	1,894	88.1	205	9.5	45	2.1	5	0.2	50	2.3	2,149
Other	106	91.4	9	7.8	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	116
2013/14											
Aboriginal	455	84.6	68	12.6	14	2.6	1	0.2	15	2.8	538
Asian	184	97.9	3	1.6	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	188
Black	167	88.4	21	11.1	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	189
White	1,897	89.8	195	9.2	16	0.8	5	0.2	21	1.0	2,113
Other	89	91.8	6	6.2	2	2.1	0	0.0	2	2.1	97
2014/15											
Aboriginal	429	87.4	54	11.0	8	1.6	0	0.0	8	1.6	491
Asian	191	96.5	7	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	198
Black	211	95.5	9	4.1	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	221
White	1,886	90.7	175	8.4	18	0.9	0	0.0	18	0.9	2,079
Other	89	91.8	8	8.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	97

Table 130

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2010/11											
Male	2,390	88.0	260	9.6	57	2.1	8	0.3	65	2.4	2,715
Female	231	86.8	26	9.8	7	2.6	2	0.8	9	3.4	266
2011/12											
Male	2,090	87.8	244	10.2	39	1.6	8	0.3	47	2.0	2,381
Female	186	86.5	23	10.7	6	2.8	0	0.0	6	2.8	215
2012/13											
Male	2,490	88.5	265	9.4	55	2.0	5	0.2	60	2.1	2,815
Female	268	90.2	24	8.1	4	1.3	1	0.3	5	1.7	297
2013/14											
Male	2,559	89.2	273	9.5	31	1.1	6	0.2	37	1.3	2,869
Female	233	91.0	20	7.8	3	1.2	0	0.0	3	1.2	256
2014/15											
Male	2,562	91.1	229	8.1	22	0.8	0	0.0	22	0.8	2,813
Female	244	89.4	24	8.8	5	1.8	0	0.0	5	1.8	273

Table 131

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2010/11											
Atlantic	330	82.7	57	14.3	11	2.8	1	0.3	12	3.0	399
Quebec	653	93.8	33	4.7	9	1.3	1	0.1	10	1.4	696
Ontario	588	89.2	62	9.4	8	1.2	1	0.2	9	1.4	659
Prairies	643	86.2	84	11.3	17	2.3	2	0.3	19	2.5	746
Pacific	407	84.6	50	10.4	19	4.0	5	1.0	24	5.0	481
2011/12											
Atlantic	261	83.4	46	14.7	5	1.6	1	0.3	6	1.9	313
Quebec	601	91.6	45	6.9	8	1.2	2	0.3	10	1.5	656
Ontario	494	91.1	43	7.9	3	0.6	2	0.4	5	0.9	542
Prairies	526	82.3	95	14.9	16	2.5	2	0.3	18	2.8	639
Pacific	394	88.3	38	8.5	13	2.9	1	0.2	14	3.1	446
2012/13											
Atlantic	285	83.3	45	13.2	11	3.2	1	0.3	12	3.5	342
Quebec	750	91.8	52	6.4	14	1.7	1	0.1	15	1.8	817
Ontario	547	91.5	45	7.5	4	0.7	2	0.3	6	1.0	598
Prairies	718	84.2	111	13.0	23	2.7	1	0.1	24	2.8	853
Pacific	458	91.2	36	7.2	7	1.4	1	0.2	8	1.6	502
2013/14											
Atlantic	317	86.1	43	11.7	7	1.9	1	0.3	8	2.2	368
Quebec	757	90.8	68	8.2	6	0.7	3	0.4	9	1.1	834
Ontario	567	91.2	50	8.0	3	0.5	2	0.3	5	0.8	622
Prairies	641	86.0	90	12.1	14	1.9	0	0.0	14	1.9	745
Pacific	510	91.7	42	7.6	4	0.7	0	0.0	4	0.7	556
2014/15											
Atlantic	277	83.9	49	14.8	4	1.2	0	0.0	4	1.2	330
Quebec	845	94.5	46	5.1	3	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.3	894
Ontario	579	94.0	35	5.7	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3	616
Prairies	638	86.8	84	11.4	13	1.8	0	0.0	13	1.8	735
Pacific	467	91.4	39	7.6	5	1.0	0	0.0	5	1.0	511

PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE

Table 132

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	167	81.1	187	87.8	175	84.1	219	83.3	239	84.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	34	16.5	25	11.7	29	13.9	43	16.3	39	13.8
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	3	1.5	0	0.0	3	1.4	0	0.0	4	1.4
Violent offences	2	1.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.4	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	5	2.4	1	0.5	4	1.9	1	0.4	4	1.4
Total Completions	206	100	213	100	208	100	263	100	282	100

Table 133

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2010/11											
Atlantic	47	87.0	6	11.1	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	54
Quebec*	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	31	83.8	5	13.5	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	2.7	37
Pacific	88	77.2	23	20.2	1	0.9	2	1.8	3	2.6	114
2011/12											
Atlantic	48	87.3	7	12.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	55
Prairies	46	95.8	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	2.1	1	2.1	48
Pacific	93	84.5	17	15.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	110
2012/13											
Atlantic	46	76.7	13	21.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.7	60
Prairies	30	93.8	2	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32
Pacific	99	85.3	14	12.1	2	1.7	1	0.9	3	2.6	116
2013/14											
Atlantic	46	70.8	18	27.7	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.5	65
Ontario*	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	39	90.7	4	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43
Pacific	133	86.4	21	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	154
2014/15											
Atlantic	54	78.3	15	21.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	69
Prairies	36	94.7	2	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38
Pacific	149	85.1	22	12.6	4	2.3	0	0.0	4	2.3	175

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

Table 134

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2010/11 to 2014/15)								
Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	50	94.3	333	80.2	248	94.7	356	80.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	3	5.7	75	18.1	12	4.6	80	18.1
Revocations with Offence								
Non-violent offences	0	0.0	4	1.0	2	0.8	4	0.9
Violent offences	0	0.0	3	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.5
Total Revocations with Offence	0	0.0	7	1.7	2	0.8	6	1.4
Total Completions	53	100	415	100	262	100	442	100

Table 135

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2010/11 to 2014/15)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	137	79.7	57	98.3	16	94.1	668	83.6	109	86.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	27	15.7	1	1.7	1	5.9	125	15.6	16	12.7
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	5	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.6	0	0.0
Violent offences	3	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.8
Total Revocations with Offence	8	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.8	1	0.8
Total Completions	172	100	58	100	17	100	799	100	126	100

Table 136

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2010/11 to 2014/15)				
Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	843	83.3	144	90.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	154	15.2	16	10.0
Revocations with Offence				
Non-violent offences	10	1.0	0	0.0
Violent offences	5	0.5	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	15	1.5	0	0.0
Total Completions	1,012	100	160	100

OUTCOME RATES ON FULL PAROLE*FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: DETERMINATE SENTENCES***Table 137**

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	1,023	76.3	1,023	78.6	1,014	85.0	824	84.9	827	87.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	223	16.6	200	15.4	128	10.7	107	11.0	95	10.0
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	80	6.0	72	5.5	44	3.7	34	3.5	26	2.7
Violent offences	14	1.0	7	0.5	7	0.6	5	0.5	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	94	7.0	79	6.1	51	4.3	39	4.0	26	2.7
Total Completions	1,340	100	1,302	100	1,193	100	970	100	948	100

Table 138

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCES by REGULAR and APR											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2010/11											
Regular	360	80.2	55	12.2	26	5.8	8	1.8	34	7.6	449
APR	663	74.4	168	18.9	54	6.1	6	0.7	60	6.7	891
2011/12											
Regular	335	82.5	54	13.3	15	3.7	2	0.5	17	4.2	406
APR	688	76.8	146	16.3	57	6.4	5	0.6	62	6.9	896
2012/13											
Regular	425	80.0	78	14.7	22	4.1	6	1.1	28	5.3	531
APR	589	89.0	50	7.6	22	3.3	1	0.2	23	3.5	662
2013/14											
Regular	578	81.9	93	13.2	30	4.2	5	0.7	35	5.0	706
APR	246	93.2	14	5.3	4	1.5	0	0.0	4	1.5	264
2014/15											
Regular	731	87.2	83	9.9	24	2.9	0	0.0	24	2.9	838
APR	96	87.3	12	10.9	2	1.8	0	0.0	2	1.8	110

Table 139

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCES for NON-VIOLENT OFFENCES* by REGULAR and APR for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2010/11 to 2014/15)				
Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	1,228	82.7	2,282	80.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	197	13.3	390	13.8
Revocations with Offence				
Non-violent offences	59	4.0	139	4.9
Violent offences	1	0.1	12	0.4
Total Revocations with Offence	60	4.0	151	5.3
Total Completions	1,485	100	2,823	100

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

Table 140

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Schedule I-sex						
2010/11	91.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	71
2011/12	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	57
2012/13	94.3	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.9	70
2013/14	91.1	7.6	1.3	0.0	1.3	79
2014/15	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	68
Schedule I-non-sex						
2010/11	77.6	11.0	8.1	3.3	11.4	246
2011/12	79.8	14.2	5.0	0.9	6.0	218
2012/13	77.6	16.4	4.1	1.8	5.9	219
2013/14	78.8	14.0	5.2	2.1	7.3	193
2014/15	85.1	11.7	3.2	0.0	3.2	222
Schedule II						
2010/11	78.2	15.6	5.5	0.6	6.1	671
2011/12	80.1	14.7	4.7	0.4	5.1	685
2012/13	87.6	9.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	621
2013/14	86.1	11.2	2.7	0.0	2.7	474
2014/15	86.9	11.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	464
Non-scheduled						
2010/11	68.7	24.2	6.6	0.6	7.1	351
2011/12	71.3	19.6	8.5	0.6	9.1	342
2012/13	82.6	12.1	5.0	0.4	5.3	282
2013/14	85.7	9.4	4.5	0.4	4.9	224
2014/15	88.1	7.2	4.6	0.0	4.6	194

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

Table 141

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2010/11											
Aboriginal	82	71.3	22	19.1	11	9.6	0	0.0	11	9.6	115
Asian	89	89.0	8	8.0	3	3.0	0	0.0	3	3.0	100
Black	77	79.4	17	17.5	2	2.1	1	1.0	3	3.1	97
White	694	74.5	166	17.8	59	6.3	13	1.4	72	7.7	932
Other	81	84.4	10	10.4	5	5.2	0	0.0	5	5.2	96
2011/12											
Aboriginal	70	66.0	26	24.5	8	7.5	2	1.9	10	9.4	106
Asian	100	84.0	14	11.8	5	4.2	0	0.0	5	4.2	119
Black	90	81.8	17	15.5	3	2.7	0	0.0	3	2.7	110
White	684	78.4	131	15.0	52	6.0	5	0.6	57	6.5	872
Other	79	83.2	12	12.6	4	4.2	0	0.0	4	4.2	95
2012/13											
Aboriginal	61	70.1	20	23.0	4	4.6	2	2.3	6	6.9	87
Asian	87	91.6	6	6.3	2	2.1	0	0.0	2	2.1	95
Black	93	89.4	8	7.7	3	2.9	0	0.0	3	2.9	104
White	706	84.7	91	10.9	32	3.8	5	0.6	37	4.4	834
Other	67	91.8	3	4.1	3	4.1	0	0.0	3	4.1	73
2013/14											
Aboriginal	64	74.4	18	20.9	4	4.7	0	0.0	4	4.7	86
Asian	78	92.9	6	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	84
Black	71	81.6	12	13.8	4	4.6	0	0.0	4	4.6	87
White	556	85.5	64	9.8	25	3.8	5	0.8	30	4.6	650
Other	55	87.3	7	11.1	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.6	63
2014/15											
Aboriginal	73	85.9	10	11.8	2	2.4	0	0.0	2	2.4	85
Asian	76	86.4	9	10.2	3	3.4	0	0.0	3	3.4	88
Black	66	85.7	10	13.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	1.3	77
White	579	88.0	61	9.3	18	2.7	0	0.0	18	2.7	658
Other	33	82.5	5	12.5	2	5.0	0	0.0	2	5.0	40

Table 142

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by GENDER											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2010/11											
Male	902	76.2	199	16.8	68	5.7	14	1.2	82	6.9	1,183
Female	121	77.1	24	15.3	12	7.6	0	0.0	12	7.6	157
2011/12											
Male	899	78.0	183	15.9	65	5.6	5	0.4	70	6.1	1,152
Female	124	82.7	17	11.3	7	4.7	2	1.3	9	6.0	150
2012/13											
Male	906	84.3	119	11.1	43	4.0	7	0.7	50	4.7	1,075
Female	108	91.5	9	7.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	118
2013/14											
Male	729	84.1	102	11.8	31	3.6	5	0.6	36	4.2	867
Female	95	92.2	5	4.9	3	2.9	0	0.0	3	2.9	103
2014/15											
Male	760	86.8	90	10.3	26	3.0	0	0.0	26	3.0	876
Female	67	93.1	5	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	72

Table 143

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2010/11											
Atlantic	130	67.4	50	25.9	10	5.2	3	1.6	13	6.7	193
Quebec	269	78.4	50	14.6	18	5.2	6	1.7	24	7.0	343
Ontario	252	79.7	47	14.9	16	5.1	1	0.3	17	5.4	316
Prairies	276	76.7	49	13.6	32	8.9	3	0.8	35	9.7	360
Pacific	96	75.0	27	21.1	4	3.1	1	0.8	5	3.9	128
2011/12											
Atlantic	179	80.3	34	15.2	8	3.6	2	0.9	10	4.5	223
Quebec	244	76.5	57	17.9	17	5.3	1	0.3	18	5.6	319
Ontario	274	83.8	43	13.1	9	2.8	1	0.3	10	3.1	327
Prairies	224	72.5	49	15.9	34	11.0	2	0.6	36	11.7	309
Pacific	102	82.3	17	13.7	4	3.2	1	0.8	5	4.0	124
2012/13											
Atlantic	151	81.2	27	14.5	8	4.3	0	0.0	8	4.3	186
Quebec	292	85.9	32	9.4	11	3.2	5	1.5	16	4.7	340
Ontario	247	89.2	23	8.3	7	2.5	0	0.0	7	2.5	277
Prairies	237	81.2	38	13.0	15	5.1	2	0.7	17	5.8	292
Pacific	87	88.8	8	8.2	3	3.1	0	0.0	3	3.1	98
2013/14											
Atlantic	125	79.6	21	13.4	11	7.0	0	0.0	11	7.0	157
Quebec	238	88.5	25	9.3	3	1.1	3	1.1	6	2.2	269
Ontario	188	89.1	17	8.1	4	1.9	2	0.9	6	2.8	211
Prairies	207	80.5	37	14.4	13	5.1	0	0.0	13	5.1	257
Pacific	66	86.8	7	9.2	3	3.9	0	0.0	3	3.9	76
2014/15											
Atlantic	149	86.1	21	12.1	3	1.7	0	0.0	3	1.7	173
Quebec	239	90.5	18	6.8	7	2.7	0	0.0	7	2.7	264
Ontario	158	85.4	21	11.4	6	3.2	0	0.0	6	3.2	185
Prairies	207	85.9	26	10.8	8	3.3	0	0.0	8	3.3	241
Pacific	74	87.1	9	10.6	2	2.4	0	0.0	2	2.4	85

FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

Table 144

OUTCOMES of FULL PAROLE for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2015)												
Time Under Supervision on Full Parole	Still Supervised		Died while on Full Parole		Revocations for Breach of Conditions		Revocations-Non-violent Offence		Revocations-Violent Offence		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 - 3 Mths	27	1.6	19	3.2	10	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	56	1.9
>3 Mths - 6 Mths	23	1.4	12	2.0	19	4.2	4	2.0	4	3.1	62	2.1
>6 Mths - 1 Yr	47	2.9	22	3.7	43	9.5	14	6.9	9	7.1	135	4.5
>1 Yr - 2 Yrs	71	4.3	24	4.1	62	13.7	29	14.2	15	11.8	201	6.6
>2 Yrs - 3 Yrs	73	4.4	28	4.7	62	13.7	25	12.3	26	20.5	214	7.1
>3 Yrs - 4 Yrs	52	3.2	25	4.2	47	10.4	21	10.3	13	10.2	158	5.2
>4 Yrs - 5 Yrs	66	4.0	23	3.9	40	8.8	18	8.8	7	5.5	154	5.1
>5 Yrs - 10 Yrs	328	19.9	92	15.6	102	22.5	52	25.5	27	21.3	601	19.9
>10 Yrs -15 Yrs	267	16.2	72	12.2	41	9.0	23	11.3	17	13.4	420	13.9
>15 Yrs	694	42.1	274	46.4	28	6.2	18	8.8	9	7.1	1,023	33.8
Total	1,648	100	591	100	454	100	204	100	127	100	3,024	100
Average Length of Full Parole	14.8 Yrs		14.9 Yrs		5.3 Yrs		6.2 Yrs		6.0 Yrs		12.4 Yrs	

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

Table 145

FULL PAROLE REVOCATION for BREACH of CONDITION and REVOCATION with OFFENCE RATES for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2015)								
Time Under Supervision on Full Parole	Population In Period		Total Revocations during Period*		Revocations with Offence during Period			
	Total #	% of Total Indeterminate on Full Parole	#	%	Total Revocations with Offence**		Revocations with Violent Offence	
					#	%	#	%
>15 Years	1,023	33.8	55	5.4	27	2.6	9	0.9
>10 Years	1,443	47.7	136	9.4	67	4.6	26	1.8
>5 Years	2,044	67.6	317	15.5	146	7.1	53	2.6
>4 Years	2,198	72.7	382	17.4	171	7.8	60	2.7
>3 Years	2,356	77.9	463	19.7	205	8.7	73	3.1
>2 Years	2,570	85.0	576	22.4	256	10.0	99	3.9
>1 Year	2,771	91.6	682	24.6	300	10.8	114	4.1
Total	3,024	100.0	785	26.0	331	10.9	127	4.2

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

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

Table 146

LIKELIHOOD of DYING compared to being REVOKED for an OFFENCE for FULL PAROLEES SERVING INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2015)					
Time Under Supervision	Offenders that Died on Full Parole	Total Revocations with Offence #	Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a New Offence	Revocations with Violent Offence #	Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a Violent Offence
>5 Years	438	146	3.0	53	8.3
>4 Years	461	171	2.7	60	7.7
>3 Years	486	205	2.4	73	6.7
>2 Years	514	256	2.0	99	5.2
>1 Year	538	300	1.8	114	4.7
All Full Parole Supervision Periods	591	331	1.8	127	4.7

PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE

Table 147

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE										
Outcome	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	133	80.6	111	78.7	85	84.2	92	92.0	84	87.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	27	16.4	28	19.9	14	13.9	8	8.0	11	11.5
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	5	3.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
Violent offences	0	0.0	2	1.4	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	5	3.0	2	1.4	2	2.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
Total Completions	165	100	141	100	101	100	100	100	96	100

Table 148

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
2010/11											
Atlantic	48	72.7	16	24.2	2	3.0	0	0.0	2	3.0	66
Quebec	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	28	84.8	4	12.1	1	3.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	33
Pacific	55	85.9	7	10.9	2	3.1	0	0.0	2	3.1	64
2011/12											
Atlantic	47	74.6	14	22.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	2	3.2	63
Ontario	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Prairies	18	81.8	4	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
Pacific	43	82.7	9	17.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52
2012/13											
Atlantic	32	78.0	8	19.5	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	2.4	41
Quebec	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Ontario	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Prairies	22	81.5	4	14.8	0	0.0	1	3.7	1	3.7	27
Pacific	27	96.4	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28
2013/14											
Atlantic	30	90.9	3	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33
Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	15	88.2	2	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17
Pacific	46	93.9	3	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49
2014/15											
Atlantic	30	85.7	4	11.4	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	2.9	35
Quebec	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	22	95.7	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23
Pacific	29	82.9	6	17.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35

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

Table 149

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2010/11 to 2014/15)								
Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	40	90.9	117	79.1	198	89.2	150	79.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	3	6.8	29	19.6	21	9.5	35	18.5
Revocations with Offence								
Non-violent offences	1	2.3	1	0.7	3	1.4	2	1.1
Violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.1
Total Revocations with Offence	1	2.3	2	1.4	3	1.4	4	2.1
Total Completions	44	100	148	100	222	100	189	100

Table 150

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2010/11 to 2014/15)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	33	71.7	38	97.4	9	81.8	358	84.2	67	81.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	10	21.7	1	2.6	2	18.2	62	14.6	13	15.9
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.9	2	2.4
Violent offences	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	3	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.2	2	2.4
Total Completions	46	100	39	100	11	100	425	100	82	100

Table 151

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2010/11 to 2014/15)				
Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	440	82.7	65	91.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	82	15.4	6	8.5
Revocations with Offence				
Non-violent offences	7	1.3	0	0.0
Violent offences	3	0.6	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	10	1.9	0	0.0
Total Completions	532	100	71	100

OUTCOME RATES ON STATUTORY RELEASE

Table 152

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE										
Outcome	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	3,453	61.8	3,429	61.3	3,738	60.1	3,819	61.6	3,744	63.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	1,474	26.4	1,548	27.7	1,848	29.7	1,767	28.5	1,697	28.8
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	534	9.6	487	8.7	509	8.2	514	8.3	410	6.9
Violent Offences	124	2.2	128	2.3	129	2.1	95	1.5	51	0.9
Total Revocations with Offence	658	11.8	615	11.0	638	10.3	609	9.8	461	7.8
Total Completions*	5,585	100	5,592	100	6,224	100	6,195	100	5,902	100

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

Table 153

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Schedule I-sex						
2010/11	80.5	15.4	3.3	0.9	4.2	553
2011/12	79.1	17.4	2.6	0.9	3.5	570
2012/13	74.5	21.6	3.0	0.9	3.8	703
2013/14	73.9	21.9	2.9	1.2	4.1	679
2014/15	76.1	20.6	3.2	0.1	3.4	715
Schedule I-non-sex						
2010/11	57.9	29.7	9.2	3.2	12.4	2,941
2011/12	56.4	31.2	9.0	3.4	12.5	2,818
2012/13	54.9	33.1	8.9	3.1	11.9	3,105
2013/14	57.3	31.8	8.8	2.1	10.9	2,962
2014/15	57.8	33.5	7.5	1.2	8.7	2,798
Schedule II						
2010/11	70.2	20.8	8.3	0.7	9.0	722
2011/12	71.2	22.8	5.6	0.3	5.9	779
2012/13	68.5	25.2	6.0	0.3	6.3	889
2013/14	70.3	22.4	6.8	0.5	7.4	993
2014/15	71.5	22.1	6.0	0.4	6.4	1,005
Non-scheduled						
2010/11	58.4	26.6	13.5	1.5	15.0	1,368
2011/12	58.6	27.5	12.2	1.6	13.8	1,424
2012/13	58.9	29.1	10.5	1.6	12.1	1,524
2013/14	59.1	29.1	10.6	1.2	11.8	1,558
2014/15	62.4	28.3	8.5	0.9	9.3	1,380

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

Table 154

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2010/11											
Aboriginal	743	54.5	427	31.3	155	11.4	39	2.9	194	14.2	1,364
Asian	79	75.2	20	19.0	6	5.7	0	0.0	6	5.7	105
Black	219	65.2	93	27.7	18	5.4	6	1.8	24	7.1	336
White	2,284	63.6	892	24.8	338	9.4	78	2.2	416	11.6	3,592
Other	128	68.1	42	22.3	17	9.0	1	0.5	18	9.6	188
2011/12											
Aboriginal	755	52.8	466	32.6	171	11.9	39	2.7	210	14.7	1,431
Asian	82	78.1	18	17.1	5	4.8	0	0.0	5	4.8	105
Black	266	64.7	107	26.0	30	7.3	8	1.9	38	9.2	411
White	2,203	63.5	916	26.4	272	7.8	80	2.3	352	10.1	3,471
Other	123	70.7	41	23.6	9	5.2	1	0.6	10	5.7	174
2012/13											
Aboriginal	818	50.0	610	37.3	171	10.5	37	2.3	208	12.7	1,636
Asian	98	76.6	25	19.5	5	3.9	0	0.0	5	3.9	128
Black	337	68.6	125	25.5	23	4.7	6	1.2	29	5.9	491
White	2,332	62.5	1,018	27.3	299	8.0	85	2.3	384	10.3	3,734
Other	153	65.1	70	29.8	11	4.7	1	0.4	12	5.1	235
2013/14											
Aboriginal	898	53.0	561	33.1	201	11.9	34	2.0	235	13.9	1,694
Asian	134	79.3	31	18.3	4	2.4	0	0.0	4	2.4	169
Black	332	65.9	140	27.8	28	5.6	4	0.8	32	6.3	504
White	2,302	63.5	994	27.4	274	7.6	55	1.5	329	9.1	3,625
Other	153	75.4	41	20.2	7	3.4	2	1.0	9	4.4	203
2014/15											
Aboriginal	942	52.8	661	37.0	161	9.0	21	1.2	182	10.2	1,785
Asian	115	75.2	33	21.6	4	2.6	1	0.7	5	3.3	153
Black	339	71.7	112	23.7	20	4.2	2	0.4	22	4.7	473
White	2,212	67.2	835	25.4	218	6.6	27	0.8	245	7.4	3,292
Other	136	68.3	56	28.1	7	3.5	0	0.0	7	3.5	199

Table 155

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by GENDER											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2010/11											
Male	3,273	61.5	1,404	26.4	519	9.8	122	2.3	641	12.1	5,318
Female	180	67.4	70	26.2	15	5.6	2	0.7	17	6.4	267
2011/12											
Male	3,247	60.9	1,487	27.9	474	8.9	125	2.3	599	11.2	5,333
Female	182	70.3	61	23.6	13	5.0	3	1.2	16	6.2	259
2012/13											
Male	3,535	59.8	1,759	29.7	492	8.3	128	2.2	620	10.5	5,914
Female	203	65.5	89	28.7	17	5.5	1	0.3	18	5.8	310
2013/14											
Male	3,617	61.2	1,705	28.9	493	8.3	93	1.6	586	9.9	5,908
Female	202	70.4	62	21.6	21	7.3	2	0.7	23	8.0	287
2014/15											
Male	3,555	63.3	1,623	28.9	386	6.9	49	0.9	435	7.7	5,613
Female	189	65.4	74	25.6	24	8.3	2	0.7	26	9.0	289

Table 156

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2010/11											
Atlantic	396	60.6	186	28.5	59	9.0	12	1.8	71	10.9	653
Quebec	796	65.3	314	25.8	80	6.6	29	2.4	109	8.9	1,219
Ontario	910	67.2	298	22.0	126	9.3	21	1.5	147	10.8	1,355
Prairies	916	54.9	499	29.9	207	12.4	46	2.8	253	15.2	1,668
Pacific	435	63.0	177	25.7	62	9.0	16	2.3	78	11.3	690
2011/12											
Atlantic	394	63.4	169	27.2	50	8.1	8	1.3	58	9.3	621
Quebec	761	64.8	293	24.9	79	6.7	42	3.6	121	10.3	1,175
Ontario	887	64.1	368	26.6	106	7.7	22	1.6	128	9.3	1,383
Prairies	950	55.0	554	32.1	188	10.9	34	2.0	222	12.9	1,726
Pacific	437	63.6	164	23.9	64	9.3	22	3.2	86	12.5	687
2012/13											
Atlantic	409	63.8	162	25.3	58	9.0	12	1.9	70	10.9	641
Quebec	784	64.1	329	26.9	74	6.0	37	3.0	111	9.1	1,224
Ontario	1,083	66.3	449	27.5	87	5.3	15	0.9	102	6.2	1,634
Prairies	990	50.5	686	35.0	243	12.4	41	2.1	284	14.5	1,960
Pacific	472	61.7	222	29.0	47	6.1	24	3.1	71	9.3	765
2013/14											
Atlantic	394	62.9	172	27.5	50	8.0	10	1.6	60	9.6	626
Quebec	841	65.5	312	24.3	100	7.8	31	2.4	131	10.2	1,284
Ontario	1,017	67.5	430	28.6	53	3.5	6	0.4	59	3.9	1,506
Prairies	1,148	54.2	667	31.5	265	12.5	37	1.7	302	14.3	2,117
Pacific	419	63.3	186	28.1	46	6.9	11	1.7	57	8.6	662
2014/15											
Atlantic	383	65.5	162	27.7	37	6.3	3	0.5	40	6.8	585
Quebec	852	70.5	270	22.3	78	6.5	9	0.7	87	7.2	1,209
Ontario	1,016	71.2	353	24.8	50	3.5	7	0.5	57	4.0	1,426
Prairies	1,079	54.2	694	34.8	194	9.7	25	1.3	219	11.0	1,992
Pacific	414	60.0	218	31.6	51	7.4	7	1.0	58	8.4	690

Table 157

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE with and without PRIOR DAY and/or FULL PAROLE SUPERVISION PERIODS on the SAME SENTENCE											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Compl.
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2010/11											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,374	58.2	1,176	28.9	424	10.4	102	2.5	526	12.9	4,076
With Prior DP/FP	1,079	71.5	298	19.7	110	7.3	22	1.5	132	8.7	1,509
• Prior DP	766	68.8	239	21.5	90	8.1	18	1.6	108	9.7	1,113
• Prior FP	20	74.1	7	25.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27
• Prior DP and FP	293	79.4	52	14.1	20	5.4	4	1.1	24	6.5	369
2011/12											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,371	57.3	1,252	30.2	407	9.8	109	2.6	516	12.5	4,139
With Prior DP/FP	1,058	72.8	296	20.4	80	5.5	19	1.3	99	6.8	1,453
• Prior DP	769	70.4	239	21.9	68	6.2	16	1.5	84	7.7	1,092
• Prior FP	14	73.7	4	21.1	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	5.3	19
• Prior DP and FP	275	80.4	53	15.5	11	3.2	3	0.9	14	4.1	342
2012/13											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,631	56.6	1,513	32.5	406	8.7	102	2.2	508	10.9	4,652
With Prior DP/FP	1,107	70.4	335	21.3	103	6.6	27	1.7	130	8.3	1,572
• Prior DP	851	68.1	291	23.3	84	6.7	23	1.8	107	8.6	1,249
• Prior FP	12	70.6	2	11.8	2	11.8	1	5.9	3	17.6	17
• Prior DP and FP	244	79.7	42	13.7	17	5.6	3	1.0	20	6.5	306
2013/14											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,764	58.6	1,447	30.7	424	9.0	80	1.7	504	10.7	4,715
With Prior DP/FP	1,055	71.3	320	21.6	90	6.1	15	1.0	105	7.1	1,480
• Prior DP	872	69.8	291	23.3	76	6.1	11	0.9	87	7.0	1,250
• Prior FP	6	85.7	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3	7
• Prior DP and FP	177	79.4	29	13.0	13	5.8	4	1.8	17	7.6	223
2014/15											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,699	59.6	1,448	32.0	341	7.5	43	0.9	384	8.5	4,531
With Prior DP/FP	1,045	76.2	249	18.2	69	5.0	8	0.6	77	5.6	1,371
• Prior DP	896	75.5	224	18.9	59	5.0	8	0.7	67	5.6	1,187
• Prior FP	17	85.0	1	5.0	2	10.0	0	0.0	2	10.0	20
• Prior DP and FP	132	80.5	24	14.6	8	4.9	0	0.0	8	4.9	164

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POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION

Table 158

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS (as of March 31, 2015)							
Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	3,850	416	10.8	646	16.8	1,062	27.6
1993/94	3,997	461	11.5	641	16.0	1,102	27.6
1994/95	4,430	480	10.8	749	16.9	1,229	27.7
1995/96	4,673	561	12.0	725	15.5	1,286	27.5
1996/97	4,646	572	12.3	725	15.6	1,297	27.9
1997/98	4,565	515	11.3	721	15.8	1,236	27.1
1998/99	4,478	505	11.3	683	15.3	1,188	26.5
1999/00	4,316	511	11.8	624	14.5	1,135	26.3
2000/01	4,533	524	11.6	657	14.5	1,181	26.1
2001/02	4,582	542	11.8	605	13.2	1,147	25.0
2002/03	4,553	579	12.7	647	14.2	1,226	26.9
2003/04	4,430	549	12.4	629	14.2	1,178	26.6
2004/05	4,450	535	12.0	641	14.4	1,176	26.4
2005/06	4,501	573	12.7	596	13.2	1,169	26.0
2006/07	4,525	560	12.4	564	12.5	1,124	24.8
2007/08	4,673	535	11.4	588	12.6	1,123	24.0
2008/09	4,809	461	9.6	498	10.4	959	19.9
2009/10	4,990	448	9.0	444	8.9	892	17.9
2010/11	4,763	391	8.2	335	7.0	726	15.2
2011/12	4,749	302	6.4	302	6.4	604	12.7
2012/13	5,005	222	4.4	219	4.4	441	8.8
2013/14	4,853	148	3.0	121	2.5	269	5.5
2014/15	4,764	42	0.9	34	0.7	76	1.6

Table 159

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE (as of March 31, 2015)							
Year of Completion	Total Completions #	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	1,338	93	7.0	72	5.4	165	12.3
1993/94	1,474	128	8.7	88	6.0	216	14.7
1994/95	1,540	111	7.2	95	6.2	206	13.4
1995/96	1,497	111	7.4	73	4.9	184	12.3
1996/97	1,256	105	8.4	52	4.1	157	12.5
1997/98	1,201	58	4.8	39	3.2	97	8.1
1998/99	1,168	57	4.9	28	2.4	85	7.3
1999/00	1,225	69	5.6	42	3.4	111	9.1
2000/01	1,335	79	5.9	39	2.9	118	8.8
2001/02	1,325	78	5.9	34	2.6	112	8.5
2002/03	1,168	65	5.6	31	2.7	96	8.2
2003/04	1,048	60	5.7	18	1.7	78	7.4
2004/05	1,050	59	5.6	17	1.6	76	7.2
2005/06	985	56	5.7	18	1.8	74	7.5
2006/07	971	56	5.8	18	1.9	74	7.6
2007/08	996	47	4.7	15	1.5	62	6.2
2008/09	1,032	44	4.3	10	1.0	54	5.2
2009/10	992	26	2.6	7	0.7	33	3.3
2010/11	1,036	29	2.8	11	1.1	40	3.9
2011/12	1,033	18	1.7	4	0.4	22	2.1
2012/13	1,027	9	0.9	3	0.3	12	1.2
2013/14	828	7	0.8	2	0.2	9	1.1
2014/15	830	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

Table 160

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE (as of March 31, 2015)							
Year of Completion	Total Completions #	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	1,949	251	12.9	396	20.3	647	33.2
1993/94	2,246	301	13.4	471	21.0	772	34.4
1994/95	2,514	346	13.8	533	21.2	879	35.0
1995/96	2,738	412	15.0	519	19.0	931	34.0
1996/97	2,935	437	14.9	566	19.3	1,003	34.2
1997/98	2,920	424	14.5	542	18.6	966	33.1
1998/99	2,943	427	14.5	551	18.7	978	33.2
1999/00	2,800	423	15.1	508	18.1	931	33.3
2000/01	2,961	424	14.3	553	18.7	977	33.0
2001/02	3,027	450	14.9	504	16.7	954	31.5
2002/03	3,149	498	15.8	540	17.1	1,038	33.0
2003/04	3,137	473	15.1	542	17.3	1,015	32.4
2004/05	3,160	456	14.4	558	17.7	1,014	32.1
2005/06	3,256	502	15.4	510	15.7	1,012	31.1
2006/07	3,291	482	14.6	491	14.9	973	29.6
2007/08	3,417	469	13.7	522	15.3	991	29.0
2008/09	3,538	410	11.6	431	12.2	841	23.8
2009/10	3,755	409	10.9	394	10.5	803	21.4
2010/11	3,480	356	10.2	292	8.4	648	18.6
2011/12	3,477	274	7.9	273	7.9	547	15.7
2012/13	3,734	200	5.4	196	5.2	396	10.6
2013/14	3,788	138	3.6	111	2.9	249	6.6
2014/15	3,715	42	1.1	29	0.8	71	1.9

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

Table 161

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WARRANT EXPIRY (as of March 31, 2015)							
Year of Completion	Total Completions #	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	563	72	12.8	178	31.6	250	44.4
1993/94	277	32	11.6	82	29.6	114	41.2
1994/95	376	23	6.1	121	32.2	144	38.3
1995/96	438	38	8.7	133	30.4	171	39.0
1996/97	455	30	6.6	107	23.5	137	30.1
1997/98	444	33	7.4	140	31.5	173	39.0
1998/99	367	21	5.7	104	28.3	125	34.1
1999/00	291	19	6.5	74	25.4	93	32.0
2000/01	237	21	8.9	65	27.4	86	36.3
2001/02	230	14	6.1	67	29.1	81	35.2
2002/03	236	16	6.8	76	32.2	92	39.0
2003/04	245	16	6.5	69	28.2	85	34.7
2004/05	240	20	8.3	66	27.5	86	35.8
2005/06	260	15	5.8	68	26.2	83	31.9
2006/07	263	22	8.4	55	20.9	77	29.3
2007/08	260	19	7.3	51	19.6	70	26.9
2008/09	239	7	2.9	57	23.8	64	26.8
2009/10	243	13	5.3	43	17.7	56	23.0
2010/11	247	6	2.4	32	13.0	38	15.4
2011/12	239	10	4.2	25	10.5	35	14.6
2012/13	244	13	5.3	20	8.2	33	13.5
2013/14	237	3	1.3	8	3.4	11	4.6
2014/15	219	0	0.0	5	2.3	5	2.3

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

Table 162

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (as of March 31, 2015) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
1992/93	9.0	11.5	12.6	14.9
1993/94	7.4	17.1	12.1	18.6
1994/95	8.0	13.0	11.7	19.3
1995/96	8.4	12.8	10.3	16.0
1996/97	6.3	12.7	13.3	14.0
1997/98	3.8	8.3	8.8	8.7
1998/99	2.8	8.1	6.2	10.0
1999/00	2.9	12.3	7.5	10.7
2000/01	1.9	7.6	7.9	16.1
2001/02	2.4	7.5	7.7	13.9
2002/03	6.2	6.6	8.7	10.1
2003/04	2.1	7.1	6.5	12.2
2004/05	3.2	7.3	5.7	11.7
2005/06	1.0	6.2	6.2	12.8
2006/07	1.4	6.1	6.8	11.4
2007/08	3.7	5.2	4.9	10.3
2008/09	1.5	3.6	4.5	9.1
2009/10	0.0	2.5	3.7	4.2
2010/11	0.0	3.5	3.2	6.7
2011/12	0.0	1.1	2.5	2.5
2012/13	1.4	2.3	0.5	1.7
2013/14	0.0	1.3	0.7	2.1
2014/15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Table 163

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (as of March 31, 2015) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
1992/93	19.9	35.5	26.2	37.9
1993/94	20.1	35.6	26.2	43.4
1994/95	18.3	36.0	31.9	43.6
1995/96	14.6	35.6	26.6	44.2
1996/97	12.6	35.9	30.3	45.2
1997/98	11.9	35.9	23.7	43.8
1998/99	13.6	34.4	32.3	44.7
1999/00	13.6	33.1	25.9	49.7
2000/01	14.9	34.9	23.3	46.1
2001/02	10.8	31.5	27.0	44.7
2002/03	13.6	33.3	26.5	44.9
2003/04	10.0	32.4	30.6	44.1
2004/05	11.7	32.4	26.5	43.0
2005/06	10.5	31.0	26.8	41.1
2006/07	11.8	28.4	24.9	39.9
2007/08	10.0	28.2	24.9	38.5
2008/09	8.1	22.7	16.0	34.4
2009/10	3.7	21.6	17.5	29.8
2010/11	5.4	17.6	16.0	28.7
2011/12	2.7	16.6	11.8	22.6
2012/13	2.9	12.1	7.1	13.9
2013/14	0.9	7.1	4.8	9.5
2014/15	0.4	2.1	1.8	2.5

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

Table 164

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WED by OFFENCE TYPE (as of March 31, 2015) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II*	Non-scheduled*
1992/93	40.9	48.1	26.9	42.4
1993/94	27.2	49.1	25.0	54.0
1994/95	29.8	43.2	42.9	47.6
1995/96	32.0	38.6	55.6	68.3
1996/97	21.3	37.2	36.4	39.5
1997/98	29.8	44.4	42.9	65.2
1998/99	30.5	36.1	0.0	70.0
1999/00	24.3	37.0	100.0	53.3
2000/01	32.1	37.0	33.3	58.8
2001/02	24.8	40.4	33.3	64.7
2002/03	26.9	51.8	25.0	33.3
2003/04	27.5	40.2	50.0	35.7
2004/05	25.0	41.0	100.0	71.4
2005/06	15.8	40.5	50.0	48.1
2006/07	18.5	35.8	50.0	26.3
2007/08	15.0	36.1	20.0	30.3
2008/09	12.5	36.7	12.5	26.1
2009/10	13.5	30.9	0.0	26.3
2010/11	7.4	20.0	0.0	25.0
2011/12	6.7	20.8	0.0	12.5
2012/13	7.1	16.7	0.0	20.0
2013/14	2.4	5.3	28.6	0.0
2014/15	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0

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

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

Table 165

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2015) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal*	Asian*	Black*	White	Other*
1992/93	27.4	10.0	17.8	11.7	5.2
1993/94	22.7	12.5	10.6	14.5	11.1
1994/95	26.8	3.7	6.5	13.4	3.7
1995/96	20.2	4.5	7.8	12.9	0.0
1996/97	23.5	4.4	13.3	12.5	3.6
1997/98	9.4	6.8	6.9	8.6	2.9
1998/99	6.6	9.2	2.6	8.2	1.6
1999/00	19.3	7.2	5.2	9.1	3.9
2000/01	12.2	6.2	5.2	9.7	3.7
2001/02	7.3	9.2	6.1	9.3	2.7
2002/03	14.0	7.5	5.3	8.2	5.6
2003/04	15.4	2.7	4.0	7.5	6.6
2004/05	10.0	7.1	4.7	7.6	4.8
2005/06	12.9	1.5	6.8	8.2	1.3
2006/07	6.0	7.9	2.8	9.2	0.0
2007/08	10.5	3.2	2.8	6.7	3.3
2008/09	9.3	4.9	2.2	5.3	4.3
2009/10	3.0	3.9	1.3	3.7	1.4
2010/11	8.3	3.3	1.3	4.0	1.2
2011/12	1.4	1.0	1.1	2.8	0.0
2012/13	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.4
2013/14	4.7	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.0
2014/15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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

Table 166

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2015) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian*	Black	White	Other*
1992/93	37.7	9.1	31.2	32.9	14.3
1993/94	39.4	0.0	34.3	33.7	32.1
1994/95	42.5	20.0	30.5	33.9	24.2
1995/96	40.8	29.2	28.1	33.6	17.5
1996/97	40.8	31.3	31.0	33.9	6.9
1997/98	37.6	7.4	25.3	33.9	17.2
1998/99	37.9	20.5	26.7	33.5	13.9
1999/00	36.7	16.7	23.6	34.3	12.7
2000/01	36.3	15.1	24.1	34.3	13.5
2001/02	35.1	23.6	29.4	31.3	19.8
2002/03	36.1	14.3	29.4	33.5	15.4
2003/04	39.6	20.0	29.8	31.4	21.6
2004/05	38.6	20.0	25.0	31.2	29.0
2005/06	36.4	23.8	26.1	30.7	16.5
2006/07	36.7	14.0	27.4	28.5	14.3
2007/08	33.3	16.7	23.4	28.4	29.9
2008/09	28.5	11.6	16.8	23.7	10.3
2009/10	26.9	9.0	13.4	21.4	11.0
2010/11	22.6	11.3	14.9	18.5	9.3
2011/12	20.0	9.6	13.2	15.0	11.4
2012/13	13.2	10.2	6.7	10.6	5.2
2013/14	7.2	0.8	5.5	7.1	3.3
2014/15	2.2	0.8	0.6	2.1	2.2

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

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

Table 167

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED AT WED by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2015) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian*	Black*	White	Other*
1992/93	50.7	0.0	42.9	42.9	0.0
1993/94	44.4	-	14.3	43.2	0.0
1994/95	49.1	50.0	26.3	35.1	14.3
1995/96	43.4	100.0	37.5	37.1	37.5
1996/97	42.6	100.0	30.0	25.8	0.0
1997/98	43.2	25.0	36.4	37.5	37.5
1998/99	34.9	0.0	43.8	33.8	16.7
1999/00	40.5	20.0	26.7	30.1	11.1
2000/01	40.2	0.0	25.0	37.1	12.5
2001/02	43.8	66.7	36.4	32.2	11.1
2002/03	43.8	0.0	53.8	35.4	50.0
2003/04	46.7	28.6	28.6	29.7	27.3
2004/05	42.0	0.0	30.0	33.1	33.3
2005/06	41.2	50.0	37.5	27.5	16.7
2006/07	34.2	0.0	17.4	30.1	0.0
2007/08	33.3	50.0	26.7	24.4	22.2
2008/09	36.5	0.0	21.1	24.8	0.0
2009/10	27.8	-	31.3	20.2	0.0
2010/11	14.3	0.0	35.3	14.6	12.5
2011/12	16.5	0.0	18.8	12.8	0.0
2012/13	15.0	100.0	4.8	14.3	0.0
2013/14	4.4	0.0	4.5	5.5	0.0
2014/15	2.6	0.0	4.8	2.0	0.0

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

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

Table 168

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by REGION (as of March 31, 2015) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
1992/93	18.4	13.0	10.6	12.9	7.3
1993/94	18.0	17.8	11.4	17.4	4.8
1994/95	21.8	14.0	11.6	13.3	3.8
1995/96	18.0	13.4	9.2	12.3	10.1
1996/97	15.2	15.3	10.7	10.0	10.2
1997/98	12.9	8.9	5.3	9.3	4.7
1998/99	8.7	8.9	6.3	8.0	1.1
1999/00	14.6	10.3	5.7	8.8	8.0
2000/01	11.3	11.1	6.2	9.1	5.3
2001/02	9.2	9.1	8.1	9.3	3.7
2002/03	14.9	5.0	6.7	9.2	8.5
2003/04	8.9	8.5	6.0	8.1	4.8
2004/05	12.5	5.3	6.7	7.9	5.6
2005/06	9.3	7.6	6.1	9.4	4.3
2006/07	12.0	7.1	5.6	8.2	7.9
2007/08	10.8	6.0	3.8	6.9	5.2
2008/09	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.8	6.9
2009/10	5.4	3.6	1.9	3.0	4.0
2010/11	3.0	4.0	4.3	3.2	5.2
2011/12	2.8	3.2	0.7	1.3	3.9
2012/13	2.0	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.0
2013/14	1.6	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.5
2014/15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Table 169

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION (as of March 31, 2015) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific
1992/93	35.1	41.0	30.5	28.8	27.2
1993/94	37.9	41.1	31.0	29.3	31.0
1994/95	39.9	40.0	31.0	32.8	32.0
1995/96	42.9	39.4	26.5	32.8	30.2
1996/97	34.0	39.4	30.5	31.6	33.3
1997/98	33.8	39.1	28.0	31.1	31.2
1998/99	36.6	35.2	30.9	31.9	32.7
1999/00	40.7	33.7	28.9	33.7	33.9
2000/01	44.3	36.9	28.8	29.4	33.3
2001/02	35.5	35.1	30.4	27.2	32.7
2002/03	33.8	37.4	30.1	31.8	32.3
2003/04	35.0	31.5	31.4	31.1	37.1
2004/05	35.7	30.6	31.0	30.2	38.3
2005/06	32.6	32.5	29.8	31.3	29.8
2006/07	31.4	31.0	27.6	29.4	30.2
2007/08	34.8	31.2	25.9	27.9	29.7
2008/09	22.5	25.4	21.8	23.1	27.6
2009/10	27.1	21.5	18.7	21.0	22.4
2010/11	20.1	19.8	15.7	20.7	16.7
2011/12	18.7	17.0	13.6	15.7	15.2
2012/13	12.6	11.7	9.4	9.1	12.8
2013/14	9.8	7.3	5.5	6.4	5.1
2014/15	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.9

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

Table 170

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED at WED by REGION as of March 31, 2015) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic*	Quebec*	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific*
1992/93	51.2	54.7	45.2	43.4	30.3
1993/94	52.2	52.6	27.6	45.0	36.6
1994/95	41.9	53.0	26.5	43.9	30.8
1995/96	29.0	49.3	34.4	42.3	34.3
1996/97	35.6	32.0	24.6	36.4	22.2
1997/98	45.3	50.0	26.8	37.8	41.2
1998/99	37.5	39.1	32.9	29.9	35.4
1999/00	32.5	39.6	33.3	31.5	22.6
2000/01	50.0	45.5	26.8	41.3	27.8
2001/02	37.5	54.0	31.6	28.8	25.0
2002/03	39.4	57.1	33.8	35.8	36.4
2003/04	40.6	52.1	21.8	37.0	21.6
2004/05	29.4	38.6	29.0	43.8	29.6
2005/06	37.9	32.8	24.1	41.4	26.1
2006/07	28.6	26.4	31.8	30.8	25.0
2007/08	51.6	24.7	18.6	28.8	20.0
2008/09	20.0	28.2	23.1	33.3	24.1
2009/10	9.1	25.0	21.4	25.0	20.0
2010/11	14.3	18.3	16.9	12.5	13.8
2011/12	25.9	15.6	12.1	14.8	7.1
2012/13	41.2	11.1	9.8	13.5	8.3
2013/14	0.0	3.6	5.8	3.7	10.7
2014/15	10.5	3.8	0.0	2.0	0.0

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

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

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CONDITIONAL RELEASE OPENNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Table 171

CONTACTS with VICTIMS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2010/11	3,014	13	3,778	17	5,496	24	4,381	19	5,814	26	22,483
2011/12	3,180	15	3,615	17	4,346	20	3,570	17	6,738	31	21,449
2012/13	2,882	13	3,765	17	6,154	27	3,482	15	6,192	28	22,475
2013/14	2,807	13	3,959	18	6,625	30	3,584	16	5,348	24	22,323
2014/15	3,479	13	4,152	15	9,469	35	4,048	15	6,043	22	27,191
5-Year Total	15,362	13	19,269	17	32,090	28	19,065	16	30,135	26	115,921

Table 172

OBSERVERS at HEARINGS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2010/11	198	9	333	14	1,303	56	232	10	245	11	2,311
2011/12	248	9	640	23	1,112	40	480	17	311	11	2,791
2012/13	442	13	897	25	1,240	35	658	19	287	8	3,524
2013/14	414	10	1,039	26	1,507	38	502	13	552	14	4,014
2014/15	407	10	1,263	30	1,062	25	757	18	684	16	4,173
5-Year Total	1,709	10	4,172	25	6,224	37	2,629	16	2,079	12	16,813

Table 173

HEARINGS with OBSERVERS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2010/11	64	7	194	20	514	54	109	11	67	7	948
2011/12	93	8	235	19	577	47	228	19	92	8	1,225
2012/13	140	10	377	26	535	37	314	22	75	5	1,441
2013/14	135	8	431	27	607	38	233	14	212	13	1,618
2014/15	145	9	573	34	432	25	302	18	249	15	1,701
5-Year Total	577	8	1,810	26	2,665	38	1,186	17	695	10	6,933

Table 174

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS										
	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
Hearings with presentations	111	152	139	112	127	137	140	140	142	128
Presentations	169	252	244	192	231	237	223	254	264	231
In person	132	216	215	181	210	211	195	229	242	203
By video conference	-	-	-	4	9	5	7	15	13	24
By teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Audiotape	32	30	24	6	8	14	12	8	7	3
Videotape or DVD	5	6	5	1	4	5	7	2	2	1
Requested, but did not take place because of:	49	47	32	18	13	10	35	48	30	19
Offender	25	14	13	13	2	6	15	28	10	11
Victim	20	30	17	4	10	4	18	20	18	8
PBC	4	3	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	-
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Table 175

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS 2014/15						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Hearings with presentations	19	26	24	23	36	128
Presentations	39	29	55	48	60	231
In person	39	24	45	43	52	203
By video conference	-	5	9	4	6	24
By teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audiotape	-	-	1	1	1	3
Videotape or DVD	-	-	-	-	1	1
Requested, but did not take place because of:	1	1	-	1	16	19
Offender	-	1	-	-	10	11
Victim	1	-	-	1	6	8
PBC	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major offence of victimization						
Aggravated assault	-	3	-	2	-	5
Assault	3	-	-	-	1	4
Assault causing bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault with a weapon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder	-	-	-	1	-	1
Criminal negligence causing death	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	6	2	-	1	1	10
Forcible Confinement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud	-	-	1	-	1	2
Impaired driving causing death	2	1	4	12	-	19
Impaired driving/Impaired driving causing bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent assault	3	-	-	-	-	3
Manslaughter	3	4	9	11	3	30
Murder	6	9	37	15	41	108
Robbery	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sexual assault	14	6	4	2	10	36
Sexual exploitation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual interference	2	-	-	4	3	9
Spousal abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utter threats – death	-	2	-	-	-	2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 176

DECISIONS SENT from the DECISION REGISTRY											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2010/11	648	11	976	17	1,118	20	1,295	23	1,652	29	5,689
2011/12	569	10	986	18	1,206	22	1,097	20	1,568	29	5,426
2012/13	733	11	1,826	27	1,239	19	1,092	16	1,756	26	6,646
2013/14	882	12	1,667	23	1,768	25	1,206	17	1,669	23	7,192
2014/15	749	11	1,327	20	1,665	24	1,340	20	1,722	25	6,803
5-Year Total	3,581	11	6,782	21	6,996	22	6,030	19	8,367	26	31,756

[Return to the section Conditional Release Openness and Accountability](#)

RECORD SUSPENSION DECISIONS AND CLEMENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 177

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

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

Table 178

RECORD SUSPENSION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED and ACCEPTED				
Applications	2011/12*	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Received	1,039	19,523	14,253	12,414
Accepted	793	11,291	9,632	9,074
% Accepted	76	58	68	73

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

Table 179

PARDONS GRANTED/ISSUED and DENIED										
Decision	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13*		2013/14*		2014/15*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	9,393	76	3,270	92	612	82	8,278	93	5,630	89
Issued	2,693	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	12,086	98	3,270	92	612	82	8,278	93	5,630	89
Denied	293	2	276	8	130	18	588	7	686	11
Total	12,379	100	3,546	100	742	100	8,866	100	6,316	100

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

Table 180

RECORD SUSPENSIONS ORDERED and REFUSED						
Decision	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Ordered	6,030	97	8,515	92	8,438	92
Refused	208	3	777	8	731	8
Total	6,238	100	9,292	100	9,169	100

Table 181

AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES for PARDON APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Applications Accepted	16,311	18,713	-	-	-
Cases Processed	12,379	3,546	742	8,866	6,316
Average Processing Time*	3.5 months	9.1 months	20.4 months	28.3 months	36.0 months

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

* Does not include the processing time for cases in which the pardon was denied. For those cases the average processing time was 38.0 months in 2014/15.

Table 182

AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES for RECORD SUSPENSION APPLICATIONS			
Decision	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Applications Accepted	11,291	9,632	9,074
Cases Processed	6,238	9,292	9,169
Record suspensions ordered	6,030	8,515	8,438
Average Processing Time	3.7 months	5.5 months	7.3 months
Record suspensions refused	208	777	731
Average Processing Time	6.7 months	9.3 months	13.0 months

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

Table 183

PARDONS and RECORD SUSPENSIONS REVOKED/CEASED to EXIST										
Decision	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
Revoked By PBC	79	133	34	123	194	71	1,132	991	669	441
Ceased to Exist (RCMP Authority)	377	2,252	533	543	681	1,043	883	699	579	574
Ceased to Exist (PBC Authority)		12	14	41	46	12	24	7	9	6
Total	456	2,397	581	707	921	1,126	2,039	1,697	1,257	1,021

Table 184

PARDON/RECORD SUSPENSION REVOCATION/CESSATION RATE				
Year	Cumulative # of Pardons Granted/Issued and Record Suspensions Ordered to Date	Pardons and Record Suspensions Revoked/Ceased during the Year	Cumulative # of Pardons and Record Suspensions Revoked/Ceased	Cumulative Revocation/Cessation Rate (%)
1997/98	234,779	666	6,046	2.58
1998/99	240,255	684	6,730	2.80
1999/00	246,116	643	7,373	3.00
2000/01	260,311	542	7,915	3.04
2001/02	276,956	463	8,378	3.03
2002/03	291,392	902	9,280	3.18
2003/04	306,985	1,314	10,594	3.45
2004/05	329,530	557	11,151	3.38
2005/06	337,883	456	11,607	3.44
2006/07	352,631	2,397	14,004	3.97
2007/08	377,477	581	14,585	3.86
2008/09	417,105	707	15,292	3.67
2009/10	441,244	921	16,213	3.67
2010/11	453,330	1,126	17,339	3.82
2011/12	456,600	2,039	19,378	4.24
2012/13	463,242	1,697	21,075	4.55
2013/14	480,035	1,257	22,332	4.65
2014/15	494,103	1,021	23,353	4.73

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

Table 185

ROYAL PREROGATIVE OF MERCY REQUESTS										
	Up to 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Requests	795	24	21	37	31	32	52	40	28	1,060
Granted	183	2	0	1	0	2	12	0	0	200
Denied	114	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	121
Discontinued	480	14	21	15	32	21	20	14	24	641

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

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

INTERNAL SERVICES

Table 186

EXPENDITURES by PROGRAM (\$ Millions)									
Year	Conditional Release Decisions		Conditional Release Openness and Accountability		Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations		Internal Services		PBC Total
2010/11	\$33.8	73%	\$5.7	12%	\$2.1	5%	\$4.4	10%	\$46.0
2011/12	\$38.2	73%	\$7.1	14%	\$1.2	2%	\$5.7	11%	\$52.2
2012/13	\$35.6	77%	\$5.6	12%	\$0.3	1%	\$5.0	11%	\$46.5
2013/14	\$36.6	73%	\$5.6	11%	\$2.8	6%	\$5.4	11%	\$50.4
2014/15	\$37.0	74%	\$5.7	11%	\$2.3*	5%	\$5.1	10%	\$50.1

*\$1.1 million in 2014/15 was related to the hiring of temporary human resources to work on clearing the pardons backlog which accumulated prior to the application fee increase.

Table 187

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA STAFF COMPLEMENT (as of April 1, 2015)							
Region	Females	Males	Total Staff	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	116	37	153	58	95	135	88
Atlantic	32	2	34	11	23	21	62
Quebec	47	11	58	3	55	53	91
Ontario	56	7	63	59	4	5	8
Prairies	62	17	79	79	-	6	8
Pacific	40	6	46	45	1	2	4
Canada	353	80	433	255	178	222	51
Percent	82%	18%	100%	59%	41%		

Note: To comply with other human resources reporting requirements, the total number of employees now includes indeterminate and term employees. Caution should be exercised when comparing numbers from the previous reports.

Table 188

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA BOARD MEMBER COMPLEMENT (as of April 17, 2015)							
Region	Females	Males	Total	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	1	4	5	4	1	2	40
Atlantic	2	7	9	7	2	2	22
Quebec	5	12	17	-	17	8	47
Ontario	4	13	17	17	-	-	-
Prairies	7	14	21	21	-	-	-
Pacific	7	5	12	12	-	-	-
Canada	26	55	81	61	20	12	15%
Percent	32%	68%	100%	75%	25%		

[Return to the section Internal Services](#)

ENDNOTES

ⁱ Boyce, J. (2015). Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2014. *Juristat*. Statistics Canada catalogue number 85-002-x. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14211-eng.htm>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^{ix} 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.