



PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT 2006-2007

July 2007

Prepared by: Performance Measurement Division
National Parole Board

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Acronyms Used In This Report

ACCS	Adult Criminal Court Survey
ADPR	Accelerated Day Parole Review
AFPR	Accelerated Full Parole Review
APAI	Association of Paroling Authorities International
APR	Accelerated Parole Review
APRF	Accelerated Parole Review - Final
APRI	Accelerated Parole Review - Initial
CCRA	Corrections and Conditional Release Act
CRIMS	Conditional Release Information Management System
CRS	Conditional Release System
CSC	Correctional Service of Canada
DP	Day Parole
ETA	Escorted Temporary Absence
FP	Full Parole
GOL	Government On Line
MAF	Management Accountability Framework
NPB	National Parole Board
OC	Organized Crime
OMS	Offender Management System
OMS-R	Offender Management System Renewal
PADS	Pardon Application Decision System
PADS-R	Pardon Application Decision System Renewal
RMCRT	Regional Manager Community Relations and Training
SR	Statutory Release
TA	Temporary Absence
TBS	Treasury Board Secretariat
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 the CRIMS and the OMS.
- The Clemency and Pardons Division provided pardon and clemency information.
- Financial information was provided by Financial Services.
- The Human Resources Division provided human resources information on staff and the Chairman's Office provided information on Board members.

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



HIGHLIGHTS

The following are highlights from the National Parole Board's 2006-2007 Performance Monitoring Report.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT in 2006/07:

- The federal incarcerated population increased 3.9% in 2006/07 to 13,171 and the conditional release population increased 1.0% to 8,449;
- Federal admissions to institutions increased (↑3.7% to 8,548). Warrant of committal admissions increased (↑5.8%), as did the number of revocation admissions (↑1.7%).
- Federal releases from institutions decreased 1.5% to 8,027;
- Due to a policy amendment, effective April 1, 2006, which saw the elimination of the release maintained process, the Board's workload decreased 9.4% to 35,642 reviews. A comparison of the reviews for workload, excluding release maintained, revealed that, between 2005/06 and 2006/07, the Board's workload was relatively stable at the federal level (↑0.6%) while it decreased 11.8% at the provincial level.
- The number of panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor decreased 8.9% to 679.

DECISION TRENDS in 2006/07:

- The approval rate for escorted temporary absences remained unchanged at 91%;
- The authorization rate for unescorted temporary absences decreased (↓1% to 80%);
- The federal day parole grant rate decreased (↓4% to 70%);
- The provincial day parole grant rate decreased (↓1% to 66%);
- The federal full parole grant rate decreased (↓2% to 43%);
- The provincial full parole grant rate increased (↑6% to 71%);
- The number of referrals for detention decreased (↓4.2% to 250), and the detention referral rate decreased slightly (↓0.2% to 4.4%);
- The detention rate decreased slightly (↓0.5% to 88.8%);
- The initial decision was affirmed in 95% of federal appeal cases;
- The initial decision was affirmed in all 17 provincial appeal cases.



PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN 2006/07

- Between 1996/97 and 2005/06, violent offences committed by offenders on conditional release dropped 33%;
- Between 1996/97 and 2005/06, offenders on statutory release accounted for 69% of all violent offences committed by offenders on conditional release, while offenders on full parole accounted for 16% and offenders on day parole accounted for 15%;
- The federal day parole successful completion rate increased (↑1.8% to 83.5%);
- The provincial day parole successful completion rate decreased (↓6.7% to 72.4%);
- The federal full parole successful completion rate remained relatively stable (↓0.2% to 70.5%);
- The provincial full parole successful completion rate increased (↑6.8% to 74.6%);
- The statutory release successful completion rate remained relatively stable (↓0.5% to 58.1%).

INFORMATION AND SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND THE PUBLIC

VICTIMS AND OBSERVERS IN 2006/07

- Contacts with victims increased (↑28% to 21,434);
- Victims made 252 presentations at 152 hearings;
- The number of observers at hearings increased (↑27% to 2,055);
- The number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased (↑15% to 5,871).

CLEMENCY AND PARDONS

PARDONS IN 2006/07

- The number of pardon applications received decreased (↓5.1%) but remained high (26,519);
- The pardons' grant/issue rate increased 1% to 99%.

CLEMENCY IN 2006/07

- 18 clemency applications were received, one was granted.



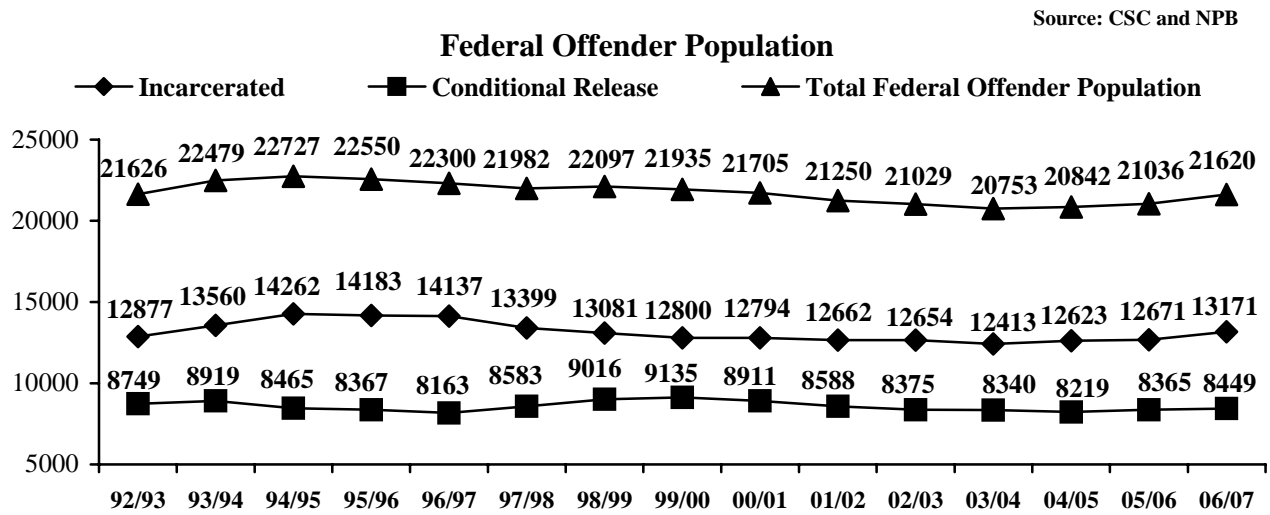
SUMMARY

This section provides an overview of the National Parole Board’s 2006-2007 Performance Monitoring Report with a focus on the program delivery context, decision trends and performance indicators for the conditional release and clemency and pardons business lines.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

Offender Population Trends:



Over the last fifteen years, the federal offender population has steadily increased, then steadily decreased and is now once again on an upward trend. The offender population increased until March 1995, then decreased until March 2004, except for a minor increase in March 1999, and has increased in each of the last three years. The offender population is at its highest level since March 2001.

While the number of warrant of committal admissions has varied since 1994/95, there was a downward trend between 1999/00 and 2003/04 with a slight increase in 2002/03. Since then, the number of warrant of committal admissions has increased and was 5,080 in 2006/07, the highest level in the last 13 years. The number of offenders who reached warrant expiry has been fairly stable since 1998/99, varying between 4,470 and 4,608. As the number of offenders who reached warrant expiry was greater than the number of warrant of committal admissions between 1995/96 and 2003/04 (except in 1998/99), the total offender population decreased. The opposite has been true since that time resulting in an increase in the offender population.



The trends in the federal offender population mirror the trends in the crime rate in Canada, with the effect being seen in the federal offender population two years later, after the offender has had his/her case heard in court. As the crime rate in Canada decreased slightly in 2004, it was expected that the federal offender population was going to either stabilize or decrease slightly in 2006/07. However, the federal offender population actually increased by 2.8% in 2006/07.

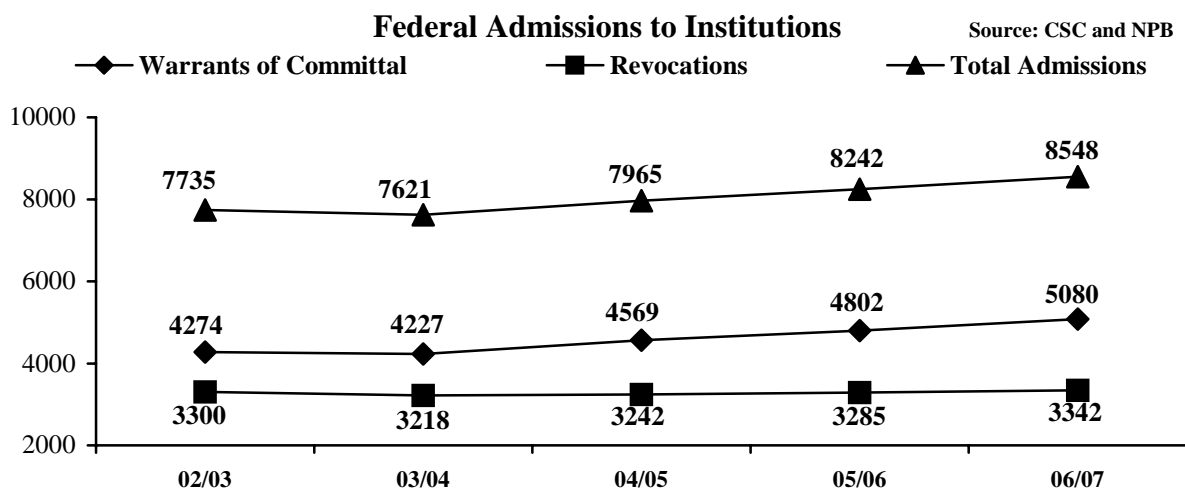
This can be explained, in part, by the overall increase in federal admissions to institutions in 2006/07 (↑3.7%) as well as the increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions (↑5.8%) during the same period. The increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions over the past three years can be attributed, in part, to changes in police enforcement practices. For example, police focused efforts on those involved in the drug trade and the establishment of police units which specifically target drug, gun and gang related crimes resulted in an increase in the number of charges being laid in the past few years.

Aboriginal over-representation in the federal offender population has steadily increased since 1998/99. In 2006/07, the number of Aboriginal offenders in the federal offender population increased 4.6%. Aboriginal offenders represented 17.0% of the total federal offender population in 2006/07 compared to the 3.3% of the Canadian population who identified themselves as Aboriginal in the 2001 census.

Black offenders represented 6.5% of the total federal offender population in 2006/07 compared to their 2.2% proportion of the Canadian population in 2001, while Asian offenders represented 3.4% of the federal offender population compared to 7.8% of the Canadian population.

Female offenders remained under-represented in the federal offender population, however, their proportion of the federal offender population has increased over the last five years from 3.9% to 4.6%.

Federal Admissions:



*Total admissions includes the category "Other". This includes transfers from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.



Federal admissions to institutions increased 3.7% in 2006/07. During the same period, warrant of committal admissions increased 5.8%, as did the number of revocation admissions which increased 1.7%.

Federal Releases:

Federal releases from institutions decreased 1.5% in 2006/07 to 8,027. The number of offenders released on day and full parole decreased, while the number released on statutory release remained relatively stable and the number released at warrant expiry increased.

While only 168 offenders were released on full parole directly from institutions during 2006/07, a total of 1,407 full parole supervision periods actually started during the year because 1,239 full parole supervision periods started after the offender had completed day parole. This is an example of how the Board uses gradual release to reintegrate offenders back into the community slowly and safely.

Reviews for Workload Purposes:

In 2006/07, the number of reviews for workload purposes (both pre and post-release) conducted by the Board decreased 9.4% to 35,642. The Board's workload decreased both at the federal level (↓9.0%) and at the provincial level (↓24.9%), to their lowest level in at least five years.

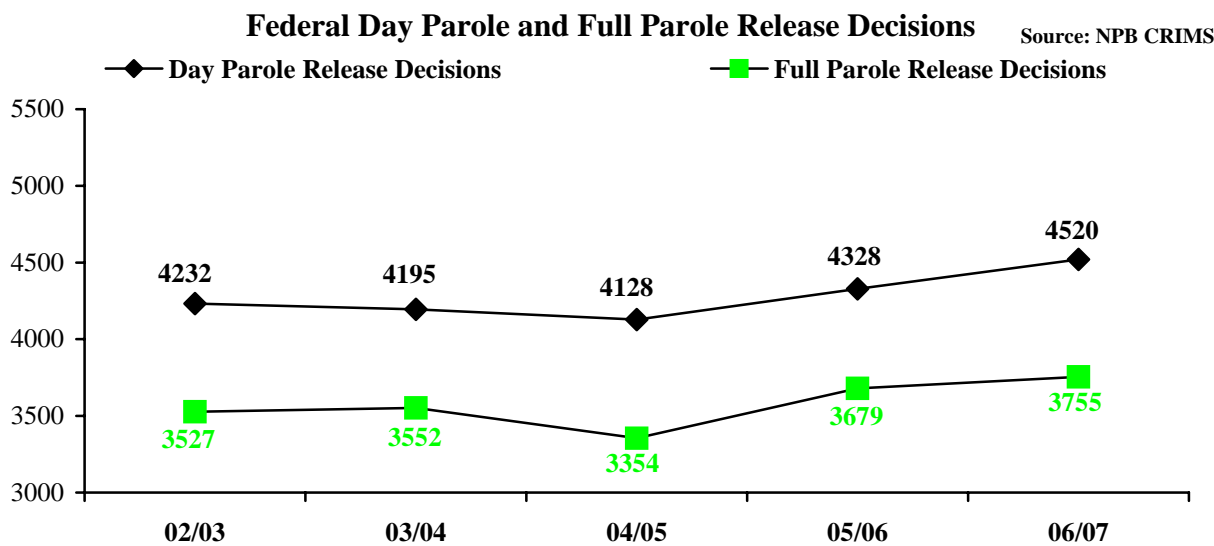
The decrease in the workload, in 2006/07, was due, in part, to a policy amendment, effective April 1, 2006, which saw the elimination of the release maintained process. A comparison of the reviews for workload, excluding release maintained, revealed that, between 2005/06 and 2006/07, the Board's workload was relatively stable at the federal level (↑0.6%) while it decreased 11.8% at the provincial level.



DECISION TRENDS

Release Decisions:

In 2006/07, the number of temporary absence decisions made by the Board remained stable compared to last year (760 compared to 764).



Federal day parole release decisions increased 4.4% in 2006/07 (↑192), while the number of full parole release decisions increased 2.1% (↑76).

The increases are due, in part, to the 5.1% increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions between 2004/05 and 2005/06.

Timing of First Parole Release in Sentence:

The average proportion of sentence served before first federal day parole release remained unchanged at 33% in 2006/07, while the average proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release, for those serving determinate sentences, increased 1% to 40%.

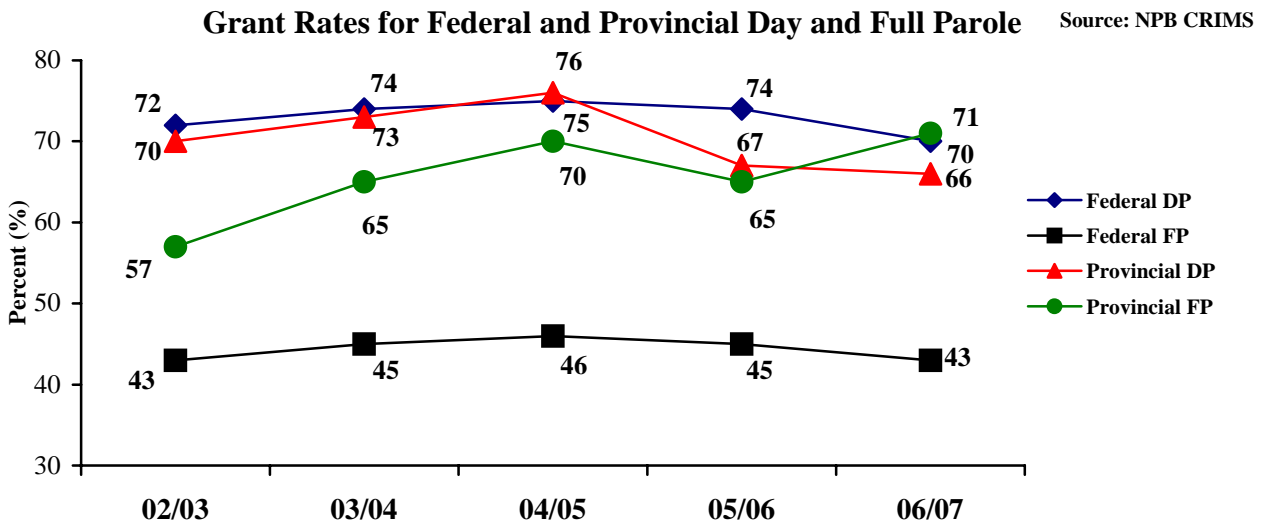
Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders served more of their sentences prior to first federal day and full parole release than either Asian, Black or White offenders. This is probably, at least partially, due to the fact that Aboriginal offenders tend to have more violent offence histories.

Over the last five years, female offenders served an average of 6% less of their sentences before first federal day parole release than male offenders (28% to 34%) and 3% less of their sentences prior to first federal full parole release (37% compared to 40%).



Grant Rates:

The approval rate for escorted temporary absences remained unchanged in 2006/07 at 91%, while the authorization rate for unescorted temporary absences decreased 1% to 80%.



The federal day parole grant rate decreased 4% in 2006/07 (to 70%). The federal grant rate decreased by 3% for accelerated day parole review cases (to 69%) and decreased by 4% for regular day parole cases (to 71%).

The federal full parole grant rate decreased 2% in 2006/07 (to 43%). The federal grant rate for accelerated full parole review increased 1% to 100% in 2006/07. This high grant rate is because offenders who are directed to day parole are almost always automatically directed to full parole. The grant rate for regular full parole decreased 1% in 2006/07 (to 21%).

The provincial day parole grant rate decreased 1% in 2006/07 (to 66%), while the provincial full parole grant rate increased 6% (to 71%). If the provincial initiated reviews in the Pacific region are excluded from the total, the adjusted national provincial full parole grant rate would be 63% instead of 71%, a decrease of 2% from the previous year.

Comparison between Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offenders over the last five years shows that:

- Black offenders were the most likely to be approved for an escorted temporary absence and Asian offenders were the least likely;
- White offenders were the most likely to be authorized for an unescorted temporary absence and Black offenders were the least likely;
- Asian offenders were the most likely to be granted federal day parole while Aboriginal and White offenders were the most likely to be granted provincial day parole and Black offenders were the least likely to be granted both federal and provincial day parole, and
- Asian offenders were the most likely to be granted both federal and provincial full parole and Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to be granted either federal or provincial full parole.



Comparison between male and female offenders over the last five years shows that female offenders were:

- more likely to be approved for escorted temporary absences and a little less likely to be authorized for unescorted temporary absences, and
- more likely to be granted any kind of parole.

Residency Conditions:

The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on full parole cases decreased by 10.6% in 2006/07 to 277.

Ninety-one percent (91%) of all residency conditions imposed on full parole pre-release decisions during the last five years were on accelerated parole review cases, while APR cases accounted for just 62% of all federal full parole grant decisions. This would seem to indicate that Board members often feel that offenders released on full parole based on the APR criteria are not ready for a full return to the community.

The number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release at the pre-release level increased by 3.5% in 2006/07 to 1,435. Of the 5,720 releases and graduations to statutory release in 2006/07, 25% had a residency condition imposed, which is an increase of 1% from the previous year.

Aboriginal offenders accounted for 24.5% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2006/07 (352 of 1,435) compared to their 19.0% proportion of the total incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. No other offender groups (Asian, Black or White) had larger proportions of pre-release residency conditions imposed on statutory release than their proportions of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

Detention:

In 2006/07, the number of referrals for detention decreased 4.2% to 250, as did the detention referral rate which decreased slightly to 4.4%. The detention rate decreased slightly (to 88.8%) while the number of offenders detained decreased (↓4.7% to 222).

Aboriginal offenders continue to be over-represented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained. Aboriginal offenders accounted for 28.0% of all offenders referred for detention and 29.7% of offenders detained in 2006/07, compared to their 19.0% proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

Black offenders were also over-represented but not to the same extent. Black offenders accounted for 12.0% of offenders referred for detention and 12.6% of offenders detained, while they represented 7.0% of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.



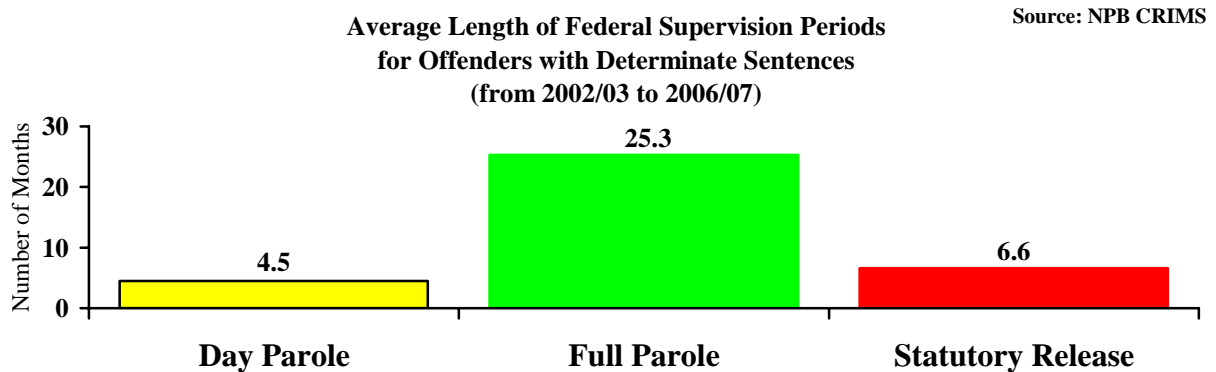
Appeal Decisions:

The Board received 440 federal applications for appeal and 9 provincial applications in 2006/07 and the Appeal Division rendered 414 decisions (397 federal and 17 provincial). The initial decision was affirmed in 95% of federal appeal cases processed in 2006/07 (the same rate as in the previous year), while a new review was ordered in 4% of the federal cases processed (15) and the special conditions were changed in 1% (3) of the federal cases processed. The decision was affirmed in all 17 of the provincial cases processed in 2006/07.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

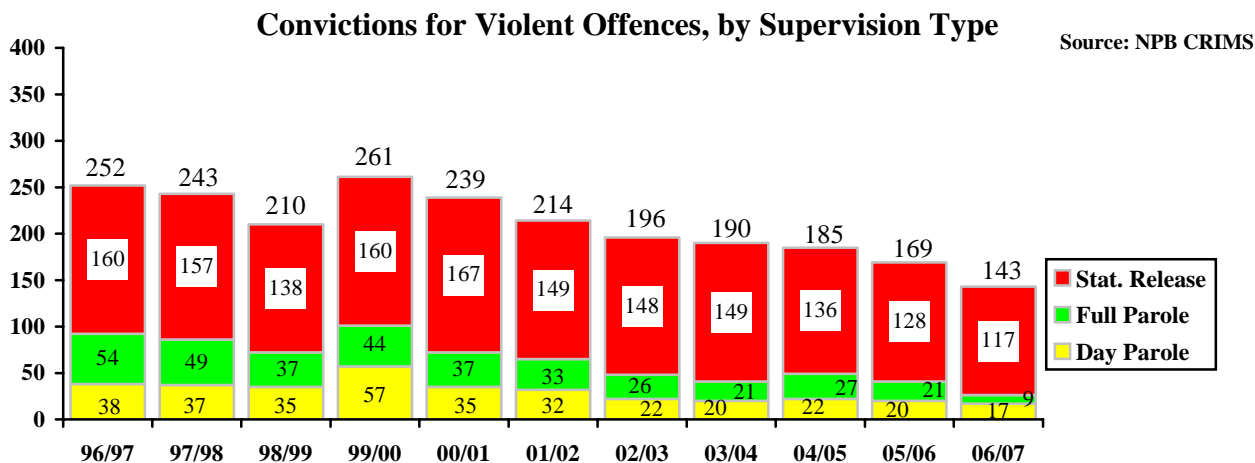
The average supervision period for all federal full parole completions over the last five years was almost 4 times longer than the average for offenders on statutory release and over 5½ times longer than the average for offenders on day parole.



Compared to the average supervision period length over the last five years, the full parole average was 24.4 months in 2006/07, while statutory release averaged 6.5 months and day parole averaged 4.5 months.



CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES WHILE ON CONDITIONAL RELEASE



Note: The year 2006/07 is shown but not used in calculations or the 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.

The chart above demonstrates that between 1996/97 and 2005/06:

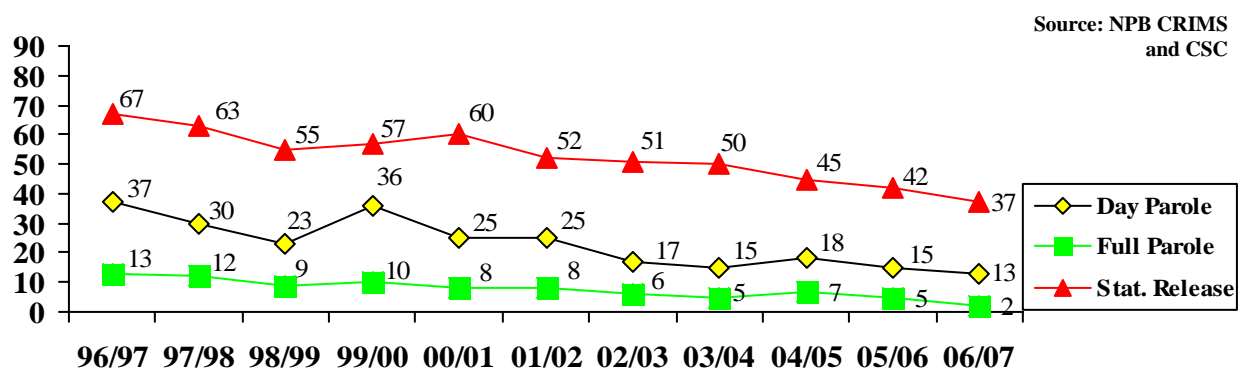
- Violent offences by offenders on conditional release dropped 33%; and,
- Offenders were far more likely to be convicted of violent offences while on statutory release than on day or full parole.

However, looking at the number of violent offences alone does not provide a full appreciation of how offenders are doing on conditional release and how often they are convicted of violent offences. To provide a relevant comparison across supervision types the Board calculates a rate per 1000 offenders on day parole, full parole and statutory release. The chart below shows that on average, in the period between 1996/97 and 2005/06, offenders on statutory release were:

- 6.8 times more likely to be convicted of a violent offence than offenders on full parole; and
- 2.3 times more likely to be convicted of a violent offence as offenders on day parole.



Rates of Convictions for Violent Offences per 1000 Supervised Offenders*

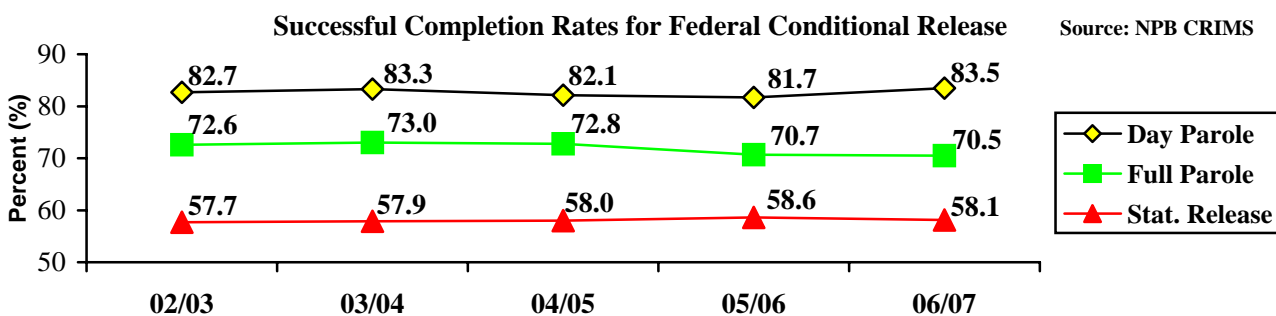


* Note: Supervised offenders include those offenders on parole or statutory release, temporarily detained in a federal penitentiary and unlawfully at large.

Note: The year 2006/07 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.

OUTCOME RATES FOR CONDITIONAL RELEASE

Outcome Rates for Federal Conditional Release:



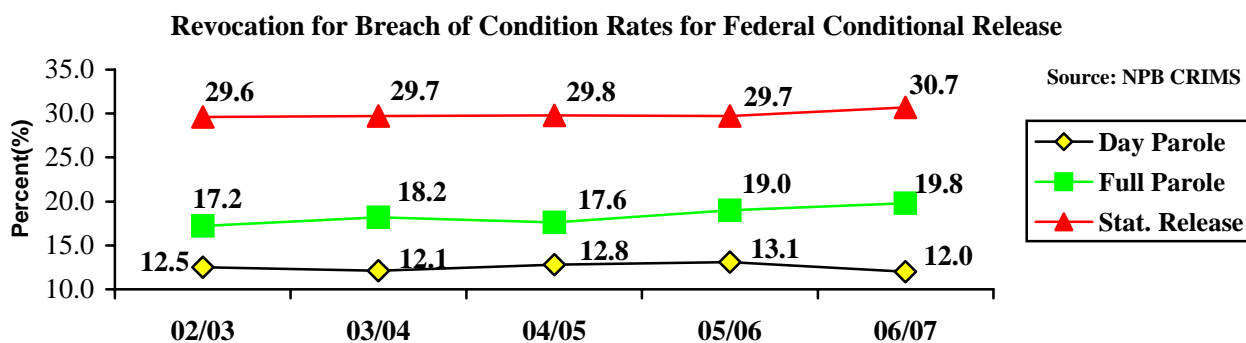
Federal offenders released on day parole had significantly higher successful completion rates than offenders released on full parole or statutory release during each of the last five years.

Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences continue to be far less likely to successfully complete their day and full parole supervision periods than any other offence type in 2006/07. Moreover, offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences and for schedule I-non sex offences are equally less likely to successfully complete their statutory release than any other offence type in 2006/07. The successful completion rate for non-scheduled offenders on day parole was 73.9%, compared to the 86.0% average for all the other offence types, while their rate on full parole was 50.3%, compared to the 78.2% average for all the other offence types and the rate on statutory release was 55.8% compared to 59.0% for all other offence types.

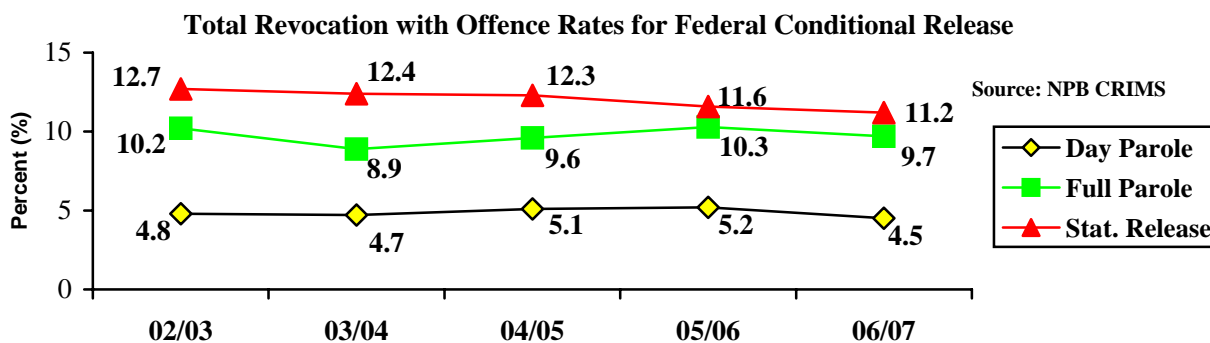


Comparison between the outcome rates for Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offenders on federal conditional release in 2006/07 shows that Asian offenders were most likely to successfully complete day and full parole as well as statutory release while Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to successfully complete day parole, full parole and statutory release.

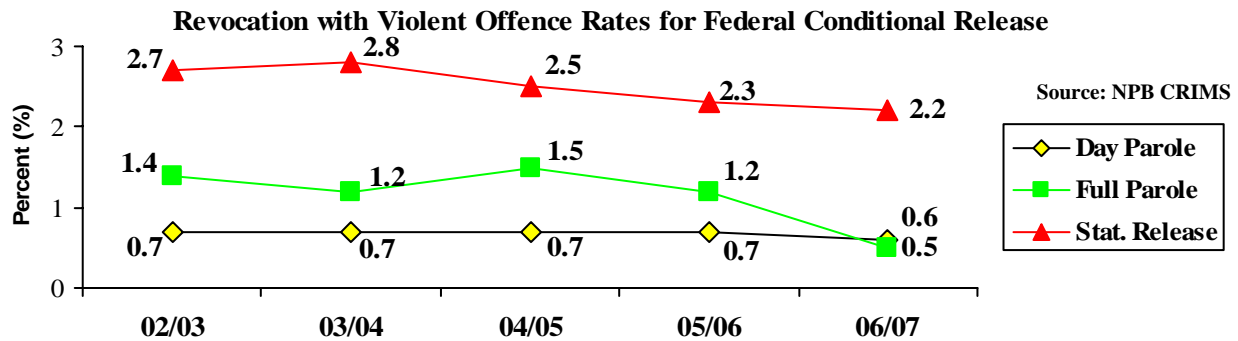
Comparison between the outcome rates for female and male offenders on conditional release in 2006/07 shows that female offenders were less likely to successfully complete federal day parole but more likely to successfully complete statutory release. Male and female offenders were equally likely to successfully complete full parole.



Offenders released on statutory release were far more likely to have had their releases revoked because of a breach of condition than federal offenders on day parole or full parole during each of the last five years.

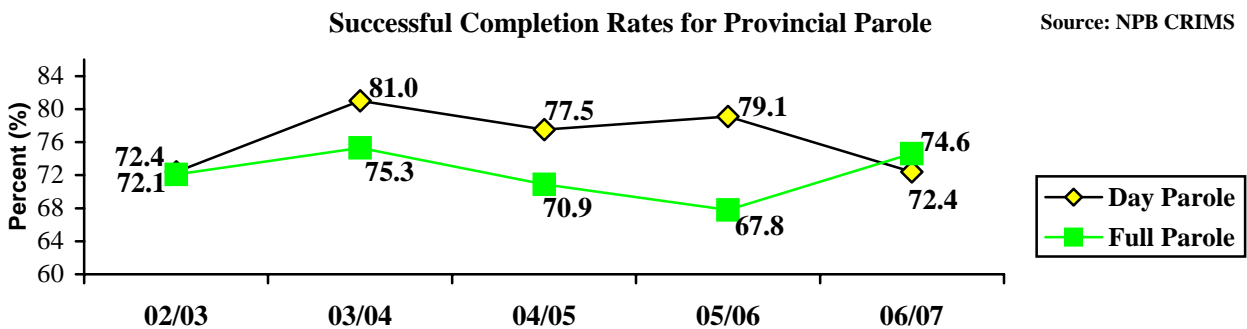


The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for full parole and statutory release has been two to three times the revocation with offence rate for day parolees during each of the last five years.

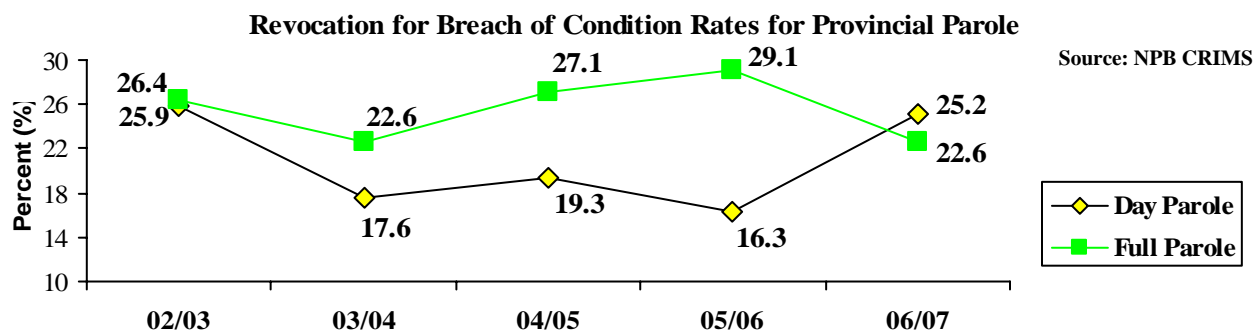


The revocation with violent offence rate was significantly higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day or full parole during each of the last five years.

Outcome Rates for Provincial Parole:

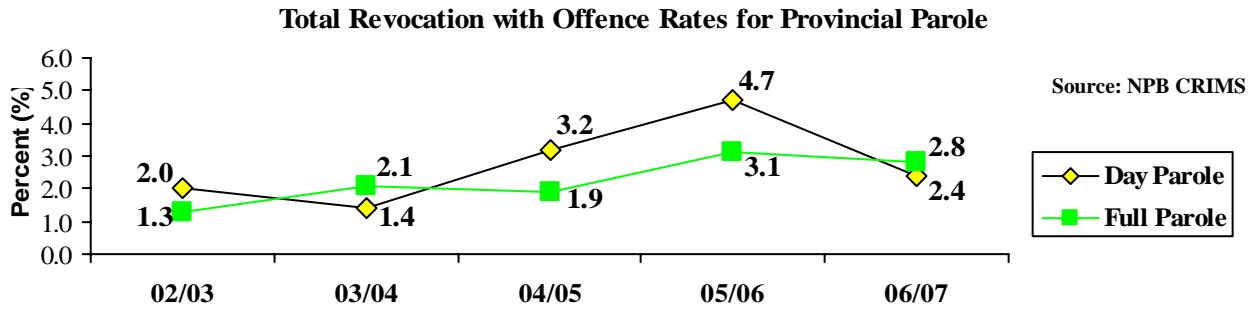


The successful completion rate was essentially the same for provincial offenders on day and full parole in 2002/03. However, from 2003/04 until 2006/07, the rate was higher for offenders on day parole. In 2006/07, the opposite was true as the successful completion rate was higher for provincial offenders on full parole.

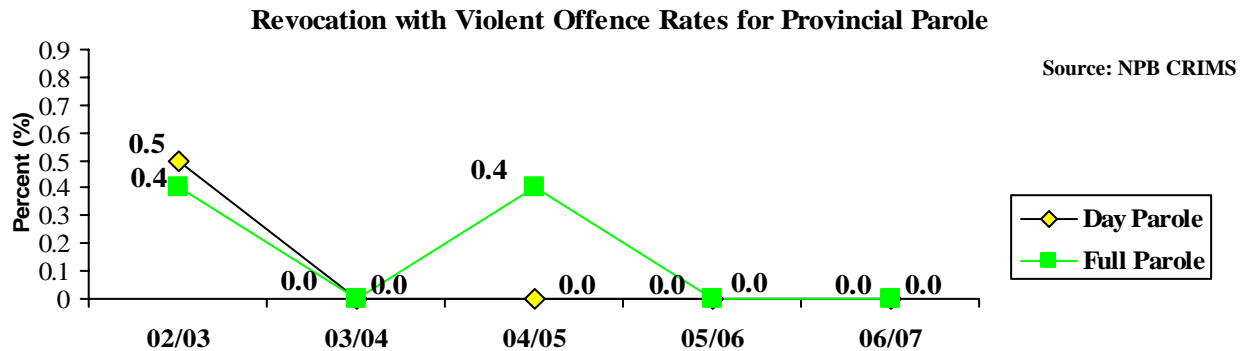




Provincial offenders on day and full parole were equally likely to have had their paroles revoked because of a breach of condition in 2002/03. The rates were higher for provincial offenders on full parole between 2003/04 and 2005/06; however in 2006/07 the opposite was true.



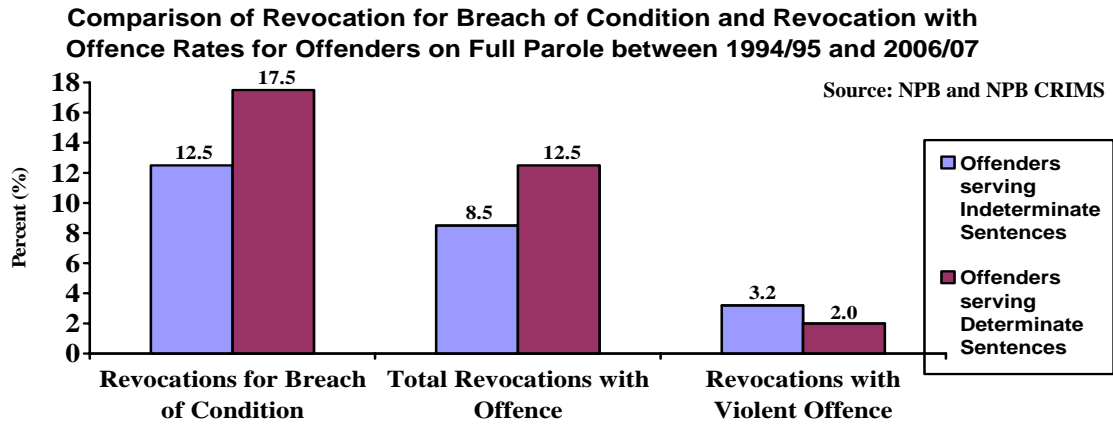
The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for provincial offenders on day parole ranged from 1.4% to 4.7% over the last five years, while the full parole rate ranged from 1.3% to 3.1%.



This chart demonstrates that very few provincial offenders have had their paroles revoked because of violent offences. The revocation with violent offence rate for provincial day and full parole was at or below 0.5% during each of the last five years. Only 1 provincial day parolee and 2 provincial full parolees were convicted of violent offences during the last five years.



Outcomes of Full Parole for Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences:

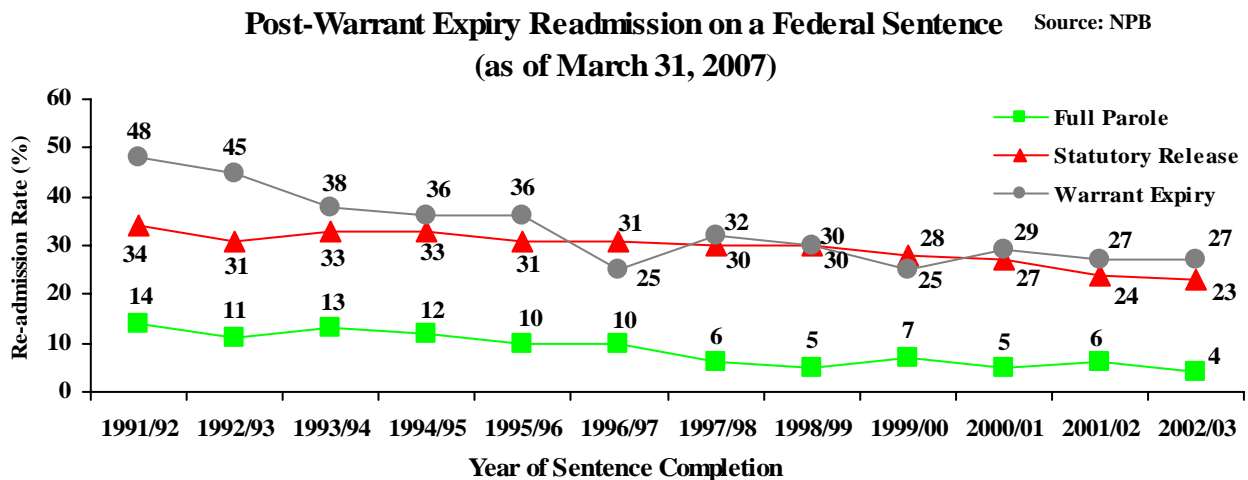


The chart above shows that over the last thirteen years offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were:

- 29% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked for breach of condition than federal full parolees with determinate sentences;
- 32% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence; and,
- 60% more likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence than federal full parolees with determinate sentences.

In making these comparisons it is important to remember that offenders serving indeterminate sentences have been on full parole for an average of 10.9 years compared to the average supervision period length of 24.9 months for federal offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole.

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION ON A FEDERAL SENTENCE



Note: The numbers for full parole and 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 the type of release is not indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.



The chart above shows that over the long-term (10 to 15 years after sentence completion):

- Offenders released at warrant expiry are between 3 and 4 times more likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence than offenders that completed their sentences on full parole; and,
- Offenders that completed their sentences on statutory release are between 2½ and 3 times more likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence than offenders that completed their sentences on full parole.
- Schedule I-sex offenders who completed their sentences on full parole or statutory release or were released at WED were the least likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence, followed by schedule II offenders.
- Offenders in the Pacific region, who completed their sentences on full parole or were released at WED were the least likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence. Offenders in the Ontario region, who completed their sentences on statutory release, were the least likely to be readmitted on a federal sentence.

As of March 31, 2007, 10% to 14% of federal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole between 1991/92 and 1996/97 have been re-admitted on a federal sentence. In comparison, between 31% and 34% of offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release during the same period have been re-admitted and 25% to 48% of offenders who were released at warrant expiry have returned.

INFORMATION AND SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND THE PUBLIC

The National Parole Board recorded 21,434 contacts with victims in 2006/07 (↑28%). The number of observers at hearings increased 27% (to 2,055) and the number of hearings with observers increased 25% (to 865).

In 2006/07, victims made 252 presentations at 152 hearings. Of these presentations, 85% were in person, 12% were on audiotape and 2% were on videotape.

The number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased 15% in 2006/07 (to 5,871).

CLEMENCY AND PARDONS

PARDON PROGRAM

While the number of pardon applications received decreased by 5.1% in 2006/07, it remained the second highest number since 2000/01 (26,519). In 2006/07, the number of applications accepted increased substantially (↑114%) and reached a total of 27,203. The proportion of applications accepted to applications received was 103%. The increase in applications accepted as a proportion of applications received was due, in part, to the Division being fully operational with the Renewed Pardon Application Decision System (PADS-R) as well as further refinement and streamlining of pardon application processes.

There was an increase of 73.7% in the number of pardon decisions recorded in 2006/07 (to 14,851). The grant/issue rate for pardons was 99% in 2006/07.



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

The Board revoked 133 pardons in 2006/07, an increase of 68.4% from 2005/06, while the number that ceased to exist increased significantly (↑500% to 2,264). The latter increase is due, in part, to the elimination of a backlog of notifications of cessations which had accumulated at the NPB as a result of workload pressures in previous years. While the pardons had ceased to exist and the files had been reopened by the RCMP, the NPB experienced a delay in notifying the agencies it contacted at the time of the grant of the pardon. The backlog was eliminated in 2006/07 and notifications of cessations are now being processed as soon as notification is received from the RCMP. The cumulative pardon revocation/cessation rate slightly increased in 2006/07 to 3.97%.

The average processing time for pardon applications increased to 13 months in 2006/07 from 11 months in 2005/06. Although the sustained efforts of the Division as well as the implementation of the PADS-R system provided net improvement in the processing time for pardon applications, the high number of applications received in 2006/07, which is out of the control of the NPB, did not allow the Division and NPB to reduce processing times.

CLEMENCY PROGRAM

The clemency program received 18 requests in 2006 and clemency was granted in one case.



1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides multi-year performance information, with an emphasis on fiscal year 2006-2007, for the National Parole Board's two legislatively based programs-conditional release and clemency and pardons, as well as for the corporate service function of the Board.

The Government of Canada operates on a fiscal year basis, which runs from April 1 to March 31, and, unless otherwise stated, the information in this document is reported on this basis. As well, in cases where offender populations are reported by fiscal years, they present figures at fiscal year-end March 31.

2. THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE BOARD

Public safety and security are fundamental to Canada's economic and social well-being. However, a changing global and domestic environment is placing significant pressures on the continued effectiveness of our law enforcement, security, corrections and parole agencies. These pressures may require adjustments to Canada's system of corrections and conditional release to be reflective of initiatives for legislative revision, demographic changes, shifting crime patterns, the changing composition of Canada's federal offender population and evolving public attitudes towards criminal justice issues. As the federal government is responsible for a significant portion of correctional and conditional release services in Canada, it has an integral role to play in developing effective strategies to deal with these trends.

The Board works in a complex environment which demands effective support for government priorities, careful assessment of pressures within the justice system, thoughtful consideration of public issues and concerns in a dynamic and challenging community context and rigorous pursuit of innovation and improvement to meet workload pressures. A number of trends in both the Board's external and internal environments are discussed below.

GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES¹

Consistent with the Speech from the Throne of April 2006, the Government of Canada has outlined its agenda for 2007 and pledged to continue to build a stronger, safer, better Canada. As part of this overall plan, the Government will pursue an active agenda built around four pillars: accountability, environmental protection, strong economic management and security.

¹ *Speech from the Throne*, Office of the Prime Minister, April 4, 2006
Priorities, Office of the Prime Minister Website, March 2007

Building a stronger, safer, better Canada, Office of the Prime Minister Website, News Releases : February 6, 2007
Budget 2007: A Stronger, Safer, Better Canada, Department of Finance Canada, March 19, 2007



The federal agenda points to five priority areas that the government will focus on in the months ahead: further tax reductions as part of a comprehensive economic agenda, continued steps to tackle crime, further strengthening of Canada's global image and the rebuilding of the Canadian Forces, strengthening the federation by addressing Senate reform and fiscal balance with the provinces, and clear, decisive steps to protect the environment.

In the area of criminal justice, the Government has committed to protecting Canadians by toughening laws as well as sentences for violent and repeat offenders, particularly those involved in weapons-related crimes, putting more police officers on the streets and strengthening border security.

Initiatives found in Budget 2007 in the area of criminal justice include a new National Anti-Drug Strategy with \$64 million over two years to crack down on gangs, combat illicit drug production such as grow-ops and methamphetamine labs, prevent illicit drug use and treat illicit drug dependency. This funding will also enhance the capacity of the criminal justice system to investigate, indict and prosecute offenders. Stronger penalties will be put in place for serious drug crimes. Other initiatives include: an additional \$6 million per year to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) to protect children from sexual exploitation and trafficking; taking action to crack down on white-collar crime by appointing a senior expert advisor to the RCMP to help develop and guide the implementation of a plan to improve the effectiveness of the Integrated Market Enforcement Teams; improving front-end screening of first-time firearms licence applicants with \$14 million over two years; investing \$80 million over two years to make the Canadian Security Intelligence Service's operations more effective; and providing the Correctional Service of Canada with \$102 million over two years to begin updating its infrastructure, equipment and programming, pending the results of a panel review.

The federal agenda to enhance public safety has important implications for the NPB. The Government's proposals for toughening laws as well as sentences will have a significant impact on the NPB as longer sentences will increase the offender population, which will, in turn, add to the high workload volumes that the Board already deals with.

The Board must also deal with important challenges such as the information needs of victims, the broad impacts of diversity, the over-representation of Aboriginal people in the justice system and low levels of public confidence in parole and parole boards. All of these issues are considered in the context of the NPB's enduring commitment to public safety.

The challenge for the Board, given its small size and very limited resources, both human and financial, will be to manage to respond to new government initiatives in addition to its key priorities of enhancing risk assessment instruments and training, developing innovative parole decision models and engaging the public and working in partnership in developing effective strategies for conditional release.



CRIME RATES AND TRENDS²

The national crime rate in Canada decreased 3% in 2006. Property crimes decreased by 4%, while other *Criminal Code* offences dropped by 3% and the rate of violent crime remained stable, despite increases in serious crimes other than homicide.

The national crime rate has generally been decreasing since 1991, dropping by about 30%. This puts the 2006 crime rate at its lowest level in over 25 years.

The drop in crime at the national level was seen right across the country. Among the provinces, the largest drop was reported in Prince Edward Island (↓11%), followed by declines of about 5% in Alberta, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

There are substantial regional differences in crime rates. Prior to 2002, crime rates historically increased from east to west. However, in recent years, Ontario and Quebec recorded lower rates than most Atlantic provinces. This was further reinforced in 2006, as Ontario and Quebec recorded rates that were lower than the Atlantic provinces. The western provinces continued to have the highest rates among the provinces with Saskatchewan reporting the highest crime rate among the provinces for the 9th year in a row, followed by Manitoba, British Columbia and Alberta.

In 2006, provincial crime rates varied from a low of 5,689 incidents per 100,000 population in Ontario to a high of 13,711 in Saskatchewan. Among the Atlantic provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest recorded crime rate for the 23rd consecutive year, while for the western provinces, Alberta had the lowest rate for the 14th straight year.

Trends in crime have important implications for Board policy, training and operations as the Board must continually enhance its risk assessment tools and training to adapt to changes in the offender profile.

²*Crime Statistics in Canada 2006*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, July 2007



Table 1

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Juristat: Crime Statistics in Canada, 2007*

CRIMINAL CODE INCIDENTS/100,000 POPULATION								
Year	Violent		Property		Other Criminal Code³		Total Criminal Code Incidents	
	#	% change	#	% change	#	% change	#	% change
1996	1002	-0.7	5274	-0.3	2656	-1.9	8932	-0.8
1997	993	-0.9	4880	-7.5	2603	-2.0	8475	-5.1
1998	982	-1.1	4569	-6.4	2610	0.3	8161	-3.7
1999	958	-2.4	4276	-6.4	2518	-3.5	7752	-5.0
2000	984	2.7	4081	-4.6	2601	3.3	7666	-1.1
2001	984	-0.1	4004	-1.9	2668	2.6	7655	-0.1
2002	969	-1.5	3973	-0.8	2764	3.6	7706	0.7
2003	965	-0.4	4121	3.7	3057	10.6	8142	5.7
2004	945	-2.1	3970	-3.7	3247	6.2	8162	0.2
2005	950	0.5	3737	-5.9	3086	-5.0	7772	-4.8
2006	951	0.1	3588	-4.0	2980	-3.4	7518	-3.3

Note: Information in this table is provided on a calendar year basis.

Of the nearly 2.5 million *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic offences and other federal statutes such as drug offences) reported to police in 2006, 13% were violent crimes, 48% were property crimes, and the remaining 40% were “other” *Criminal Code* incidents (such as mischief, counterfeiting, disturbing the peace and bail violations).

The distribution of offences has steadily changed over the last twenty-five years. In 1980, violent crimes represented a smaller proportion of all crimes (8%), property crimes had a higher representation (65%) and other *Criminal Code* offences had a lower representation (27%).

The overall violent crime rate remained stable in 2006 mainly due to the relative stability in the rate of common assaults which account for about 6 in 10 violent crimes. However, other than the drop in homicides, most other serious violent crimes were on the rise, similar to 2005.

The property crime rate decreased for the third consecutive year, dropping 4%. This puts the property crime rate at the lowest level recorded in over 30 years. The decrease in 2006 was led by a decrease in break and enters as well as thefts. There were about 11,000 fewer break-ins (down 5%) and 22,000 fewer thefts under \$5,000 (a drop of 4%) reported in 2006.

Criminal Code incidents that are classified as neither property crimes nor violent crimes fall into the category of “Other *Criminal Code*” offences. After steadily increasing since 2000, the rate of “other *Criminal Code*” offences decreased (3%) in 2006 for the second consecutive year. While declines were seen in almost every offence, the most notable drop was found in counterfeiting which fell 29%. Previous increases in counterfeiting contributed to the upward trend in previous years.

³ Other *Criminal Code* crimes include mischief, prostitution, arson, bail violations, disturbing the peace, etc.



Like the violent crime rate in Canada, the proportion of federal warrant of committal admissions which were for violent offences has been declining, from 62% in 1996/97 to 54% in 2006/07. On the other hand, the proportion of warrant of committal admissions for non-violent offences increased from 38% in 1996/97 to 46% in 2006/07.

CRIMINAL COURT RATES AND TRENDS⁴

Courts are responsible for making a number of critical decisions about a criminal case. These decisions include the determination of whether the Crown has established the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt, and for those offenders found guilty (or who plead guilty), the court must determine the nature of the sentence that will be imposed.

Trends in crime and incarceration have important implications for NPB policy, training and operations. The changing nature of the incarcerated population demands that the Board continue to enhance risk assessment tools and training related to various groups, including sex offenders, armed robbers, etc. The annual number of admissions to custody and average sentence lengths determine the Board's workloads as offenders become eligible for parole. The challenge for the Board is to ensure that it has sufficient resources to respond to these workloads and that these resources are allocated in a manner which addresses regional variations and needs.

The Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS) for 2003/04 revealed that the number of cases heard in adult criminal court decreased by 4% over the previous year. While the decrease in 2003/04 follows two consecutive years of increases, the longer-term trend has been downward. In fact, the number of cases disposed in 2003/04 represents a 13% decrease over the number of cases completed in 1994/95.⁵ The downward trend generally corresponds to the pattern in police-recorded crime statistics reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. From 1994 to 2003, there was a drop of 9% in the number of adults charged in the same jurisdictions that report to the ACCS.

Of the provinces and territory which reported to the ACCS in 2003/04, Ontario was responsible for 44% of the cases heard, followed by Quebec at 16% and Alberta at 14%.

Cases are also becoming more complex. The number of multiple charge cases, which are more complex and often more serious, has increased 7% since 1994/95, going from 44% of the caseload in 1994/95 to 51% of the caseload in 2003/04. About 27% of all cases in 2003/04 involved two charges and 24% had three or more charges.

⁴ *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2003/04: Juristat*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, December 2004. This report is the most recent version available.

⁵ Seven provinces and one territory have provided data to the Adult Criminal Court Survey since 1994/95. The jurisdictions are Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec (excluding 87 municipal courts), Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon. These jurisdictions represent approximately 80% of the national adult criminal court caseload.



In 2003/04, crimes against the person accounted for 27% of the total number of cases, crimes against property accounted for 23%, administration of justice cases accounted for 18% and *Criminal Code* traffic accounted for 13%. Other *Criminal Code* offences (which included weapons offences and disturbing the peace offences) represented 7% of all cases. The remaining 12% of cases dealt with other federal statute offences, which included drug-related offences, *Customs Act* offences, *Income Tax Act* offences and other federal statutes.

In 2003/04, the most frequently occurring offences were impaired driving (11%) and common assault (11%). Theft offences constituted 9% of all cases, while failure to comply with a court order (8%), breach of probation (6%), major assault (6%) and uttering threats (5%) were the next most frequently occurring offences. Taken together, all forms of sexual assault and other sexual offences accounted for less than 2% of the caseload in adult criminal courts. Homicide and attempted murder together accounted for approximately 0.2% of total cases.

A conviction was recorded in 58% of the 445,650 cases heard in 2003/04.

Probation was the most common sentence in 2003/04, imposed in 46% of all guilty cases. Since 1994/95, this proportion has increased from 37%. A prison term was imposed in 35% of cases. This proportion has not varied much over time but was slightly higher in 2003/04 than it was in 1994/95 (33%). A fine was imposed in 32% of all cases in 2003/04. This proportion has decreased from 47% in 1994/95. Approximately 22% of convicted cases received an absolute or conditional discharge or a suspended sentence, 5% were given a conditional sentence and 4% were ordered to pay restitution.

The proportion of cases sentenced to prison varies across the country. In 2003/04, the highest incarceration rate was in Prince Edward Island, where 58% of guilty cases resulted in a term of imprisonment, while the lowest rates of incarceration were in Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Quebec where prison was imposed in about one-quarter of cases. The variation in the use of incarceration reflects the influence of several factors. First, the mix of offences being sentenced can vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. If a particular jurisdiction has a higher than average percentage of the more serious crimes, it may also have a higher than average overall percentage of cases being sent to prison.

Second, courts in different parts of the country may use incarceration in different ways. In Prince Edward Island, for example, offenders are frequently sent to prison for their first impaired driving conviction (91% of impaired driving convictions resulted in incarceration in 2003/04). This was by far the highest in Canada followed by Newfoundland and Labrador at 29%.

Most terms of imprisonment are relatively short. Over half (57%) of all custodial sentences imposed in 2003/04 were one month or less, while an additional 31% were for periods of greater than one month up to six months. Custodial sentences of greater than 6 months but less than two years were imposed in 8% of cases, while 4% of custodial sentences were for a term of two years or more.



For convicted cases with sentences of two years or more, the average aggregate sentence length of warrant of committal admissions (excluding indeterminate sentences) has declined since 1994/95. The average sentence length declined from 3.9 years in 1994/95 to 3.0 years in 2005/06. During the same period, the number of warrant of committal admissions with indeterminate sentences (which includes lifers and dangerous offenders) has varied between a high of 199 in 1996/97 and a low of 140 in 2003/04.

FEAR OF CRIME AND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE⁶

Fear of Crime

Canadians' perceptions of crime in their community can be shaped by a number of factors, including their own personal and household victimization; experiences of those close to them and media reports of criminal incidents.

The latest administration of the General Social Survey (GSS), in 2004, showed that most Canadians believe that crime is lower in their neighbourhood than elsewhere in Canada. About six in ten Canadians (59%) had this opinion, while a further three in ten (29%) thought neighbourhood crime levels were about the same as in other neighbourhoods.

Results from the 2004 GSS revealed that almost six in ten Canadians (58%) believed that their neighbourhood crime rate has remained unchanged over the past five years. Another 30% of the population were of the opinion that crime had worsened in their community, while 6% expressed the belief that crime had dropped. In general, opinions have improved since 1993, when Canadians were more likely to say that crime in their neighbourhood was on the rise (46%) than they were to say that crime was unchanged from five years earlier.

Fear of crime can be measured by feelings of satisfaction with personal safety from crime and an individual's anticipated fear of or worry about becoming a victim. The 2004 GSS asked respondents about their overall satisfaction with their own personal safety from crime, as well as their level of fear of crime in three situations: being home alone at night, taking public transportation at night and walking alone after dark.

In 2004, the overwhelming majority of Canadians were satisfied with their safety from being a victim and this proportion is growing. Fully 94% of Canadians indicated that they were somewhat or very satisfied with their safety from crime, up from 91% in 1999 and 86% in 1993.

⁶ *Fear of Crime and Attitudes to Criminal Justice in Canada: A Review of Recent Trends*, Julian V. Roberts, Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa, November 2001
Public Confidence in Criminal Justice: A Review of Recent Trends 2004-05, Julian V. Roberts, Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa, November 2004
General Social Survey on Victimization, Cycle 18: An Overview of Findings, Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, 2005
The National Parole Board Vision and Strategic Plan, 2000 and Beyond, National Parole Board, June 1999



The figure remains high but is slightly lower when considering specific situations. For example, nine in ten Canadians (90%) who walked alone in their neighbourhood at night felt safe doing so- 46% felt reasonable safe and 44% felt very safe. This represents a continuing positive trend, up from 88% in 1999 and 86% in 1993. Of those individuals who stayed at home alone in the evening or at night, 80% believed that being in this situation was not at all worrisome, the same proportion as in 1999. Waiting for or using public transportation alone after dark remains the most fear-inducing among the three situations. In 2004, fewer than six in ten (57%) were not at all worried about being the victim of a crime when using public transportation at night, up from 54% in 1999.

Public Confidence in Criminal Justice

A wealth of research has recently been conducted on public attitudes to the criminal justice system. A comprehensive literature review on public opinion and corrections in Canada was conducted by Julian V. Roberts in 2005 for Correctional Service Canada. The following themes were addressed (among others): public knowledge of corrections, confidence in the correctional system, public opinion on the purpose of corrections, and the effect of information on attitudes.

Several studies have revealed the same finding: most people know little about the nature and functioning of the correctional system. A self-reported level of knowledge survey conducted in 2004 indicated that 7% of the respondents rated themselves as very informed, while 40% responded with “somewhat informed”. The other respondents (53%) rated themselves as not very or not at all informed. Other findings on public knowledge of corrections indicated that people know little about the use of imprisonment in Canada and about life in prison, but assume that it is too easy. Moreover, the general public attitude is that the justice system is generally too lenient. Furthermore, most Canadians cited the news media as their principal source of information about corrections. As corrections in the news generally mean bad news, this may explain most of the misperceptions or stereotypes held by the public.

Public trust, confidence and respect for the justice system are essential to ensure continued public participation and support. One component of this is public satisfaction with the work of the police, courts, correctional and parole systems and the public’s perception of personal safety from crime. A 2002 survey revealed that the public had most confidence in the police, and the least in the prison system. There was a positive balance for all branches of the justice system – except for the prison and parole systems, with the greatest confidence deficit emerging for the parole system. Fully 88% of respondents stated that they were very or somewhat confident in the police; less than half the sample expressed this level of confidence in the prison system and approximately one third of respondents expressed this level of confidence with respect to the parole system. This hierarchy of confidence has been stable for many years, however there is some limited evidence that Canadians’ confidence in corrections has increased. Several explanations present themselves to account for this universal hierarchy of confidence in the justice system. The different mandates of the organizations are clearly relevant and the public is more sympathetic to crime control than due process.



A number of surveys demonstrated that Canadians continue to support reintegration. A nationwide poll conducted in 2002 found that more than four out of five respondents agreed that: “a significant number of offenders can become law-abiding citizens through programs, education and other support”. The same results were found in a 2004 survey. However, the pattern of responses reverses itself when respondents are asked about the rehabilitation potential of violent and/or sexual offenders.

Parole remains one of the most controversial elements of the correctional system in Canada. Representative surveys of the Canadian public have revealed that most Canadians: over-estimated the parole grant rate; assumed that all inmates apply for parole, and that they all receive parole at the first application; over-estimated the revocation rate, and assumed that revocation occurs most often in response to a new offence; and over-estimated the recidivism rate of offenders released on parole (a proportion of 75% of the respondents over-estimated this rate).

Although members of the public may frequently be critical of the parole system, they do not support abolishing it. A number of explorations of public attitudes to parole have been conducted over the past few years and they revealed that the public supported a parole system over the “no-parole” option by a margin of 3 to 1. Moreover, in a 2002 survey, respondents were asked to agree or to disagree with the statement that: “It is safer to gradually release offenders into society under supervision and control than to release them without conditions at the end of the sentence”. 84% agreed and 14% disagreed with the statement. These findings were confirmed by focus groups conducted in 2004. It should however be noted that the public remained opposed to parole for violent offenders, particularly offenders serving life for murder.

The ageing of Canadian society, which is expected to heighten public sensitivity to issues of crime and safety, coupled with the public's limited understanding of conditional release and its expectations for meaningful debate on the key issues of public safety, create urgent pressures for the Board to continue to engage communities in discussion of conditional release and to forge community partnerships for the safe reintegration of offenders. Community engagement must be supported by clear and accurate information about the effectiveness of conditional release and by processes which monitor performance.

VICTIMS OF CRIME⁷

Victims' involvement in federal corrections and conditional release has grown extensively over the past few years since the tabling in Parliament of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights Report *Victim's Rights – A Voice Not a Veto*.

⁷ *Fear of Crime and Attitudes to Criminal Justice in Canada: A Review of Recent Trends*, Julian V. Roberts, Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa, November 2001

The National Parole Board Vision and Strategic Plan, 2000 and Beyond, National Parole Board June 1999

Canada's New Government Announces Federal Victims Ombudsman and New Funding for Victims of Crime, Department of Justice Website, Newsroom, March 16, 2007

New Funding Package for Victims of Crime Backgrounder, Department of Justice website, Newsroom, March 16, 2007



In order to continue to improve the information and assistance provided to victims, the Government recently announced the establishment of an office for a Federal Ombudsman for victims of crime as well as further funding for programs and services to support Canada's victims of crimes. This announcement, totalling \$52 million over four years, fulfills a promise made by the Government to better meet the needs of victims of crime in matters of federal jurisdiction.

The Federal Ombudsman will be appointed to ensure the federal government meets its legislative and policy commitments; to promote access to existing government programs and services; and to identify and explore systemic and emerging victim issues. The Ombudsman will operate at arm's length from the federal departments responsible for victim issues. It should be noted that the provinces and territories will continue to be the primary providers of victim services and funding.

In addition, new funds will go towards helping federal, provincial and territorial governments respond more effectively to the needs of victims of crime across the justice and federal corrections system. These measures will help support victims as they go through the judicial process and give them greater opportunities to represent their interests. Moreover, there will be enhancements to: first response service delivery, which is provided when an individual is victimized; court-based services, which include giving individuals the opportunity to present victim impact statements, supporting children who have been victimized and other similar measures; services for victims of offenders under federal jurisdiction, to assist them financially in travelling to National Parole Board hearings or to aid those who require support persons to accompany them. As well, new staff positions will be created to provide services to victims on a full-time basis; and assistance for those currently underserved by existing programs, including victims in the North, as well as Canadians victimized abroad.

Specifically, the NPB will be getting close to \$.5 million per year to implement new measures to enhance communications with victims and ensure consistency and quality in service delivery. Resources will support three main aspects: improving information sharing with increased outreach and enhancing access to information through improvements to the NPB's website; improving participation for victims by providing interpretation services in the official language of their choice at parole hearings and acquiring voice amplification systems for hearing rooms to allow victims to hear clearly; and training of NPB staff to ensure consistent and quality service delivery to victims.

The Board gives a high priority to victims and this funding will assist the Board in improving the information and assistance that it provides to them.



LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT⁸

As part of its commitment to tackle crime, the Government has introduced eight new bills since spring 2006, which will result in legislative reforms to provide for tougher laws and sentences for violent and repeat offenders, particularly those involved in weapons-related crimes.

1. The bail reforms bill (C-35) proposes to shift the onus to the person accused of serious gun crimes to explain why they should not be denied bail.
2. The impaired driving bill (C-32) proposes to strengthen the laws against impaired drivers. The reforms will make it easier for police to investigate, and for prosecutors to prosecute, impaired driving cases. The new law will sharply increase fines and minimum jail terms for driving while impaired. These legislative reforms will also focus on drug-impaired driving.
3. The dangerous offenders' bill (C-27) proposes reforms to the *Criminal Code* by toughening the dangerous offender provisions, and creating much stronger peace bond provisions to allow for longer and more aggressive supervision after a designated offender is released back into the community. A cornerstone of the reform is that an offender found guilty a third time of a designated violent or sexual offence must prove that he or she does not qualify as a dangerous offender.
4. The conditional sentencing bill (C-9) proposes to amend the *Criminal Code* on conditional sentencing, so that people who commit serious and violent crimes will serve their time behind bars. Conditional sentences such as house arrest are sentences of imprisonment that may be served in the community, provided several conditions are met. Under this proposed reform, conditional sentences will be prohibited for offences prosecuted by indictment that carry a maximum sentence of 10 years or more.
5. The mandatory minimum penalties bill (C-10) proposes to establish longer minimum prison sentences for individuals who use firearms to commit crimes. Under this proposed reform of the *Criminal Code*, if an offence is gang-related, or if a restricted or prohibited firearm such as a handgun is used, the minimum penalty will be five years on a first offence, seven years if the accused has one prior conviction involving the use of a firearm to commit an offence, and ten years if the accused has more than one prior conviction for using a firearm to commit an offence. Other firearm-related offences will also be subject to higher minimum penalties of three years on a first offence and five years if the accused has a serious prior firearm-related conviction. Bill C-10 adds two new offences to the *Criminal Code*, one for breaking and entering to steal a firearm and the other for robbery to steal a firearm.

⁸ *Stronger Laws*, Office of the Prime Minister Website on Tackling Crime, March 2007
Conditional Sentencing Reform Bill Backgrounder, Department of Justice website, Newsroom, May 2006
Mandatory Minimum Penalties Backgrounder, Department of Justice website, Newsroom, May 2006



6. The DNA Data Bank Bill (C-18) proposes to strengthen the national DNA Data Bank by introducing a series of technical amendments to help implement earlier changes to the law, which were endorsed by Parliament in May 2005. The new legislative changes will make it an offence to fail to appear for DNA sampling. Attempted murder and conspiracy to commit murder will also be added to the list of offences covered by the retroactive provisions (which apply to offenders convicted of a single murder, sexual offence or manslaughter prior to June 30, 2000). In addition, the reforms will ensure information provided by the Data Bank could be used to investigate all criminal offences.
7. The Street Racing Bill (C-19) proposes a new street racing offence and maximum penalties for dangerous driving (no bodily harm or death), dangerous driving causing bodily harm, dangerous driving causing death, criminal negligence causing bodily harm, and criminal negligence causing death. In addition, this new offence will include escalating mandatory driving prohibitions for people convicted of street racing. The period of driving prohibition will be in addition to the offender's prison sentence.
8. The age of protection Bill (C-22) rises the age of consent to sexual activity from 14 to 16 years. This legislation targets those who prey sexually upon children.

In addition, the government also plans to repeal the "faint hope" clause to ensure that murderers serving a life sentence indeed serve the first 25 years in prison.

The Government's legislative reform proposals for toughening laws as well as sentences will have a significant impact on the NPB as new offences and longer sentences will increase the offender population and may introduce in the federal correctional system individuals who would have previously been under provincial responsibility. This will add to the high workload volumes that the Board already deals with.

DIVERSITY:⁹

Canada is a multicultural society whose ethno-cultural composition has been shaped over time by different waves of immigrants and their descendents, as well as by the Aboriginal peoples of the country. Each new wave of immigrants has added to its diversity.

As of January 1, 2005, Canada's population was estimated at 32,107,000, an increase of 301,300 compared to the same date the previous year. The growth rate was 9.3 per thousand down slightly from the rates observed in the previous four years.

However, this growth was the second highest among G8 countries, exceeded only by that of the United States. It was almost nearly double the average rate for the European G8 countries.

⁹ *Canada's Ethnocultural Portrait: The Changing Mosaic*, 2001 Census, Census Operations Division, Statistics Canada

The National Parole Board Vision and Strategic Plan, 2000 and Beyond, National Parole Board, June 1999

Ethnic Diversity Survey: Portrait of a Multicultural Society, Statistics Canada, September 2003

Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada 2003 and 2004, Statistics Canada, June 2006

Canada's Ethno-cultural Composition in 2017: Exploring the Emerging Challenges Facing Canada with respect to its Visible Minority Population in Selected Policy Areas, Canadian Heritage, March 2005



Approximately two-thirds of Canada's growth was due to migratory increase, a situation that has been observed for a number of years. This is something that distinguishes Canada from the United States, since most of that country's growth is due to natural increase.

During the past century, Canada has welcomed more than 13.4 million immigrants, the largest number having arrived during the 1990s. According to the 2001 Census, 18.4% of the population was born outside Canada, the highest proportion in 70 years. The sources of immigrants to Canada have also changed in recent decades with increasing numbers coming from non-European countries. These immigrants and their children are adding to the ethno-cultural make-up of Canada's population, making it one of the most ethnically diverse nations in the world.

The diversity of the federal offender population mirrors the increased diversity of the Canadian population. In 1993/94, 7% of the offender population had self-identified as a visible minority, whereas in 2006/07, the proportion had risen to 14%.

The NPB faces a number of challenges with respect to the evolving ethno-cultural composition of the Canadian population as well as the offender population. The Board must ensure that its composition remains representative of the communities it serves and that policies, training and decision tools respect issues of diversity and build understanding of factors associated with risk and public safety for different groups of offenders and the communities to which they will return.

AGEING:¹⁰

Throughout most of the twentieth century, a fairly small proportion of the Canadian population was comprised of persons aged 65 or older. In the 1920s and 1930s, seniors accounted for about 5% of the population, while in the 1950s and 1960s they accounted for less than 8%. High fertility rates, low life expectancy and a small population base comprised of many non-elderly immigrants contributed to this profile.

The situation is far different today. Low fertility rates, longer life expectancy and the effects of the baby boom generation are among the factors contributing to the ageing of the population. Between 1981 and 2005, the number of seniors in Canada increased from 2.4 million to 4.2 million and their share of the total population increased from 9.6% to 13.1%. Consequently, older age groups are more and more represented in the total Canadian population.

The ageing of the population will accelerate over the next three decades, particularly as individuals from the Baby Boom years of 1946 to 1965 begin turning age 65.

¹⁰ *Profile of the Canadian Population by Age and Sex: Canada Ages*, 2001 Census, Statistics Canada
Portfolio Environmental Scan 2002, Strategic Policy, Strategic Operation Directorate, Solicitor General
Issues and Challenges Facing CSC, Speaker's Binder Section 6.5, Correctional Service of Canada, April 2005
A Portrait of Seniors in Canada 2006, Statistics Canada, February 2007



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
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The number of seniors in Canada is projected to increase from 4.2 million to 9.8 million between 2005 and 2036, and seniors' share of the population is expected to almost double, increasing from 13.2% to 24.5%.



Consistent with Canada's demographics, there has been an increase in the number of older offenders within the offender population in recent years and this trend is expected to continue.

An older offender is defined as anyone 50 years of age and older. Research indicates that the ageing process for offenders is accelerated by approximately 10 years due to factors including socio-economic status, access to medical care and the lifestyle of most offenders. The older offender population on March 31, 2007 represented 21% of the total offender population. This proportion has increased from 11% in 1993/94.

Older offenders have needs that set them apart from the rest of the adult offender population. Their needs are in the areas of medical care, accessibility/mobility, adjustment to imprisonment, peer relationships, family relationships and conditional release. Failure, on the part of the correctional system, to address these specific needs and problems may impede the safe and timely reintegration of older offenders. As such, the Board must ensure that its policies, training and decision tools respect the issue of age and build greater understanding of the factors associated with the risk that older offenders pose to the community.

OFFENDER PROFILE:¹¹

While the federal offender population is reflective of Canadian society in its ageing and ethno-cultural portrait, the profile has become much more diverse and complex than it was in the past. Offenders now have more extensive histories with the criminal justice system and are more likely to have served a previous federal or provincial sentence. Many are affiliated with gangs or organized crime. There are more offenders rated as maximum security and they are receiving shorter sentences. Aboriginal offenders continue to be disproportionately represented and generally assessed as higher risk and higher need. Mental health problems are also more prevalent and a significant proportion of offenders have substance abuse problems.

More specifically, research shows that for every 100 offenders: 78 have no high school diploma, 73 have unstable job histories, 80 are impulsive, and 80 have abused drugs or alcohol. While the proportion of the prevalence of substance abuse is 80% overall, it is 95% for Aboriginal men and 77% for women offenders. There is continued prevalence of learning disabilities among offenders, as well as offenders with a low functioning capacity. Furthermore, more than one out of ten men offenders and one out of five women offenders are identified at admission as presenting mental health problems. These proportions have risen since 1997 (from 7% to 12% for men offenders and from 13% to 21% for women offenders).

Offenders also have much poorer health compared to the general Canadian population with offenders being about thirty times more likely to have been infected with the Hepatitis C virus and ten times more likely to have been infected with HIV.

¹¹ *Report on Plans and Priorities 2006-2007*, Correctional Service of Canada



While the profile of the offender population is becoming more diverse and complex, there is limited time to prepare an increasing proportion of releases to the community because over 55% of all new men offender admissions (almost identical for new women and Aboriginal men offenders) are receiving sentences of less than three years. This is a 61% increase since 1997.

This increasingly complex offender profile represents a significant challenge for the correctional system to adapt to meet its needs, both in the institution and the community. To this end, the Board must ensure that it is continually updating its training and decision tools so that it has a clear understanding of the risk that these offenders pose to the community at large.

ORGANIZED CRIME AND PUBLIC VIEWS ON ORGANIZED CRIME:¹²

Organized Crime

Organized criminal activity in Canada is a multi-faceted problem that requires a broad-based, integrated approach by the country's law enforcement agencies and criminal justice system. The pervasive nature of organized crime (OC) in legitimate global and domestic commercial markets has a widespread impact on all areas of Canadian society. Areas such as healthcare, safety systems, and financial security are at the forefront of those adversely impacted by the far reaches of organized crime. Economic crimes committed by OC groups cost Canadians billions of dollars every year. The impacts of organized crime also go far beyond monetary effects. Violence, intimidation, and corruption are mainstays of many organized groups. They affect public confidence in fundamental sources of security such as their homes, neighbourhoods and communities.

In the last five years, the Government of Canada has taken a number of measures on the domestic and international fronts to strengthen the ability of law enforcement to pursue criminal organizations and to strengthen border security. Consequently, changes to the legislation have resulted, for example, in requirements for CSC to manage more offenders associated with gangs and organized crime (an increase from 12% to 16% of the incarcerated population). As of March 31, 2007, there were 56 separate gangs or gang types in the institutions and in the community. Aboriginal, Biker and Street Gangs were the most prevalent in institutions with Bikers, Aboriginal and Traditional Organized Crime Gangs being the largest groups in the community.

The presence of offenders, who are associates or members of criminal organizations pose a challenge for the correctional system including: intimidation, extortion, and violence within the incarcerated and supervised community populations; drug distribution within the institutions; recruitment of new members; and intimidation and corruption of staff.

¹² *The Changing Federal Offender Population: Profiles and Forecasts*, Research Branch, Policy, Planning and Co-ordination, Correctional Service of Canada, July 2004

Organized Crime RCMP Fact Sheets, RCMP Website, March 2007

Responding to Organized Crime in Canada: The Role of Media and Social Marketing Campaigns, Tullio Caputo, Ph.D & Michelle Vallée, Carleton University for the RCMP, 2005

Working Together to Combat Organized Crime: A Public Report on Actions under the National Agenda to Combat Organized Crime, Public Safety Canada, 2006



Public views on Organized Crime

There are a limited number of recent studies which assess Canadians' views about the phenomenon of organized crime (OC); however there is a high degree of consistency in terms of the results of these studies. The following are some of the findings of public opinion research:

1. Drug trafficking and biker gangs constitute the overriding image or impression that most members of the public associate with OC.
2. Canadians' believe that OC is serious and recognize that it is present in their community. They are familiar with news stories about OC groups.
3. While OC is viewed as a serious issue and growing, there is a dichotomy between the perceived seriousness of OC and the likelihood of being victimized. Participants tend to believe that it does not affect them personally because they aren't involved in any illegal activities. Moreover, the public does not necessarily think that they should be involved in the fight against organized crime.

The fight against OC has been a national priority since September 2000 when federal, provincial and territorial Ministers responsible for justice agreed that all levels of government must address OC on a number of fronts. In this context, the views of the public about organized crime are essential to government, law enforcement officials and agencies as well as policy makers as they facilitate the development of strategies to better inform the general public about the dangers of OC and what is being done to respond to these problems.

The Board, for its part, must ensure that training and decision tools build understanding of the factors associated with the risk that offenders associated to or members of criminal organizations pose to the community at large. The Board must also provide the community with clear and accurate information about the effectiveness of conditional release and the processes which monitor the performance of offenders associated with organized crime.

WOMEN AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:¹³

Women are much less likely than men to be perpetrators of crime. This difference is notable when comparing the relative sizes of the male and female federal offender populations. Women accounted for just over 5% of all federal offenders on March 31, 2007 and proportionally more were newcomers to the federal correctional system.

¹³ *Women in Canada*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, June 2001
Protecting Their Rights: A Systematic Review of Human Rights in Correctional Services for Federally Sentenced Women, Canadian Human Rights Commission, March 2004



On March 31, 2007, 84% of federally sentenced women were serving their first federal sentence compared with 66% of federally sentenced men. In addition, as a result of the nature of their offences, women offenders tend to receive shorter sentences than their male counterparts. On March 31, 2007, 38% of federally sentenced women were serving sentences of less than three years on their first federal sentence compared with 27% of federally sentenced men. While 17% of federally sentenced women were serving a first sentence for murder compared to 22% of male offenders, 31% were serving a first federal sentence for a drug offence compared to 17% of male offenders.

Some of the characteristics of the female population are shared with men, while others are not. For example, two thirds of federally sentenced women are mothers and they are more likely than male offenders to have primary childcare responsibilities. Both male and female offenders tend to have histories of childhood trauma and abuse. In addition, federally sentenced women and men tend to have lower educational attainment than the Canadian adult population as a whole. Female offenders, however, have much lower employment rates than male offenders. In 1996, 80% of the women serving time in a federal facility were unemployed at the time of admissions compared to 54% of male offenders.

Drug and alcohol addictions are widespread among federally sentenced offenders. Almost 70% of male and female offenders have problems with alcohol or drug abuse. However, drugs and alcohol tend to figure more prominently in the lives and criminal offences of federally sentenced women, for whom income-generating crimes such as fraud, shoplifting, prostitution and robbery are often perpetrated to support their addictions.

Some of the most significant differences between female and male federal offenders are the prevalence of diagnosed mental illness, self-abuse and suicide attempts. Federally sentenced women are more likely than men to take part in self-destructive behaviours such as slashing and cutting.

In addition, the federal female offender population is very heterogeneous in terms of ethno-cultural background. On March 31, 2007, 57% of the federal female offender population were White, 25% Aboriginal, 8% Black and 3% Asian compared to the male population which was 69% White, 17% Aboriginal, 6% Black and 3% Asian.

Given the differences between female and male offenders, the challenge for the correctional system is to ensure that women's needs and risks are met through supportive environments and a wide variety of educational, vocational and personal development programs that are gender appropriate. The Board, in particular, must ensure that its policies, training and decision tools are respective of gender and build understanding of the factors associated with the risk that female offenders pose to the communities to which they will return.



ABORIGINAL PEOPLES:¹⁴

According to the 2001 census, 976,305 people, 3.3% of the population of Canada identified themselves as an Aboriginal person. North American Indian (62%) constituted the largest group of Aboriginal people, followed by Métis (30%) and Inuit (5%). The remaining 3% were either persons who identified with more than one Aboriginal group or registered Indians or band members who did not identify as Aboriginal.

The Aboriginal population in Canada is much younger than the non-Aboriginal population. According to the 2001 census, the median age of Aboriginal people was 24.7 years compared to 37.7 years for the non-Aboriginal population.

More specifically, according to the 2001 census:

- 33% of Aboriginal people were under 15 compared with 19% of the Canadian population;
- 17% of the Aboriginal population was aged 15 to 24 compared with 13% of the Canadian population; and
- Seniors made up only 4% of the Aboriginal population compared with 13% of the Canadian population.

The average age of the Aboriginal population has increased but is still below that of the rest of the Canadian population. The increase in the average age is, in large part, due to a gradually improving life expectancy and to the declining birth rate among Aboriginal peoples. Still, the Aboriginal birth rate is about 1.5 times that of the non-Aboriginal rate.

Given the number of young children in the Aboriginal population and the higher birth rate, large increases in the Aboriginal population among those 15 to 24 years of age are predicted to occur within the next decade. Since persons up to 35 years of age are seen to be the most "at risk" for criminal activity, the large numbers of Aboriginal youth may have implications for the criminal justice system for many years.

Not only is the Aboriginal population younger and increasing at a higher rate than the population as a whole, but there appears to be a growing concentration of this population in the core of larger cities. This urban movement may increase the likelihood of contact with the criminal justice system because of the social, political, economical, educational and racist implications of urban living. This may, in part, account for the high crime rate of urban Aboriginal people and the formation of Aboriginal gangs.

¹⁴ *Aboriginal Peoples of Canada: A Demographic Profile*, 2001 Census, Census Operations Division, Statistics Canada

Portfolio Environmental Scan 2002, Strategic Policy, Strategic Operation Directorate, Solicitor General
The National Parole Board Vision and Strategic Plan, 2000 and Beyond, National Parole Board, June 1999
Issues and Challenges Facing CSC, Speaker's Binder Section 6.7, Correctional Service of Canada, April 2005



Although Aboriginal people make up only 3.3% of the Canadian population, they accounted for 17.0% of the federal offender population on March 31, 2007. At that time, 68% of federal Aboriginal offenders were North American Indian, 28% were Métis and 4% were Inuit.

As a group, Aboriginal offenders tend to be younger, are more likely to be incarcerated for sexual offences and other violent crimes than non-Aboriginal offenders, have much higher needs (relating to employment and education, for example) and have had more extensive involvement with the criminal justice system as youths.

Research on male Aboriginal offenders suggests that childhood deprivation is commonplace among this group, including early drug and alcohol use, physical and sexual abuse and severe poverty. Many Aboriginal communities are marked by violence, family instability, alcohol abuse and low levels of education. The marginal socio-economical positions of many of Canada's Aboriginal peoples, coupled with their loss of culture and community, have contributed to their criminal behaviour and to their difficulty in making a fresh start.

While the over-representation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system has reached crisis proportions, the Board, as a small agency at the back-end of the justice system, has limited capacity to influence this over-representation. The Board, for its part, must continue to ensure that policies respect and are responsive to the special needs of Aboriginal offenders. In addition, the Board is expanding its cultural hearing models and continues to maintain a workforce profile that includes appropriate Aboriginal representation.

In addition, the Board, along with CSC, must provide Aboriginal communities with the opportunity for active involvement in the integration of Aboriginal offenders.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE:¹⁵

Restorative justice can be described as a way of dealing with the harm caused by an offence by involving the victim(s), the offender and the community that has been affected. It is a balanced community based approach that deals with criminal activity as an offence against human relationships and secondarily as a violation of the law. It recognizes that once an offence has occurred, there is an opportunity to acknowledge the injustice it caused and to restore equity so that participants feel safer, more respected and more empowered.

Restorative justice is characterized by principles of inclusiveness, reparation, accountability, community involvement, holism, equality and sensitivity. In addition, the idea that crime creates obligations is central to the restorative approach to justice. Restorative justice sees the offender as having an obligation to provide reparation to the victim and the community and the community has an obligation to define the standards of acceptable conduct and to determine the best ways to repair the damage caused by crime.

¹⁵ *Corrections in the 21st Century*, Strategic Planning and Integrated Justice Directorate, Corrections Directorate, Correctional Service of Canada, March 2000.

Restorative justice, Restorative justice in cases of serious crime, Restorative justice and offender treatment; Research Summaries, Public Safety Canada, July 2005, November 2006.



The restorative justice approach appears to be gaining acceptance not only among criminal justice practitioners but also among the general public. Public opinion research revealed increased acceptance of reparation, restitution and mediation approaches for certain offenders provided that victims agree to the use of such approaches. In addition, evaluations of restorative justice programs typically find high levels of satisfaction from victims and offenders with the process.

To date, the majority of restorative justice programs involve low-risk offenders, who have committed relatively minor crimes. Few program target adult offenders, especially offenders who have committed serious offences. Given that the application of restorative justice is still relatively new, practitioners and program designers are actively exploring how the various restorative justice models can be applied with different types of offenders, varying types of crimes and at various stages of the criminal justice process.

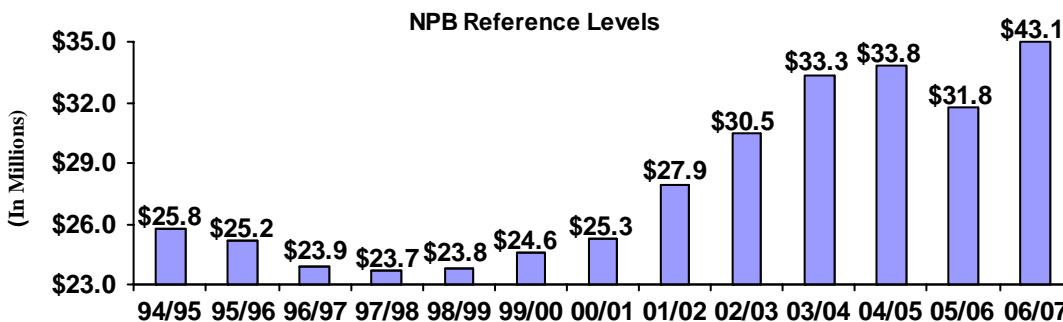
There may be potential to incorporate a restorative approach into the parole process through a marriage of restorative justice with offender rehabilitation in order to maximize public safety.

WORKLOADS AND FISCAL CONSTRAINT:¹⁶

The extreme fiscal constraint of the mid-1990s has now given way to an era of greater choice. Fiscal projections for the early years of the new century make it possible for the Government to strike a balance between investing in service improvement, maintaining the integrity of existing programs and retiring public debt.

Learning from the past however, the Government is committed to the continuous examination of its expenditures to ensure responsible spending in terms of results for the taxpayer's dollar.

Source: NPB Main Estimates



Note: Figures include contributions to employee benefit plans

¹⁶ *Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada*, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
2006-2007 Estimates, Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities, National Parole Board, 2006



The decade of fiscal restraint in the 1990s resulted in very limited resource flexibility for the Board. Rigorous priority setting, innovation and productivity improvements enabled the Board to manage these resource challenges. Things have not changed, in recent years, as the Board continues to experience heavy workload demands (e.g. parole reviews, pardon applications) and increasingly complex decision processes. For example, the Board faces complex and growing workloads related to offenders with histories of violence and offenders subject to long-term supervision orders, growing involvement with victims of crime and growing expectations for public involvement in conditional release processes.

At the same time, the Board must also respond to numerous management improvement initiatives such as modernization of human resource management, Program Activity Architecture and the Management Accountability Framework. Collectively, these pressures create significant challenges demanding careful planning and priority setting.

Prior to 2005, the Board has been successful in obtaining additional resources for specific initiatives such as firearms legislation, Effective Corrections and Citizen Engagement and Integrated Justice. These resources provided the capacity to implement specific initiatives but did not address resource challenges. As a result, the Board provided a comprehensive business case for its resource requirements for sustaining its programs to TBS in 2004/05.

The business case demonstrated that the Board had very little resource flexibility for resource allocation under the existing parameters, given the statutory nature of its responsibilities, its heavy workloads and its limited budgetary levels. While TBS has provided the Board with temporary resource relief in the past, the business case presented by the Board resulted in a permanent solution in 2004/05. This provided a more stable operating environment for the Board and will enable the Board to maintain sustainability in future years.

Table 2

Source: NPB Financial Services Division

EXPENDITURES by STRATEGIC OUTCOME¹⁷ (\$ Millions)							
Year	Conditional Release Decisions		Conditional Release Openness and Accountability		Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations		NPB Total
2002/03	\$28.6	78%	\$5.0	14%	\$2.9	8%	\$36.5
2003/04	\$27.9	78%	\$5.0	14%	\$2.7	8%	\$35.6
2004/05	\$30.9	75%	\$5.3	13%	\$4.9	12%	\$41.1
2005/06	\$32.7	76%	\$5.8	14%	\$4.3	10%	\$42.8
2006/07	\$33.9	78%	\$6.7	15%	\$2.8	6%	\$43.4

For 2006/07, the total funds available for the NPB amounted to \$45.3 millions. Against this total the Board expended \$43.4 millions or almost 96% of the funds available.

¹⁷ For fiscal year 2005/06, Receiver General and Treasury Board Secretariat reporting requirements were changed from business line to strategic outcome. This table has thus been converted to reflect this new requirement.



The Board applies its resources to three strategic outcomes – quality conditional release decisions, open and accountable conditional release decision processes and quality pardon decisions and clemency recommendations. The NPB also uses its resources for essential corporate management activities. Conditional release decision-making is the most resource intensive area, accounting for almost eight of every ten dollars expended by the Board.

The Board also receives revenues as a result of the \$50 user fee for the processing of pardon applications. For every fee received, the split is as follows: \$15 to the RCMP and \$35 to the Board. In 2006/07, the user fee generated total revenues of \$970,000. The NPB portion was \$670,000 but the Board is limited to a maximum of \$410,000 per year.

The Board's total expenditures increased by \$600,000 in 2006/07. Expenditures for the conditional release decisions activity increased by \$1,200,000, those for the open and accountable conditional release decision processes activity increased by \$900,000, while those for the pardon decisions and clemency recommendations activity decreased by \$1,500,000.

PUBLIC SAFETY INTEROPERABILITY:¹⁸

Interoperability means people, processes and systems working in a collaborative fashion to share information. Within the public safety and security community, it means ensuring that agencies and government organizations can share the right information at the right time to keep Canadians safe. Achieving interoperability will enable government departments to more effectively and efficiently share and use information to fulfill their programs mandates.

Integrating justice information in Canada's criminal justice system is not a simple undertaking. It involves many partners (each with its own mandate to fulfill), new issues that emerge regularly and a range of services that cover every component of the justice system. Therefore, it requires a sophisticated approach that is in keeping with the complexity of its subject matter.

The Government of Canada, through its Public Safety Interoperability Directorate, is pursuing the four complementary tracks of technology, policy, standard and common tools and partnerships in order to achieve a vision for public safety interoperability which will result in better decisions, enhanced public safety, increased officer safety and increased public confidence.

From the perspective of members of the criminal justice system, information on offenders is currently dispersed among numerous jurisdictions and is not always shared. This creates a number of difficulties for personnel working in the correctional system tasked with making decisions in the area of risk assessment and risk management.

¹⁸ *Portfolio Environmental Scan 2002*, Strategic Policy, Strategic Operation Directorate, Solicitor General.
Corrections in the 21st Century, Strategic Planning and Integrated Justice Directorate, Corrections Directorate, Correctional Service of Canada, March 2000
The National Parole Board Vision and Strategic Plan, 2000 and Beyond, National Parole Board, 1999
Public Safety Interoperability, Public Safety Canada, October 2005
Our Approach, Public Safety Canada, November 2004



The successful application of risk assessment and risk management tools in corrections is considered to be fundamentally dependent on the creation of an effective infrastructure for information exchange among all criminal justice agencies that deal with offenders. With better information on offenders at their disposal, the police, CSC and the Board will be more equipped to make informed decisions. In turn, this may increase the level of public confidence in the criminal justice system.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:¹⁹

The 2001 Speech from the Throne indicated that the Government was committed to reforms to ensure that the Public Service of Canada was innovative, dynamic and reflective of the diversity of the country-able to attract and develop the talent needed to serve Canadians in the 21st century.

Several challenges currently face the Public Service. Chief among these is demographics; the public sector workforce is ageing and many employees and managers are approaching retirement eligibility. The government is, therefore, faced with the necessity of recruiting, hiring and retaining committed and talented people in large numbers. It must also ensure effective and efficient knowledge transfer from one generation of public service employees to the next.

Moreover, in order to provide a high quality of service, government employees, both newly recruited and longer-term, must reflect the diverse cultures and perspectives of the public they serve. Employees must have access to continuous learning and development opportunities to allow them to adapt to today's ever-changing world in creative and innovative ways.

To combat these challenges, the Government announced plans in December of 2003 to modernize human resources management of the public service to ensure that Canada has a modern world-class federal public service that effectively carries out the government's agenda and meets the evolving needs of the public it serves.

In order to bring the Public Service of Canada in line with what Canadians expect and deserve in terms of accountability, professionalism, innovation and leadership, a wide range of actions are being taken. These actions will ensure a modern public service that:

- is guided by ethical values;
- safeguards the public interest;
- provides a quality work environment;
- respects the Official Languages policies;
- reflects the social fabric and rich diversity of Canada's population; and
- is able to attract and retain the best of the best.

¹⁹ *The National Parole Board Vision and Strategic Plan, 2000 and Beyond*, National Parole Board, 1999



The implementation of the *Public Service Modernization Act (PSMA)* that was passed in November 2003, was the first major revamp of the public service in more than 35 years and it has been implemented in stages since that time. It is expected that it will be fully implemented by the end of 2007. The *PSMA* was designed to modernize staffing; foster genuinely collaborative labour-management relations; clarify roles and strengthen roles and accountability for deputy heads and their managers; and provide a more integrated approach to learning development for employees at all levels.

To complement the legislated changes, the classification system was reformed to better capture work currently performed and information systems were reviewed with a view to streamlining them and reducing the burden of administration on departments and agencies. Leadership development activities and core learning programs have been designed to promote leadership abilities throughout the public service, from the first level to deputy heads. Work relating to the *Employment Equity Act* continues so that the government, like any modern organization, is able to harvest the skills and expertise available in the diverse population of Canada.

Advancing the Official Languages Action Plan is another essential component as it promotes service to Canadians in the language of their choice, enables employees in bilingual regions to work in their chosen language and ensures equal participation of both English and French-speaking Canadians in the public service.

The same challenges that are facing the Public Service as a whole have the potential to be devastating for the Board. As more than 35% of Board staff (many of whom occupy senior positions in the regions and at national office) are 50 years or older, there is a potential for a significant number of departures in the coming years.

As a small organization with limited opportunities for career development and promotion, the Board faces constant challenges in recruiting employees for key positions. This will also hamper the Board in ensuring that there is an efficient and effective knowledge transfer from one generation to another. In addition, the Board is committed to maintaining a work force profile that is representative of the diverse cultures of Canada.



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
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The following section provides information on the Board's composition of staff and Board members.

Table 3

Source: NPB Human Resources Division

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD STAFF COMPLEMENT (As of April 30, 2007)										
Region	Females	Males	Total Staff	Abor.	Visible Minority	Disabled	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
							English	French	#	%
National Office	86	38	124	4	7	3	53	71	91	73
Atlantic	32	6	38	1	1	1	22	16	21	55
Quebec	46	14	60	2	6	1	4	56	41	68
Ontario	51	8	59	-	-	4	55	4	6	10
Prairies	50	12	62	7	3	2	61	1	5	8
Pacific	32	12	44	3	4	2	41	3	6	14
Canada	297	90	387	17	21	13	236	151	170	44
Percent	77%	23%	100%	4%	5%	3%	61%	39%		

As of April 30, 2007, 77% of National Parole Board staff were female and 23% were male. The highest proportion of female to male staff was in the Ontario region where females accounted for 86% of all staff, while the lowest proportion was 69% in the National Office. The first official language of 61% of Board staff was English and 39% was French. As well, 44% of the Board's staff were bilingual (staff able to work in both French and English).

The Board also tracks staffing from minority groups to ensure that its work force is representative of the Canadian population. The Board is committed to the principles outlined in the Government's Action Plan of the Task Force on Participation of Visible Minorities in the Federal Public Service. The Board's visible minority staff complement decreased by 4 to 21 this year and accounts for 5.4% of the work force.

The Aboriginal staff complement increased by 6, to 17, in 2006/07, while the number of staff with disabilities increased by 2 to 13. As of April 30, 2007, 4.4% of Board staff were Aboriginal and 3.4% had a disability.

Based on workforce targets identified by Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS) (from the 2001 Census information), the Board is over-represented for Aboriginal persons (TBS target 2.5%). However, the Board is under-represented for persons with disabilities (TBS target 3.6%) and visible minority persons (TBS target 10.4%).



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Table 4

Source: NPB Chairman's Office and Regional Offices

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD MEMBER COMPLEMENT (As of May 22, 2007)									
Region	Female	Male	Total Board Members	Aboriginal	Visible Minority	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
						English	French	#	%
National Office	2	4	6	0	0	1	5	6	100
Atlantic	4	8	12	0	0	8	4	5	42
Quebec	5	8	13	0	1	0	13	12	92
Ontario	7	8	15	1	0	10	5	6	40
Prairies	11	14	25	5	0	22	3	4	16
Pacific	6	7	13	3	2	11	2	4	31
Canada	35	49	84	9	3	52	32	37	44
Percent	42%	58%	100%	11%	4%	62%	38%		

As of May 22, 2007, the National Parole Board had a total of 84 members (41 full-time and 43 part-time), with 58% being male and 42% being female. The Board had 9 Aboriginal members (11%), with five members working in the Prairie region and three in the Pacific (the regions with the largest Aboriginal populations) and one in the Ontario region. The Board also had three members from visible minority communities, two in the Pacific region and one in the Quebec region.

The Board also tracks language, education and experience of Board members to ensure that it has the range of skills needed to make quality conditional release decisions. As of May 22, 2007, the first official language of 62% of Board members was English and 38% was French, while 44% of Board members were bilingual.

Ninety-two (92%) of Board members have a university education, 5% have a college education and 4% have a secondary school education. As well, 44% of Board members have experience in corrections and 83% have criminal justice experience.

Board members come from different professional backgrounds. Board members have backgrounds as criminologists, lawyers, parole officers, members of police services, probation officers, members of provincial parole boards, psychologists, social workers, teachers, wardens, counsellors, therapists, health professionals and as members of private industry, Parliament, the Canadian Forces and the clergy.



3. STRATEGIC OUTCOMES - RESULTS FOR 2006-2007²⁰

The Program Activity Architecture of the NPB reflects the key aspects of its legislative framework (*Corrections and Conditional Release Act* and *Criminal Records Act*) and the areas of performance in which Parliament and the public most frequently express interest. In this context, the Board’s strategic outcomes are the cornerstones of its public accountability.

For the year 2006/07, the Board’s three strategic outcomes were:

1. conditional release decisions which contribute to public protection through the safe reintegration of offenders in the community;
2. open and accountable conditional release processes that ensure active involvement and engagement of victims and the public, before and after conditional release decisions are made; and
3. pardon decisions and clemency recommendations which contribute to public protection and support the process of rehabilitation.

Progress in 2006/07 toward outcome 1:

Conditional release decisions which contribute to public protection through the safe reintegration of offenders in the community.

Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Full Time Equivalents Used
\$33.9	278

Program Activity: Conditional Release Decisions

Program Activity Description: Case review and quality decision-making; provision of support for decision-making; provision of appropriate training to ensure professionalism in all aspects of decision-making and policy development to guide decision-making and operations.

The effectiveness of the activities surrounding quality conditional release decision-making is assessed through the monitoring of the outcomes of offenders on parole. Outcomes of release provide balanced information on performance. For example, completion of a period of parole supervision by an offender without returning to an institution is an indicator of success. Revocation of a release for a breach of the conditions of parole is not a positive result for the offender, but from a community perspective, it is a positive intervention to reduce risk. Finally, releases which result in a new offence are clearly a negative result.

²⁰ 2006-2007 Estimates Part III *Report on Plans and Priorities*, National Parole Board, 2006
Performance Report for the period ending March 31, 2006, National Parole Board, 2006



Over the past ten years, the Board has conducted an average of 23,000 conditional release reviews annually and made an average of 6,100 decisions to release offenders on either day or full parole

The Board uses three indicators related to the performance of parolees in the community:

- outcomes of conditional release;
- convictions for violent offences; and
- post-warrant expiry readmission on a federal sentence.

Outcomes of conditional release for federal offenders

Over the last ten years, performance information indicates that:

- Over 78% of releases on day and full parole were completed successfully.
- About 14% of releases on day and full parole were revoked for a breach of conditions.
- Eight percent (8%) of releases on parole ended in a new offence and about 1.2% ended in a new violent offence. In fact, the number of violent offences by offenders on day and full parole declined by 55% between 1996/97 and 2005/06. The numbers for fiscal year 2006/07 are not included as the number of convictions could increase during the next 12 to 18 months as cases make their way through the courts.
- Over 58% of releases on statutory release were completed successfully, about 28% were revoked for a breach of conditions, about 13% ended in a new offence and 3% ended in a new violent offence. It must be remembered that offenders on statutory release are released by law and not at the discretion of the Board.

Recent information on the outcomes of conditional release is consistent with long-term trends. Care should be taken, however, when reviewing the outcome rate information for 2006/07, as 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.



Outcomes of Federal Conditional Release												
Release Type/Yr.	Successful Completion		Revocation for Breach of Condition		Total Without Re-offending		Revocation with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	Non-violent		Violent		#	%
Day Parole	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2004-05	2548	82.1	398	12.8	2946	94.9	136	4.4	22	0.7	158	5.1
2005-06	2483	81.7	397	13.1	2880	94.8	138	4.5	20	0.7	158	5.2
2006-07	2527	83.5	363	12.0	2890	95.5	118	3.9	17	0.6	135	4.5
Full Parole*	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2004-05	1050	72.8	254	17.6	1304	90.4	117	8.1	21	1.5	138	9.6
2005-06	984	70.7	264	19.0	1248	89.7	127	9.1	17	1.2	144	10.3
2006-07	924	70.5	259	19.8	1183	90.3	120	9.2	7	0.5	127	9.7
Statutory Release	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2004-05	3140	58.0	1612	29.8	4752	87.7	529	9.8	136	2.5	665	12.3
2005-06	3243	58.6	1645	29.7	4888	88.4	516	9.3	128	2.3	644	11.6
2006-07	3149	58.1	1663	30.7	4812	88.8	489	9.0	117	2.2	606	11.2

*Full parole includes only those offenders serving determinate sentences as offenders serving indeterminate sentences can only successfully complete full parole by dying.

Outcomes of conditional release for provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie regions

Information on the outcomes of release for provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie regions where the NPB exercises parole decision-making authority also shows positive results. Over the past ten years, 79% of releases of provincial offenders on day and full parole were completed successfully. Three percent (3%) of releases were revoked because of a new offence, while 0.3% were revoked because of a new violent offence. In real numbers, over the past ten years, 14 of the 5,233 parole releases for provincial offenders resulted in a new violent offence.

Outcomes of conditional release for offenders serving life sentences for murder

Offenders serving life sentences for murder represent a visible and growing component of the federal offender population. In 1994/95, they represented 14% of the federally incarcerated population (2,024) and about 16% (998) of day and full parolees. By 2006/07, the proportions had grown to 18% (2,435) of the federally incarcerated population and 30% (1,589) of day and full parolees. Offenders serving life sentences are not entitled to statutory release.

Day parole for offenders serving life sentences for murder has yielded positive results. Over the last ten years, 92% of day paroles, for offenders serving life sentences for murder, have been successfully completed compared to 81% for offenders serving determinate sentences. The rate of re-offending was also lower for offenders serving life sentences for murder at 1% compared to 7% for offenders serving determinate sentences. In fact, offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (property offences) were most likely to reoffend, followed by offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (offences such as armed robbery, assault).



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole by Offence of Conviction (%)												
Outcome	Murder		Schedule I- sex		Schedule I- non-sex		Schedule II		Non- scheduled		Total	
	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07
Successful Completions	93.3	92.6	92.3	96.0	76.4	79.5	89.5	87.8	70.0	73.9	81.7	83.5
Revoked for Breach of Conditions	6.7	6.6	7.3	3.5	18.6	15.2	8.2	9.3	16.2	17.0	13.1	12.0
Revocations with Offence												
Non-violent Offences	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	3.7	3.9	2.3	3.0	12.9	8.9	4.5	3.9
Violent Offences	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.6
Total Revocation with Offence	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	5.1	5.3	2.3	3.0	13.8	9.1	5.2	4.5

Offenders, serving life sentences for murder, who are released on full parole, remain on parole for life. Since 1994/95, 1,733 offenders serving life sentences for murder have had 1,943 full parole supervision periods. As of March 31, 2007, 67% of the full parole supervision periods were still active, the offender had died in 12% of cases, while 13% of the full parole supervision periods had been revoked for a breach of conditions and 9% had ended as the result of a new offence with 3% ending as the result of a new violent offence.

Convictions for violent offences:

- Annual numbers of convictions for violent offences dropped 55% for offenders on day and full parole between 1996/97 and 2005/06. (The numbers for fiscal year 2006/07 were not included as the number of convictions could increase during the next 12 to 18 months as cases make their way through the courts.)
- The rate per 1,000 offenders on day and full parole has also revealed a downward trend since 1996/97 (from 37 to 15 for day parole and from 13 to 5 for full parole).
- Comparisons of rates of conviction for violent offences and violent crime rates based on the Uniform Crime Reports suggests that offenders on full parole are no more likely than the general public to commit a violent crime.



Convictions for Violent Offences by Supervision Type and the Rates of Conviction for Violent Offences per 1000 Supervised Offenders							
Year	Day Parole (convictions)	Rates per 1000	Full Parole (convictions)	Rates per 1000	Statutory release (convictions)	Rates per 1000	Total Convictions
1996/97	38	37	54	13	160	67	252
1997/98	37	30	49	12	157	63	243
1998/99	35	23	37	9	138	55	210
1999/00	57	36	44	10	160	57	261
2000/01	35	25	37	8	167	60	239
2001/02	32	25	33	8	149	52	214
2002/03	22	17	26	6	148	51	196
2003/04	20	15	21	5	149	50	190
2004/05	22	18	27	7	136	45	185
2005/06	20	15	21	5	128	42	169
2006/07	17	13	9	2	117	37	143

Note: The number of convictions for violent offences for 2006/07 will likely fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after the fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts.

Post-warrant readmission on a federal sentence

Post-warrant expiry re-offending is based on readmissions on a federal sentence for offenders who completed their sentences on full parole, statutory release as well as for offenders that were released at warrant expiry (at the end of their sentence).

Long-term follow-up for federal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole, statutory release or were released at warrant expiry between 1991/92 and 1996/97 indicates that about 26% had been re-admitted on a federal sentence by March 31, 2007. There are, however, significant differences in re-offending for offenders within this group:

- about 12% of offenders who completed their sentences on full parole had been re-admitted on a federal sentence;
- about 32% of offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release had been re-admitted on a federal sentence; and
- about 38% of offenders who were released at warrant expiry had been re-admitted on a federal sentence.

Conditional release is founded on the principle that gradual release to the community, based on effective programs and treatment, quality assessments of the risk of re-offending and effective community supervision enhances community safety. In this context, gradual and supervised release is considered more effective than release “cold turkey” at the end of the sentence. Information on post-warrant readmission on a federal sentence reinforces this theory, suggesting that the detailed process of case preparation and assessment used by the Board and CSC for parole decision-making is effective in identifying those offenders most likely to remain free from crime in the community.



Post-warrant expiry re-offending, as reported, deals only with federal re-offending (i.e. a new sentence of two years or more). If all new sentences (e.g. fines or sentences of less than two years) were considered, the rate of re-offending would increase. The NPB does not have access to this information; however, work continues to develop a more comprehensive picture of post-warrant expiry re-offending.

Progress in 2006/07 toward outcome 2:

Open and accountable conditional release processes that ensure active involvement and engagement of victims and the public, before and after conditional release decisions are made.

Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Full Time Equivalents Used
\$6.7	57

Program Activity: Conditional Release Openness and Accountability

Program Activity Description: Provision of information for victims and assistance for observers at hearings and those who seek access to the NPB’s decision registry; public information strategies; and investigation of tragic incidents in the community.

This program activity is designed to ensure that the Board operates in an open and accountable manner, consistent with the provisions of the *CCRA* and that it shares information effectively in support of public safety and effective conditional release. Work in this area recognizes that the NPB operates in a difficult environment in which timely sharing of accurate information is fundamental to effective partnership and public trust. Results for this area are assessed by monitoring the timeliness of information shared and by conducting surveys of those who receive information and assistance from the Board.

The *CCRA* requires the Board to provide information for victims of crime, allow observers at its hearings and provide access to its decisions through a registry of decisions. Performance in this area has two components:

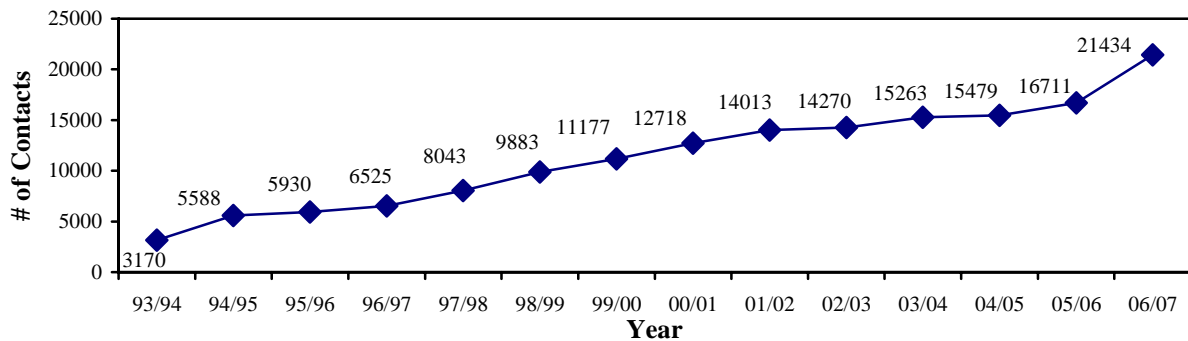
- the volume of NPB activity in response to demands for information/assistance; and
- the satisfaction of those who receive information and assistance from the Board.

Contacts with victims

In 2006/07, the Board had about 21,400 contacts with victims. The number of contacts with victims has increased 50% in the last five years. Most were victims of violence, such as sexual assault or the family of murder victims. Victims do not always agree with NPB decisions, but the majority of those surveyed in 2003 expressed satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of the information provided by NPB staff.



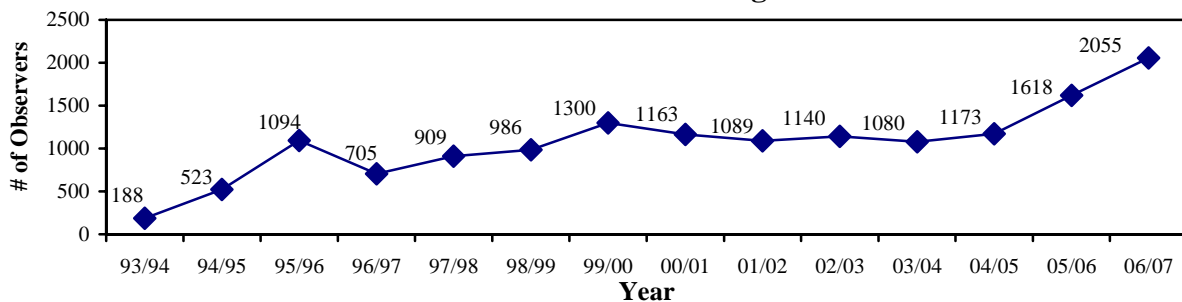
NPB Contacts with Victims



Observers at hearings

The Board had 2,055 observers at its hearings in 2006/07, a 27% increase from the previous year.

Observers at NPB Hearings



Victims speaking at hearings

In 2006/07, victims made 252 presentations at 152 hearings. Of this group, most had been family members of victims of murder (44%) or manslaughter (23%). Eighty-five percent (85%) of the presentations were made by the victims in person, and the rest were on either audio or video tape.

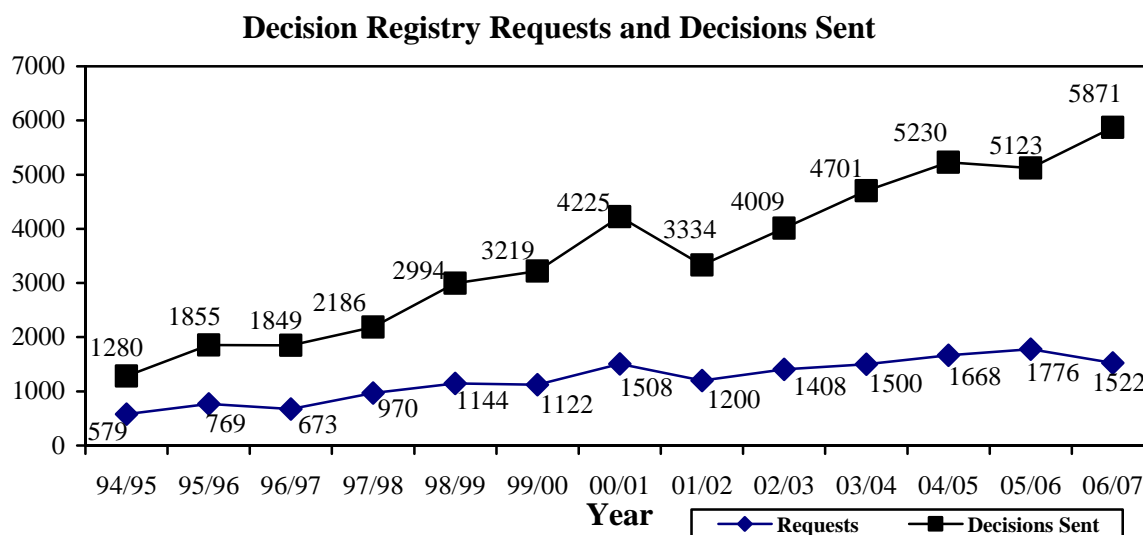
Decision Registry

The *CCRA* permits access to specific decisions and to decisions for research purposes through the NPB's registry of decisions. For specific cases, any person who demonstrates an interest may, on written application to the Board, have access to the contents of the registry relating to a specific case. Information that would jeopardize the safety of a person, reveal the source of information obtained in confidence or adversely influence the reintegration of the offender is deleted. For research purposes, people may apply to the Board for access to decisions and receive information after the decisions have been screened to remove all personal identifiers.



The legislation does not define the contents of the “registry of decisions” or what would constitute demonstrating interest in a case. However, in keeping with the concepts of openness and accountability, the Board makes available the complete case assessment and decision-making documentation of Board members.

In 2006/07, the Board released over 5,800 decisions from the registry in response to about 1,500 requests. Victims were the most frequent users (about 37%), followed by the media (about 26%).



Investigations

The Board participates in Boards of Investigation into incidents where offenders on conditional release have committed a serious offence in the community. Boards of Investigation are conducted in co-operation with CSC and usually have three members: a Chairperson, who is a representative from the community, a representative from CSC and a representative from NPB. If warranted, other community members are appointed who have expertise in the issue under review. The Board of Investigation conducts an in-depth review of file documentation and hearing tapes and carries out on-site interviews with those involved in the release and supervision of the offender. There were no new Boards of Investigation conducted in 2006/07.



Progress in 2006/07 toward outcome 3:

Pardon decisions and clemency recommendations which contribute to public protection and support the process of rehabilitation.

Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Full Time Equivalents Used
\$2.8	32

Program Activity: Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations

Program Activity Description: The review of pardon applications and the making of quality decisions to grant or deny pardons; provision of support for pardons decision-making; development of pardons and clemency policy; the collections of pardon revenues; and development of recommendations for clemency.

The *Criminal Records Act (CRA)* was originally created in 1970 to ease, through the granting of a pardon, the stigma of a criminal record for those offenders who demonstrate over an appropriate number of years that they can lead crime free lives. A pardon is a formal attempt to remove a stigma for people found guilty of a federal offence who, having satisfied the sentence imposed and a specified waiting period, have shown themselves to be responsible citizens. A pardon is, therefore, a means to facilitate and demonstrate safe reintegration in the community. Results are assessed in terms of the average time required to process pardon applications and the rates of revocation of pardons

In Canada, over 3 million people have criminal records. This group represents the potential clientele for the pardon program. Over the last five years, the Board has received, on average about 21,000 pardon applications per year, which generate about \$1,050,000 in revenues as a result of a \$50.00 user fee. The Board may access 70% of the revenues collected to an annual maximum of \$410,000. The RCMP has access to 30% of the user fees collected. The fee, which does not reflect the full cost of the program for the NPB or the RCMP, is set at \$50.00 so as not to serve as an impediment for Canadians who wish to benefit from a pardon.

The *Criminal Records Act* empowers the Board to grant pardons for offences prosecuted by indictment if it is satisfied the applicant is of good conduct and has been conviction-free for at least the last five years. It also requires the Board to issue pardons for summary convictions, following a conviction-free period of three years. The grant/issue rate for pardons has been 98% or 99% for the last five years.



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In 2006/07, the average processing time for pardons was 13 months. Although the sustained efforts of the Division as well as the implementation of the Pardon Application Decision System Renewal (PADS-R) provided net improvement in the processing of pardon applications, the key factor in determining processing time, which is out of the control of the NPB, is the number of applications received. The numbers of applications received in the past two years, which have been at an all time high, did not allow the Division and the NPB to reduce processing times in 2006/07.

Pardons Granted/Issued and Denied by Year										
Decision	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	7,204	49	8,761	55	17,800	78	3,951	46	7,076	48
Issued	7,232	49	6,832	43	4,745	21	4,402	51	7,672	52
Sub-Total	14,436	98	15,593	98	22,545	98	8,353	98	14,748	99
Denied	286	2	265	2	375	2	196	2	103	1
Total	14,722	100	15,858	100	22,920	100	8,549	100	14,851	100
Average Processing Time	17 months		17 months		12 months		11 months		13 months	

The *CRA* gives the NPB the authority to revoke a pardon if the person to whom the pardon was issued or granted is subsequently convicted of an offence punishable on summary conviction, on evidence establishing to the NPB's satisfaction that the person is no longer of good conduct or because of evidence that the person made a false or deceptive statement or concealed information relative to the application.

The *CRA* also states that a pardon ceases to exist if the person to whom it was granted or issued is subsequently convicted of an indictable offence, an offence that is punishable either as an indictable offence or on summary conviction (a hybrid offence), except for driving while ability impaired, driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in 100ml of blood or failing to provide a breath sample. The NPB has the authority in these cases. A pardon also ceases to exist if the NPB is convinced by new information that the person was not eligible for a pardon at the time it was granted or issued.

The cumulative pardon revocation/cessation rate remains low (4%) demonstrating that most people remain crime free after receipt of a pardon.

Pardon Revocations and Cessations				
	Cumulative Pardons Granted/Issued to Date	Pardons Revoked/Ceased during the Year	Cumulative Pardons Revoked/Ceased	Cumulative Revocation/Cessations Rate (%)
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



4. INITIATIVES RESULTS FOR 2006-2007

This section provides information on initiatives in which the NPB was involved in 2006/07.

THE MODERN MANAGEMENT AGENDA

Increasingly, federal departments and agencies are being called upon to pursue modern management practices which break down barriers to effective operations and support cooperative efforts with a wide variety of partners and stakeholders. They are being called upon to employ a range of management tools and technology which focus on quality service, including a citizen focus, results and responsible spending.

In this context, the Board is involved in an array of management initiatives which comprise a modern management agenda.

Modernization of comptrollership is TBS's underlying principle of modern management. Through this initiative, departments and agencies were expected to stimulate continuous improvement and greater effectiveness and accountability.

At the Board the modernization of comptrollership, an initiative launched several years ago by the TBS, laid the foundation for the Management Accountability Framework (MAF).

The MAF, in its simplest form, is a set of ten statements summarizing the TBS's expectations for modern public service management. It was developed to provide public service managers, especially deputy heads, with a clear list of management expectations within an overall framework for high organizational performance.

The MAF focuses on management results rather than required capabilities; provides a basis of engagement with departments; and suggests ways for departments both to move forward and to measure progress.

The MAF can be further described in three ways:

First, the MAF is a vision for good management. It establishes the framework of accountability for deputy heads to ensure that the conditions for good management are put in place in order to achieve *Results for Canadians*.

Second, the MAF is a process. This process includes annual MAF assessments of most departments and agencies, engagement between deputy heads and TBS/PSHRMAC where warranted, joint agreement on specific management improvement actions plans and ultimately public reporting on the state of management.



Third, the MAF is an analytical tool. The hierarchy of MAF expectations and indicators allow for focused analysis within the broader context of the MAF in order to identify management strengths and weaknesses both in individual departments and agencies and on a government wide basis.

The MAF consists of ten essential elements of sound management, followed by a series of indicators and associated measures. It recognizes that the role of public service employees is to translate the direction provided by government into results for citizens.

The ten expectations of the MAF (Public Service Values; Governance and Strategic Directions; Results and Performance; Learning, Innovation and Change Management; Policy and Programs; Risk Management; People; Stewardship; Citizen-Focussed Service and Accountability) are interdependent, underlining the integrative nature of modern management. Values and ethics, for example, must be woven throughout each of the other nine functions.

The indicators in the MAF are meant to convey the breath and meaning of the expectations. By setting out the objective for each of the ten elements, they also help to gauge progress towards those objectives.

The measures in the MAF are used to assess progress towards the objectives described by the indicators. While the expectations and indicators of management excellence should remain relatively stable over time, measures of management performance are likely to evolve as conditions, priorities and government-wide targets change.

In order to promote MAFs, the TBS proceeded, in 2004/05, to visit all federal agencies and the Board was no exception. Subsequent to the visit, the Board received a report card which detailed the improvements the Board had made and should make to its management practices with regards to the ten elements and measures of the MAF.

Since that time, the NPB has moved forward with the implementation of the MAF. The NPB's governance structure, which is essential to the functioning of projects and activities related to modern management, underwent an important restructuring. Originally comprised of five permanent committees and three sub-committees, the structure is now simplified and streamlined with governance issues focussed on two committees: Executive Committee and the Senior Management Committee. There are five advisory committees (Modern Management, Human Resources, Information Management, Planning and Performance Measurement and Finance and Administration).

In addition to the restructuring of the governance structure, the following projects have been undertaken to improve management practices at the NPB:

- a self evaluation report on information management practices;
- the development of an orientation framework for new employees;
- an organization-wide classification review was completed, which included considering both internal and external relativity;



- the hiring of a resource person to act as a Contracting Management Advisor;
- an internal evaluation of the modern management initiative;
- additional resources were approved by TBS to sustain program delivery. Workload formulas were used to justify resource requirements;
- the development and annual update of a corporate risk profile and an integrated risk management framework;
- development and annual review of a five-year risk-based evaluation and audit plan;
- development of the learning policy;
- introduction of an integrated strategic and operational planning process;
- implementation of various aspects of the Government Security Policy;
- a new IT system for the pardons program (PADS-R) was developed and implemented, and
- participation in Round IV of TBS assessments of departments' MAFs.

Despite its small size and limited resources, the Board intends to continue to be proactive with regards to its modern management agenda

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

The NPB works with CSC in delivering corrections and conditional release. While, the Board is an independent decision-making body, its business processes are linked with those of CSC because of shared responsibilities and a shared commitment to public safety. For many years, CSC has provided services for the NPB in selected areas of information systems and technology such as the OMS and local and wide area networks.

The NPB, as a smaller organization with a modest history in systems development, had concerns about the long-term sustainability of its IT capacity. While IT resources for the NPB had increased substantially in the past few years, demands for new applications and services had continued to grow and outstrip the NPB's capacity.

Since CSC has a significantly larger IT capacity, it made logical sense for the NPB to enter into a shared services partnership whereby CSC would assume full responsibility for providing all IT services to the NPB.

The shared services agreement, which came into effect on April 1, 2007, resulted in a transfer of IT resources from the NPB to CSC which will contribute to better meeting NPB's technology needs and priorities.

GOVERNMENT ON LINE (GOL)

GOL is also a fundamental element of the NPB's modern management agenda. The key challenge for the Board remains the development of a meaningful approach for GOL within the very limited resources available. In this context, the Board continues to focus its GOL priorities on the provision of information. People who contact the Board have indicated that quality, timely information is the product that they most value from the Board.



5. CONDITIONAL RELEASE

Conditional Release is by far the largest business line of the National Parole Board. Its activities include: the review of offenders' cases and the making of quality conditional release decisions; provision of in-depth training on how to assess the risk of re-offending in order to assist Board members in the decision-making process; coordination of program delivery throughout the Board and with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and other key partners; and the provision of information to victims and other interested parties within the community.

The majority of the information in this report is presented in table format showing data over a five-year period. Where possible, the information in each section is presented at national and regional levels and by offence type, by Aboriginal and race as well as by gender.

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

It should also be noted that due to rounding the percentages in the tables in the report do not always total 100.

5.1 PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

OFFENDER POPULATION TRENDS

The National Parole Board and the Correctional Service of Canada have agreed to 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).
- Conditional Release includes: those federal offenders conditionally released on day parole, full parole, statutory release and long term supervision including those paroled for deportation and temporary detainees whether detained in a penitentiary or a provincial jail.

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



Table 5

Source: CSC and NPB

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%	8,588*	40.4%	21,250	-2.1
2002/03	12,654	60.2%	8,375*	39.8%	21,029	-1.0
2003/04	12,413	59.8%	8,340*	40.2%	20,753	-1.3
2004/05	12,623	60.6%	8,219*	39.4%	20,842	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

*Includes those on long-term supervision orders - 6 in 2000/01, 19 in 2001/02, 38 in 2002/03, 62 in 2003/04, 94 in 2004/05, 120 in 2005/06 and 169 in 2006/07.

Excluded as of April 8, 2007 were: escapees (138), those on bail (76), UAL (651).

Over the last seventeen years, the federal offender population has steadily increased, then steadily decreased and is now once again on an upward trend. The offender population increased until March 1995, then decreased until March 2004, except for a minor increase in March 1999, and has increased in each of the last three years. The offender population is at its highest level since March 2001.

While the number of warrant of committal admissions has varied since 1994/95, there was a downward trend between 1999/2000 and 2003/04 with a slight increase in 2002/03. Since then, the number of warrant of committal admissions has increased and was 5,080 in 2006/07, the highest number in the last 13 years. The number of offenders who reached warrant expiry has been fairly stable since 1998/99, varying between 4,470 and 4,608. As the number of offenders who reached warrant expiry was greater than the number of warrant of committal admissions between 1995/96 and 2003/04 (except in 1998/99), the total offender population decreased. The opposite has been true since that time resulting in an increase in the offender population.

The trends in the federal offender population usually mirror the trends in the crime rate in Canada, with the effect being seen in the federal offender population two years later, after the offender has had his/her case heard in court. As the crime rate in Canada decreased slightly in 2004, it was expected that the federal offender population was going to either stabilize or decrease slightly in 2006/07. However, the federal offender population actually increased by 2.8% in 2006/07.



This can be explained, in part, by the overall increase in federal admissions to institutions in 2006/07 ($\uparrow 3.7\%$) as well as the increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions ($\uparrow 5.8\%$) during the same period. The increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions over the past three years can be attributed, in part, to changes in police enforcement practices. For example, police focused efforts on those involved in the drug trade and the establishment of police units which specifically target drug, gun and gang related crimes resulted in an increase in the number of charges being laid in the past few years.

Table 6

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION BY REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2002/03	1939	9.2	5447	25.9	5713	27.2	4912	23.4	3018	14.4	21029
2003/04	1942	9.4	5338	25.7	5651	27.2	4794	23.1	3028	14.6	20753
2004/05	2001	9.6	5296	25.4	5699	27.3	4788	23.0	3058	14.7	20842
2005/06	2059	9.8	5244	24.9	5730	27.2	4935	23.5	3068	14.6	21036
2006/07	2149	9.9	5245	24.3	5818	26.9	5214	24.1	3194	14.8	21620

Since 2002/03, the Quebec region is the only region which has seen a decrease in its federal offender population ($\downarrow 3.7\%$). All the other regions have seen increases with the Atlantic region seeing the biggest increase ($\uparrow 10.8\%$).

Each year since 2002/03, the Quebec region has had greater numbers reaching warrant expiry than the number of warrant of committal admissions, except in 2006/07 where these numbers were virtually the same (there was one more warrant of committal admissions). Between 2002/03 and 2006/07, the Quebec region had 287 more offenders reaching warrant expiry than warrant of committal admissions. During the same period, the Pacific region had 242 more warrant of committal admissions than offenders reaching warrant expiry, the Atlantic region had 201, the Prairie region had 149, and the Ontario region had 65.

Table 7

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION BY REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2002/03	1192	9.4	3154	24.9	3423	27.1	3037	24.0	1848	14.6	12654
2003/04	1170	9.4	3132	25.2	3391	27.3	2929	23.6	1791	14.4	12413
2004/05	1236	9.8	3194	25.3	3393	26.9	2939	23.3	1861	14.7	12623
2005/06	1276	10.1	3087	24.4	3440	27.1	3080	24.3	1788	14.1	12671
2006/07	1371	10.4	3077	23.4	3511	26.7	3354	25.5	1858	14.1	13171

Excluded as of April 8, 2007 were: escapees (2 Atlantic, 32 Quebec, 53 Ontario, 20 Prairies and 31 Pacific) and those on bail (2 Atlantic, 10 Quebec, 43 Ontario, 9 Prairies and 12 Pacific).



The Prairies region has seen the biggest increase in its federal incarcerated population since 2005/06 (↑8.9%). During the same period, the Atlantic region saw an increase of 7.4%, while the Pacific region increased 3.9% and the Ontario region increased 2.1%. The Quebec region remained relatively stable (↓10).

Table 8

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by ABORIGINAL AND RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2002/03	2313	18.3	299	2.4	767	6.1	8869	70.1	406	3.2	12654
2003/04	2301	18.5	275	2.2	778	6.3	8649	69.7	410	3.3	12413
2004/05	2296	18.2	298	2.4	792	6.3	8815	69.8	422	3.3	12623
2005/06	2373	18.7	316	2.5	809	6.4	8702	68.7	471	3.7	12671
2006/07	2580	19.6	332	2.5	889	6.7	8848	67.2	522	4.0	13171

Of the Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White federal incarcerated populations, the Black population showed the biggest increase in 2006/07 (↑9.9%), followed by the Aboriginal (↑8.7%), the Asian (↑5.1%) and the White (↑1.7%) populations.

Compared to the Census of 2001, federal incarcerated Aboriginal and Black offenders are the only groups who are over-represented when compared to their proportions in the total Canadian population. (Aboriginal 19.6% compared to 3.3%, Black 6.7% compared to 2.2%).

Table 9

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by GENDER						
Year	Male		Female		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	
2002/03	12298	97.2	356	2.8	12654	
2003/04	12034	96.9	379	3.1	12413	
2004/05	12255	97.1	368	2.9	12623	
2005/06	12263	96.8	408	3.2	12671	
2006/07	12695	96.4	476	3.6	13171	

The female federal incarcerated population increased 16.7% (↑68) in 2006/07 and their proportion of the federal incarcerated population increased to 3.6%. This is the highest number of female federal incarcerated offenders in the last ten years.



Table 10

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION									
Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Long-term Supervision		Total #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1991/92	1780	20.9	4512	52.9	2240	26.3			8532
1992/93	1785	20.4	4878	55.8	2086	23.8			8749
1993/94	1431	16.0	5472	61.4	2016	22.6			8919
1994/95	1263	14.9	5063	59.8	2139	25.3			8465
1995/96	1101	13.2	4804	57.4	2462	29.4			8367
1996/97	959	11.7	4588	56.2	2616	32.0			8163
1997/98	1374	16.0	4504	52.5	2705	31.5			8583
1998/99	1562	17.3	4755	52.7	2699	29.9			9016
1999/00	1471	16.1	4918	53.8	2746	30.1			9135
2000/01	1319	14.8	4807	53.9	2779	31.2	6	0.1	8911
2001/02	1234	14.4	4502	52.4	2833	33.0	19	0.2	8588
2002/03	1201	14.3	4258	50.8	2878	34.4	38	0.5	8375
2003/04	1215	14.6	4162	49.9	2901	34.8	62	0.7	8340
2004/05	1160	14.1	4043	49.2	2922	35.6	94	1.1	8219
2005/06	1281	15.3	4038	48.3	2926	35.0	120	1.4	8365
2006/07	1245	14.7	3997	47.3	3038	36.0	169	2.0	8449

NOTE: Excluded UAL from supervision accounted for 123 DP (9.0% of total DPs), 168 FP (4.0% of total FPs), 358 SR (10.5% of total SRs) and 2 LTS (1.2% of total LTSs) as of April 8, 2007.

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

The number of federal offenders on day parole and full parole both decreased in 2006/07 (DP ↓2.8% and FP ↓1.0%), while the number of statutory release increased by 3.8%.

Typically, the size of the federal offender populations on day parole and to a lesser extent the full parole populations follow the trend in the number of warrant of committal admissions about a year later. As the number of warrant of committal admissions increased 5.1% in 2005/06, it was expected that both the federal day and full parole populations would increase in 2006/07. However, both numbers decreased this past year. This is due, in part, to a decline in the federal day and full parole grant rates in 2006/07 (↓4.1% and ↓1.9% respectively) despite an increase in the total number of federal day and full parole release decisions taken during the period (↑4.4% and ↑2.1% respectively).

The steady increase, over the last twelve years, in the statutory release population is due in part to the increase in the number of offenders who are waiving all full parole reviews or withdrawing all parole applications. Since 1998/99, the number of full parole reviews that were waived and parole applications that were withdrawn has increased 29.1%, while during the same period the statutory release population increased 8.4%.



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

The long-term supervision population has increased from 6 in 2000/01 to 169 in 2006/07. This population is expected to continue to increase in the coming years as there are 252 federal offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach their warrant expiry dates.

Table 11

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION BY REGION							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2002/03	Day Parole	112	298	293	296	202	1201
	Full Parole	394	1197	1220	858	589	4258
	Statutory Release	238	786	769	711	374	2878
	Long-Term Supervision	3	11	8	11	5	38
	Total	747	2292	2290	1876	1170	8375
2003/04	Day Parole	132	254	276	325	228	1215
	Full Parole	413	1123	1188	831	607	4162
	Statutory Release	221	807	783	697	393	2901
	Long-Term Supervision	6	21	13	13	9	62
	Total	772	2205	2260	1866	1237	8340
2004/05	Day Parole	116	257	300	286	201	1160
	Full Parole	406	1070	1155	812	600	4043
	Statutory Release	233	746	824	735	384	2922
	Long-Term Supervision	10	29	26	17	12	94
	Total	765	2102	2305	1850	1197	8219
2005/06	Day Parole	124	303	306	302	246	1281
	Full Parole	406	1090	1102	807	633	4038
	Statutory Release	242	731	847	721	385	2926
	Long-Term Supervision	11	33	35	25	16	120
	Total	783	2157	2290	1855	1280	8365
2006/07	Day Parole	99	270	311	299	266	1245
	Full Parole	393	1067	1113	800	624	3997
	Statutory Release	274	790	832	727	415	3038
	Long-Term Supervision	12	41	51	34	31	169
	Total	778	2168	2307	1860	1336	8449

Excluded as of April 8, 2007 were: UAL (57 Atlantic, 189 Quebec, 137 Ontario, 172 Prairies and 96 Pacific).



Since 2002/03, the Quebec is the only region to have seen a decrease in its federal conditional release population (↓5.4%). During the same period, the conditional release population in the Ontario (↑17) and Prairie (↓16) regions remained relatively stable, while the conditional release populations increased in both the Atlantic (↑4.1%) and Pacific regions with the Pacific region seeing the biggest increase (↑14.2%).

Since 2002/03, the federal day parole population has increased 31.7% in the Pacific region, 6.1% in the Ontario region and 1.0% in the Prairie region, while it has decreased in the Atlantic and Quebec regions (↓11.6% and ↓9.4% respectively). During the same period, the federal full parole population increased in the Pacific region (↑5.9%), while it remained relatively stable in the Atlantic region (↓1) and decreased in all the other regions with the Quebec region seeing the biggest decrease (↓10.9%), followed by the Ontario (↓8.8%) and the Prairie (↓6.8%) regions.

Since 2002/03, the statutory release population has seen an increase in most of the regions with the Atlantic region seeing the biggest increase (↑15.1%), followed by the Pacific (↑11.0%), the Ontario (↑8.2%) and the Prairie regions (↑2.3%), while it has remained virtually unchanged in the Quebec region (↑4).

In 2006/07, the proportions of the conditional release population on day parole ranged from 12.5% in the Quebec region to 19.9% in the Pacific region. The proportions on full parole ranged from 43.0% in the Prairie region to 50.5% in the Atlantic region and the proportions on statutory release ranged from 31.1% in the Pacific region to 39.1% in the Prairie region.

Table 12

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by ABORIGINAL AND RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2002/03	992	11.8	401	4.8	579	6.9	5998	71.6	405	4.8	8375
2003/04	1081	13.0	394	4.7	554	6.6	5923	71.0	388	4.7	8340
2004/05	1086	13.2	360	4.4	489	5.9	5890	71.7	394	4.8	8219
2005/06	1141	13.6	387	4.6	518	6.2	5956	71.2	363	4.3	8365
2006/07	1094	12.9	406	4.8	524	6.2	6052	71.6	373	4.4	8449

Of the Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offender groups, Aboriginal and Black offenders were the only ones in 2006/07 whose proportions within the federal conditional release population were lower than their proportions within the federal incarcerated population. This has been true for Aboriginal offenders in each of the last five years. For Black offenders, this is the third year in a row that the proportions of Black offenders within the conditional release population were lower than their proportions within the federal incarcerated population. Asian and White offenders' proportions within the federal conditional release population have been higher than their proportions within the federal incarcerated population in each of the last five years.

In 2006/07, 47% of the Aboriginal federal conditional release population was on statutory release, whereas 71% of the Asian, 48% of the White and 45% of the Black federal conditional release populations were on full parole.



Table 13

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by GENDER						
Year	Male		Female		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	
2002/03	7915	94.5	460	5.5	8375	
2003/04	7907	94.8	433	5.2	8340	
2004/05	7730	94.1	489	5.9	8219	
2005/06	7865	94.0	500	6.0	8365	
2006/07	7936	93.9	513	6.1	8449	

The proportion of female offenders within the federal conditional release population was higher than their proportion within the federal incarcerated population. The contrary was true for male offenders.

In 2006/07, female offenders on federal conditional release had higher proportions on day parole (22.0% vs. 14.3%) and full parole (61.2% vs. 46.4%) than male offenders and a lower proportion on statutory release (16.2% vs. 37.2%).



Table 14

Source: CSC and NPB

PROVINCIAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION BY REGION							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2002/03	Day Parole	18	-	-	29	-	47
	Full Parole	74	2	1	87	1	165
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Total	92	2	2	116	1	213
2003/04	Day Parole	17	-	-	38	2	57
	Full Parole	62	-	1	85	2	150
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	79	-	1	123	4	207
2004/05	Day Parole	22	-	-	21	-	43
	Full Parole	79	-	2	67	4	152
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	101	-	2	88	4	195
2005/06	Day Parole	23	-	1	24	-	48
	Full Parole	64	-	-	60	-	124
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	87	-	1	84	-	172
2006/2007	Day Parole	16	-	1	22	6	45
	Full Parole	80	-	-	47	82	209
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	96	-	1	69	88	254

Excluded as of April 8, 2007 were: UAL (8 Atlantic, 6 Prairies and 11 Pacific).

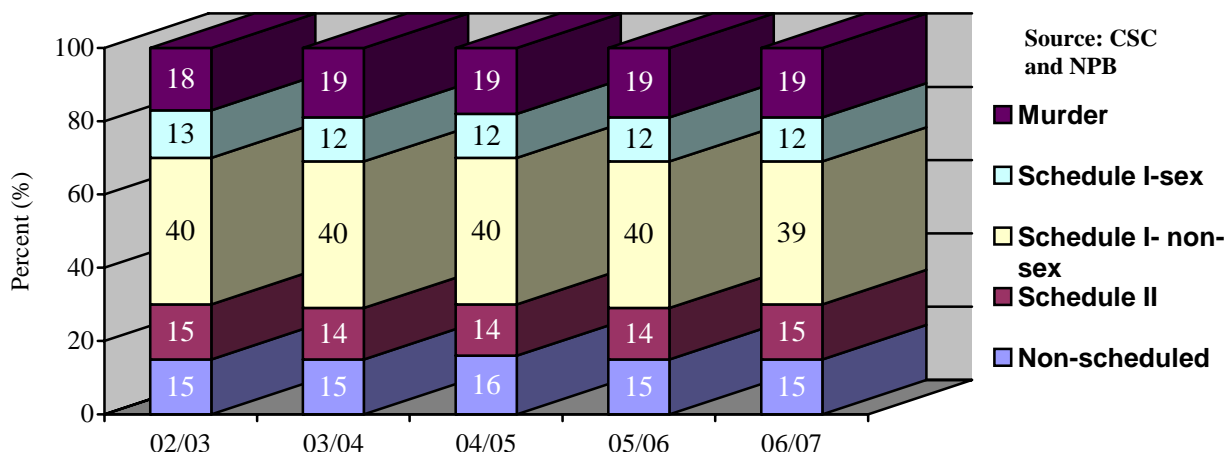
The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were transfers from the Prairie and Atlantic regions upon parole release or an exchange of service.

Since 2002/03, the provincial parole population has increased 19.2% (↑41), with the Pacific region seeing the biggest increase from 1 to 88. The increase in the Pacific parole population can be explained by the decision of the government of British Columbia (B.C.) to disband its provincial parole board. As such, on April 1, 2007, the British Columbia Board of Parole (BCBP) was officially disbanded and the National Parole Board (NPB) and the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) assumed responsibility for parole administration and the supervision of provincial offenders.



FEDERAL OFFENDER PROFILES

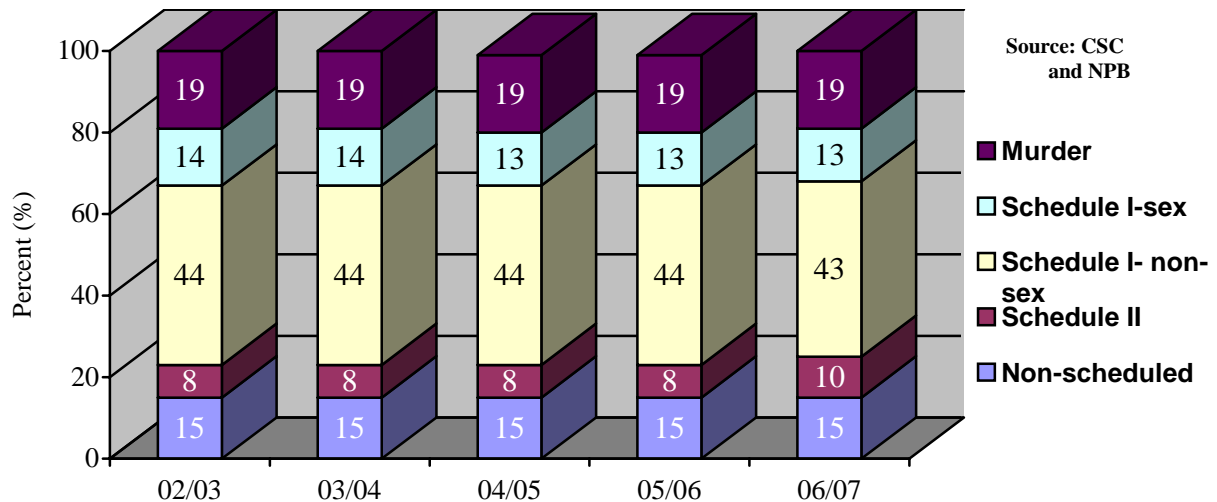
OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION



A review of the total federal offender population, since 2002/03, shows that the proportion of the offender population serving sentences for murder and schedule I-sex offences has remained stable since 2003/04. During the same period, the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, which had been stable since 2002/03, slightly decreased in 2006/07. The proportion of the offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences has remained relatively stable over the last five years, except for a small increase in 2004/05. Finally, the proportion serving sentences for schedule II offences increased in 2006/07 and is back to its 2002/03 level. This can be explained by a 22.3% increase, since 2005/06, in the number of incarcerated federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, while the number of offenders on conditional release serving sentences for schedule II offences has remained stable.



OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION

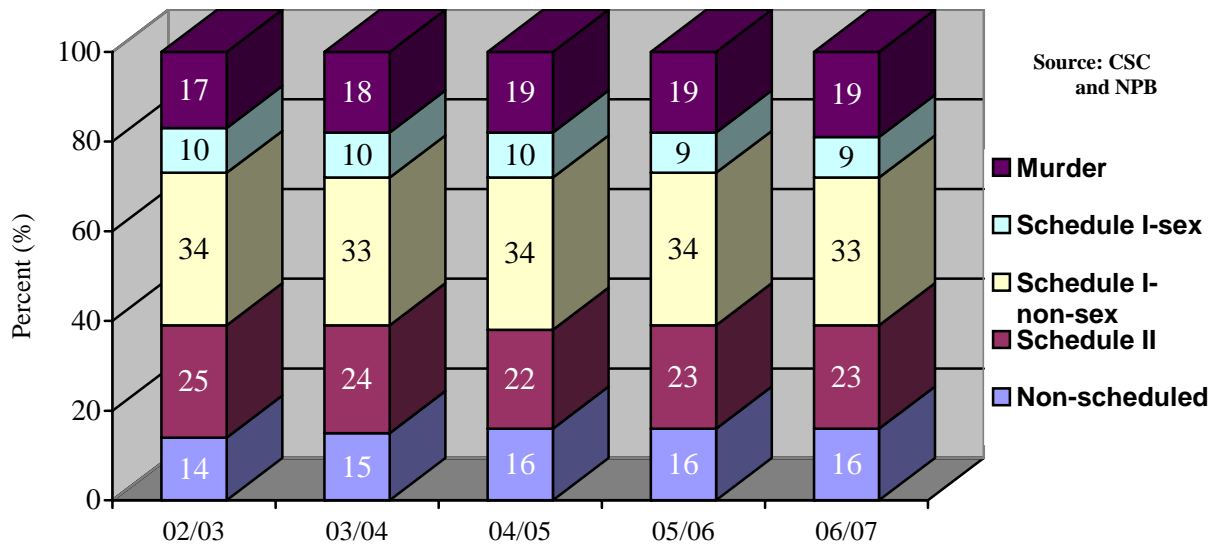


Since 2002/03, the proportions of the federal incarcerated offender population serving sentences for all types of offences, except schedule II offences, have been relatively stable. In 2006/07 the proportion of federal incarcerated offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences increased 2%. This increase can be explained, in part, by the 24.6% increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions for schedule II offences in 2006/07. This increase in admissions for schedule II offences is due, in part, to changes in police enforcement practices in the past three years where police efforts were focused on those involved in the drug trade as well as the establishment of police units which specifically target drug, gun and gang related crimes.

While the number of warrant of committal admissions for schedule II offences increased 26.4% in 2006/07, their proportional increase in the federal incarcerated population was offset by the increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions for schedule I-non-sex and non-scheduled offences (\uparrow 1.9% and \uparrow 4.8% respectively) as these two offence groups comprised 65% of all warrant of committal admissions in 2006/07.



OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION



Over the last five years, the proportions of the conditional release population serving sentences for murder and non-scheduled offences have increased, although they have been stable for the past three years, while the proportions serving sentences for schedule I offences and schedule II offences have decreased.

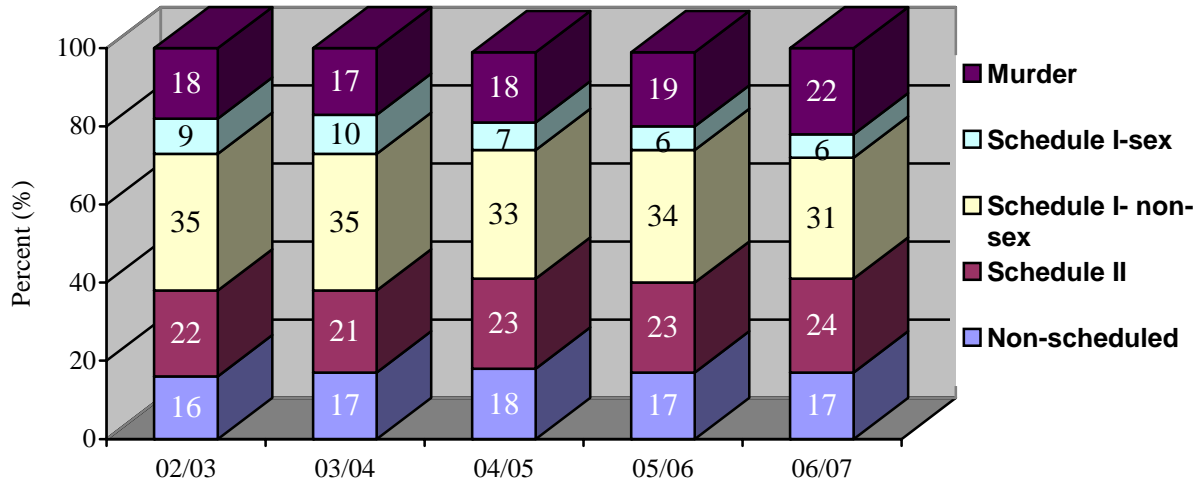
There are noteworthy differences between the offence profiles of the federal incarcerated and conditional release populations over the last five years.

- Over the last five years, between 66.8% and 69.5% of schedule I-sex offenders and between 66.2% and 66.8% of schedule I-non-sex offenders have been incarcerated, while between 59.1% and 66.6% of schedule II offenders have been on conditional release.
- While schedule II offenders accounted for only 8% to 10% of the incarcerated population, they comprised between 22% and 25% of the conditional release population over the last five years.



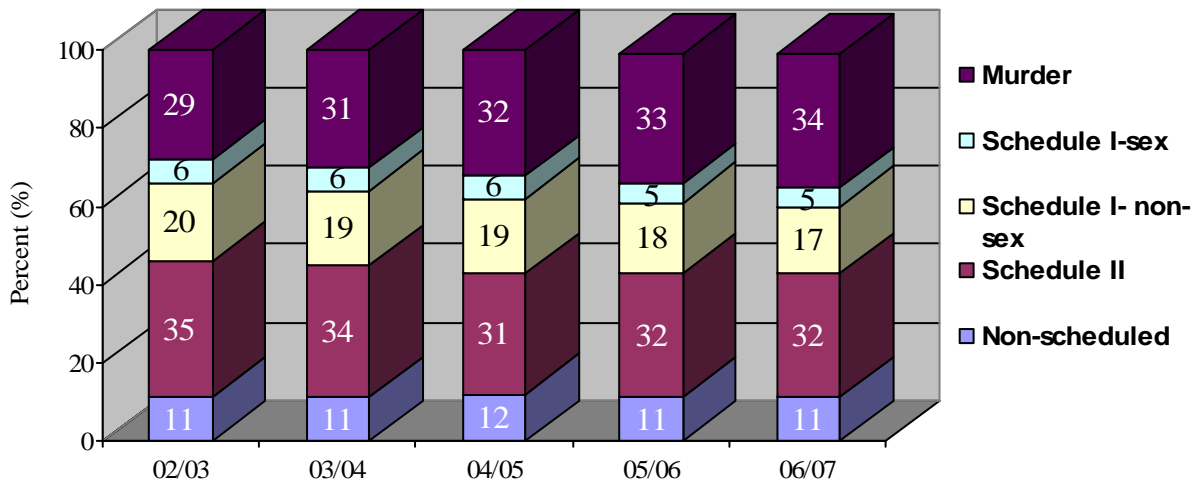
Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population

Source: CSC
and NPB



Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population

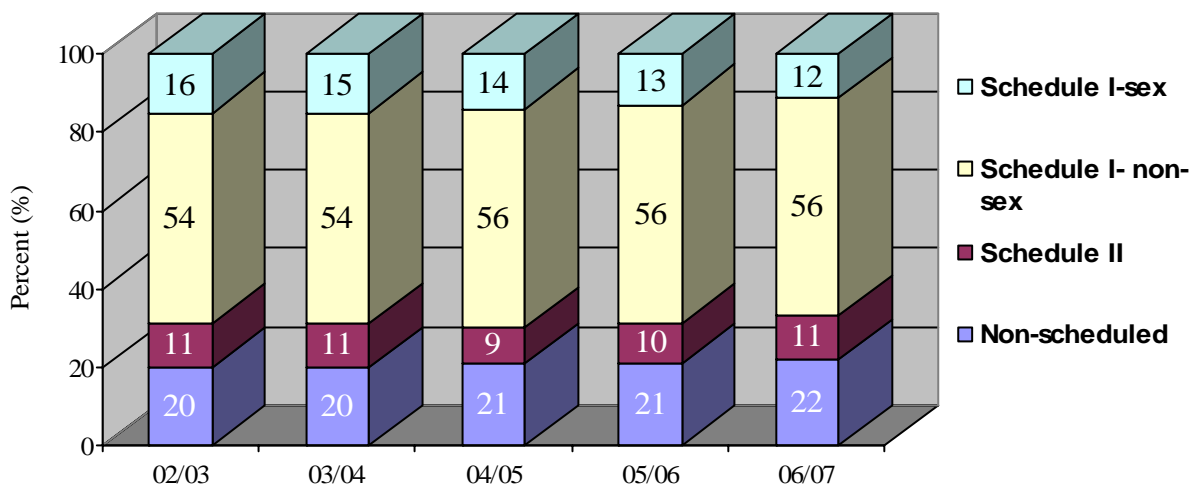
Source: CSC
and NPB





Offence Profile of the Statutory Release Population

Source: CSC
and NPB



There are significant differences between the offence profiles of the federal day and full parole and statutory release populations. The federal full parole population has had the highest proportions of offenders serving sentences for murder and schedule II offences since 2002/03, while the statutory release population has had the highest proportions serving sentences for schedule I and non-scheduled offences.

Over the past five years, the proportion of the federal day parole population serving sentences for murder has increased, while the proportions serving sentences for schedule I offences have decreased. A noteworthy change in 2006/07 was the 3% increase in the proportion of the federal day parole population serving sentences for murder. While the number of federal offenders in the day parole population serving sentences for murder increased 10.2% in 2006/07, their proportional increase in the day parole population was further enhanced by the decrease in the number of federal offenders in the day parole population serving sentences for schedule I-sex, schedule I-non-sex and non scheduled offences (\downarrow 2.6%, \downarrow 10.4% and \downarrow 5.8% respectively). During the same period, the number of federal offenders in the day parole population serving sentences for schedule II offences remained stable.

In the federal full parole population, the proportion serving sentences for murder has increased since 2002/03. During the same time period, the proportions serving sentences for schedule I and schedule II offences have decreased, however the proportions serving sentences for schedule I-sex and schedule II offences have been stable for the past two years. The proportion serving sentences for non-scheduled offences has remained relatively stable since 2002/03.

In the statutory release population, the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences decreased in 2006/07, while the proportion serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences increased. The proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences has been stable for the past three years.



Table 15

Source: CSC and NPB

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	02/03	15	14	38	13	21
	03/04	15	13	39	13	21
	04/05	14	12	38	13	22
	05/06	15	11	40	13	22
	06/07	14	10	40	13	22
Quebec	02/03	18	10	40	18	13
	03/04	19	10	40	18	13
	04/05	19	10	40	17	14
	05/06	20	11	40	17	13
	06/07	20	12	39	17	12
Ontario	02/03	19	13	39	15	14
	03/04	20	12	39	15	14
	04/05	21	12	39	14	15
	05/06	21	12	38	14	15
	06/07	21	12	38	14	16
Prairies	02/03	13	15	42	15	15
	03/04	13	15	42	14	16
	04/05	13	14	44	12	17
	05/06	13	13	43	14	17
	06/07	13	13	42	17	16
Pacific	02/03	26	13	39	9	14
	03/04	26	12	38	10	14
	04/05	27	11	39	9	14
	05/06	27	12	37	10	14
	06/07	26	11	37	11	15

The offence profile of the total federal offender population varies across the regions. In 2006/07, the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for murder varied from 13% in the Prairie region to 26% in the Pacific region, while the proportion serving sentences for schedule II offences varied from 11% in the Pacific region to 17% in the Quebec and Prairie regions and the proportion serving sentences for non-scheduled offences varied from 12% in the Quebec region to 22% in the Atlantic region. The proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences varied from 37% in Pacific region to 42% in the Prairie region.



Table 16

Source: CSC and NPB

OFFENCE PROFILE of the FEDERAL INCARCERATED and CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION in 2006/07 by REGION (%)						
		Murder	Schedule I- sex	Schedule I- non-sex	Schedule II	Non- scheduled
Atlantic	INC	14	10	44	11	21
	CR	14	10	34	18	24
Quebec	INC	20	14	43	11	11
	CR	19	9	33	26	13
Ontario	INC	22	14	42	8	15
	CR	20	8	32	23	16
Prairies	INC	11	14	45	13	16
	CR	15	10	35	23	16
Pacific	INC	26	13	40	6	15
	CR	27	8	33	18	14

In 2006/07, in the Quebec and Ontario regions there were greater proportions of offenders incarcerated than on conditional release who were serving sentences for murder. In the Prairie and Pacific regions greater proportions were on conditional release and in the Atlantic region, the proportions were equal.

In all regions, federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I offences had greater proportions incarcerated than on conditional release, except in the Atlantic region where the proportion of incarcerated offenders who were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences was equal to the proportion on conditional release.

In all regions greater proportions of those serving sentences for schedule II offences were on conditional release.

In the Pacific region there was a greater proportion of federal offenders incarcerated than on conditional release, who were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, while the opposite was true in the Atlantic, Quebec and Ontario regions. In the Prairie region, the proportions were equal.



Table 17

Source: CSC and NPB

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)						
		Murder	Schedule I- sex	Schedule I- non-sex	Schedule II	Non- scheduled
Aboriginal	02/03	17	18	48	6	12
	03/04	17	18	48	5	12
	04/05	18	16	49	5	13
	05/06	18	16	49	5	13
	06/07	18	15	48	6	13
Asian	02/03	12	6	25	51	6
	03/04	14	6	25	50	5
	04/05	15	6	27	48	5
	05/06	14	5	27	49	6
	06/07	14	4	26	48	7
Black	02/03	13	10	45	26	6
	03/04	14	10	44	25	8
	04/05	15	10	43	23	8
	05/06	15	10	45	22	8
	06/07	15	10	44	23	8
White	02/03	19	13	39	13	16
	03/04	20	12	39	13	17
	04/05	20	11	39	13	17
	05/06	20	11	38	13	17
	06/07	20	11	37	14	17
Other	02/03	16	10	31	32	11
	03/04	17	10	30	31	11
	04/05	17	9	32	30	13
	05/06	17	10	32	29	11
	06/07	17	11	32	29	11

Over the last five years, the proportions of offenders serving sentences for murder for all the groups have stabilized. In 2006/07 all, except Asian offenders, have seen an increase in the proportions serving sentences for schedule II offences. For Asian offenders, that proportion has decreased. The proportions serving sentences for schedule I offences have decreased or stabilized for all offender groups, while the proportions serving sentences for non-scheduled offences have stabilized for all offender groups, except Asian offenders, who saw an increase in their proportion serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.

The increase in the proportions of offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences can be explained, in part, by changes in police enforcement practices in the past three years. For example, police focused efforts on those involved in the drug trade and the establishment of police units which specifically target drug, gun and gang related crimes resulted in an increase in the charges being laid in the past few years.



In 2006/07, Aboriginal offenders had the highest proportions serving sentences for schedule I offences, Asian offenders had the highest proportion serving sentences for schedule II offences and White offenders had the highest proportions serving sentences for murder and non-scheduled offences.

Table 18

Source: CSC and NPB

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by GENDER (%)						
		Murder	Schedule I- sex	Schedule I- non-sex	Schedule II	Non- scheduled
Male	02/03	18	13	40	14	15
	03/04	19	13	40	14	15
	04/05	19	12	40	13	16
	05/06	19	12	40	13	15
	06/07	19	12	39	14	15
Female	02/03	16	2	38	32	12
	03/04	16	2	40	29	13
	04/05	16	2	40	28	14
	05/06	16	3	37	28	15
	06/07	16	3	37	29	15

The proportion of female offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences is significantly lower than that of male offenders, while the proportion serving sentences for schedule II offences is significantly higher.



FEDERAL ADMISSIONS

Table 19

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS					
Admission Type	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Warrant of Committal	4274	4227	4559	4802	5080
	55%	55%	57%	58%	59%
Revocations					
For breach of condition					
• Day Parole	378	385	375	388	377
• Full Parole	276	258	277	266	269
• Stat. Release	1453	1453	1435	1455	1490
With outstanding charge					
• Day Parole	15	13	27	16	29
• Full Parole	44	42	31	37	37
• Stat. Release	241	226	251	244	285
With offence					
• Day Parole	144	122	134	157	160
• Full Parole	157	123	115	152	117
• Stat. Release	<u>592</u>	<u>596</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>578</u>
Sub-Total - Revocations	3300	3218	3242	3285	3342
	43%	42%	41%	40%	39%
Other*	161	176	164	155	126
	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>1%</u>
Total Admissions	7735	7621	7965	8242	8548
Total Offenders	7398	7303	7651	7963	8298

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

DEFINITION: Federal admissions to institutions include warrants of committal, revocations and other admissions such as transfers in from foreign countries, terminations, exchange of services, etc.

Federal admissions to institutions increased 3.7% in 2006/07. During the same period, warrant of committal admissions increased 5.8%, while the number of revocation admissions increased 1.7%.

The increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions over the past three years can be attributed, in part, to changes in police enforcement practices. For example, the establishment of a police unit in Winnipeg which specifically targets drug and gang activity resulted in 203 drug charges being laid between November 2005 and April 2006. In Vancouver, in 2005, the police focused efforts on those involved in the drug trade. This resulted in a 3.4% increase in the number of drug charges laid as well as a 1.7% increase in charges for violent crimes. In 2005, in the Edmonton area, three units were created to disrupt and dismantle street gang activity.



This resulted in the laying of 621 criminal charges against gang members. In addition, a joint forces operation in the area of the drug trade in Edmonton resulted in numerous charges being laid. In Calgary the Stop Marijuana Grow Operations program resulted in the laying of 290 charges in 2005. In Toronto, the targeting of gun and gang related crimes resulted in over 6,600 arrests having been made since 2005. In the Atlantic region, an intensive drug investigation in 2003 resulted in 25 individuals being charged with various criminal offences. Those individuals are just now being processed through the courts.

The number of day parole revocations remained relatively stable in 2006/07 ($\uparrow 5$), while the number of full parole revocations decreased ($\downarrow 7.0\%$) and the number of statutory release revocations increased ($\uparrow 3.7\%$).

In 2006/07, 8,298 offenders had 8,548 federal admissions to institutions. Some offenders were admitted more than once. In fact, 8,057 offenders were admitted once, 232 were admitted twice and 9 were admitted three times during the year.

Table 20

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by REGION										
	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
Region	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.
Atlantic	490	372	468	335	494	386	570	395	590	414
Quebec	970	740	939	717	1023	736	1022	649	1001	719
Ontario	1113	789	1160	794	1255	722	1302	783	1346	708
Prairies	1221	973	1171	944	1290	896	1400	1016	1551	1102
Pacific	480	426	489	428	497	502	508	442	592	399
Canada	4274	3300	4227	3218	4559	3242	4802	3285	5080	3342

Note: This table does not include "other" admissions which includes transfers in from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.

Compared to the number of warrant of committal admissions in 2002/03, all regions have seen increases, with the Prairie region seeing the biggest increase ($\uparrow 27.0\%$). During the same period, the Pacific region saw an increase of 23.3%, followed by the Ontario region at 20.9%, the Atlantic region at 20.4% and the Quebec region at 3.2%. As mentioned previously, these increases can be attributed, in part, to changes in police enforcement practices.

The same comparison with revocation admissions revealed that all regions, except the Atlantic and Prairie region, have seen decreases. The Ontario region saw the biggest decrease at 10.3%, followed by the Pacific region at 6.3% and the Quebec region at 2.8%. During the same period, the Prairie region saw an increase of 13.3% in the number of revocation admissions, while the Atlantic region saw an increase of 11.3%.



Table 21

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2002/03 and 2006/07)										
Admission Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	2819	36.5	633	67.3	1256	52.8	10688	38.5	856	64.3
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	1339	17.3	70	7.4	294	12.4	4897	17.7	90	6.8
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	389	5.0	29	3.1	91	3.8	986	3.6	42	3.2
Revocation with Offence	923	11.9	32	3.4	153	6.4	3125	11.3	82	6.2
Revocation without Offence	2183	28.2	133	14.1	510	21.4	7506	27.1	203	15.2
Other	79	1.0	43	4.6	76	3.2	525	1.9	59	4.4
Total	7732		940		2380		27727		1332	

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

Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to be admitted to an institution on an initial warrant of committal, and were the most likely to be re-admitted because of any type of revocation. Asian offenders were the most likely to be admitted to an institution because of an initial warrant of committal and the least likely to be admitted because of any type of revocation. White offenders were the most likely to be admitted to an institution on a repeat warrant of committal.

While the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions have all seen increases, since 2002/03, in the annual number of total admissions of Aboriginal offenders, the most important increase was observed in the Prairie region (to 1,125 from 946). During the same period, the Prairie region also saw the most important increase in the annual number of total admissions of White offenders (to 1,308 from 1,096). Since 2002/03, the Ontario region has seen the most important increase in the annual number of total admissions of Asian offenders (to 78 from 55), while the Quebec region has seen the most important increase in the annual number of total admissions in Black offenders (to 121 from 82). Decreases seen in the annual number of total admissions were for Aboriginal offenders in the Quebec region (to 74 from 81), Black offenders in the Pacific region (to 13 from 20) and White offenders in the Quebec region, (to 1,467 from 1,555).



Table 22

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2002/03 and 2006/07)				
Admission Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	15143	39.8	1109	53.7
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	6529	17.2	161	7.8
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	1523	4.0	14	0.7
Revocation with Offence	4174	11.0	141	6.8
Revocation without Offence	9948	26.1	587	28.4
Other	727	1.9	55	2.7
Total	38044		2067	

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

Female offenders were more likely to be admitted to an institution on an initial warrant of committal than male offenders, and were less likely to be admitted on a repeat warrant of committal or because of a revocation with outstanding charge and revocation with offence.

All regions have seen increases in the annual number of total admissions of female offenders since 2002/03 with the Prairie region seeing the most important increase (to 174 from 117). The most important increase in the annual number of total admissions of male offenders, during the same period, was also observed in the Prairie region (to 2,506 from 2,101) and the only decrease was seen in the Quebec region (to 1,682 from 1,719).



Table 23

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by OFFENCE TYPE										
Offence Type	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Murder	190	2.5	177	2.3	201	2.5	227	2.8	222	2.6
Sch. I sex	750	9.7	656	8.6	641	8.0	737	8.9	716	8.4
Sch. I non-sex	3432	44.4	3463	45.4	3673	46.1	3659	44.4	3769	44.1
Sch. II	1294	16.7	1188	15.6	1238	15.5	1331	16.2	1511	17.7
Non-scheduled	2069	26.8	2137	28.0	2212	27.8	2288	27.8	2330	27.3
Total Admissions	7735		7621		7965		8242		8548	

While overall the annual number of federal admissions to institutions has increased 10.5% since 2002/03, the annual number of federal admissions for murder and schedule II offences has increased 16.8%, followed by non-scheduled offences (↑12.6%) and schedule I-non-sex offences (↑9.8%). During the same period, the number of admissions for schedule I-sex offences has decreased (↓4.5%).

In 2006/07, the Pacific region had the highest proportions of admissions for murder (at 4.1%) and schedule I-non-sex offences (at 47.9%), the Quebec region had the highest proportion of admissions for schedule I-sex offences (at 10.4%), the Prairie region has the highest proportion of admissions for schedule II offences (at 21.1%) and the Atlantic region had the highest proportion of admissions for non-scheduled offences (at 35.4%).

In 2006/07, 19.5% of all admissions were eligible for APR as opposed to 16.4% in 2002/03. The proportion of admissions eligible for APR has increased every year since 2002/03 except for a slight decrease in 2005/06. The proportion of APR eligible admissions for schedule II offences increased to 60.9% in 2006/07 from 47.9% in 2002/03, while the proportion of eligible APR admissions for non-scheduled offences has remained relatively stable at 31.3%.



Table 24

Source: CSC and NPB

PROPORTIONS of ADMISSIONS by OFFENCE TYPE for WARRANT OF COMMITTAL and REVOCATION ADMISSIONS (%)										
Offence Type	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.
Murder	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.2	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.2
Sch. I sex	12.8	6.0	11.6	5.0	10.3	5.2	11.9	4.8	10.8	5.0
Sch. I non-sex	41.5	49.0	42.4	50.4	43.4	50.6	41.9	48.9	40.4	50.0
Sch. II	17.3	14.4	16.6	12.1	17.2	11.8	18.2	11.6	21.5	11.3
Non- scheduled	25.6	28.6	26.9	30.5	26.3	30.3	24.9	32.3	24.6	31.5
Total Admission s	4274	3300	4227	3218	4559	3242	4802	3285	5080	3342

Note: This table does not include "other" admissions which include transfers from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.

The table above indicates that, over the past five years, greater proportions of offenders serving sentences for murder, schedule I-sex offences, and schedule II offences were admitted as the result of warrants of committal, while greater proportions of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and non-scheduled offences were admitted as a result of revocations of conditional release.



FEDERAL RELEASES

Table 25

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS										
Release Type	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	2097	27	2178	28	2173	28	2343	29	2245	28
Full Parole	201	3	235	3	209	3	236	3	168	2
Stat. Release	5080	66	5106	65	5092	65	5216	64	5250	65
WED	219	3	230	3	221	3	227	3	231	3
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	<u>11</u>	0	<u>14</u>	0	<u>21</u>	0	<u>30</u>	0	<u>33</u>	0
Total WED	230	3	244	3	242	3	257	3	264	3
Sub-Total	7608		7763		7716		8052		7927	
Other*	102	1	133	2	104	1	101	1	100	1
Total Releases	7710		7896		7820		8153		8027	
Total Offenders	6972		7146		7091		7403		7342	

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

This table provides information on federal releases *directly from institutions*. It does not provide information on the number of paroles granted during the year, but simply the type of release the offender had *on leaving the institution*. Thus, when an offender already on day parole starts a new day parole or full parole supervision period, it is *not* counted as new release from institution. Therefore, while only 168 offenders were released on full parole *directly from institutions* during 2006/07, a total of 1,407 full parole supervision periods actually started during the year because 1,239 full parole supervision periods started after the offender had completed day parole (see Table 37). This is an example of how the Board uses gradual release to reintegrate offenders back into the community slowly and safely.

Federal releases from institutions decreased 1.5% in 2006/07 (↓126). The number of offenders released on day and full parole decreased, while the number of offenders released on statutory release remained relatively stable and the number released at warrant expiry increased.

Statutory release continued to account for over half of all releases in 2006/07. In 2006/07, the proportion of offenders released on statutory release increased 1% to 65%, while the proportions released on day and full parole both decreased 1% to 28% and 2% respectively.

In 2006/07, 7,342 offenders had 8,027 federal releases from institutions. Some offenders were released more than once. In fact, 6,691 offenders were released once, 618 were released twice, 32 were released three times and one was released four times during the year.



Table 26

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by REGION					
Region	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Atlantic	862	825	839	927	893
Quebec	1822	1765	1805	1797	1763
Ontario	1916	2022	2015	2044	2003
Prairies	2193	2225	2161	2276	2367
Pacific	917	1059	1000	1109	1001
Canada	7710	7896	7820	8153	8027

In 2006/07, the Prairie region was the only region to see an increase in the number of federal releases from institutions (\uparrow 4.0%). During the same period, the Pacific region had the biggest decrease in the number of federal releases from institutions (\downarrow 9.7%), followed by the Atlantic (\downarrow 3.7%), the Ontario (\downarrow 2.0%) and the Quebec (\downarrow 1.9%) regions.

Table 27

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2002/03 and 2006/07)										
Release Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	1641	22	429	48	604	27	7917	29	445	38
Full Parole	119	2	99	11	133	6	594	2	104	9
Statutory Release	5300	71	343	39	1403	63	18122	66	576	50
Warrant Expiry	353	5	14	2	92	4	646	2	23	2
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	21	0	2	0	5	0	72	0	9	1
Total	7434		887		2237		27351		1157	

Excluded releases from 2002/03 to 2006/07 were 8 transfers to foreign countries, 256 deceased, and 276 other for a total of 540.

Over the last five years, of Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offenders, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be released from an institution on statutory release or at warrant expiry, while Asian offenders were the most likely to be released on day or full parole.



Table 28

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2002/03 and 2006/07)					
Release Type	Male		Female		
	#	%	#	%	%
Day Parole	10093	27	943	48	
Full Parole	924	2	125	6	
Statutory Release	24878	67	866	44	
Warrant Expiry	1108	3	20	1	
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	109	0	0	0	
Total	37112		1954		

Excluded releases from 2002/03 to 2006/07 were 8 transfers to foreign countries, 256 deceased, and 276 other for a total of 540.

Over the last five years, female offenders were far more likely to be released from an institution on day or full parole than male offenders, and were far less likely to be released at warrant expiry or on statutory release.

Table 29

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2002/03	222	43	413	32	376	30	548	38	162	29	1721	34
2003/04	182	41	331	27	353	26	473	33	189	29	1528	30
2004/05	178	36	297	24	312	24	470	34	196	29	1453	29
2005/06	223	43	283	25	337	25	511	35	199	28	1553	30
2006/07	212	39	288	24	263	20	475	31	157	24	1395	27

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously granted has fallen from a high of 34% in 2002/03 to 27% in 2006/07. The proportion of 27% recorded in 2006/07 was the lowest of the last five years.

In 2006/07, the Atlantic region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where parole was previously granted at 39% and the Ontario region had the lowest at 20%.

Over the last five years, schedule II offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole had previously been granted at 50% and schedule I-sex offenders had the lowest at 14%.



During the same period, Black offenders had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole had previously been granted at 23% and Asian offenders had the highest at 34%.

Over the last five years, parole had previously been granted in 52% of federal releases from institutions to statutory release of female offenders compared to 29% of male offenders.

Table 30

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE*												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2002/03	289	57	864	68	896	70	906	62	404	71	3359	66
2003/04	267	59	907	73	991	74	946	67	467	71	3578	70
2004/05	310	64	948	76	1006	76	898	66	477	71	3639	71
2005/06	300	57	856	75	1031	75	963	65	513	72	3663	70
2006/07	326	61	921	76	1048	80	1071	69	489	76	3855	73

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

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where there was no prior parole release has increased from a low of 66% recorded in 2002/03 to 73% in 2006/07.

In 2006/07, the Ontario region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where there was no prior parole release at 80% and the Atlantic region had the lowest at 61%.

Over the last five years, schedule I-sex offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where there was no prior parole release at 86% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 50%.

Over the last five years, Black offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where there was no prior parole release at 77% and Asian offenders had the lowest at 66%.

Over the last five years, there had been no prior parole release in 48% of federal releases from institutions to statutory release of female offenders compared to 71% of male offenders.



Table 31

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2002/03	129	25	554	43	354	28	448	31	195	34	1680	33
2003/04	107	24	517	42	370	28	441	31	230	35	1665	33
2004/05	109	22	491	39	357	27	366	27	207	31	1530	30
2005/06	118	23	422	37	354	26	356	24	196	28	1446	28
2006/07	113	21	468	39	317	24	440	28	210	33	1548	29

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously denied/not directed had steadily decreased from 33% in 2002/03 to 28% in 2005/06. However, in 2006/07, the proportion increased to 29%.

In 2006/07, the Atlantic region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where parole was previously denied/not directed at 21% and the Quebec region had the highest at 39%.

Over the last five years, non-scheduled offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole had previously been denied/not directed at 36% and schedule I-non-sex offenders had the lowest at 27%.

During the same period, Aboriginal offenders had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole had previously been denied/not directed at 25% and Asian offenders had the highest at 42%.

Over the last five years, parole had previously been denied/not directed in 18% of federal releases from institutions to statutory release of female offenders compared to 31% of male offenders.

Table 32

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE*												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2002/03	160	31	310	24	542	43	458	31	209	37	1679	33
2003/04	160	36	390	32	621	46	505	36	237	36	1913	37
2004/05	201	41	457	37	649	49	532	39	270	40	2109	41
2005/06	182	35	434	38	677	49	607	41	317	45	2217	43
2006/07	213	40	453	37	731	56	631	41	279	43	2307	44

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



The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release with no prior parole decision for release had increased to 44% in 2006/07 from 33% in 2002/03.

In 2006/07, the Quebec region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where no prior parole decision for release had been taken at 37% and the Ontario region had the highest at 56%.

Over the last five years, schedule I-sex offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where no prior parole decision for release had been taken at 59% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 15%.

During the same period, Aboriginal offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where no prior parole decision for release had been taken at 48% and Asian offenders had the lowest at 24%.

Over the last five years, no prior parole decision for release had been taken in 30% of federal releases from institutions to statutory release of female offenders compared to 40% of male offenders.

Table 33

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2002/03	6	21	3	9	4	6	10	16	2	6	25	11
2003/04	3	10	1	2	0	0	5	7	2	6	11	5
2004/05	1	6	4	6	1	2	2	3	1	4	9	4
2005/06	2	7	6	10	4	5	7	14	2	12	21	9
2006/07	0	0	4	9	1	1	2	3	0	0	7	3

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously granted decreased from 9% in 2005/06 to 3% in 2006/07.

In 2006/07, the Quebec region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously granted at 9% and the Atlantic and Pacific regions had the lowest at 0%.

Over the last five years, schedule II offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole had previously been granted at 28% and schedule I-sex offenders had the lowest at 5%.

During the same period, Aboriginal and White offenders had the highest proportions of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole had previously been granted at 7% and Asian offenders had the lowest proportion at 0%.



Over the last five years, parole had previously been granted in 20% (4) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 6% of male offenders.

Table 34

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE*												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2002/03	22	79	30	91	59	94	53	84	30	94	194	89
2003/04	27	90	43	98	52	100	65	93	32	94	219	95
2004/05	15	94	60	94	53	98	59	97	25	96	212	96
2005/06	25	93	53	90	69	95	44	86	15	88	206	91
2006/07	23	100	42	91	73	99	58	97	28	100	224	97

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

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where there was no prior parole release has varied between 89% and 97% since 2002/03.

In 2006/07, the Atlantic and Pacific regions had the highest proportions of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where there was no prior parole release at 100% and the Quebec region had the lowest at 91%.

Over the last five years, schedule I-sex offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where there was no prior parole release at 95% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 72%.

Over the last five years, Asian offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where there was no prior parole release at 100% and Aboriginal and White offenders had the lowest at 93%.

Over the last five years, there had been no prior parole release in 80% (16) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 94% of male offenders.



Table 35

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2002/03	11	39	13	39	17	27	13	21	11	34	65	30
2003/04	8	27	15	34	17	33	10	14	9	26	59	26
2004/05	2	13	23	36	16	30	13	21	7	27	61	28
2005/06	12	44	13	22	17	23	9	18	7	41	58	26
2006/07	9	39	5	11	19	26	12	20	9	32	54	23

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously denied/not directed has varied between 23% and 30% since 2002/03.

In 2006/07, the Quebec region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously denied/not directed at 11% and the Atlantic region had the highest at 39%.

Over the last five years, non-scheduled offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole had previously been denied/not directed at 43% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 22%.

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole had previously been denied/not directed at 20% and Asian offenders had the highest at 36%.

Over the last five years, parole had previously been denied/not directed in 25% (5) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 26% of male offenders.

Table 36

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE*												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2002/03	11	39	17	52	42	67	40	63	19	59	129	59
2003/04	19	63	28	64	35	67	55	79	23	68	160	70
2004/05	13	81	37	58	37	69	46	75	18	69	151	68
2005/06	13	48	40	68	52	71	35	69	8	47	148	65
2006/07	14	61	37	80	54	73	46	77	19	68	170	74

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



The proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry with no prior parole decision for release has varied between 59% and 74% since 2002/03.

In 2006/07, the Atlantic region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where no prior parole decision for release had been taken at 61% and the Quebec region had the highest at 80%.

Over the last five years, schedule I-sex offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where no prior parole decision for release had been taken at 72% and non scheduled offenders had the lowest at 41%.

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where no prior parole decision for release had been taken at 73% and Black offenders had the lowest at 63%.

Over the last five years, there had been no prior parole decision for release in 55% (11) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 67% of male offenders.

Table 37

Source: CSC and NPB

GRADUATION from DAY PAROLE to FULL PAROLE or STATUTORY RELEASE by FISCAL YEAR						
Release Type		2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Day Parole to Full Parole						
	Atlantic	157	156	171	184	185
	Quebec	303	305	255	314	296
	Ontario	289	282	286	270	302
	Prairies	330	341	347	333	334
	Pacific	111	123	121	105	122
Total		1190	1207	1180	1204	1239
Day Parole to Stat. Release						
	Atlantic	41	35	55	53	53
	Quebec	82	85	77	103	104
	Ontario	125	115	136	107	105
	Prairies	132	117	133	113	138
	Pacific	49	57	74	66	70
Total		429	409	475	442	470
All Graduations						
	Atlantic	198	191	226	237	238
	Quebec	385	390	332	417	400
	Ontario	414	397	422	377	407
	Prairies	459	457	480	446	472
	Pacific	160	180	195	171	192
Total		1619	1616	1655	1646	1709



The number of offenders that graduated from day parole to full parole increased 2.9% in 2006/07 (↑35). This is the highest number of graduations from day parole to full parole since 2002/03. This can be attributed, in part, to the 1.9% increase since April 1, 2003 in the number of federal incarcerated offenders who were eligible to apply for day parole. The increase in the number of federal pre-release day parole grant/direct decisions (↑5.6%) between 2002/03 and 2005/06 also contributed to the increase in the number of graduations from day parole to full parole.

The number of offenders graduating from day parole to statutory release increased by 6.3% in 2006/07.

In the last five years, the Atlantic region has seen the biggest increase in the number of graduations from day parole to full parole (↑17.8%), while the Pacific region has seen the biggest increase in the number of graduations from day parole to statutory release (↑42.9%). During the same period, the Quebec region was the only region to see a decrease in the number of graduations from day parole to full parole, while the Ontario region was the only region to see a decrease in the number of graduations from day parole to statutory release (↓2.3% and ↓16.0% respectively).



REVIEWS FOR WORKLOAD PURPOSES

The Board's workload is affected by a number of factors, most of which are beyond its control, such as: the number of offenders admitted or eligible for release during the year, as well as legislative changes.

Table 38

Source: NPB CRIMS

REVIEWS for WORKLOAD PURPOSES FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Atlantic	4,750	4,353	4,275	4,417	3,691
Quebec	10,676	10,311	9,353	9,171	8,726
Ontario	10,573	10,407	9,626	9,395	8,537
Prairies	11,353	10,998	9,709	10,357	9,619
Pacific	5,950	6,080	5,888	6,016	5,069
Canada	43,302	42,149	38,851	39,356	35,642
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	4,141	3,889	3,734	3,904	3,304
Quebec	10,674	10,311	9,353	9,165	8,722
Ontario	10,561	10,405	9,620	9,391	8,537
Prairies	10,654	10,393	9,147	9,903	9,276
Pacific	5,943	6,080	5,881	6,013	5,067
Canada	41,973	41,078	37,735	38,376	34,906
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	609	464	541	513	387
Quebec	2	0	0	6	4
Ontario	12	2	6	4	0
Prairies	699	605	562	454	343
Pacific	7	0	7	3	2
Canada	1,329	1,071	1,116	980	736

Definition: Reviews for workload purposes is the number of reviews conducted by the Board multiplied by the number of votes required for each type of review by regulation or policy.

Note: Between October 2003 and April 2006, release maintained were not considered decisions, but were included in reviews for workload.

In 2006/07, the Board's workload (both pre and post-release) decreased 9.4%. The Board's workload decreased at the federal level (↓9.0%) as well as at the provincial level (↓24.9%) to their lowest levels in at least five years. However, the decrease in the workload, in 2006/07, was due, in part, to a policy amendment, effective April 1, 2006, which saw the elimination of the release maintained process. A comparison of the reviews for workload, excluding release maintained, revealed that, between 2005/06 and 2006/07, the Board's workload was relatively stable at the federal level (↑0.6%) while it decreased 11.8% at the provincial level.



Typically, an increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions leads to an increase in the Board's workload a year later. As the number of warrant of committal admissions increased 5.1% in 2005/06, it was expected that the number of reviews for workload would increase in 2006/07. However, as the increase resulting from the increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions was not greater than the decline caused by the elimination of the release maintained process, the Board's workload decreased.

At the federal level, in 2006/07, the Board's overall workload (including release maintained) decreased in all the regions. However, when comparing reviews for workload (excluding release maintained), in 2006/07, the Quebec (↑3.0%) and Prairie (↑2.1%), regions both saw increases in their workloads, while the Pacific (↓2.4%) and Ontario (↓1.1%) regions both saw decreases and the Atlantic region remained fairly stable (↓0.9%). At the provincial level, in 2006/07, the Board's overall workload (including or excluding release maintained) decreased in both the Atlantic and Prairie regions.

NUMBER OF REVIEWS

Table 39

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Atlantic	2,634	2,532	2,652	2,758	2,035
Quebec	5,268	5,200	4,936	4,871	4,210
Ontario	5,206	5,263	5,186	5,021	4,252
Prairies	5,947	5,936	5,554	5,833	5,066
Pacific	2,846	3,093	3,273	3,288	2,386
Canada	21,901	22,024	21,601	21,771	17,949
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	2,070	2,103	2,145	2,271	1,677
Quebec	5,267	5,200	4,936	4,868	4,208
Ontario	5,200	5,262	5,183	5,019	4,252
Prairies	5,350	5,398	5,047	5,416	4,750
Pacific	2,841	3,093	3,267	3,286	2,384
Canada	20,728	21,056	20,578	20,860	17,271
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	564	429	507	487	358
Quebec	1	0	0	3	2
Ontario	6	1	3	2	0
Prairies	597	538	507	417	316
Pacific	5	0	6	2	2
Canada	1,173	968	1,023	911	678

Note: Between October 2003 and April 2006, release maintained were not considered decisions, but were included in reviews.



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

In 2006/07, the number of reviews (both pre and post release and detention) conducted by the Board decreased significantly (↓3,822 or 17.6%). Reviews at the federal and provincial levels both decreased (↓17.2% and ↓25.6% respectively) in 2006/07. The decrease in the number of reviews, in 2006/07, is due, in part, to the policy amendment, effective April 1, 2006, which saw the elimination of the release maintained process. More specifically, the decline in the overall number of reviews is comparable to the number of release maintained reported in 2004/05 (4017) and 2005/06 (3840). A comparison of the reviews (excluding release maintained) conducted by the Board in 2006/07 revealed that the number remained relatively stable at the federal level (↑0.5%) and decreased 11.4% at the provincial level.

At the federal level, in 2006/07, the number of reviews (including release maintained) conducted by the Board decreased in all the regions. However, when comparing reviews (excluding release maintained) conducted by the Board during the same period, the Prairie (↑3.3%) and Quebec (↑1.0%), regions both saw increases, while the Pacific (↓3.2%) and Atlantic (↓1.4%) regions both saw decreases and the Ontario region remained fairly stable (↓0.1%). At the provincial level, in 2006/07, the number of reviews (including or excluding release maintained) conducted by the Board decreased in both the Atlantic and Prairie regions,.

Table 40

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of PRE-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Atlantic	1,493	1,388	1,478	1,557	1,636
Quebec	3,359	3,209	2,908	2,882	2,976
Ontario	3,227	3,386	3,238	3,052	3,205
Prairies	3,822	3,827	3,578	3,830	4,107
Pacific	1,657	1,765	1,792	1,886	1,816
Canada	13,558	13,575	12,994	13,207	13,740
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,130	1,118	1,149	1,270	1,329
Quebec	3,359	3,209	2,908	2,881	2,976
Ontario	3,222	3,385	3,236	3,050	3,205
Prairies	3,364	3,425	3,227	3,526	3,846
Pacific	1,652	1,765	1,788	1,884	1,815
Canada	12,727	12,902	12,308	12,611	13,171
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	363	270	329	287	307
Quebec	0	0	0	1	0
Ontario	5	1	2	2	0
Prairies	458	402	351	304	261
Pacific	5	0	4	2	1
Canada	831	673	686	596	569

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.



In 2006/07, the number of pre-release reviews conducted by the Board increased 4.0% (↑533). The number of pre-release reviews at the federal level increased 4.4%, while the number of pre-release reviews at the provincial level decreased 4.5%.

In 2006/07, the Prairie, Ontario, Atlantic and Quebec regions saw increases in the number of pre-release reviews at the federal level (↑9.1%, 5.1%, 4.6% and 3.3% respectively). During the same period, the number of pre-release reviews at the federal level decreased 3.7% in the Pacific region. In the Atlantic region, pre-release provincial reviews increased 7.0% in 2006/07, while in the Prairie region they decreased 14.1%.

In 2006/07, pre-release reviews accounted for 67.5% of all reviews conducted, an increase from the percentage of 55.0% recorded the previous year. This increase can be explained, in part, by a policy amendment, effective April 1, 2006, which saw the elimination of the release maintained process. This had an impact on the number of post-release reviews conducted by the Board which decreased 40.8% in 2006/07. During the same period, the proportion of pre-release reviews conducted as opposed to post-release (excluding released maintained) and detention reviews remained virtually unchanged in the Quebec and Pacific regions and increased in the Atlantic, Ontario and Prairie regions.

In 2006/07, the proportion of pre-release panel reviews, as opposed to reviews made on file was 38.8% for panel reviews to 61.2% for reviews on file. These were approximately the same proportions which were recorded the previous year. The proportion of pre-release panel reviews remained virtually unchanged at the federal level and increased 5.8% at the provincial level in 2006/07.



Table 41

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of POST-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Atlantic	1,286	1,269	1,334	1,395	612
Quebec	2,298	2,341	2,388	2,330	1,625
Ontario	2,375	2,277	2,308	2,321	1,409
Prairies	2,558	2,531	2,396	2,472	1,588
Pacific	1,345	1,540	1,783	1,653	787
Canada	9,862	9,958	10,209	10,171	6,021
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,076	1,107	1,148	1,191	558
Quebec	2,297	2,341	2,388	2,328	1,623
Ontario	2,374	2,277	2,307	2,321	1,409
Prairies	2,414	2,393	2,240	2,358	1,530
Pacific	1,345	1,540	1,781	1,653	786
Canada	9,506	9,658	9,864	9,851	5,906
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	210	162	186	204	54
Quebec	1	0	0	2	2
Ontario	1	0	1	0	0
Prairies	144	138	156	114	58
Pacific	0	0	2	0	1
Canada	356	300	345	320	115

Note: Between October 2003 and April 2006, release maintained were not considered decisions, but were included in reviews.

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

In 2006/07, the number of post-release reviews conducted by the Board decreased significantly (↓4150 or 40.8%). During the same period, the number of post-release reviews at the federal level decreased 40.0% (↓3945), while the number of reviews at the provincial level decreased 64.1%. The decreases in the number of post-release reviews in 2006/07 can be explained, in part, by a policy amendment, effective April 1, 2006, which saw the elimination of the release maintained process. More specifically, the decline in the overall number of post-release reviews is comparable to the number of release maintained reported in 2004/05 (4017) and 2005/06 (3840). A comparison of the post-release reviews (excluding release maintained) conducted by the Board in 2006/07 revealed that while the numbers did decrease both at the federal and provincial levels, the decrease was much less significant at the federal level (↓4.4%), while the decrease was still 34.0% at the provincial level.

At the federal level, in 2006/07, the number of post-release reviews (including release maintained) conducted by the Board decreased in all the regions. However, when comparing post-release reviews (excluding release maintained) conducted by the Board during the same period, the Atlantic (↓10.1%), Ontario (↓9.6%) and Pacific (↓5.3%) regions saw decreases, while the Prairie (↓0.8%) and Quebec (↓0.2%) regions both remained fairly stable.



At the provincial level, in 2006/07, the number of reviews (including or excluding release maintained) conducted by the Board decreased in both the Atlantic and Prairie regions.

In 2006/07, post-release reviews accounted for 29.6% of all reviews conducted, a decrease from the percentage of 42.3% recorded the previous year. Again, this decrease can be explained, in part, by the policy amendment, effective April 1, 2006, which saw the elimination of the release maintained process. During the same period, the proportion of post-release reviews (excluding released maintained) conducted as opposed to pre-release and detention reviews remained virtually unchanged in the Quebec and Pacific regions and decreased in the Atlantic, Ontario and Prairie regions.

In 2006/07, the proportion of post-release panel reviews (excluding released maintained), as opposed to reviews made on file was 35.3% for panel reviews to 64.7% for reviews made on file. The proportion of panel reviews increased 1.2% from the previous year, while the proportion of reviews made on file decreased 2.7%. The proportion of post-release panel reviews increased both at the federal level (\uparrow 1.2%) and at the provincial level (\uparrow 2.1%) in 2006/07.

Table 42

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of DETENTION REVIEWS					
Region	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Atlantic	69	68	68	66	59
Quebec	125	164	150	139	159
Ontario	191	203	178	196	157
Prairies	179	173	150	159	134
Pacific	102	97	77	90	99
Canada	666	705	623	650	608

Note: Includes interim, initial and annual reviews.

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

In 2006/07, the number of detention reviews conducted by the Board decreased by 6.5%.

The most significant regional decrease, in 2006/07, in the number of detention reviews was recorded by the Ontario region (\downarrow 19.9%), followed by the Prairie (\downarrow 15.7%) and the Atlantic (\downarrow 10.6%) regions. During the same period, the Quebec and the Pacific regions both saw increases of 14.4% and 10.0% respectively.

In 2006/07, detention reviews accounted for 3.0% of all reviews conducted which is fairly stable compared to the percentage of 2.7% recorded the previous year. During the same period, the proportion of detention reviews conducted as opposed to pre-release and post-release reviews (excluding released maintained) remained relatively stable in all the regions.

In 2006/07, the proportion of detention panel reviews, as opposed to reviews made on file was 60.0% for panel reviews to 40.0% for reviews made on file. This represents an increase of 4.3% in the proportion of panel reviews when compared to the previous year.



Table 43

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of PANEL REVIEWS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Atlantic	10	14	8	9	13
Quebec	15	24	21	14	19
Ontario	36	43	35	55	40
Prairies	365	458	505	519	471
Pacific	103	84	146	148	136
Canada	529	623	715	745	679
PRE-RELEASE					
Atlantic	7	8	6	7	12
Quebec	14	20	19	13	15
Ontario	26	28	26	39	29
Prairies	247	299	339	357	363
Pacific	77	72	120	107	94
Canada	371	427	510	523	513
POST-RELEASE					
Atlantic	2	4	2	1	1
Quebec	0	2	1	1	3
Ontario	8	7	3	6	9
Prairies	128	167	172	177	158
Pacific	20	10	32	41	46
Canada	158	190	210	226	217
DETENTION					
Atlantic	2	2	1	1	1
Quebec	1	3	1	0	2
Ontario	5	10	7	11	6
Prairies	30	33	36	32	23
Pacific	10	4	6	7	8
Canada	48	52	51	51	40

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.

A panel review with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor is an alternative hearing approach, which was introduced by the Board to ensure that conditional release hearings were sensitive to the cultural values and traditions of Aboriginal offenders. These hearings are based on First Nations and Inuit traditions. An Elder or Aboriginal Cultural Advisor usually opens the hearing by saying a prayer and performing rituals such as smudging. The Aboriginal Cultural Advisor provides Board members with information about Aboriginal cultures, experiences and traditions, and when possible, the specific cultures and traditions of the Aboriginal population to which the offender belongs or may return to. The Aboriginal Cultural Advisor may also offer wisdom and guidance to the offender.



At the end of the hearing, the Aboriginal Cultural Advisor usually performs the closing prayer. All participants, in hearings with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, are permitted to speak, including community members.

The Board is continuing to develop its hearing process to be responsive to other diverse ethnic and cultural groups and to the special needs of women.

The number of panel reviews, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, held by the Board decreased by 66 (to 679) in 2006/07. The Ontario (from 55 to 40), Prairie (from 519 to 471) and Pacific (from 148 to 136) regions all saw decreases in the number of panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor last year, while the Atlantic (from 9 to 13) and Quebec (from 14 to 19) regions both saw increases.

Of all the panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor held in 2006/07, the vast majority were at the pre-release level (75.5%), compared to 70.1% five years ago.

In 2006/07, 87% of panel reviews, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, were for Aboriginal offenders. This proportion varied from 100% in the Atlantic region, to 93% in the Ontario region, 88% in the Prairie region, 84 % in the Quebec region and 80% in the Pacific region. Of the 1,351 panel reviews for Aboriginal offenders in 2006/07, 44% were panel reviews, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, compared to 38% in 2002/03.



5.2 PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

5.2.1 DECISION TRENDS

This section presents information on decision trends (i.e. number of decisions, grant rates, proportion of sentence served, residency conditions imposed, etc.) for the seven operational areas of the Board’s Conditional Release business line:

- i. Temporary Absence
- ii. Day Parole
- iii. Full Parole
- iv. Statutory Release
- v. Detention
- vi. Long-Term Supervision
- vii. Appeal Decisions

TEMPORARY ABSENCE

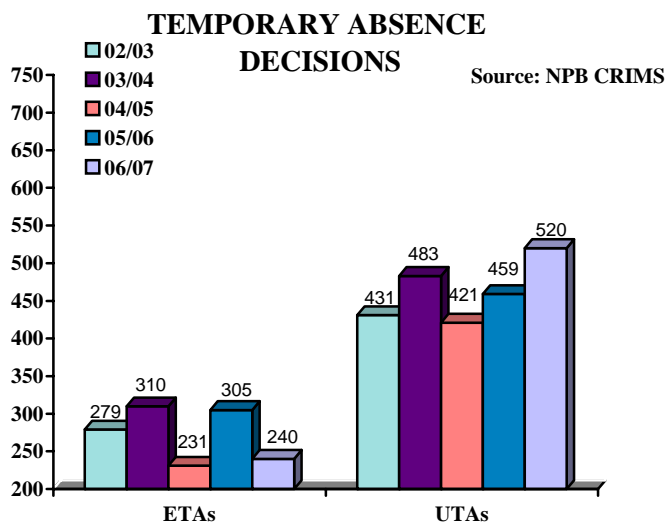
Temporary absences (TAs) are used for several purposes, such as: medical, compassionate and personal development for rehabilitation. Under the *CCRA* the National Parole Board has authority to authorize unescorted temporary absences (UTAs) to offenders serving: a life sentence for murder, an indeterminate sentence, or a determinate sentence for an offence set out in schedule I or II. CSC has authority for all other UTAs and most escorted temporary absences (ETAs). The *CCRA* also allows the Board to delegate its UTA authority to the Commissioner of CSC or to institutional heads. This has been done for all scheduled offences, except where the schedule I offence resulted in serious harm to the victim, or is a sexual offence involving a child. As well, NPB approval is required for ETAs for offenders serving life sentences prior to their day parole eligibility dates except for ETAs for medical reasons or in order to attend judicial proceedings or a coroner’s inquest.

Temporary Absence Decisions:

This section provides information on decisions to approve/authorize or to not approve/authorize temporary absences.

The Board made decisions on 760 temporary absence applications in 2006/07.

The number of temporary absence decisions made by the Board was stable compared to the previous year as a decrease in the number of escorted absence decisions was offset by an increase in the number of unescorted temporary decisions.



In 2006/07, 56 temporary absence decisions were made following a panel review, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, compared to 48 in 2005/06.



Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absence²¹:

Table 44

Source: NPB-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION /RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES (%)												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2002/03	78	90	83	74	90	69	95	82	61	64	83	74
2003/04	100	82	80	83	86	72	85	77	92	59	86	77
2004/05	91	77	85	80	95	63	96	82	97	69	91	74
2005/06	97	68	90	80	90	76	92	88	88	78	91	81
2006/07	85	95	96	83	85	71	98	82	79	74	91	80

The national approval rate for ETAs remained unchanged in 2006/07 at 91%. The ETA approval rate has increased 8% since 2002/03.

The national authorization rate for UTAs decreased 1% to 80% in 2006/07. However the UTA authorization rate has increased 6% since 2002/03.

Table 45

Source: NPB-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by OFFENCE TYPE (%)												
Year	Murder		Schedule I- sex		Schedule I- non-sex		Schedule II		Non- scheduled		Total	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2002/03	83	78	-	52	-	74	-	-	-	67	83	74
2003/04	86	79	-	62	100	76	-	0	100	88	86	77
2004/05	91	77	-	58	100	72	-	-	100	100	91	74
2005/06	91	85	-	68	-	71	-	-	100	86	91	81
2006/07	92	83	-	60	0	71	-	-	100	100	91	80
5-yr Average	88	81	-	60	67	74	-	0	100	87	88	77

Averaged over the last five years, the approval/authorization/renewal rate for temporary absences for offenders serving sentences for murder has been the same as the national average in the escorted temporary absence group and above the national average in the unescorted temporary absence group.

Schedule I-sex offenders and schedule I-non-sex offenders were both below the national average in the unescorted temporary absence group, while offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences were above average. There was a total of only 9 escorted temporary absence decisions in these last three offender groups within the past five years.

²¹ Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.



Table 46

Source: NPB-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)												
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Total	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2002/03	87	74	0	100	100	53	83	75	0	67	83	74
2003/04	90	81	-	67	89	67	84	77	100	44	86	77
2004/05	95	81	-	-	90	20	90	74	100	87	91	75
2005/06	90	86	71	57	91	59	92	82	100	45	91	81
2006/07	93	67	50	83	93	55	91	84	80	50	91	80
5-yr Average	91	78	55	74	92	54	88	79	80	62	88	77

Averaged over the last five years, the approval/authorization/renewal rate for temporary absences for Aboriginal offenders has been above the national average in both the escorted and unescorted temporary absence groups. Asian offenders were below the average in both the escorted and unescorted temporary absence groups, while Black offenders were above in the escorted temporary absence group and below in the unescorted temporary absence group.

Table 47

Source: NPB-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by GENDER (%)				
Year	Male		Female	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2002/03	83	75	83	56
2003/04	85	77	90	70
2004/05	91	74	94	76
2005/06	91	80	92	88
2006/07	90	79	100	84
5-yr Average	88	77	92	76

Averaged over the last five years, the approval rate for escorted temporary absences for female offenders has been above that of male offenders, while the authorization/renewal rates for unescorted temporary absences has been lower than that of male offenders.



Table 48

Source: NPB-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by SENTENCE TYPE (%)						
Year	Lifer		Indeterminate		Determinate	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2002/03	83	78	-	79	-	69
2003/04	86	79	-	89	-	72
2004/05	91	77	-	87	100*	66
2005/06	91	85	-	89	-	68
2006/07	92	84	0	65	-	68
5-yr Average	88	81	0	83	100	69

* This was one case in which the Board approved, in error, an ETA for an offender serving a determinate sentence.

As the result of a court decision, the Board, since April 1, 2001, is no longer making recommendations to CSC in ETA cases for offenders serving indeterminate sentences or offenders serving life sentences once their day parole eligibility dates have past. The Board now approves ETAs only for lifers prior to their day parole eligibility dates.

The ETA approval rate for lifers has been 88% averaged over the last five years.

Averaged over the last five years, the UTA authorization rate has been 81% for lifers, 83% for those serving indeterminate sentences and 69% for those serving determinate sentences.

Of the 520 UTA decisions rendered by the Board, in 2006/07, 74% were for lifers, 23% for those serving determinate sentences and 3% for those serving indeterminate sentences.

DAY PAROLE

Day parole is a type of conditional release which allows offenders to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the Board. The day parole population changed significantly when Bill C-55, which reinstated automatic day parole review and day parole eligibility at 1/6 of the sentence for offenders meeting the APR criteria, came into force on July 3, 1997.

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.



Day Parole Release Decisions:

This section provides information on release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not direct day parole, except APRI not directed. APRI not directed decisions are not counted because these decisions automatically result in an accelerated parole review final (APRF) release decision.

Table 49

Source: NPB-CRIMS

DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
2002/03	409	136	1141	-	946	1*	1114	146	622	2	4232	285
2003/04	434	90	1027	-	957	-	1118	111	659	-	4195	201
2004/05	442	124	943	-	993	1*	1068	119	682	2	4128	246
2005/06	445	111	1046	-	902	-	1228	97	707	1	4328	209
2006/07	469	109	1053	-	978	-	1305	98	715	7**	4520	214

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

**The day parole release decisions in the Pacific region in 2006/07 were provincial initiated reviews and were entered into the OMS for administration purposes when CSC assumed responsibility for the supervision of these offenders when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded on April 1, 2007.

The number of federal day parole release decisions increased 4.4% in 2006/07 (↑192). Part of the increase is due to the increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions in 2004/05 (↑ 8.0%) and in 2005/06 (↑5.1%). It is expected that the number of day parole applications will climb again in 2007/08 as the number of warrant of committal admissions increased 5.8% in 2006/07.

The number of provincial day parole release decisions increased 2.4% in 2006/07 (↑5). If the provincial initiated day parole release decisions in the Pacific region in 2006/07 were excluded from the total, the adjusted number of provincial day parole release decisions taken by the Board in 2006/07 would be 207, 2 fewer than the previous year.



Table 50

Source: NPB-CRIMS

FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2002/03	4	9	13	152	57	235
2003/04	5	10	18	188	53	274
2004/05	4	9	14	198	80	305
2005/06	4	9	21	221	81	336
2006/07	7	10	11	229	55	312

The number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased by 24 in 2006/07. However, since 2002/03, the number has increased by 77. In 2006/07, the Prairie (↑8), Atlantic (↑3) and Quebec (↑1) regions saw increases in the number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor. The Pacific (↓26) and Ontario (↓10) regions both saw decreases in the number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor in 2006/07.

Timing of First Federal Day Parole Release in Sentence²²:

Table 51

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)						
Region	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	32	31	31	34	33	32
Quebec	31	31	32	33	33	32
Ontario	32	34	34	32	32	33
Prairies	32	35	34	33	33	33
Pacific	33	37	37	35	36	36
Canada	32	34	33	33	33	33

The average proportion of sentence served before first federal day parole release remained unchanged at 33% in 2006/07.

²² Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.



Table 52

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	43	43	44	45	44	44
Schedule I-non-sex	40	42	42	43	42	42
Schedule II	24	25	24	24	24	24
Non-scheduled	29	29	29	29	31	29

Schedule I-sex offenders served more of their sentence prior to first federal day parole release, over the last five years, than any other offender group and schedule II offenders served the least.

The average time served before first federal day parole release increased in 2006/07 for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, remained unchanged for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences and decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I offences.

Table 53

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)						
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	37	40	38	37	38	38
Asian	26	28	28	23	25	26
Black	32	32	32	32	30	32
White	32	33	33	33	33	33
Other	27	32	31	28	28	29

Aboriginal offenders served more of their sentence prior to first federal day parole release, over the last five years, than any other offender group and Asian offenders served the least. This is probably at least partially due to the fact that Aboriginal offenders tend to have more violent offence histories. Between 2002/03 and 2006/07, 62.7% of Aboriginal offenders, serving determinate sentences, who were granted day parole were schedule I offenders compared to 26.2% of Asian offenders, 46.5% of Black offenders and 48.5% of White offenders.



Table 54

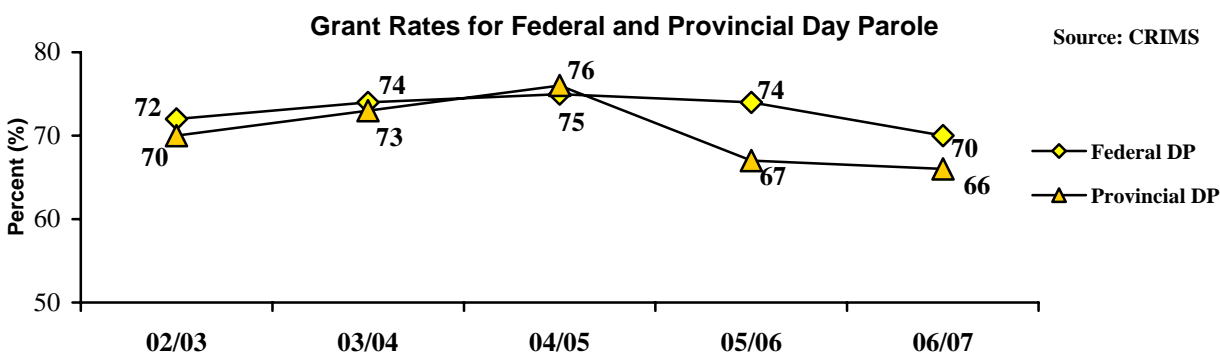
Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	32	34	34	34	34	34
Female	27	28	29	29	27	28

Male offenders served an average of 6% more of their sentence before first federal day parole release, over the last five years, than female offenders. The proportion served by male offenders remained unchanged last year, while the proportion served by female offenders decreased 2% to 27%.

Grant Rates for Day Parole²³:

Day and full parole grant rates reflect decision trends and (along with offender populations, offence profiles, etc.) provide a context for our discussion of performance indicators for offenders on conditional release in section 5.2.2.



The federal day parole grant rate decreased 4% in 2006/07 to 70%. This is the lowest federal day parole grant rate of the past five years.

The provincial day parole grant rate decreased 1% in 2006/07 to 66%. This is the lowest provincial day parole grant rate of the past five years. If the provincial initiated reviews in the Pacific region were excluded from the total, the adjusted national provincial day parole grant rate would be 65% instead of 66%.

²³ Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct day parole, except ADPRI not-directed.



Table 55

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
02/03	339	83	711	62	729	77	806	72	442	71	3027	72
03/04	361	83	652	63	757	79	850	76	503	76	3123	74
04/05	348	79	618	66	758	76	853	80	500	73	3077	75
05/06	375	84	692	66	711	79	894	73	536	76	3208	74
06/07	349	74	641	61	731	75	893	68	552	77	3166	70

In 2006/07, the federal day parole grant rate increased in the Pacific region (↑1%) and decreased in the Atlantic (↓10%), Quebec and Prairie (↓5%) and Ontario (↓4%) regions.

Table 56

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
02/03	4	100	2	22	8	62	125	82	44	77	183	78
03/04	3	60	3	30	17	94	139	74	44	83	206	75
04/05	2	50	4	44	10	71	164	83	58	73	238	78
05/06	3	75	5	56	15	71	160	72	58	72	241	72
06/07	7	100	3	30	8	73	141	62	43	78	202	65

The grant rate for federal day parole following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased 7% in 2006/07 to 65%.

The federal day parole grant rate following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor has been significantly higher than the federal day parole grant rate after a panel review, without an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, in each of the last five years. The federal day parole grant rate after hearings, without an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased 5% to 55% in 2006/07; this is the lowest rate of the last five years.

Table 57

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
02/03	92	68	-	-	0	0	107	73	1	50	200	70
03/04	67	74	-	-	-	-	80	72	-	-	147	73
04/05	90	73	-	-	0	0	96	81	1	50	187	76
05/06	80	72	-	-	-	-	61	63	0	0	141	67
06/07	72	66	-	-	-	-	63	64	7*	100	142	66

*The day parole release decisions in the Pacific region in 2006/07 were provincial initiated reviews and were entered into the OMS for administration purposes when CSC assumed responsibility for the supervision of these offenders when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded on April 1, 2007.



In 2006/07, the provincial day parole grant rate decreased 6% in the Atlantic region while it increased 1% in the Prairie region. The national provincial day parole grant rate decreased 1% in 2006/07. If the provincial initiated reviews in the Pacific region are excluded from the total, the adjusted national provincial day parole grant rate would be 65% instead of 66%.

Table 58

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)										
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I- non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2002/03	84	-	68	60	68	69	80	76	64	71
2003/04	85	-	79	63	70	74	80	91	68	65
2004/05	82	-	73	77	73	72	83	76	66	79
2005/06	87	-	72	71	71	73	83	67	64	63
2006/07	84	-	62	69	67	59	78	82	61	65
5-Year Average	84	-	71	68	70	70	81	79	64	69

Over the last five years, offenders serving sentences for murder were the most likely to be granted federal day parole and non-scheduled offenders were the least likely.

Over the last five years, schedule II offenders were the most likely to be granted provincial day parole, while schedule I-sex offenders were the least likely.

Table 59

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2002/03	73	75	79	67	76	50	70	65	76	81
2003/04	76	71	83	100	79	67	74	72	69	78
2004/05	77	77	89	67	63	38	74	78	83	77
2005/06	75	61	82	67	72	33	74	70	73	73
2006/07	68	65	80	50	64	33	70	69	74	65
5-Year Average	74	71	82	69	71	46	72	71	75	75

Over the last five years, Asian offenders were the most likely to be granted federal day parole while White and Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be granted provincial day parole. Black offenders were the least likely to be granted both federal and provincial day parole.



Table 60

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER (%)					
Year	Male		Female		
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Prov.
2002/03	71	68	89	96	
2003/04	74	71	90	94	
2004/05	73	75	91	91	
2005/06	73	66	88	88	
2006/07	69	64	86	85	
5-Year Average	72	69	89	91	

Over the last five years, female offenders were far more likely, than male offenders, to be granted both federal and provincial day parole.

Table 61

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE REGULAR and APR REVIEW(%)							by
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada	
2002/03							
Regular	85	58	78	74	72	71	
APR	77	77	75	70	66	73	
All DP Reviews	83	62	77	72	71	72	
2003/04							
Regular	85	58	80	78	77	74	
APR	79	80	77	71	73	76	
All DP Reviews	83	63	79	76	76	74	
2004/05							
Regular	82	60	77	84	75	75	
APR	72	82	74	71	64	73	
All DP Reviews	79	66	76	80	73	75	
2005/06							
Regular	87	60	82	79	79	75	
APR	81	86	74	62	62	72	
All DP Reviews	84	66	79	73	76	74	
2006/07							
Regular	78	55	80	73	77	71	
APR	68	85	67	61	77	69	
All DP Reviews	74	61	75	68	77	70	

The national grant rate for accelerated day parole reviews decreased by 3% in 2006/07. This is the third time in the last five years that the grant rate for accelerated day parole reviews was lower than the grant rate for regular day parole reviews.



In the past five years, 72.5% (4,551 of 6,280) of the offenders who met the accelerated day parole criteria were directed to day parole. APR pre-release day parole decisions accounted for 29.3% of all federal day parole pre-release decisions in the past five years.

In 2006/07, the national grant rate for regular day parole decreased by 4% to 71%. During the same period, the Ontario region had the highest regular day parole grant rate and the Quebec region had the lowest. The Quebec region has had the lowest regular day parole grant rate in each of the last five years, while the highest regular day parole grant rates are divided between the Atlantic (2002/03, 2003/04 and 2005/06), Prairie (2004/2005) and Ontario (2006/07) regions.

Aboriginal offenders, of all the offender groups, were the only ones who were more likely to be granted regular day parole than to be directed to day parole over the last five years. Aboriginal offenders were directed to day parole 55% of the time compared to a 79% grant rate for regular day parole. This is a very interesting finding. Based on the review criterion for accelerated parole review cases, Board members are determining that Aboriginal offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences are more likely to commit a violent offence on day parole than Aboriginal offenders serving sentences for violent offences are of committing any new offence, either violent or non-violent.

Table 62

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE						
Year	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
02/03	2534	70	474	84	19	79
03/04	2608	73	496	85	19	73
04/05	2547	74	515	81	15	50
05/06	2643	72	554	87	11	52
06/07	2543	68	604	85	19	49

Note: Lifers includes 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.

Offenders with determinate sentences have accounted for 85% of all federal day parole reviews over the past five years with a grant rate of 71%. Over the past five years, lifers accounted for 15% of all federal day parole reviews and had a grant rate of 84%, while those with other indeterminate sentences accounted for 0.7% and had a grant rate of 59%.



FULL PAROLE

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

Full Parole Release Decisions:

This section provides information on pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not direct full parole, except APRI not-directed. APRI not-directed decisions are not counted because these decisions automatically result in an accelerated parole review final (APRF) release decision.

Table 63

Source: NPB-CRIMS

FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
2002/03	323	213	1031	-	821	4*	871	221	481	3	3527	441
2003/04	370	184	967	-	848	-	882	188	485	-	3552	372
2004/05	344	222	876	-	804	2*	830	166	500	3	3354	393
2005/06	398	191	1055	-	740	1*	974	143	512	7	3679	342
2006/07	390	185	1016	-	829	-	1018	127	502	81**	3755	393

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

**80 of the full parole release decisions in the Pacific region in 2006/07 were provincial initiated reviews and were entered into the OMS for administration purposes when CSC assumed responsibility for the supervision of these offenders when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded on April 1, 2007.

The number of federal full parole release decisions increased 2.1% in 2006/07 (↑76). The increase is due, in part, to the increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions in 2004/05 (↑8.0%) and in 2005/06 (↑5.1%).

The number of provincial full parole release decisions increased by 14.9% (↑51) in 2006/07. If the provincial initiated full parole release decisions in the Pacific region in 2006/07 were excluded from the total, the adjusted number of provincial full parole release decisions taken by the Board in 2006/07 would be 313, a decrease of 8.5% from the previous year.

Table 64

Source: NPB-CRIMS

FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following a HEARING with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2002/03	4	9	9	119	41	182
2003/04	6	12	9	131	44	202
2004/05	2	9	8	147	63	229
2005/06	3	9	20	187	59	278
2006/07	6	10	8	166	44	234



The number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased by 44 in 2006/07. However, since 2002/03, the number has increased by 52.

In 2006/07, the Prairie (↓21), Pacific (↓15) and Ontario (↓12) regions all saw decreases in the number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, while the Atlantic (↑3) and Quebec (↑1) regions both saw increases.

Timing of First Federal Full Parole Release in Sentence²⁴

Table 65

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)						
Region	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	41	40	40	41	41	41
Quebec	40	40	40	41	40	40
Ontario	39	38	39	38	38	38
Prairies	39	40	41	39	40	40
Pacific	38	41	39	38	40	39
Canada	39	40	40	39	40	40

There has been very little change in the average proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release since 2002/03. The national average has been either 39% or 40% in each of the last five years. During the same period, regional averages have fluctuated between 38% and 41%.

Table 66

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	48	52	48	47	50	49
Schedule I-non-sex	47	47	48	48	50	48
Schedule II	35	35	36	36	35	35
Non-scheduled	37	36	36	36	36	36

In the five-year period between 2002/03 to 2006/07, schedule I-sex offenders served more of their sentence prior to first federal full parole release than other offender groups and schedule II offenders served the least.

In 2006/07, schedule I-sex and non-sex offenders saw increases in the average time served prior to first federal full parole from 47% to 50% and from 48% to 50% respectively.

²⁴ Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.



The average time served prior to first federal full parole decreased 1% for schedule II offenders last year, while it remained unchanged for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.

Table 67

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)						
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	42	43	43	43	42	43
Asian	36	37	37	37	35	36
Black	36	38	38	38	38	38
White	40	40	40	40	40	40
Other	38	38	37	36	37	37

Over the five-year period from 2002/03 to 2006/07, Aboriginal offenders served more of their sentence prior to first federal full parole release than other offender groups and Asian offenders served the least. This may be partially because 57.0% of Aboriginal offenders, serving determinate sentences, who were granted full parole between 2002/03 and 2006/07, were schedule I offenders compared to 22.9% of Asian offenders, 40.9% of Black offenders and 44.3% of White offenders.

Table 68

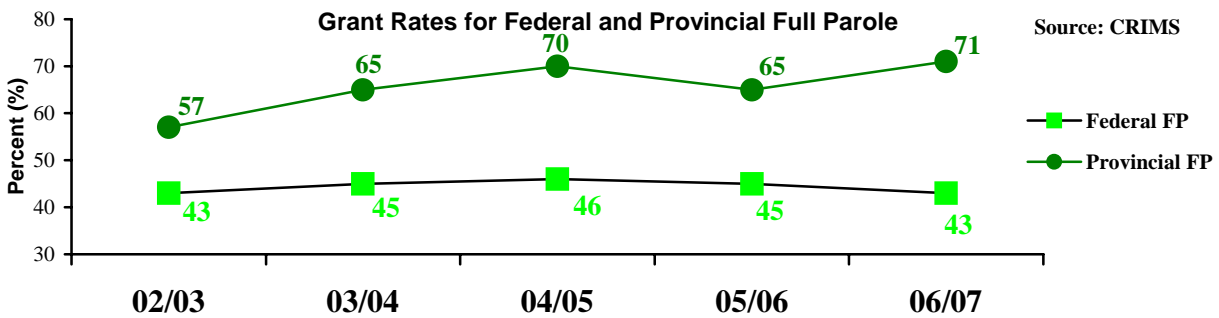
Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	39	40	40	40	40	40
Female	38	38	37	37	37	37

Female offenders served an average of 3% less of their sentence prior to first federal full parole release than male offenders over the last five years.



Grant Rates for Full Parole²⁵



The federal full parole grant rate decreased 2% in 2006/07 and has been between 43% and 46% since 2002/03.

The provincial full parole grant rate increased 6% in 2006/07. If the provincial initiated reviews in the Pacific region are excluded from the total, the adjusted national provincial full parole grant rate would be 63% instead of 71%, a decrease of 2% from the previous year.

Table 69

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2002/03	194	60	346	34	385	47	430	49	149	31	1504	43
2003/04	239	65	350	36	401	47	438	50	178	37	1606	45
2004/05	211	61	307	35	389	48	463	56	161	32	1531	46
2005/06	265	67	380	36	396	54	442	45	171	33	1654	45
2006/07	235	60	340	33	405	49	458	45	180	36	1618	43

The Atlantic region has had the highest federal full parole grant rate during each of the last five years.

One reason for the consistently high full parole grant rate in the Atlantic region probably relates to the offence profile of the offender population in that region. In 2006/07, 39% of the full parole decisions in the Atlantic region were for non-scheduled offenders and of this group, 49% were eligible for APR.

²⁵ Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not-direct full parole.



Table 70

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE following a HEARING with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
02/03	0	0	0	0	1	11	44	37	9	22	54	30
03/04	1	17	1	8	3	33	44	34	11	25	60	30
04/05	0	0	0	0	2	25	57	39	12	19	71	31
05/06	1	33	0	0	6	30	50	27	4	7	61	22
06/07	4	67	0	0	2	25	31	19	10	23	47	20

The grant rate for federal full parole following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased 2% in 2006/07 to 20%.

Over the last five years, the federal full parole grant rate following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, was higher than the federal full parole grant rate following a hearing, without an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, between 2002/03 and 2004/05. Since then, the trend has reversed itself and the federal full parole grant rate following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, is lower than the rate following a hearing, without an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor.

The federal full parole grant rate following a hearing without an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor dropped 1% in 2006/07 and is now at its lowest level since 02/03 (22%).

Table 71

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2002/03	131	62	-	-	2	50	117	53	1	33	251	57
2003/04	122	66	-	-	-	-	121	64	-	-	243	65
2004/05	164	74	-	-	0	0	110	66	2	67	276	70
2005/06	135	71	-	-	0	0	80	56	6	86	221	65
2006/07	128	69	-	-	-	-	69	54	81*	100	278	71

*80 of the full parole release decisions in the Pacific region in 2006/07 were provincial initiated reviews and were entered into the OMS for administration purposes when CSC assumed responsibility for the supervision of these offenders when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded on April 1, 2007.

The national provincial full parole grant rate increased 6% to 71% in 2006/07. If the provincial initiated reviews in the Pacific region were excluded from the total, the adjusted national provincial full parole grant rate would be 63% instead of 71%, a decrease of 2% from the previous year.

During the same period, the provincial full parole grant rates decreased in both the Atlantic and Prairie regions.



Table 72

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)										
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I- non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2002/03	32	-	25	61	25	52	72	71	50	54
2003/04	39	-	27	74	28	57	72	78	53	66
2004/05	35	-	31	66	29	61	74	77	51	76
2005/06	36	-	27	50	24	60	75	78	51	66
2006/07	34	-	22	50	24	66	72	84	46	72
5-Year Average	35	-	26	62	26	59	73	78	50	67

Over the last five years, schedule II offenders were the most likely to be granted both federal and provincial full parole, while schedule I offenders were the least likely.

Table 73

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2002/03	35	33	62	75	48	58	42	62	59	63
2003/04	41	52	66	100	57	56	44	74	52	61
2004/05	40	51	72	50	44	38	45	77	56	74
2005/06	35	52	75	80	50	45	44	69	58	62
2006/07	29	55	72	50	46	29	43	74	60	73
5-Year Average	36	47	70	73	49	48	43	71	58	67

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders, of all the offender groups, were the least likely to be granted either federal or provincial full parole. One reason for the lower full parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders may relate to the offence profile of the Aboriginal offender population. Over the last five years, 54.1% of the federal and provincial full parole decisions for Aboriginal offenders were for schedule I offences, while 23.4% of the federal and provincial full parole decisions for Asian offenders were for schedule I offences. The percentage was 40.9% for Black offenders and 42.3% for White offenders.



Table 74

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER (%)					
Year	Male		Female		
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	
2002/03	41	56	66	65	
2003/04	43	64	76	80	
2004/05	44	68	68	86	
2005/06	43	62	71	94	
2006/07	41	69	67	83	
5-Year Average	43	64	70	82	

Over the last five years, female offenders were more likely to be granted federal and provincial full parole than males.

Table 75

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGULAR and APR REVIEW(%)						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2002/03						
Regular	46	16	21	27	16	22
APR	100	100	100	100	100	100
All FP Reviews	60	34	47	49	31	43
2003/04						
Regular	47	17	20	30	19	24
APR	100	98	99	100	99	99
All FP Reviews	65	36	47	50	37	45
2004/05						
Regular	44	17	22	36	16	25
APR	100	100	99	100	100	100
All FP Reviews	61	35	48	56	32	46
2005/06						
Regular	46	16	23	25	15	22
APR	99	100	98	100	100	99
All FP Reviews	67	36	54	45	33	45
2006/07						
Regular	43	17	19	21	15	21
APR	100	100	99	100	100	100
All FP Reviews	60	33	49	45	36	43

The national grant rate for accelerated full parole review (AFPR) increased 1% to 100% in 2006/07. The AFPR grant rate has increased dramatically since accelerated day parole review was introduced in July 1997. This is because offenders who are directed to day parole are almost always automatically directed to full parole. If the offender is not directed to day parole, the full parole review is conducted using the regular criteria.



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

The national grant rate for regular full parole decreased 1% in 2006/07, while the national grant rate for all federal full parole decreased 2%.

The Atlantic region had the highest regular full parole grant rate (43%) in 2006/07. In fact, the grant rate in the Atlantic region has been significantly above the rate in all of the other regions during the last five years. One reason for the consistently high full parole grant rate in the Atlantic region may relate to the offence profile of the offender population in that region. Between 2002/03 and 2006/07, 37.8% of all the regular full parole decisions in the Atlantic region were for schedule II and non-scheduled offenders. The Pacific and Quebec regions, which have had the lowest regular full parole grant rates since 2002/03, have also had the lowest proportions of schedule II and non-scheduled offenders during the same period (at 25.4% and 28.4% respectively).



Table 76

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE						
	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
02/03						
Regular	485	22	82	32	4	3
APR	919	100	-	-	-	-
Other	11	39	3	43	0	0
All	1415	45	85	32	4	3
03/04						
Regular	497	24	101	38	4	3
APR	977	99	-	-	-	-
Other	20	63	7	41	0	0
All	1494	48	108	38	4	3
04/05						
Regular	515	25	79	33	6	5
APR	916	100	-	-	-	-
Other	9	35	6	50	0	0
All	1440	48	85	34	6	5
05/06						
Regular	476	22	92	34	3	2
APR	1057	99	-	-	-	-
Other	16	46	10	71	0	0
All	1549	48	102	36	3	2
06/07						
Regular	471	21	91	34	0	0
APR	1039	100	-	-	-	-
Other	12	50	5	42	0	0
All	1522	46	96	34	0	0

Note: Lifers includes 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.

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

Over the last five years, offenders with determinate sentences have accounted for 94% of all decisions to grant or direct full parole. Offenders with life sentences have accounted for 6% of all decisions to grant full parole. There have been only 17 full parole grants in the last five years for offenders with other indeterminate sentences.



Residency Conditions on Full Parole:

Table 77

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGULAR and APR					
	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
<u>Regular</u>					
2002/03	23	0	66	6	22
2003/04	40	0	57	6	24
2004/05	23	0	49	3	12
2005/06	27	0	59	7	18
2006/07	26	0	37	8	17
<u>APR</u>					
2002/03	268	1	51	17	44
2003/04	289	2	55	24	53
2004/05	278	3	38	25	40
2005/06	285	2	51	17	41
2006/07	254	3	36	16	36
<u>All Full Parole</u>					
2002/03	291	1	117	23	66
2003/04	329	2	112	30	77
2004/05	301	3	87	28	52
2005/06	312	2	110	24	59
2006/07	280	3	73	24	53

The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on all full parole cases decreased by 10.3% in 2006/07. During the same period, the number of post-release residency conditions imposed decreased 33.6%, while the number of post-release residency conditions prolonged remained unchanged at 24.

Ninety-one percent (91%) of all residency conditions imposed on full parole pre-release decisions during the last five years were on accelerated parole review cases, while APR cases accounted for just 62% of all federal full parole grant decisions. This would seem to indicate that Board members often feel that offenders released on full parole based on the APR criteria are not ready for a full return to the community.



Table 78

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGION					
	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
<u>2002/03</u>					
Atlantic	20	0	13	1	1
Quebec	117	1	54	21	5
Ontario	76	0	13	0	26
Prairies	56	0	28	0	26
Pacific	22	0	9	1	8
Canada	291	1	117	23	66
<u>2003/04</u>					
Atlantic	30	0	17	1	2
Quebec	125	1	44	28	7
Ontario	89	0	13	0	32
Prairies	58	1	26	0	29
Pacific	27	0	12	1	7
Canada	329	2	112	30	77
<u>2004/05</u>					
Atlantic	27	0	14	3	3
Quebec	119	1	35	25	3
Ontario	87	1	13	0	27
Prairies	35	1	18	0	16
Pacific	33	0	7	0	3
Canada	301	3	87	28	52
<u>2005/06</u>					
Atlantic	37	0	9	2	2
Quebec	140	1	52	22	3
Ontario	88	1	14	0	34
Prairies	27	0	16	0	12
Pacific	20	0	19	0	8
Canada	312	2	110	24	59
<u>2006/07</u>					
Atlantic	30	0	8	1	3
Quebec	128	1	39	23	6
Ontario	82	1	13	0	29
Prairies	18	1	8	0	7
Pacific	22	0	5	0	8
Canada	280	3	73	24	53

Compared to the number of federal full parole grant decisions within the last five years, the Quebec region imposed the highest percentage of pre-release residency conditions (36.2%), followed by the Ontario region (21.2%), the Pacific region (14.8%), the Atlantic region (12.6%) and the Prairie region (8.6%). The Quebec region also imposed the highest percentage of residency conditions on full parole post-release compared to the number of federal full parole grant decisions (13.0%).



Over the last five years, of all the regions, Quebec is the only one which has prolonged residency conditions on full parole cases to any extent. The Quebec region is responsible for 92% of all full parole residency conditions which have been prolonged within the last five years.

Compared to the number of full parole grant decisions within the last five years, non-scheduled offenders had the highest percentage of pre-release residency conditions imposed (46.3%), followed by schedule II offenders (19.1%), schedule I-non-sex offenders (14.3%), schedule I-sex offenders (9.6%) and offenders serving sentences for murder (9.6%). It is not surprising that non-scheduled offenders and offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences had the highest percentages of pre-release residency conditions imposed as ninety-one percent (91%) of all residency conditions imposed on full parole pre-release decisions during the last five years were on accelerated parole review cases.

Compared to the number of full parole grant decisions within the last five years, White offenders had the highest percentage of pre-release residency conditions imposed (26.9%), followed by Black offenders (19.0%), Aboriginal offenders (17.4%) and Asian offenders (7.9%).

Within the last five years, female and male offenders had similar proportions of pre-release residency conditions imposed compared to the number of full parole grant decisions (24.2% compared to 24.9% respectively).

Table 79

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2002/03	48.5	60.2	44.7	32.3	39.4	48.5
2003/04	78.7	72.4	44.4	33.7	50.0	57.2
2004/05	73.2	82.2	47.7	31.6	56.1	62.3
2005/06	66.0	74.9	48.6	44.2	40.5	61.0
2006/07	73.7	76.9	54.3	59.3	37.9	66.2

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.

The above table indicates that, in 2006/07, about 34% of the residency conditions imposed on federal full parole (pre and post release) had not been recommended by CSC.

The percentage of residency conditions imposed (both pre and post release), which had been recommended by CSC, ranged from 54.3% in the Ontario region to 76.9% in the Quebec region. These percentages are higher than the previous year in all regions, except in the Pacific region where the percentages decreased (↓2.6%).



Table 80

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2002/03	100.0	88.2	89.4	76.9	86.7	87.3
2003/04	100.0	88.7	88.9	77.5	95.2	89.1
2004/05	100.0	97.0	86.7	79.2	95.8	93.4
2005/06	100.0	92.7	92.7	74.2	85.0	91.0
2006/07	100.0	95.0	100.0	89.5	84.6	95.7

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.

The above table indicates that, over the past five years, when CSC recommended that a residency condition be imposed on federal full parole (pre and post release) the Board agreed 91.3% of the time.

The concordance rate, between the Board and CSC, on CSC's recommendations to impose residency conditions on full parole, ranged from 84.6% in the Pacific region to 100.0% in the Atlantic and Ontario regions in 2006/07. The Atlantic region has had the highest concordance rates since 2002/03, while the Prairie region has had the lowest in four of the last five years.

STATUTORY RELEASE

This section provides information about offenders on statutory release as a backdrop for our discussion of day and full parole. All federal offenders, serving determinate sentences, are entitled to statutory release after serving 2/3^{rds} of their sentence 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 the sentence.

Note

The incarcerated population in this section includes only those offenders with determinate sentences. Lifers and offenders serving indeterminate sentences have been excluded as they are not eligible for statutory release.



Annual Releases on Statutory Release:

Table 81

Source: CSC and NPB

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, 2002	9898	2002/03	5080	51%
April 1, 2003	9882	2003/04	5106	52%
April 1, 2004	9635	2004/05	5092	53%
April 1, 2005	9795	2005/06	5216	53%
April 1, 2006	9814	2006/07	5250	53%

Annual releases on statutory release increased in number but remained stable as a proportion of the incarcerated population in 2006/07. The proportion of offenders released on statutory release has remained stable since 2004/05.

Table 82

Source: CSC and NPB

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION (%)					
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
2002/03	52	49	50	56	48
2003/04	46	49	53	55	52
2004/05	51	50	53	55	56
2005/06	51	45	55	59	56
2006/07	51	51	52	59	54
5-Year Average	50	49	52	57	53

Over the last five years, the Prairie region had a larger proportion of their incarcerated population released on statutory release than any other region. In 2006/07, the proportion increased in the Quebec region, remained unchanged in the Atlantic and Prairie regions and decreased in the Ontario and Pacific regions.



Table 83

Source: CSC and NPB

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
2002/03	30	48	55	79
2003/04	29	49	53	77
2004/05	28	50	53	80
2005/06	29	50	49	81
2006/07	29	51	49	82
5-Year Average	29	50	52	80

Over the last five years, non-scheduled offenders had a much larger proportion of their incarcerated population released on statutory release than any other offender group. The proportions increased for schedule I-non-sex offenders and non-scheduled offenders and remained stable for schedule I- sex offenders and schedule II offenders in 2006/07.

Table 84

Source: CSC and NPB

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)					
Year	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
2002/03	55	27	44	53	31
2003/04	57	38	44	52	35
2004/05	58	29	45	54	36
2005/06	61	33	45	54	32
2006/07	59	25	43	55	35
5-Year Average	58	30	44	53	34

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders had a larger proportion of their incarcerated population released on statutory release than any other offender group. While the proportion rose for White offenders in 2006/07, the proportions decreased for Aboriginal, Asian and Black offenders.



Table 85

Source: CSC and NPB

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by GENDER (%)		
Year	Male	Female
2002/03	51	58
2003/04	52	54
2004/05	53	59
2005/06	53	62
2006/07	54	51
5-Year Average	52	57

Over the last five years, the proportion of the incarcerated population released on statutory release was greater for female offenders than male offenders. While the proportion for male offenders increased in 2006/07, it decreased substantially for female offenders (↓11%).

Residency Conditions on Statutory Release:

Table 86

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE								
Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE				Total*
	Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Detention to SR Residency Prolonged	Removed	
02/03	1151	43	5	32	2	2	47	1225
03/04	1325	42	3	13	-	3	61	1380
04/05	1287	43	8	23	3	2	86	1350
05/06	1343	48	5	17	-	1	86	1404
06/07	1382	55	2	15	-	1	92	1451

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

The total number of residency conditions imposed and prolonged on statutory release cases increased 3.3% in 2006/07. The increase occurred at the pre-release level, where the number of residency conditions imposed increased 3.5%. At the post-release level, the number of residency conditions imposed decreased to 16 from 18. While the number of pre-release residency conditions on statutory release recommended by CSC increased by 4.2% in 2006/07, the number of residency conditions imposed did not increase by the same amount because the concordance rate was only 94%.

Twenty-five percent (25%) of the 5,720 releases and graduations to statutory release in 2006/07 had a residency condition imposed pre-release, an increase of 1% from the previous year.



Schedule I-non-sex offenders accounted for 70.9% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2006/07 (1,017 of 1,435) compared to their 55.3% proportion of the total incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. Schedule I-sex offenders also had a larger proportion of residency conditions imposed on statutory release than their proportion of the incarcerated population, however, the difference is not as large (15.3% to 14.3% of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences).

Aboriginal offenders accounted for 24.5% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2006/07 (352 of 1,435) compared to their 19.0% proportion of the total incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. No other offender groups had larger proportions of pre-release residency conditions imposed on statutory release than their proportions of the incarcerated population.

Female offenders accounted for 2.5% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2006/07 (36 of 1,435) compared to their 3.4% proportion of the total incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.



Table 87

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE								by
REGION								
	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE				
	Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Detention to SR Residency Prolonged	Removed	
<u>2002/03</u>								
Atlantic	79	5	0	1	0	0	5	
Quebec	366	1	2	5	0	0	15	
Ontario	321	14	0	3	0	0	11	
Prairies	171	14	0	3	0	1	10	
Pacific	214	9	3	20	2	1	6	
Canada	1151	43	5	32	2	2	47	
<u>2003/04</u>								
Atlantic	81	5	0	0	0	1	10	
Quebec	393	0	2	1	0	0	18	
Ontario	334	11	0	0	0	0	9	
Prairies	214	12	0	2	0	0	13	
Pacific	303	14	1	10	0	2	11	
Canada	1325	42	3	13	0	3	61	
<u>2004/05</u>								
Atlantic	70	9	0	0	0	1	13	
Quebec	398	4	2	3	1	0	17	
Ontario	270	12	3	3	0	0	14	
Prairies	208	10	0	3	0	0	12	
Pacific	341	8	3	14	2	1	30	
Canada	1287	43	8	23	3	2	86	
<u>2005/06</u>								
Atlantic	102	5	1	1	0	0	8	
Quebec	371	5	0	2	0	1	31	
Ontario	304	16	1	7	0	0	16	
Prairies	242	10	0	4	0	0	12	
Pacific	324	12	3	3	0	0	19	
Canada	1343	48	5	17	0	1	86	
<u>2006/07</u>								
Atlantic	147	8	0	0	0	0	9	
Quebec	408	7	1	3	0	0	38	
Ontario	309	11	0	5	0	0	15	
Prairies	256	4	0	2	0	0	11	
Pacific	262	25	1	5	0	1	19	
Canada	1382	55	2	15	0	1	92	

The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on statutory release increased in the Atlantic (↑46.2%), Quebec (↑10.1%) and Prairie (↑3.2%) regions in 2006/07, while the number remained relatively stable in the Ontario region (↑1) and decreased in the Pacific region (↓14.1%) region.



The number of post-release residency conditions imposed and prolonged on statutory release decreased in the Atlantic, Ontario and Prairie regions (↓1 to 0, ↓2 to 5 and ↓2 to 2 respectively) in 2006/07. The number remained unchanged in the Quebec region (at 3) and increased in the Pacific region (↑ 3 to 6).

Table 88

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2002/03	92.9	73.9	68.4	70.7	77.6	73.9
2003/04	87.4	80.0	68.6	78.7	80.7	77.5
2004/05	92.5	82.1	73.1	81.4	79.2	79.9
2005/06	91.7	82.1	76.6	87.7	77.5	81.4
2006/07	93.6	85.1	77.4	88.7	81.3	84.1

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.

The above table indicates that, in 2006/07, 16% of the residency conditions imposed on statutory release (pre and post release) had not been recommended by CSC.

The percentage of residency conditions imposed on statutory release (both pre and post release), in 2006/07, which had been recommended by CSC, ranged from 77.4% in the Ontario region to 93.6% in the Atlantic region. The percentages increased in all regions in 2006/07.

Table 89

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2002/03	100.0	95.0	96.0	90.1	93.9	94.6
2003/04	100.0	93.8	93.3	94.5	94.0	94.2
2004/05	100.0	93.6	91.4	92.3	91.8	92.9
2005/06	100.0	90.4	90.7	95.5	93.0	92.7
2006/07	99.3	92.3	91.6	96.0	95.4	94.2

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.

The above table indicates that over the past five years, when CSC recommends that a residency conditions be imposed on statutory release (pre and post release) the Board agrees 93.7% of the time.

The concordance rate, between the Board and CSC, on CSC's recommendations to impose residency conditions on statutory release, ranged from 91.6% in the Ontario region to 99.3% in the Atlantic region in 2006/07.



DETENTION

The Correctional Service of Canada can refer an offender serving a sentence for a schedule I or schedule II offence to the Board for detention review if they feel 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 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, the offender can be detained until the sentence expires.

Number of Detained Offenders:

Table 90

Source: NPB

NUMBER of DETAINED OFFENDERS, by REGION (as of April 8, 2007)						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently Detained	26	89	88	71	41	315
One-chance Statutory Release Revoked	0	1	0	0	0	1
Detention Ordered Not Past SR Date	7	21	18	20	8	74
Detained Total	33	111	106	91	49	390

As of April 8, 2007, 315 offenders were being detained and 1 offender had had his/her one-chance statutory release revoked. Another 74 offenders had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release date, for a total of 390 offenders that have detention orders.

Referrals for Detention:

Table 91

Source: NPB

REFERRALS for DETENTION by REGION						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1997/98	54	78	59	86	58	335
1998/99	32	49	47	72	56	256
1999/00	17	40	54	78	33	222
2000/01	32	43	56	51	47	229
2001/02	32	48	72	76	44	272
2002/03	23	59	82	79	41	284
2003/04	29	85	77	75	37	303
2004/05	31	53	76	58	29	247
2005/06	24	55	77	65	40	261
2006/07	22	73	64	55	36	250
Total	296	583	664	695	421	2659

The number of referrals for detention decreased 4.2% in 2006/07.



All regions, except the Quebec, saw decreases in the number of referrals for detention last year. The Ontario region saw the biggest decrease falling to 64 from 77 the previous year. The Quebec region saw an increase of 18, going to 73 from 55.

Table 92

Source: NPB and CSC

DETENTION REFERRAL RATE²⁶			
Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release²⁷	Detention Referral Rate
1997/98	335	5430	6.2%
1998/99	256	4867	5.3%
1999/00	222	4921	4.5%
2000/01	229	5011	4.6%
2001/02	272	5195	5.2%
2002/03	284	5453	5.2%
2003/04	303	5635	5.4%
2004/05	247	5648	4.4%
2005/06	261	5706	4.6%
2006/07	250	5716	4.4%

The detention referral rate decreased slightly in 2006/07 to 4.4%.

Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews:

Table 93

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS							
Year	Detained		Stat. Release		One chance		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1997/98	312	93.1	6	1.8	17	5.1	335
1998/99	234	91.4	9	3.5	13	5.1	256
1999/00	208	93.7	8	3.6	6	2.7	222
2000/01	215	93.9	3	1.3	11	4.8	229
2001/02	257	94.5	5	1.8	10	3.7	272
2002/03	245	86.3	14	4.9	25	8.8	284
2003/04	279	92.1	13	4.3	11	3.6	303
2004/05	225	91.1	15	6.1	7	2.8	247
2005/06	233	89.3	11	4.2	17	6.5	261
2006/07	222	88.8	20	8.0	8	3.2	250

The detention rate decreased slightly in 2006/07 to 88.8%, while the number of offenders detained decreased (↓4.7%). The number of offenders who were ordered released on statutory release increased 81.8% (to 20 from 11), while the number given a one chance statutory release decreased 52.9% (to 8 from 17).

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release = number of offenders released on statutory release + number of offenders detained.



Of the 28 offenders who were ordered released on statutory release or one chance statutory release in 2006/07, 23 had a pre-release residency condition imposed.

Table 94

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by OFFENCE TYPE (%)				
	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Detained				
2002/03	92	81	50	100
2003/04	95	88	80	100
2004/05	94	88	100	95
2005/06	89	89	0	100
2006/07	89	88	100	89
Statutory Release				
2002/03	3	7	0	0
2003/04	2	7	20	0
2004/05	4	8	0	5
2005/06	4	4	100	0
2006/07	8	8	0	5
One Chance Statutory Release				
2002/03	5	12	50	0
2003/04	3	5	0	0
2004/05	2	4	0	0
2005/06	7	7	0	0
2006/07	3	3	0	5

Schedule I- sex offenders are over-represented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained compared to the other offender groups. In 2006/07, schedule I-sex offenders accounted for 38.4% of all offenders referred for detention and 38.4% of offenders detained, compared to their 14.1% proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

The number of offenders detained decreased last year for schedule I offenders with schedule I-non-sex offenders seeing the biggest decrease (↓12). There were five schedule II offenders detained last year (↑5 from the previous year) and the number of non-scheduled offenders detained remained unchanged at 17.



Table 95

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS						by
ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)						
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other	
Detained						
2002/03	85	100	84	86	88	
2003/04	90	80	100	92	100	
2004/05	92	100	96	91	60	
2005/06	87	100	95	89	100	
2006/07	94	100	93	85	80	
Statutory Release						
2002/03	5	0	5	5	13	
2003/04	6	20	0	4	0	
2004/05	5	0	4	7	20	
2005/06	5	0	5	4	0	
2006/07	4	0	7	10	20	
One Chance Statutory Release						
2002/03	10	0	11	9	0	
2003/04	4	0	0	4	0	
2004/05	3	0	0	3	25	
2005/06	9	0	0	7	0	
2006/07	1	0	0	6	0	

Aboriginal offenders continue to be over-represented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained compared to the other offender groups. In 2006/07, Aboriginal offenders accounted for 28.0% of all offenders referred for detention and 29.7% of offenders detained, compared to their 19.0% proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. Black offenders were also over-represented but not to the same extent. Black offenders accounted for 12.0% of offenders referred for detention and 12.6% of offenders detained, while they represented 7.0% of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

The number of Aboriginal and White offenders detained decreased last year, while the number of Asian and Black offenders detained increased.



Table 96

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS GENDER (%)			by
	Male	Female	
Detained			
2002/03	87	63	
2003/04	92	0	
2004/05	92	50	
2005/06	89	100	
2006/07	89	100	
Statutory Release			
2002/03	5	13	
2003/04	4	0	
2004/05	6	25	
2005/06	4	0	
2006/07	8	0	
One Chance Statutory Release			
2002/03	8	25	
2003/04	4	0	
2004/05	2	25	
2005/06	7	0	
2006/07	3	0	

Over the last five years, only 17 female offenders have been referred for detention and 12 have been ordered detained.

Table 97

Source: NPB

INITIAL DETENTION RATES by REGION												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1997/98	48/54	89	73/78	94	58/59	98	82/86	95	51/58	88	312/335	93
1998/99	24/32	75	44/49	90	45/47	96	70/72	97	51/56	91	234/256	91
1999/00	14/17	82	38/40	95	52/54	96	74/78	95	30/33	91	208/222	94
2000/01	31/32	97	41/43	95	53/55	96	46/51	90	43/47	91	214/228	94
2001/02	30/32	94	46/48	96	66/72	92	75/76	99	40/44	91	257/272	94
2002/03	19/23	83	53/59	90	67/82	82	68/79	86	38/41	93	245/284	86
2003/04	26/29	90	83/85	98	69/77	90	69/75	92	31/36	86	278/302	92
2004/05	28/30	93	51/53	96	68/76	89	50/57	88	26/29	90	223/245	91
2005/06	21/24	88	53/55	96	65/77	84	60/65	92	34/40	85	233/261	89
2006/07	16/22	73	71/73	97	55/64	86	54/55	98	26/36	72	222/250	89
10-Year Total	257/295	87	553/583	95	598/663	90	648/694	93	370/420	88	2426/2655	91

The Atlantic region has had the lowest average detention rate over the last 10 years, while the Quebec region has had the highest.



Outcome of Annual and Subsequent Detention Reviews:

The CCRA specifies that offenders subject to a detention order are entitled to an annual review of their case to determine whether detention is still warranted. The following table provides information on reviews after the initial detention order.

Table 98

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of ANNUAL and SUBSEQUENT DETENTION REVIEWS						
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	5-Yr Avg
Total Subsequent Reviews	348	359	353	343	323	345
Detention Confirmed	322	322	310	307	278	308
Detention Confirmed Percentage	93%	90%	88%	90%	86%	89%

The initial detention decision has been confirmed in 89% of annual and subsequent detention reviews for the last five years. This average is 1% less than the average detention rate for initial detention reviews during the same period.



LONG –TERM SUPERVISION

This section provides information about offenders who are subject to long-term supervision orders.

The court, upon application by the prosecution, may impose a long-term supervision order 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 has 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. An offender who is subject to a long-term supervision order is supervised in the community in accordance with the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*.

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 into society of the offender. 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 failure to comply with one or more conditions.

Long-Term Supervision Population:

Table 99

Source: CSC and NPB

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION*												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
1999/00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2000/01	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	6	-
2001/02	3	-	5	-	3	1	5	-	3	-	19	1
2002/03	3	-	11	-	8	1	11	-	5	-	38	1
2003/04	6	-	21	-	13	-	13	-	9	-	62	-
2004/05	10	-	29	-	26	-	17	-	12	-	94	-
2005/06	11	-	33	-	35	-	25	-	16	-	120	-
2006/07	12	-	41	-	51	-	34	-	31	-	169	-

Excluded as of April 8, 2007 were 2 LTS s who were UAL.

*The first offender with a long-term supervision order was released in 1999/00.

The long-term supervision population is expected to increase in the coming years as there are currently 252 offenders (federal and provincial) who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach their warrant expiry dates.



Table 100

Source: CSC and NPB

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2002/03	3	7.7	-	-	1	2.6	33	84.6	2	5.1
2003/04	7	11.3	-	-	2	3.2	51	82.3	2	3.2
2004/05	10	10.6	1	1.1	3	3.2	77	81.9	3	3.2
2005/06	17	14.2	3	2.5	4	3.3	91	75.8	5	4.2
2006/07	31	18.3	3	1.8	5	3.0	121	71.6	9	5.3

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

The number of Aboriginal offenders on long-term supervision orders increased by 14 in 2006/07 and their proportion of the long-term supervision population increased 4.1% to 18.3%, the largest percentage in the last five years. During the same period, the number of White offenders on long-term supervision orders increased by 30 to 121, while their proportion of the long-term supervision population decreased to 71.6% from 75.8% in 2005/06.

There are currently 3 female offenders on long-term supervision orders.

Of the 252 offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach warrant expiry, 31.3% (79) are Aboriginal, 0.8% (2) are Asian, 6.0% (15) are Black, 58.3% (147) are White and 3.6% (9) are Other.

There is currently 1 female offender who will be subject to a long-term supervision order once she reaches warrant expiry.



Offence Profile of the Long-Term Supervision Population:

Table 101

Source: CSC and NPB

OFFENCE PROFILE of the LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION (%)					
Offence Type	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Sch.I – Sex	84.6	80.6	81.9	79.2	75.1
Sch.I – Non-Sex	<u>12.8</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>20.1</u>
Total Schedule I	97.4	96.7	97.9	96.7	95.3
Schedule II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Scheduled	2.6	3.3	2.1	3.3	4.7

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

Of the 252 offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach warrant expiry, 73.0% (184) are schedule I-sex offenders, 26.6% (67) are schedule I-non-sex offenders, and 1 is a non-scheduled offender.

Long-Term Supervision Decisions:

Table 102

Source: NPB-CRIMS

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION DECISIONS								
Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE				Total
	Change Condition	Other*	Sub-Total	Change Condition	Suspension	Other*	Sub-Total	
2002/03	26	0	26	38	8	20	66	92
2003/04	31	1	32	95	10	37	142	174
2004/05	43	5	48	120	18	51	189	237
2005/06	55	2	57	202	20	37	259	316
2006/07	59	2	61	250	37	45	332	393

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

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

It is expected that this workload will increase in the coming years as more offenders become subject to long-term supervision orders. Over the last five years, offenders on long-term supervision were averaging between 2.3 and 2.8 decisions each per fiscal year.



Residency Conditions on Long-Term Supervision:

Table 103

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on LONG-TERM SUPERVISION						
Year	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE			Total*
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2002/03	15	0	15	15	3	45
2003/04	18	0	21	47	3	86
2004/05	25	0	42	35	1	102
2005/06	40	1	82	56	6	177
2006/07	43	0	92	75	10	210

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

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

Eighty-one percent (81%) of offenders who became subject to long-term supervision orders in 2006/07 had a residency condition imposed pre-release compared to 25% of releases and graduations to statutory release.



APPEAL DECISIONS

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 law and Board 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 the procedural safeguards were respected.

The Appeal Division received 449 applications to appeal conditional release decisions in 2006/07 (both federal and provincial), accepted 402 applications for review and rendered 414 decisions on 323 cases. The Appeal Division ordered a new hearing in 11 cases, a new review in 1 case and modified the special conditions in 3 cases in 2006/07. An analysis of the 15 cases revealed that:

Sharing of Information

- In 2 cases, the NPB did not properly share relevant information with the offender in accordance with the law and Board policy.

Duty to Provide Reasons

- In 3 cases, the Board failed to provide adequate written reasons to substantiate its decision to not direct or to deny parole.

Reasonableness of the Decision

- In 2 cases, the decision to impose a special condition was deemed to be unreasonable as it was not supported by file information.

Assessment of the Risk of Re-offending

- In 1 case, there was no information on file to indicate a clear link between the condition and the offender's behaviour.
- In 2 cases, the Board's reasons for its decision did not reflect an overall risk assessment of the offender's behaviour.

Perception of Bias

- In 1 case, the Board member voted twice on the same set of facts thereby giving the appearance that she was reviewing her own decision.



Duty to Act fairly

- In 1 case, the Board denied the offender's request for a postponement but the Board did not document its reasons for denying the request.
- In 1 case, the Board did not inform the offender during the hearing that they were considering imposing a residency condition. The offender's right to express his opinion and to make relevant representation was violated.
- In 1 case, the offender was not given enough time during the hearing to respond to the Board's concerns and to present his case.
- In 1 case, the Board failed in its duty to inform the offender that he had the option of postponing his hearing because his assistant was not able to be present.

Legal

- In 1 case, the offender was denied his right to a day parole hearing although the said hearing was not conducted within two years after his last review.
- In 1 case, the offender was not given the opportunity to exercise his right to make representations prior to decision-making.

Reviews: Postponement

- In 1 case, the Board did not document on the decision sheet the reason for refusing to reschedule the hearing so that the offender could read the information contained in four unshared documents.



The tables below provide further information on Appeal Division activities.

Applications for Appeal:

Table 104

Source: NPB - Appeal Division

APPLICATIONS for APPEAL April 1, 2006 – March 31, 2007									
	Atlantic		Quebec	Ontario	Prairies		Pacific	Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Fed	Fed	Prov	Fed	Fed	Prov
Applications Received	58	5	120	128	100	4	34	440	9
Applications Rejected	5	2	14	16	7	0	3	45	2
Applications Accepted	53	3	106	112	93	4	31	395	7
Applications Cancelled	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5	0
Applications Withdrawn	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	0
Applications to be Processed	53	3	103	106	93	4	31	386	7

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

The Board received 440 federal applications for appeal in 2006/07 (↓36 from 2005/06) and 9 provincial applications (↑5 from 2005/06).

The Atlantic and Ontario regions were the only regions which saw increases in federal appeal applications received in 2006/07 (↑9 and ↑4 respectively). The other regions all saw decreases with the Pacific region seeing the biggest decrease (↓34), followed by the Prairie (↓11) and the Quebec (↓4) regions.

The Atlantic and Prairie regions both saw increases in the number of provincial appeal applications received in 2006/07 (↑4 and ↑1 respectively).

Of the 440 federal applications received in 2006/07, 45 were rejected, 5 were cancelled and 4 were withdrawn by the offender, leaving 386 applications to be processed. Of the 9 provincial applications received, 2 were rejected leaving 7 applications to be processed.



Number of Appeal Decisions:

Table 105

Source: NPB-CRIMS

NUMBER of APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE and JURISDICTION										
Decision Type	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
ETA										
• Pre-release	13	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	2	-
UTA										
• Pre-release	11	-	19	-	12	-	10	-	9	-
• Post-release	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	136	8	186	6	117	10	134	5	109	9
• Post-release	34	8	39	4	28	1	46	5	21	1
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	99	7	151	11	89	8	110	4	102	7
• Post-release	30	3	37	2	15	2	38	2	22	-
Stat Release										
• Pre-release	50	-	79	-	77	-	83	-	58	-
• Post-release	47	-	75	-	37	-	50	-	34	-
Detention	46	-	62	-	43	-	45	-	38	-
Total	466	26	650	23	420	21	520	16	397	17

The Appeal Division rendered 414 decisions in 2006/07 (397 federal and 17 provincial), down 122 from 2005/06.

Day parole cases accounted for 33% of all federal appeal decisions recorded in 2006/07, which was a decrease of 2% from the previous three years, while full parole accounted for 31% which was an increase of 3% compared to the previous year. Statutory release cases decreased to 23% of all federal appeal decisions from 26% in 2005/06. Detention cases accounted for 10% of all appeal decisions, an increase of 1% from the previous year.

Day parole cases accounted for 59% of all provincial appeal cases in 2006/07 and full parole accounted for 41%.



Table 106

Source: NPB-CRIMS

NUMBER of APPEAL DECISIONS by OFFENCE TYPE and JURISDICTION										
Offence Type	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
Murder										
• Pre-release	41	-	51	-	41	-	34	-	34	-
• Post-release	12	-	10	-	11	-	14	-	9	-
Schedule I-sex										
• Pre-release	58	3	67	3	46	3	35	1	53	3
• Post-release	6	-	14	1	14	1	10	1	7	-
Schedule I-non-sex										
• Pre-release	122	4	183	3	120	6	158	-	116	8
• Post-release	51	5	72	1	32	-	54	3	33	-
Schedule II										
• Pre-release	42	2	69	2	41	4	57	4	50	1
• Post-release	20	2	25	-	9	-	25	1	18	1
Non-scheduled										
• Pre-release	92	6	129	9	92	5	101	4	65	4
• Post-release	22	4	30	4	14	2	32	2	12	-
Total	466	26	650	23	420	21	520	16	397	17

The cases of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex and non-sex offences and non-scheduled offences accounted for 15%, 38% and 19%, respectively, of all federal appeal decisions recorded in 2006/07, compared to 9%, 41% and 26% the previous year.

The cases of offenders serving sentences for schedule I non-sex offences accounted for 47% of all provincial appeal cases in 2006/07.



Outcomes for Appeal Decisions:

Table 107

Source: NPB-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for FEDERAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2005/06 & 2006/07)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07
ETA										
• Pre-release	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2
UTA										
• Pre-release	9	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	9
• Post-release	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	131	103	-	-	2	6	1	-	134	109
• Post-release	44	20	-	-	2	1	-	-	46	21
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	108	99	-	-	2	6	-	-	110	102
• Post-release	35	21	1	-	1	1	1	-	38	22
Stat. Release										
• Pre-release	70	54	-	-	7	6	6	2	83	58
• Post-release	48	33	2	-	-	-	-	1	50	34
Detention	45	36	-	-	-	2	-	-	45	38
Total Decisions	493	379	3	-	16	15	8	3	520	397
% of Total Decisions	95%	95%	1%	-	3%	4%	2%	1%		

The initial decision was affirmed in 95% of federal appeal cases processed in 2006/07, the same rate as in the previous year, while the decision was altered in no federal cases, a new review was ordered in 4% (15) of federal cases and the conditions were changed in 1% (3) of federal cases.

Table 108

Source: NPB-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for FEDERAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2005/06 & 2006/07)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9
• Post-release	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7
• Post-release	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total Decisions	16	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	17

Seventeen (17) provincial appeals were processed in 2006/07, up 1 from the previous year. The initial decision was affirmed in all 17 cases processed.



Table 109

Source: NPB-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for APPEAL DECISIONS by REGION and JURISDICTION (2005/06 & 2006/07)										
Region	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07
FEDERAL										
Atlantic	49	45	-	-	1	3	1	3	51	51
Quebec	160	106	-	-	3	3	2	-	165	109
Ontario	119	101	3	-	4	2	3	-	129	103
Prairies	99	93	-	-	2	3	1	-	102	96
Pacific	66	34	-	-	6	4	1	-	73	38
Canada	493	379	3	-	16	15	8	-	520	397
PROVINCIAL										
Atlantic	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9
Prairies	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8
Canada	16	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	17

The Ontario region had the highest rate of federal decisions affirmed in 2006/07 (98%), followed by the Quebec and Prairie regions (97%), the Pacific region (89%) and the Atlantic (88%) region.

The number of federal appeal cases processed from the Atlantic region remained unchanged (at 51) in 2006/07, while the number of federal appeal cases processed decreased in all the other regions. The Pacific region saw the biggest decrease (↓48%), followed by the Quebec (↓34%), the Ontario (↓20%) and the Prairie (↓6%) regions.

The number of provincial appeals processed from the Prairie region decreased by 2 to 8 in 2006/07. The initial decision was affirmed in all 8 of the Prairie cases processed. The Atlantic region accounted for 9 provincial appeal cases processed last year, an increase of 3 from 2005/06. The initial decision was affirmed in all 9 of the Atlantic cases processed.



Appeal Rates:

Table 110

Source: NPB

FEDERAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2005/06& 2006/07)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate	
	2005/06	2006/07	2005/06	2006/07	2005/06	2006/07
ETA	86	60	3	2	3.5%	3.3%
UTA						
• Pre-release	471	529	10	9	2.1%	1.7%
• Post-release	30	22	1	2	3.3%	9.1%
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	4255	4446	134	109	3.1%	2.5%
• Post-release	799	790	46	21	5.8%	2.7%
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	3646	3729	110	102	3.0%	2.7%
• Post-release	989	865	38	22	3.8%	2.5%
Statutory Release						
• Pre-release	5786	6076	83	58	1.4%	1.0%
• Post-release	2993	2952	50	34	1.7%	1.2%
Detention	625	585	45	38	7.2%	6.5%
Total	19680	20054	520	397	2.6%	2.0%

The number of appealable decisions increased after April 2001, as offenders could appeal not only the denial of a conditional release but also the imposition of any special conditions. Prior to April 2001, offenders could only appeal the denial of a conditional release or the imposition of a residency condition. In 2000/01, only 31.7% of federal decisions were appealable, whereas in 2002/03, 77.6% of federal decisions were appealable. The proportion of appealable decisions decreased in 2003/04, to 69.2%, as release maintained is no longer a recorded decision. In the past, release maintained was recorded as a no action decision and, as such, was appealable. The proportion of appealable decisions was 82.6% in 2006/07.

In 2006/07, unescorted temporary absence post-release decisions were appealed more often than any other decision type (9.1%). The next most common appeals by decision type were detention decisions (6.5%).

In 2006/07, 69 (17.4%) of the federal decisions that were appealed were appealed because of the imposition of a special condition.



Table 111

Source: NPB

PROVINCIAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2005/06 & 2006/07)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate	
	2005/06	2006/07	2005/06	2006/07	2005/06	2006/07
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	198	201	5	9	2.5%	4.5%
• Post-release	26	43	5	1	19.2%	2.3%
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	320	299	4	7	1.3%	2.3%
• Post-release	114	56	2	-	1.8%	0.0%
Total	658	599	16	17	2.4%	2.8%

In 2006/07, provincial day parole pre-release decisions were appealed more often than any other decision type, followed by day parole post-release and full parole pre-release.

In 2006/07, no provincial decisions were appealed because of the imposition of a special condition.



5.2.2 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

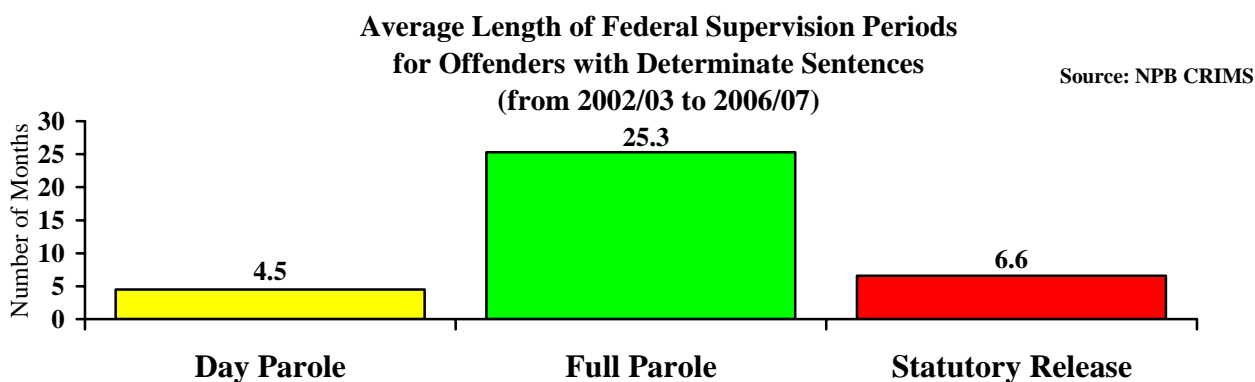
This section provides information on the performance of offenders on conditional release. As you will see, NPB performance indicators yield two consistent messages: 1) Conditional release contributes to public safety; and, 2) Parole, based on a thorough case assessment, is the most effective form of conditional release. That is, while accelerated parole review and statutory release contain elements of success, the regular process of assessing the offender's risk of re-offending consistently produces better results. Offenders who are granted parole, based on an assessment of their risk of re-offending, are more likely to complete their supervision period in the community and are less likely to re-offend (violently or non-violently) before or after warrant expiry than offenders released as a result of statute-based systems such as accelerated parole review or statutory release.

The Board measures the success and failure of offenders on day parole, full parole and statutory release. Recognizing public concerns for safety and the intent of the *CCRA*, information on the performance of offenders in the community addresses re-offending violently as a priority.

TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

This section provides information on the average length of the federal supervision periods for offenders on day parole, full parole and statutory release over the last five years. This information provides a useful context to the discussion of performance indicators for offenders on conditional release, particularly in relation to outcomes for conditional release.

As the chart below indicates, federal full parole supervision periods are considerably longer than statutory release and day parole periods. The average supervision period for all federal full paroles completed over the last five years was almost 4 times longer than the average for offenders on statutory release and over 5½ times longer than the average day parole supervision period. This is an important point because the longer the supervision period is, the more opportunity the offender has to fail and thus not complete the sentence in the community.



Compared to the average supervision period length over the last five years, the full parole average was 24.4 months in 2006/07, while statutory release averaged 6.5 months and day parole averaged 4.5 months.



The tables below provide more detailed information on the average length of federal supervision periods over the last five years.

Table 112

Source: NPB-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS WITH DETERMINATE SENTENCES²⁸						in
MONTHS (from 2002/03 to 2006/07)						
Release Type	Successful Completions	Revocations for Breach of Cond.	Revocations with a Non-Violent Offence	Revocations with a Violent Offence	Average Length	
Day Parole – Regular	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	
Day Parole – APR	4.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	4.3	
All Day Parole	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.5	
Full Parole – Regular	33.0	17.7	17.4	15.6	29.3	
Full Parole – APR	27.6	11.5	11.3	9.7	22.5	
All Full Parole	29.9	13.6	13.1	13.6	25.3	
Statutory Release	6.9	6.0	6.4	7.3	6.6	

The full parole of offenders released on APR is revoked significantly earlier than for offenders released on regular full parole. Over the last five years, the average supervision period length for regular full paroles that were revoked for breach of a condition was 54% of the average supervision period length for successful completions compared to 42% of the average length of successful completions for offenders released on APR full parole.

Revocation with a violent offence occurs significantly earlier in the supervision period for offenders on full parole after an APR than for offenders released after a regular review. APR full paroles are revoked because of a violent offence at 35% of the time required to successfully complete full parole APR, while regular full paroles are revoked because a violent offence at 47% of the time required to successfully complete the supervision period.

APR day paroles are revoked because of a violent offence at 76% of the time required to successfully complete, while regular day paroles are revoked because of a violent offence at 104% of the time required to successfully complete the supervision period.

²⁸ For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2002 and March 31, 2007.



Table 113

Source: NPB-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES in MONTHS ABORIGINAL and RACE						by (from
2002/03 to 2006/07)						
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other	
Day parole	4.3	5.7	4.8	4.4	5.0	
Full parole	18.9	31.1	28.7	24.6	33.6	
Stat. release	5.8	9.0	8.0	6.6	8.5	

Asian offenders had longer average supervision period lengths for all release types than the other offender groups, over the last five years. During the same period, Aboriginal offenders had the shortest average supervision lengths for all release types. This is due to the fact that Asian offenders had the longest average sentence lengths upon federal admission to institution on warrant of committal as well as the shortest times served prior to first federal day and full parole, while Aboriginal offenders had the shortest average sentence lengths but served the most time prior to first federal day and full parole.

Table 114

Source: NPB-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES in MONTHS by GENDER (from 2002/03 to 2006/07)										
	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	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.4
Full parole	30.4	25.9	13.8	11.6	13.3	9.7	13.9	6.3	25.6	22.4
Stat. release	7.0	5.0	6.0	5.2	6.4	4.9	7.3	5.3	6.7	5.1

Female offenders spent about the same amount of time in the community on day parole as their male counterparts over the last five years, but slightly less time on full parole and statutory release. This is due to the fact that female offenders had shorter average sentence lengths upon federal admission to institution on warrants of committal.



Table 115

Source: NPB

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (2002/03 to 2006/07) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	49.0	26.8	34.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	40.3
3 to less than 6 months	28.5	52.6	44.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	16.4
6 to less than 9 months	13.7	19.1	17.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	16.5
9 to less than 12 months	5.1	1.1	2.5	1.3	7.1	3.8	10.0
1 to 2 years	3.2	0.2	1.3	63.0	41.0	53.4	13.1
Over 2 years	0.5	0.0	0.2	33.7	50.0	40.8	3.7

Ninety-four percent (94%) of all successfully completed federal full parole supervision periods over the last five years were one year or longer and only 0.9% of all full parole completions were for less than six months. In comparison, 79% of all day parole successful completions and 57% of statutory release successful completions were for less than six months.

Table 116

Source: NPB

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS for BREACH of CONDITION for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (2002/03 to 2006/07) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	55.7	20.1	29.9	5.4	2.0	4.3	19.6
3 to less than 6 months	33.9	59.4	52.4	24.4	13.8	20.8	43.7
6 to less than 9 months	6.8	18.5	15.3	17.9	16.3	17.4	21.8
9 to less than 12 months	2.1	1.9	2.0	16.0	15.2	15.7	7.8
1 to 2 years	1.5	0.2	0.5	29.5	32.4	30.5	6.3
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	20.3	11.4	0.8

Forty-two percent (42%) of all federal full parole supervision periods that were revoked for a breach of conditions over the last five years were one year or longer.



The largest proportion of day parole revocations for breach of conditions (52%) occurred between three and six months after release and 82% occurred within 6 months of release. The largest proportion of statutory release revocations for breach of conditions also occurred between three and six months after release (44%) and 63% occurred within six months of release.

Table 117

Source: NPB

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with NON-VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (2002/03 to 2006/07) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	58.9	18.8	36.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	16.4
3 to less than 6 months	33.2	61.8	48.9	23.5	14.1	20.7	41.3
6 to less than 9 months	5.7	16.5	11.6	19.5	11.9	17.2	24.7
9 to less than 12 months	1.4	2.9	2.3	17.2	15.7	16.7	9.4
1 to 2 years	0.7	0.0	0.3	28.8	31.9	29.8	7.3
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	22.7	11.9	0.9

In 42% of cases where the federal full parole supervision period was revoked for a non-violent offence over the last five years, the offender had been in the community on full parole for one year or longer.

Thirty-seven percent (37%) of day parole revocations with a non-violent offence occurred less than three months after release, while 49% occurred between three and six months after release. The largest proportion of statutory release revocations with a non-violent offence occurred between three and six months after release (41%) and 58% of statutory release revocations with a non-violent offence occurred within six months of release.



Table 118

Source: NPB

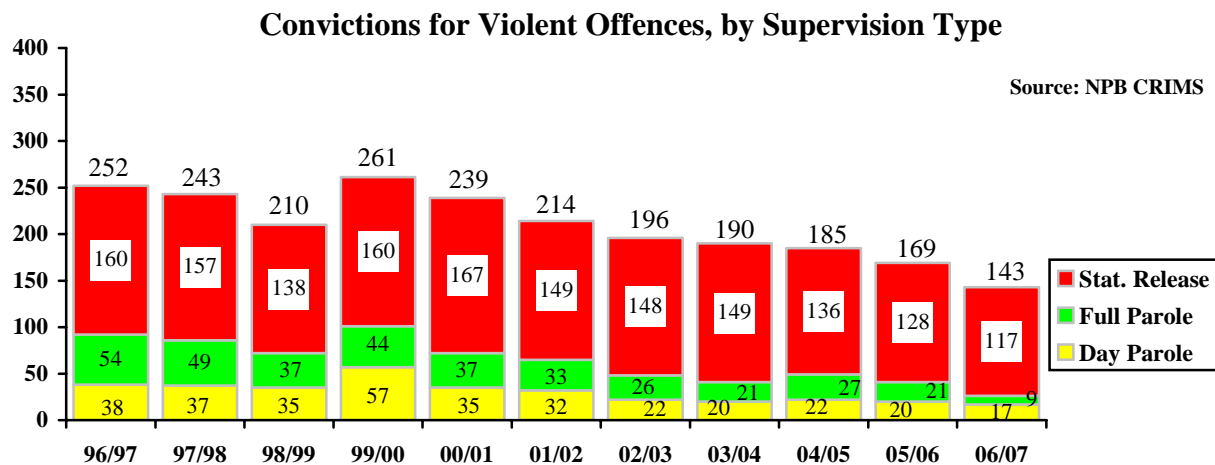
LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (2002/03 to 2006/07) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	42.9	10.8	15.5	7.1	3.5	4.7	15.0
3 to less than 6 months	57.1	77.1	74.2	35.7	10.5	18.8	36.4
6 to less than 9 months	0.0	10.8	9.3	17.9	24.6	22.4	23.6
9 to less than 12 months	0.0	1.2	1.0	3.6	8.8	7.1	12.4
1 to 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.1	36.8	35.3	10.2
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	15.8	11.8	2.4

In 47% of cases where the federal full parole supervision period was revoked for a violent offence during the last five years, the offender had been in the community on full parole for one year or longer. Almost three quarters of the day parole revocations with a violent offence (74%) occurred between three and six months after release, while 90% occurred within six months of release. The largest proportion of statutory release revocations with a violent offence (36%) occurred between three and six months after release, while 51% occurred within six months of release.



CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES WHILE ON CONDITIONAL RELEASE

This section provides information on convictions for violent offences of offenders on day parole, full parole²⁹ and statutory release over the last ten years. The charts and tables below clearly demonstrate that offenders on conditional release are committing fewer violent offences than they were ten years ago and that parole based on an assessment of the offender’s risk of re-offending is the safest, most effective form of conditional release.



Note: The year 2006/07 is not used 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.

The chart above demonstrates that between 1996/97 and 2005/06:

- Violent offences by offenders on conditional release dropped 33% (from 252 to 169); and
- Offenders were far more likely to be convicted of violent offences while on statutory release than on day or full parole.

Between 1996/97 and 2005/06, offenders on statutory release accounted for 69% of all violent offences by offenders on conditional release (1,492 of 2,159 violent offences), while offenders on full parole accounted for 16% (349) of all violent offences and offenders on day parole accounted for 15% (318).

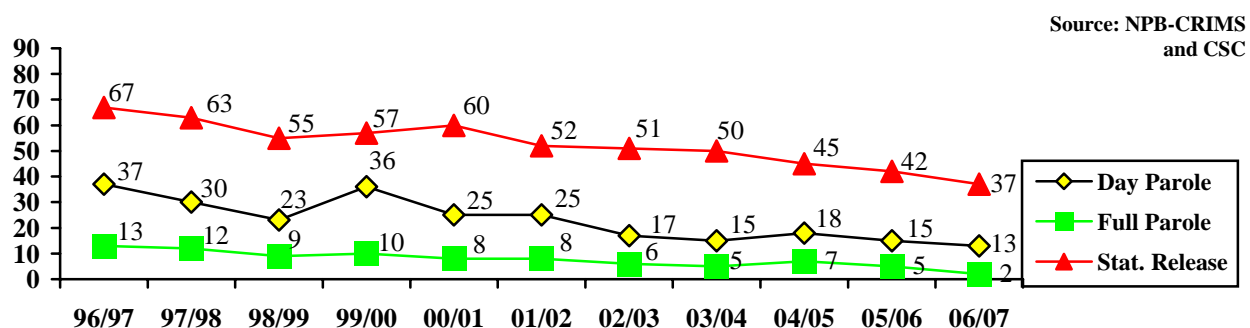
²⁹ This section provides information on convictions for violent offences for all offenders on full parole, including those serving indeterminate sentences, while the Outcome Rates section provides information on full parolees serving determinate sentences only.



However, looking at the number of violent offences alone does not provide a full appreciation of how offenders are doing on conditional release and how often they are convicted of violent offences. To provide a relevant comparison across supervision types the Board calculates a rate per 1000 offenders on day parole, full parole and statutory release. The chart below shows that, in the period between 1996/97 and 2005/06, offenders on statutory release were:

- 6.8 times more likely to be convicted of a violent offence than offenders on full parole; and
- 2.3 times more likely to be convicted of a violent offence as offenders on day parole.

Rates of Convictions for Violent Offences per 1000 Supervised Offenders*



*Supervised offenders includes those offenders on parole or statutory release, temporarily detained in a federal penitentiary and unlawfully at large.

Note: The year 2006/07 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.

Between 1996/97 and 2005/06, offenders on statutory release averaged 54 violent offence convictions per 1,000 offenders, per year, while full parole averaged 8 per 1,000 and day parole averaged 24 per 1,000.



Table 119

Source: NPB-CRIMS and CSC

RATES of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1000 OFFENDERS on CONDITIONAL RELEASE SUPERVISION by OFFENCE TYPE (%)					
	Murder	Schedule I- sex	Schedule I- non-sex	Schedule II	Non- scheduled
2002/03					
Day Parole	4	0	34	0	28
Full Parole	3	4	18	2	9
Stat. Release	-	11	68	30	45
All Conditional Release	3	7	48	6	29
2003/04					
Day Parole	0	0	30	0	25
Full Parole	3	4	10	1	12
Stat. Release	-	11	65	14	36
All Conditional Release	3	7	45	3	26
2004/05					
Day Parole	9	0	29	0	31
Full Parole	2	9	17	3	12
Stat. Release	-	0	62	28	38
All Conditional Release	3	3	45	7	28
2005/06					
Day Parole	0	0	30	0	25
Full Parole	2	0	9	2	19
Stat. Release	-	8	62	10	23
All Conditional Release	2	5	44	3	22
2006/07					
Day Parole	4	0	36	0	4
Full Parole	2	0	6	2	2
Stat. Release	-	6	46	12	40
All Conditional Release	2	3	35	3	22

Note: The year 2006/07 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.

Between 2002/03 and 2005/06, offenders serving sentences for schedule 1-non-sex offences were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence while on conditional release, followed by offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, schedule I-sex offenders, schedule II offenders and offenders serving sentences for murder.



Table 120

Source: NPB-CRIMS and CSC

RATES of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1000 OFFENDERS on CONDITIONAL RELEASE SUPERVISION by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)					
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
2002/03					
Day Parole	24	0	0	19	0
Full Parole	8	4	4	7	0
Stat. Release	65	16	25	51	41
All Conditional Release	37	6	11	25	8
2003/04					
Day Parole	29	0	0	14	24
Full Parole	5	0	0	6	4
Stat. Release	51	14	53	51	42
All Conditional Release	32	3	18	24	14
2004/05					
Day Parole	25	0	16	17	14
Full Parole	11	0	10	7	0
Stat. Release	63	20	20	44	24
All Conditional Release	39	3	15	22	8
2005/06					
Day Parole	14	0	0	18	0
Full Parole	5	0	11	6	5
Stat. Release	70	39	17	36	51
All Conditional Release	38	6	11	19	14
2006/07					
Day Parole	10	0	0	16	0
Full Parole	11	0	0	1	5
Stat. Release	37	0	27	39	22
All Conditional Release	24	0	11	18	8

Note: The year 2006/07 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.

Between 2002/03 and 2005/06, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence while on conditional release while Asian offenders were the least likely.

Between 2002/03 and 2005/06, female offenders were convicted of 13 violent offences while on conditional release compared to 727 violent offences for male offenders during the same period.



Table 121

Source: NPB-CRIMS

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES by REGION and SUPERVISION TYPE													
Region	Supervision Type	96/ 97	97/ 98	98/ 99	99/ 00	00/ 01	01/ 02	02/ 03	03/ 04	04/ 05	05/ 06	06/ 07	10- Year Avg.
Atlantic	Day Parole	5	2	3	7	5	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
	Full Parole	5	4	5	1	5	7	2	3	6	8	1	4
	Stat. Release	9	8	6	14	12	10	18	8	12	9	11	10
	Total	19	14	14	22	22	19	23	14	21	20	14	17
Quebec	Day Parole	16	9	7	19	8	5	4	6	2	4	6	8
	Full Parole	22	20	6	18	10	7	8	7	6	2	4	10
	Stat. Release	63	52	51	52	66	52	42	56	53	34	40	49
	Total	101	81	64	89	84	64	54	69	61	40	50	67
Ontario	Day Parole	7	7	8	7	8	13	7	2	10	2	0	7
	Full Parole	16	9	5	9	6	6	7	6	3	5	0	7
	Stat. Release	30	33	28	43	41	31	34	35	15	32	25	29
	Total	53	49	41	59	55	50	48	43	28	39	25	43
Prairies	Day Parole	7	11	11	17	6	10	6	5	5	9	5	8
	Full Parole	9	12	15	13	9	10	5	4	8	5	4	9
	Stat. Release	37	42	35	36	34	39	35	31	39	39	24	33
	Total	53	65	61	66	49	59	46	40	52	53	33	49
Pacific	Day Parole	3	8	6	7	8	2	2	4	2	2	4	4
	Full Parole	2	4	6	3	7	3	4	1	4	1	0	3
	Stat. Release	21	22	18	15	14	17	19	19	17	14	17	16
	Total	26	34	30	25	29	22	25	24	23	17	21	24
Canada	Day Parole	38	37	35	57	35	32	22	20	22	20	17	30
	Full Parole	54	49	37	44	37	33	26	21	27	21	9	33
	Stat. Release	160	157	138	160	167	149	148	149	136	128	117	136
	Total	252	243	210	261	239	214	196	190	185	169	143	199

Note: The year 2006/07 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.

The number of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release in 2005/06 was 15% less than the ten-year average between 1996/97 and 2005/06.

In the Quebec region, the number of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release was 40% less in 2005/06 than its ten-year average, followed by the Pacific (↓29%) and the Ontario (↓9%) regions. In the Atlantic and Prairie regions, the numbers of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release were higher in 2005/06 than their ten-year averages (↑18% and ↑8% respectively).

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on statutory release increased from 63% to 76% between 1996/97 and 2005/06.



The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on statutory release in the Ontario region increased 25% over the ten year period, followed by the Quebec (↑23%), the Prairie (↑4%) and the Pacific (↑1%) regions. During the same period however, the proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on statutory release in the Atlantic region decreased 2%.

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on full parole decreased from 21% to 12% between 1996/97 and 2005/06. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on full parole in the Quebec and Ontario regions decreased 17% over the ten year period, followed by the Prairie (↓8%) and the Pacific (↓2%), regions. During the same period however, the proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on full parole in the Atlantic region increased 14%.

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole decreased from 15% to 12% between 1996/97 and 2005/06. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole in the Atlantic region decreased 11% over the ten year period, followed by the Ontario (↓8%) and the Quebec (↓6%) regions. During the same period, the proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole remained unchanged in the Pacific region and increased in the Prairie region (↑4%).



Table 122

Source: NPB-CRIMS and CSC

PROPORTION of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES to SUPERVISED OFFENDER POPULATION, by SUPERVISION TYPE (2004/05 & 2005/06)									
		Percentages for convictions for violent offences & supervised offender populations				Proportion of convictions for violent offences to supervised offender population*			
		DP	FP	SR	Total	DP	FP	SR	Total
2004/05									
Atl.	Violent offences	13.6%	22.2%	8.8%	11.4%	36%	122%	10%	23%
	Supervised pop	10.0%	10.0%	8.0%	9.3%				
Que.	Violent offences	9.1%	22.2%	39.0%	33.0%	-59%	-16%	53%	29%
	Supervised pop	22.2%	26.5%	25.5%	25.6%				
Ont.	Violent offences	45.5%	11.1%	11.0%	15.1%	76%	-61%	-61%	-46%
	Supervised pop	25.9%	28.6%	28.2%	28.0%				
Pra.	Violent offences	22.7%	29.6%	28.7%	28.1%	-8%	47%	14%	25%
	Supervised pop	24.7%	20.1%	25.2%	22.5%				
Pac.	Violent offences	9.1%	14.8%	12.5%	12.4%	-47%	0%	-5%	-15%
	Supervised pop	17.3%	14.8%	13.1%	14.6%				
2005/06									
Atl.	Violent offences	15.0%	38.1%	7.0%	11.8%	55%	277%	-16%	26%
	Supervised pop	9.7%	10.1%	8.3%	9.4%				
Que.	Violent offences	20.0%	9.5%	26.6%	23.7%	-16%	-65%	6%	-8%
	Supervised pop	23.7%	27.0%	25.0%	25.8%				
Ont.	Violent offences	10.0%	23.8%	25.0%	23.1%	-58%	-13%	-13%	-15%
	Supervised pop	23.9%	27.3%	28.9%	27.3%				
Pra.	Violent offences	45.0%	23.8%	30.5%	31.4%	91%	19%	24%	41%
	Supervised pop	23.6%	20.0%	24.6%	22.2%				
Pac.	Violent offences	10.0%	4.8%	10.9%	10.1%	-48%	-69%	-17%	-34%
	Supervised pop	19.2%	15.7%	13.2%	15.3%				

* The proportion is calculated by dividing the proportion of convictions for violent offences by the proportion of the supervised offender population then subtracting 1. (Example using 2004/05 Atlantic Total: $11.4\% \div 9.3\% = 1.23 - 1 = -0.23$ or -23%)

Note: The year 2006/07 is not used 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

In 2005/06, the Quebec, Ontario and Pacific regions had proportions of convictions for violent offences below their proportions of the supervised offender population, while in the Atlantic and Prairie regions, the proportions of convictions for violent offences was higher than their proportions of the supervised offender population.

The Quebec region had the biggest improvement in convictions for violent offences to total supervised offender population in 2005/06 ($\downarrow 37\%$), while the Ontario region had the largest increase in convictions for violent offences to total supervised population ($\uparrow 31\%$).

The Prairie region recorded the largest increase in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to day parole population ($\uparrow 99\%$), while the Ontario region recorded the biggest decrease in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to day parole population ($\downarrow 134\%$).



Full parolees in the Pacific region did well in 2005/06. The proportion of convictions for violent offences by full parolees in the Pacific region was 69% below their proportions of the total full parole population. The Atlantic region had the highest proportion of convictions for violent offences by full parolees in 2005/06 (at +277%). The Pacific region had the biggest improvement in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to full parole population (\downarrow 69%), while the Atlantic region had the largest increase in proportion of convictions for violent offences to full parole population (\uparrow 155%).

In 2005/06, the Ontario and Prairie regions showed increases in the proportions of convictions for violent offences to statutory release population (\uparrow 48% and \uparrow 10% respectively). The Quebec region had the biggest improvement in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to statutory release population (\downarrow 47%).



OUTCOME RATES FOR CONDITIONAL RELEASE

Factors influencing outcomes of conditional release are diverse and complex. However, there are strong and persistent indications that offenders released on parole (based on an assessment of the risk of re-offending) are more likely to successfully complete their supervision period than offenders released on statutory release.

This section provides information on outcome rates for day parole, full parole and statutory release based on how the supervision period ended. Outcome rates provide information on how offenders do on conditional release from the start of the supervision period until it ends. Supervision periods end in one of three ways³⁰:

- Successful completion³¹ - releases in which the offender remains under supervision in the community from release date until the end of the period of supervision (warrant expiry for full parole and statutory release).
- Revocation for breach of condition - defined as positive interventions to reduce risk of re-offending.
- Revocation with offence - any conditional release that ends because it is revoked as the result of a new conviction. Information on revocations with offence distinguishes between violent and non-violent³² re-offending consistent with the intent of the *CCRA* and public concerns for safety.

In reviewing the outcome rate information, note that the number of revocations with offence figure 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 National Parole Board adjusts its revocation with offence rates when offenders are convicted for new offences that occurred during their release period.

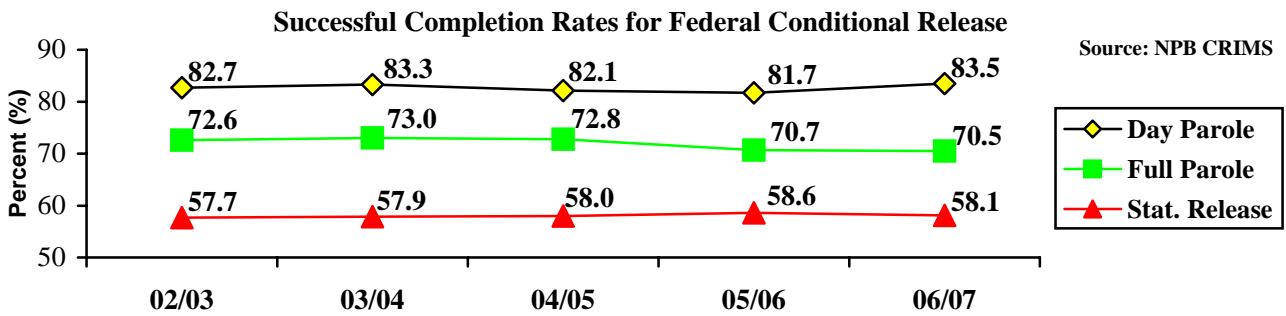
Summary of Federal Outcome Rates for Day Parole, Full Parole and Statutory Release:

This section charts the outcome rates for federal offenders on day parole, full parole and statutory release over the last five years. More detailed information on outcome rates for each of the supervision types can be found in the sections that follow.

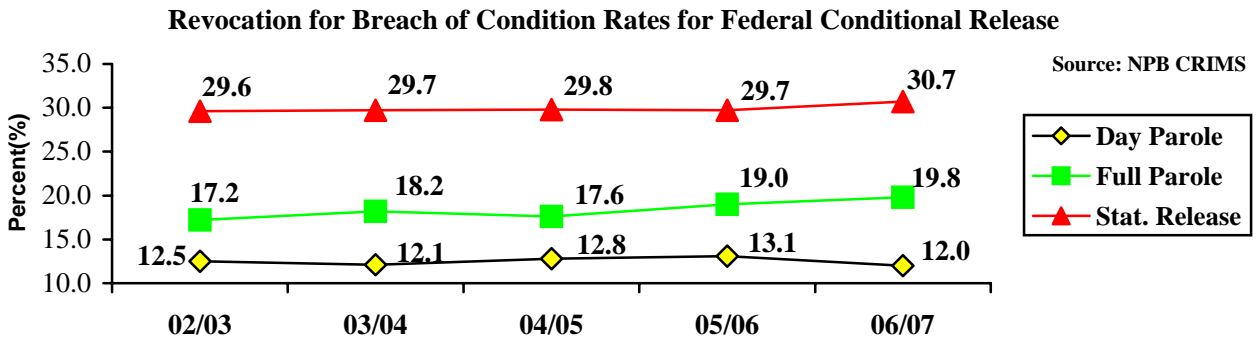
³⁰ Conditional release periods can also end by becoming inoperative. However, the Outcome Rates for Conditional Release tables exclude these release periods because they are not necessarily a reflection of behaviour on conditional release. Supervision periods become inoperative when offenders are returned to the institution because they are no longer eligible for release. An example of this would be when an offender has time added to his sentence as a result of a new conviction for offences committed prior to admission. If the offender is no longer eligible for parole as a result of the additional time the supervision period becomes inoperative.

³¹ Successful completions include “Other” completions such as death.

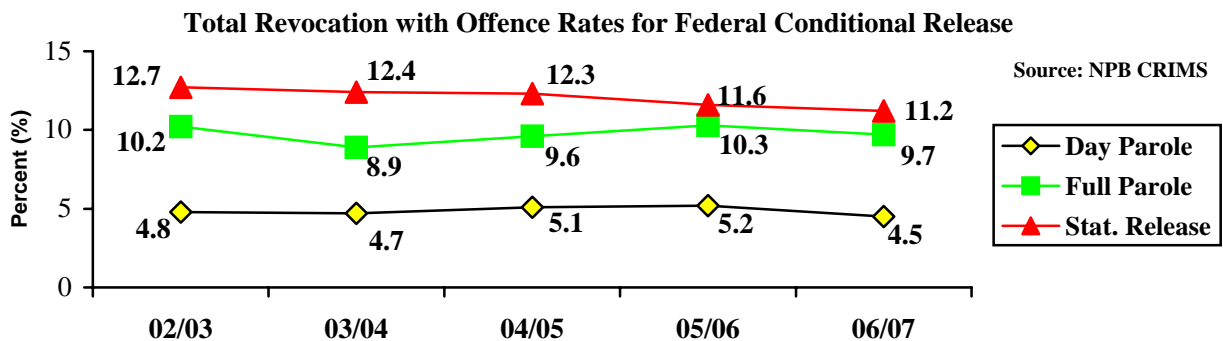
³² Violent offences are Schedule I offences and Murder, while non-violent offences are schedule II and non-scheduled offences.



Offenders released on day parole had significantly higher successful completion rates than offenders released on full parole or statutory release during each of the last five years.



Offenders released on statutory release were far more likely to have had their releases revoked because of a breach of condition than offenders on day parole or full parole during each of the last five years.

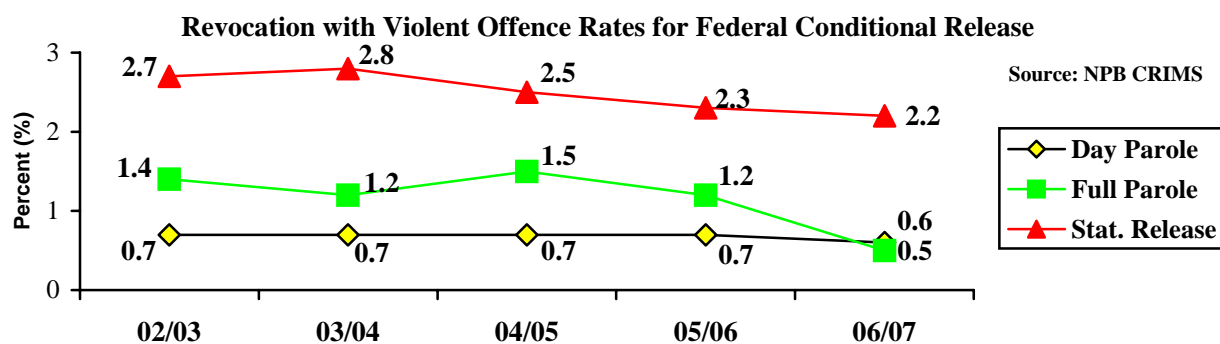


The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for full parole and statutory release has been two to three times the revocation with offence rate for day parolees during each of the last five years.



However, the total revocation with offence rate for full parole has been between 1% to 4% lower than that for statutory release during each of the last five years.

It must be remembered that revocation of full parole because of an offence occurs after the offender has been in the community for an average of 13.1 months for a revocation because of a non-violent offence and 13.6 months for a revocation because of a violent offence. In comparison, revocation of statutory release because of a non-violent offence occurs after the offender has been in the community for an average of 6.4 months and after 7.3 months for a revocation with a violent offence (See Table 112).

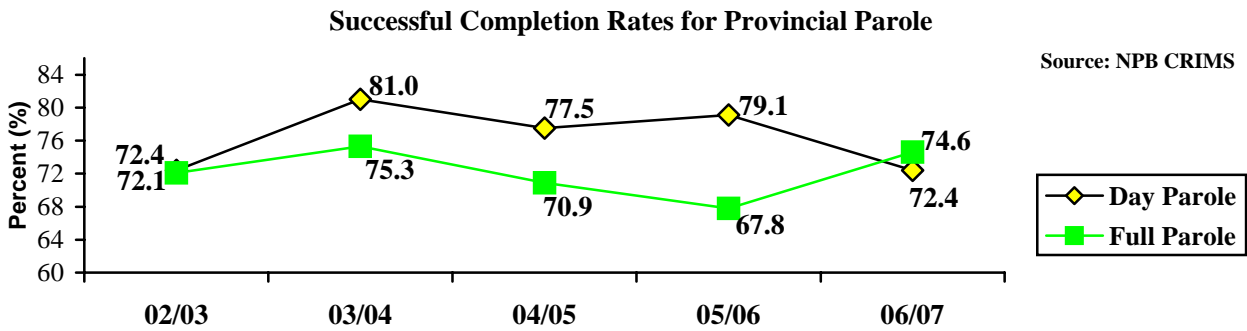


The revocation with violent offence rate was significantly higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day or full parole during each of the last five years.

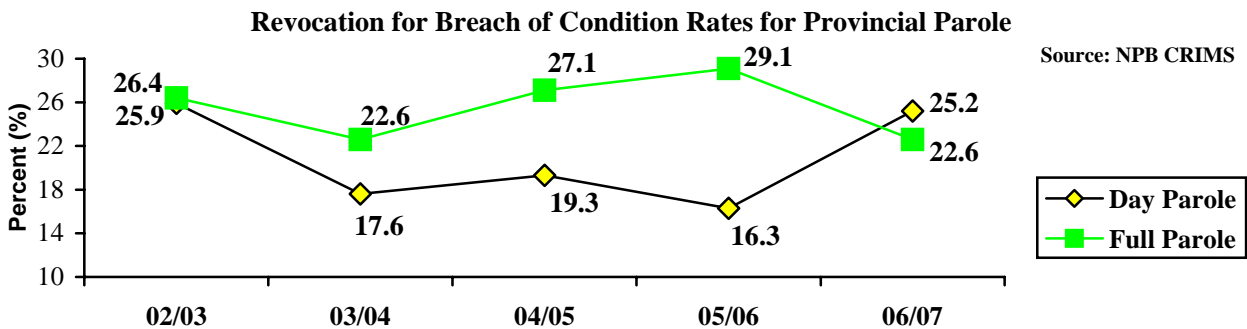


Summary of Provincial Outcome Rates for Day and Full Parole:

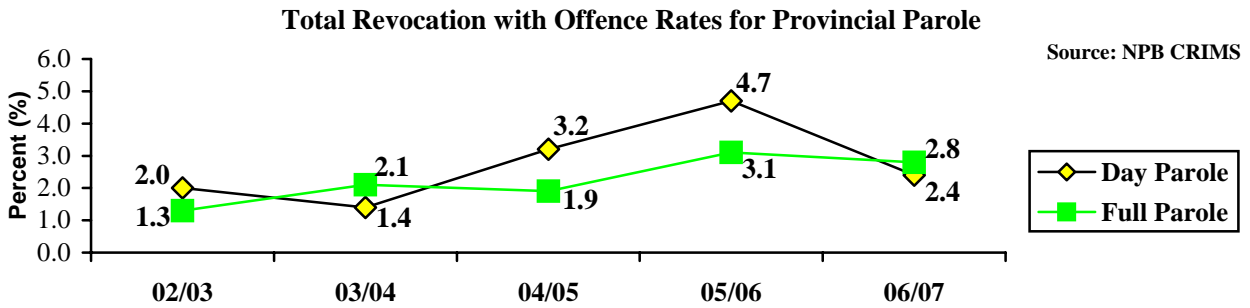
This section charts the outcome rates for provincial offenders on day parole and full parole over the last five years. More detailed information on provincial parole outcome rates is provided in the sections that follow.



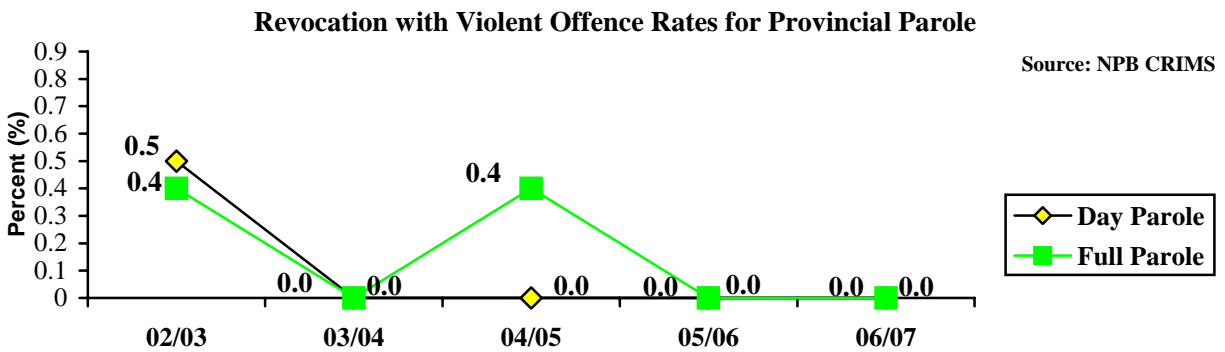
The successful completion rate was essentially the same for provincial offenders on day and full parole in 2002/03. However, from 2003/04 until 2006/07, the rate was higher for offenders on day parole. In 2006/07, the opposite was true and the successful completion rate was higher for provincial offenders on full parole.



Provincial offenders on day and full parole were equally likely to have had their paroles revoked because of a breach of condition in 2002/03. The rates were higher for provincial offenders on full parole between 2003/04 and 2005/06, however in 2006/07 the opposite was true.



The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for provincial offenders on day parole ranged from 1.4% to 4.7% over the last five years, while the full parole rate ranged from 1.3% to 3.1%.



This chart demonstrates that very few provincial offenders' paroles were revoked because of violent offences. The revocation with violent offence rate for provincial day and full parole was at or below 0.5% during each of the last five years. Only 1 provincial day parolee and 2 provincial full parolees were convicted of violent offences during the last five years.



Outcome Rates for Federal Offenders on Day Parole:

Table 123

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2524	82.7	2506	83.3	2548	82.1	2483	81.7	2527	83.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	382	12.5	364	12.1	398	12.8	397	13.1	363	12.0
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	125	4.1	120	4.0	136	4.4	138	4.5	118	3.9
Violent offences	22	0.7	20	0.7	22	0.7	20	0.7	17	0.6
Total Revocations with Offence	147	4.8	140	4.7	158	5.1	158	5.2	135	4.5
Total Completions	3053	100	3010	100	3104	100	3038	100	3025	100

The federal day parole successful completion rate ranged between 81.7% and 83.5% during the five year period from 2002/03 to 2006/07, while the revocation for breach of condition rate ranged between 12.0% and 13.1%. The revocation with offence rate was between 4.5% and 5.2% during the same period, with revocations with a violent offence accounting for 0.6% to 0.7% of completions during this period.

The total number of day parole completions remained relatively stable (↓13) in 2006/07 and has been so since 2002/03.



Table 124

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGULAR and APR											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2002/03											
Regular	1810	82.5	297	13.5	67	3.1	19	0.9	86	3.9	2193
Accelerated Parole Review	714	83.0	85	9.9	58	6.7	3	0.4	61	7.1	860
2003/04											
Regular	1790	83.5	269	12.5	68	3.2	18	0.8	86	4.0	2145
Accelerated Parole Review	716	82.8	95	11.0	52	6.0	2	0.2	54	6.2	865
2004/05											
Regular	1875	82.7	296	13.1	79	3.5	17	0.8	96	4.2	2267
Accelerated Parole Review	673	80.4	102	12.2	57	6.8	5	0.6	62	7.4	837
2005/06											
Regular	1740	81.5	312	14.6	66	3.1	16	0.8	82	3.8	2134
Accelerated Parole Review	743	82.2	85	9.4	72	8.0	4	0.4	76	8.4	904
2006/07											
Regular	1773	83.4	258	12.1	77	3.6	17	0.8	94	4.4	2125
Accelerated Parole Review	754	83.8	105	11.7	41	4.6	0	0.0	41	4.6	900

Regular day parole cases had a slightly lower successful completion rate than accelerated day parole review (ADPR) cases in 2006/07 and were also more likely to have had their day paroles revoked because of a breach of condition and because of a violent offence. However, the revocation with non-violent offence rate was lower for regular day parole than ADPR cases.

The successful completion rate increased for both regular day parole and ADPR cases in 2006/07 (↑1.9% and ↑1.6% respectively).



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Table 125

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE						by
OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Murder						
2002/03	91.9	6.9	1.0	0.2	1.2	420
2003/04	91.0	7.9	1.1	0.0	1.1	445
2004/05	90.6	7.9	1.0	0.4	1.5	481
2005/06	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	464
2006/07	92.6	6.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	530
Schedule I-sex						
2002/03	94.6	4.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	241
2003/04	92.1	7.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	239
2004/05	95.7	3.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	258
2005/06	92.3	7.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	220
2006/07	96.0	3.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	174
Schedule I-non-sex						
2002/03	79.0	16.5	3.1	1.4	4.5	1094
2003/04	80.9	14.2	3.5	1.3	4.9	1048
2004/05	78.0	16.9	4.0	1.1	5.1	1081
2005/06	76.4	18.6	3.7	1.4	5.1	1024
2006/07	79.5	15.2	3.9	1.5	5.3	1014
Schedule II						
2002/03	89.5	7.9	2.6	0.0	2.6	706
2003/04	88.4	9.5	2.1	0.0	2.1	665
2004/05	87.3	8.8	3.7	0.2	3.9	589
2005/06	89.5	8.2	2.3	0.0	2.3	686
2006/07	87.8	9.3	3.0	0.0	3.0	702
Non-scheduled						
2002/03	69.9	17.7	11.3	1.0	12.3	592
2003/04	72.6	16.2	10.3	1.0	11.3	613
2004/05	73.1	16.8	9.1	1.0	10.1	695
2005/06	70.0	16.2	12.9	0.9	13.8	644
2006/07	73.9	17.0	8.9	0.2	9.1	605
Total						
2002/03	82.7	12.5	4.1	0.7	4.8	3053
2003/04	83.3	12.1	4.0	0.7	4.7	3010
2004/05	82.1	12.8	4.4	0.7	5.1	3104
2005/06	82.7	13.1	4.5	0.7	5.2	3038
2006/07	83.5	12.0	3.9	0.6	4.5	3025



Federal day parolees serving a sentence for a non-scheduled offence continued to be far less likely to successfully complete their supervision period than all other offence types. Non-scheduled offenders successfully completed their day parole period 73.9% of the time in 2006/07 compared to a 96.0% successful completion rate for schedule I-sex offenders, 92.6% for offenders serving sentences for murder, 87.8% for schedule II offenders and 79.5% for schedule I non-sex offenders.

Non-scheduled offenders were also far more likely to have had their day paroles revoked because of an offence than any other offence type and accounted for 41% of all day paroles which were revoked because of an offence in 2006/07 (55 of 135 revocations with offence). However, schedule I non-sex offenders accounted for 15 of the 17 day paroles which were revoked because of a violent offence in 2006/07.



Table 126

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE ABORIGINAL and RACE											by
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2002/03											
Aboriginal	361	81.1	57	12.8	22	4.9	5	1.1	27	6.1	445
Asian	95	95.0	5	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	100
Black	130	88.4	12	8.2	5	3.4	0	0.0	5	3.4	147
White	1816	81.4	301	13.5	96	4.3	17	0.8	113	5.1	2230
Other	122	93.1	7	5.3	2	1.5	0	0.0	2	1.5	131
2003/04											
Aboriginal	388	79.2	64	13.1	32	6.5	6	1.2	38	7.8	490
Asian	90	92.8	6	6.2	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	97
Black	169	90.9	14	7.5	3	1.6	0	0.0	3	1.6	186
White	1757	82.8	271	12.8	81	3.8	13	0.6	94	4.4	2122
Other	102	88.7	9	7.8	3	2.6	1	0.9	4	3.5	115
2004/05											
Aboriginal	380	77.6	82	16.7	23	4.7	5	1.0	28	5.7	490
Asian	94	92.2	6	5.9	2	2.0	0	0.0	2	2.0	102
Black	113	88.3	11	8.6	3	2.3	1	0.0	4	3.1	128
White	1889	82.1	290	12.6	108	4.7	15	0.8	123	5.3	2302
Other	72	87.8	9	11.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	1.2	82
2005/06											
Aboriginal	436	82.7	70	13.3	18	3.4	3	0.6	21	4.0	527
Asian	69	92.0	6	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	75
Black	113	85.0	16	12.0	4	3.0	0	0.0	4	3.0	133
White	1759	80.8	290	13.3	112	5.1	17	0.8	129	5.9	2178
Other	106	84.8	15	12.0	4	3.2	0	0.0	4	3.2	125
2006/07											
Aboriginal	397	79.2	77	15.4	25	5.0	2	0.4	27	5.4	501
Asian	106	93.0	7	6.1	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	114
Black	146	91.8	10	6.3	3	1.9	0	0.0	3	1.9	159
White	1780	83.4	255	12.0	84	3.9	15	0.7	99	4.6	2134
Other	98	83.8	14	12.0	5	4.3	0	0.0	5	4.3	117

In 2006/07, the federal day parole successful completion rate decreased for Aboriginal offenders while it increased for Asian, Black and White offenders. While Black offenders saw the biggest increase in their successful completion rate (↑6.8%) in 2006/07, Asian offenders continue to have the highest successful completion rate, while Aboriginal offenders had the lowest successful completion rate. Aboriginal offenders had the highest revocation for breach of condition rate as well as the highest revocation with offence rate in 2006/07.



Table 127

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE											by
GENDER											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2002/03											
Male	2375	82.8	350	12.2	121	4.2	22	0.8	143	5.0	2868
Female	149	80.5	32	17.3	4	2.2	0	0.0	4	2.2	185
2003/04											
Male	2348	83.8	323	11.5	110	3.9	20	0.7	130	4.6	2801
Female	158	75.6	41	19.6	10	4.8	0	0.0	10	4.8	209
2004/05											
Male	2370	82.4	356	12.4	128	4.5	22	0.8	150	5.2	2876
Female	178	78.1	42	18.4	8	3.5	0	0.0	7	3.5	228
2005/06											
Male	2276	81.8	360	12.9	127	4.6	19	0.7	146	5.3	2782
Female	207	80.9	37	14.5	11	4.3	1	0.4	12	4.7	256
2006/07											
Male	2342	83.7	331	11.8	108	3.9	17	0.6	125	4.5	2798
Female	185	81.5	32	14.1	10	4.4	0	0.0	10	4.4	227

The female day parole successful completion rate remained relatively stable in 2006/07 ($\uparrow 0.6\%$), while the male successful completion rate increased 1.9%. The female successful completion rate has been lower than the male rate for the last five years. Female offenders have had a higher revocation for breach of condition rate than males over the last five years, but a lower revocation with offence rate, except for in 2003/04 when the revocation with offence rate was slightly higher for female offenders.



Table 128

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2002/03											
Atlantic	247	74.2	64	19.2	19	5.7	3	0.9	22	6.6	333
Quebec	661	86.0	74	9.6	30	3.9	4	0.5	34	4.4	769
Ontario	647	86.4	75	10.0	20	2.7	7	0.9	27	3.6	749
Prairies	633	82.0	92	11.9	41	5.3	6	0.8	47	6.1	772
Pacific	336	78.1	77	17.9	15	3.5	2	0.5	17	4.0	430
2003/04											
Atlantic	240	72.7	70	21.2	17	5.2	3	0.9	20	6.1	330
Quebec	605	87.4	64	9.3	17	2.5	6	0.9	23	3.3	692
Ontario	617	86.4	80	11.2	15	2.1	2	0.3	17	2.4	714
Prairies	659	80.6	101	12.4	53	6.5	5	0.6	58	7.1	818
Pacific	385	84.4	49	10.8	18	4.0	4	0.9	22	4.8	456
2004/05											
Atlantic	282	77.5	59	16.2	20	5.5	3	0.8	23	6.3	364
Quebec	508	85.2	57	9.6	29	4.9	2	0.3	31	5.2	596
Ontario	657	86.1	77	10.1	19	2.5	10	1.3	29	3.8	763
Prairies	675	78.2	134	15.5	49	5.7	5	0.6	54	6.3	863
Pacific	426	82.2	71	13.7	19	3.7	2	0.4	21	4.1	518
2005/06											
Atlantic	274	74.5	76	20.7	15	4.1	3	0.8	18	4.9	368
Quebec	564	87.2	63	9.7	16	2.5	4	0.6	20	3.1	647
Ontario	585	85.2	75	10.9	25	3.6	2	0.3	27	3.9	687
Prairies	665	75.1	138	15.6	73	8.3	9	1.0	82	9.3	885
Pacific	395	87.6	45	10.0	9	2.0	2	0.4	11	2.4	451
2006/07											
Atlantic	277	77.4	54	15.1	25	7.0	2	0.6	27	7.5	358
Quebec	554	86.3	62	9.7	20	3.1	6	0.9	26	4.1	642
Ontario	605	88.6	67	9.8	11	1.6	0	0.0	11	1.6	683
Prairies	658	77.9	134	15.9	48	5.7	5	0.6	53	6.3	845
Pacific	433	87.1	46	9.3	14	2.8	4	0.8	18	3.6	497

The Ontario region had the highest day parole successful completion rate in 2006/07, at 88.6%. The Pacific region had the next highest rate at 87.1%, followed by the Quebec region at 86.3%, the Prairie region at 77.9% and the Atlantic region at 77.4%.

The Pacific region had the lowest revocation for breach of condition rate in 2006/07, while the Ontario region had the lowest revocation with offence rate.



Outcome Rates for Provincial Offenders on Day Parole:

Table 129

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	145	72.1	115	81.0	145	77.5	102	79.1	92	72.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	52	25.9	25	17.6	36	19.3	21	16.3	32	25.2
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	3	1.5	2	1.4	6	3.2	6	4.7	3	2.4
Violent offences	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offences	4	2.0	2	1.4	6	3.2	6	4.7	3	2.4
Total Completions	201	100	142	100	187	100	129	100	127	100

The provincial day parole successful completion rate decreased 6.7% in 2006/07 to 72.4%, its second lowest level since 2002/03.

The provincial day parole revocation for breach of condition rate increased 8.9% in 2006/07, while the revocation with offence rate decreased 2.3%.

While the number of provincial day parole completions remained relatively stable in 2006/07 (↓2), it was the lowest number of completions in the last five years.



Table 130

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2002/03											
Atlantic	70	75.3	21	22.6	2	2.2	0	0.0	2	2.2	93
Prairies	74	69.2	31	29.0	1	0.9	1	0.9	2	1.9	107
2003/04											
Atlantic	57	85.1	10	14.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	67
Prairies	58	77.3	15	20.0	2	2.7	0	0.0	2	2.7	75
2004/05											
Atlantic	64	82.1	9	11.5	5	6.4	0	0.0	5	6.4	78
Prairies	81	75.0	26	24.1	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	108
2005/06											
Atlantic	63	86.3	8	11.0	2	2.7	0	0.0	2	2.7	73
Prairies	39	69.6	13	23.2	4	7.2	0	0.0	4	7.1	56
2006/07											
Atlantic	56	81.2	12	17.4	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.5	69
Prairies	36	62.1	20	34.5	2	3.5	0	0.0	2	3.5	58

Both the Atlantic and Prairie regions saw decreases in their provincial day parole successful completion rates in 2006/07. The revocation for breach of condition rates increased in both regions, in 2006/07, while the revocation with offence rates decreased.



Table 131

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2002/03 to 2006/07)								
Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I- non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	45	93.8	207	75.3	116	82.9	231	71.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	2	4.2	64	23.3	20	14.3	80	24.8
Revocations with Offences								
Non-violent offences	1	2.1	4	1.5	4	2.9	11	3.4
Violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
Total Revocations with Offence	1	2.1	4	1.5	4	2.9	12	3.7
Total Completions	48	100	275	100	140	100	323	100

Over the last five years, offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences were the least likely to successfully complete their provincial day parole supervision periods and the most likely to have had their day paroles revoked for breach of conditions and for a new offence.

Table 132

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2002/03 to 2006/07)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	120	63.8	8	100	11	68.8	343	80.0	117	80.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	60	31.9	0	0.0	3	18.8	76	17.7	27	18.6
Revocations with Offences										
Non-violent offences	7	3.7	0	0.0	2	12.5	10	2.3	1	0.7
Violent offences	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	8	4.3	0	0.0	2	12.5	10	2.3	1	0.7
Total Completions	188	100	8	100	16	100	429	100	145	100

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to successfully complete their provincial day parole supervision periods and were the most likely to have had their day paroles revoked for breach of conditions. During the same period, Black offenders were the most likely to have had their day parole supervision periods revoked for a new offence.



Table 133

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2002/03 to 2006/07)				
Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	533	77.0	66	70.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	143	20.7	23	24.5
Revocations with Offences				
Non-violent offences	15	2.2	5	5.3
Violent offences	1	0.1	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	16	2.3	5	5.3
Total Completions	692	100	93	100

Over the last five years, male offenders had a higher successful completion rate on provincial day parole than female offenders as well as lower revocation for breach of condition and revocation with offence rates. However, during this period, female offenders on provincial day parole did not commit any violent offences, while male offenders committed one.

Outcome Rates for Federal Offenders on Full Parole:

Table 134

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	1164	72.6	1047	73.0	1050	72.8	984	70.7	924	70.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	275	17.2	261	18.2	254	17.6	264	19.0	259	19.8
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	141	8.8	110	7.7	117	8.1	127	9.1	120	9.2
Violent offences	23	1.4	17	1.2	21	1.5	17	1.2	7	0.5
Total Revocations with Offence	164	10.2	127	8.9	138	9.6	144	10.3	127	9.7
Total Completions	1603	100	1435	100	1442	100	1392	100	1310	100



The federal full parole successful completion rate ($\downarrow 0.2\%$), the revocation for breach of condition rate ($\uparrow 0.8\%$) and the revocation with offence rate ($\downarrow 0.6\%$) for offenders serving determinate sentences all remained stable in 2006/07.

The total number of full parole completions decreased 5.9% in 2006/07 ($\downarrow 82$). Since 2002/03, the number of full parole completions has decreased 18.3%.

Table 135

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for REGULAR FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	525	75.5	490	79.3	436	75.7	436	77.4	371	74.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	101	14.5	83	13.4	91	15.8	90	16.0	83	16.7
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	52	7.5	34	5.5	35	6.1	27	4.8	37	7.5
Violent offences	17	2.5	11	1.8	14	2.4	10	1.8	5	1.0
Total Revocations with Offence	69	9.9	45	7.3	49	8.5	37	6.6	42	8.5
Total Completions	695	100	618	100	576	100	563	100	496	100

The successful completion rate for regular federal full parole decreased ($\downarrow 2.6\%$) in 2006/07, while the revocation with offence rate increased ($\uparrow 1.9\%$) and the revocation for breach of condition rate remained relatively stable ($\uparrow 0.7\%$).

The total number of regular federal full parole completions decreased 11.9% last year for the fourth decrease in a row in regular full parole completions since 2002/03.



Table 136

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for APR FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	639	70.4	557	68.2	614	70.9	548	66.1	553	67.9
Revoked for breach of conditions	174	19.2	178	21.8	163	18.8	174	21.0	176	21.6
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	89	9.8	76	9.3	82	9.5	100	12.1	83	10.2
Violent offences	6	0.7	6	0.7	7	0.8	7	0.8	2	0.3
Total Revocations with Offence	95	10.5	82	10.0	89	10.3	107	12.9	85	10.4
Total Completions	908	100	817	100	866	100	829	100	814	100

While the AFPR successful completion rate increased (↑1.8%) in 2006/07, it continues to be significantly lower than the regular full parole rate. Offenders released after an AFPR, in 2006/07, were 29% more likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a breach of condition than regular full parolees and 36% more likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a non-violent offence. However, APR full parolees were 70% less likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a violent offence than regular full parolees.



Table 137

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE							by
OFFENCE TYPE (%)							
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)	
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences			
Schedule I-sex							
2002/03	94.9	3.4	0.9	0.9	1.7	118	
2003/04	89.2	9.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	111	
2004/05	86.2	11.0	0.9	1.8	2.8	109	
2005/06	90.9	7.3	1.8	0.0	1.8	110	
2006/07	90.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	75	
Schedule I-non-sex							
2002/03	72.9	16.7	6.8	3.6	10.4	413	
2003/04	77.4	14.3	6.0	2.3	8.3	349	
2004/05	73.8	15.9	7.4	3.0	10.3	339	
2005/06	75.2	19.0	4.2	1.6	5.8	311	
2006/07	72.2	18.7	7.8	1.4	9.2	284	
Schedule II							
2002/03	77.7	15.3	6.6	0.4	7.0	732	
2003/04	80.3	15.3	4.1	0.3	4.4	639	
2004/05	81.7	12.6	5.2	0.5	5.7	651	
2005/06	77.2	16.8	5.6	0.5	6.1	591	
2006/07	79.4	14.7	5.6	0.3	5.9	593	
Non-scheduled							
2002/03	53.5	26.5	18.8	1.2	20.0	340	
2003/04	49.1	30.4	18.8	1.8	20.5	336	
2004/05	50.6	31.0	16.7	1.8	18.4	342	
2005/06	51.1	25.8	20.8	2.4	23.2	380	
2006/07	50.3	31.3	18.2	0.3	18.4	358	
Total							
2002/03	72.6	17.2	8.8	1.4	10.2	1603	
2003/04	73.0	18.2	7.7	1.2	8.9	1435	
2004/05	72.8	17.6	8.1	1.5	9.6	1442*	
2005/06	70.7	19.0	9.1	1.2	10.3	1392	
2006/07	70.5	19.8	9.2	0.5	9.7	1310	

* Total includes a successful completion of full parole for an offender serving a determinate sentence for an offence of second degree murder. The offender was a transfer from the United States.

Full parolees serving determinate sentences for non-scheduled offences have had by far the lowest successful completion rates since 2002/03, while schedule I-sex offenders have had the highest. Non-scheduled offenders were also far more likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a breach of condition or because of a non-violent offence.



However, in the last five years, except in 2005/06, schedule I-non-sex offenders were the most likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a violent offence. In 2005/06, non-scheduled offenders were the most likely.

Table 138

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE											
with DETERMINATE SENTENCE											
ABORIGINAL and RACE											
by											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2002/03											
Aboriginal	93	58.9	38	24.1	24	15.2	3	1.9	27	17.1	158
Asian	80	87.0	8	8.7	3	3.3	1	1.1	4	4.4	92
Black	74	76.3	16	16.5	6	6.2	1	1.0	7	7.2	97
White	810	71.6	200	17.7	103	9.1	18	1.6	121	10.7	1131
Other	107	85.6	13	10.4	5	4.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	125
2003/04											
Aboriginal	88	62.0	39	27.5	14	9.9	1	0.7	15	10.6	142
Asian	74	86.1	11	12.8	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.2	86
Black	99	81.2	15	12.3	8	6.6	0	0.0	8	6.6	122
White	710	71.0	188	18.8	87	8.7	15	1.5	102	10.2	1000
Other	76	89.4	8	9.4	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	1.2	85
2004/05											
Aboriginal	89	56.7	52	33.1	13	8.3	3	1.9	16	10.2	157
Asian	68	84.0	9	11.1	4	4.9	0	0.0	4	4.9	81
Black	107	81.1	14	10.6	9	6.8	2	1.5	11	8.3	132
White	701	71.8	171	17.5	89	9.1	16	1.6	105	10.8	977
Other	85	89.5	8	8.4	2	2.1	0	0.0	2	2.1	95
2005/06											
Aboriginal	83	58.0	38	26.6	20	14.0	2	1.4	22	15.4	143
Asian	65	82.3	11	13.9	3	3.8	0	0.0	3	3.8	79
Black	88	74.0	21	17.7	9	7.6	1	0.8	10	8.4	119
White	668	69.5	190	19.8	90	9.4	13	1.4	103	10.7	961
Other	80	88.9	4	4.4	5	5.6	1	1.1	6	6.7	90
2006/07											
Aboriginal	80	54.4	44	29.9	20	13.6	3	2.0	23	15.7	147
Asian	86	94.5	5	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	91
Black	66	74.2	14	15.7	9	10.1	0	0.0	9	10.1	89
White	625	69.1	189	20.9	88	9.7	3	0.3	91	10.1	905
Other	67	85.9	7	9.0	3	3.9	1	1.3	4	5.1	78



Aboriginal offenders have had the lowest full parole successful completion rates over the last five years and Asian offenders have had the highest rates. The full parole successful completion rate increased for Asian offenders, decreased for Aboriginal offenders and remained relatively stable for the other offender groups in 2006/07.

Table 139

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by GENDER											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2002/03											
Male	1035	71.8	249	17.3	136	9.4	22	1.5	158	11.0	1442
Female	129	80.1	26	16.2	5	3.1	1	0.6	6	3.7	161
2003/04											
Male	935	72.0	241	18.6	106	8.2	17	1.3	123	9.5	1299
Female	112	82.4	20	14.7	4	2.9	0	0.0	4	2.9	136
2004/05											
Male	954	72.9	223	17.0	112	8.6	20	1.5	132	10.1	1309
Female	96	72.2	31	23.3	5	3.8	1	0.8	6	4.5	133
2005/06											
Male	889	70.1	245	19.3	117	9.2	17	1.3	134	10.6	1268
Female	95	76.6	19	15.3	10	8.1	0	0.0	10	8.1	124
2006/07											
Male	832	70.5	228	19.3	114	9.7	6	0.5	120	10.2	1180
Female	92	70.8	31	23.9	6	4.6	1	0.8	7	5.4	130

In 2006/07, the federal full parole successful completion rate decreased for female offenders while it remained relatively stable for male offenders. During the same period, the revocation for breach of condition rate increased for female offenders, while the revocation with offence rate decreased. These two rates remained relatively stable for male offenders during the same period.



Table 140

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE											
with DETERMINATE SENTENCE											
REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2002/03											
Atlantic	146	69.9	35	16.8	26	12.4	2	1.0	28	13.4	209
Quebec	274	75.3	49	13.5	34	9.3	7	1.9	41	11.3	364
Ontario	286	74.5	68	17.7	24	6.3	6	1.6	30	7.8	384
Prairies	339	70.2	94	19.5	46	9.5	4	0.8	50	10.4	483
Pacific	119	73.0	29	17.8	11	6.8	4	2.5	15	9.2	163
2003/04											
Atlantic	113	69.8	34	21.0	13	8.0	2	1.2	15	9.3	162
Quebec	282	77.5	49	13.5	28	7.7	5	1.4	33	9.1	364
Ontario	288	79.3	51	14.1	18	5.0	6	1.7	24	6.6	363
Prairies	260	64.8	101	25.2	37	9.2	3	0.8	40	10.0	401
Pacific	104	71.7	26	17.9	14	9.7	1	0.7	15	10.3	145
2004/05											
Atlantic	127	63.2	48	23.9	21	10.5	5	2.5	26	12.9	201
Quebec	259	80.2	41	12.7	19	5.9	4	1.2	23	7.1	323
Ontario	303	76.9	60	15.2	29	7.4	2	0.5	31	7.9	394
Prairies	267	69.0	75	19.4	39	10.1	6	1.6	45	11.6	387
Pacific	94	68.6	30	21.9	9	6.6	4	2.9	13	9.5	137
2005/06											
Atlantic	109	60.2	41	22.7	23	12.7	8	4.4	31	17.1	181
Quebec	242	78.3	47	15.2	19	6.2	1	0.3	20	6.5	309
Ontario	277	71.6	73	18.9	32	8.3	5	1.3	37	9.6	387
Prairies	261	67.6	80	20.7	42	10.9	3	0.8	45	11.7	386
Pacific	95	73.6	23	17.8	11	8.5	0	0.0	11	8.5	129
2006/07											
Atlantic	116	60.4	50	26.0	25	13.0	1	0.5	26	13.5	192
Quebec	214	74.8	46	16.1	23	8.0	3	1.1	26	9.1	286
Ontario	266	78.5	50	14.8	23	6.8	0	0.0	23	6.8	339
Prairies	234	64.5	87	24.0	39	10.7	3	0.8	42	11.6	363
Pacific	94	72.3	26	20.0	10	7.7	0	0.0	10	7.7	130

The Quebec and Ontario regions have recorded the highest full parole successful completion rates in the last five years. During that period, the Atlantic region recorded the lowest full parole successful completion rates, except for in 2003/04 when the Prairie region recorded the lowest rate.



The Quebec, Prairie and Pacific regions recorded decreases in their full parole successful completion rates in 2006/07, while the Ontario region recorded an increase and the Atlantic region remained relatively stable. In 2006/07, the Atlantic region had the highest revocation for breach of condition and revocation with offence rates.

Outcomes of Full Parole for Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences:

Finding an appropriate performance measure for offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole has been a challenging issue for the Board, particularly in relation to success. The Board's standard performance measures for outcomes on conditional release are based on completion of day parole, full parole or statutory release supervision periods. However, this approach does not work for offenders on full parole with indeterminate sentences because they do not have a warrant expiry date and the only way that they complete full parole is by dying (with the exception of some extremely rare cases³³).

Table 141

Source: NPB

OUTCOMES of FULL PAROLE for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2007)												
Time Under Supervision on Full Parole	Still Supervised		Died while on Full Parole		Revocation for Breach of Conditions		Revocation- Non-violent Offence		Revocation - Violent Offence		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 - 3 Mths	21	1.4	8	2.6	6	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	1.6
>3 Mths - 6 Mths	24	1.6	5	1.6	13	4.6	2	1.7	4	5.5	48	2.1
>6 Mths - 1 Yr	47	3.2	12	3.9	29	10.3	4	3.4	6	8.2	98	4.3
>1 Yr - 2 Yrs	95	6.4	17	5.5	38	13.5	20	16.9	10	13.7	180	8.0
>2 Yrs - 3 Yrs	81	5.5	19	6.1	41	14.6	22	18.6	11	15.1	174	7.7
>3 Yrs - 4 Yrs	81	5.5	14	4.5	31	11.0	13	11.0	9	12.3	148	6.6
>4 Yrs - 5 Yrs	62	4.2	13	4.2	25	8.9	10	8.5	5	6.8	115	5.1
>5 Yrs - 10 Yrs	316	21.4	48	15.5	64	22.8	28	23.7	13	17.8	469	20.8
>10 Yrs - 15 Yrs	244	16.5	44	14.2	25	8.9	12	10.2	10	13.7	335	14.8
>15 Yrs	505	34.2	129	41.7	9	3.2	7	5.9	5	6.8	655	29.0
Total	1476	100	309	100	281	100	118	100	73	100	2257	100
Average Length of Full Parole	12.3 Yrs		13.6 Yrs		4.7 Yrs		5.5 Yrs		5.7 Yrs		10.9 Yrs	

Excludes 1 offender with an indeterminate sentence that is recorded as having completed supervision in 1995. In this case, the indeterminate sentence was quashed.

³³ In some exceptional cases indeterminate offenders do complete their supervision periods. An offender serving an indeterminate sentence could, for example, be granted clemency. In 1995, an indeterminate sentence for one offender on full parole was recorded as completed as the conviction was quashed.



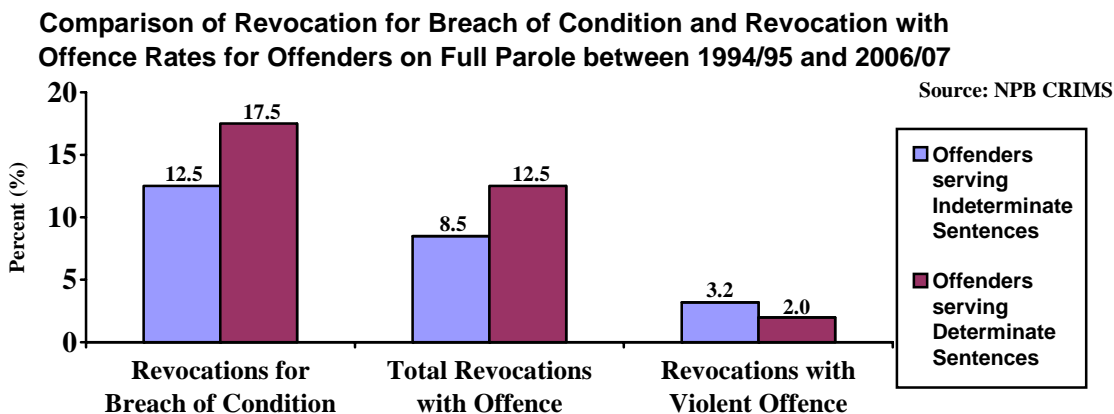
This table provides information on all offenders serving indeterminate sentences that were being supervised on full parole as of March 31, 2007 or who had full parole supervision periods that ended between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2007. The table provides a starting point for the measurement of full parole outcomes for offenders with indeterminate sentences.

Between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2007, 2,024 offenders with indeterminate sentences had 2,257 full parole supervision periods. 1,816 offenders with indeterminate sentences had just one full parole during the thirteen-year period, 185 offenders had two full parole periods, 21 offenders had three full parole periods and 2 offenders had four full parole supervision periods.

As of March 31, 2007, 65.4% of all full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences over the last thirteen years were still active (supervised). The offender had died on full parole in 13.7% of cases, while 12.5% of the full parole supervision periods were revoked for a breach of conditions, 5.2% ended as a result of a non-violent offence, and 3.2% ended as a result of a violent offence over the last thirteen years.

Since offenders serving indeterminate sentences cannot complete their full parole periods, any determination of success would have to be based on completion of a certain number of years in the community without revocation.

In the next two paragraphs we will compare offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole to federal offenders with determinate sentences on full parole. As you will see, the revocation for breach of condition and revocation with offence rates for offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole are significantly lower than the rates for offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole, however, offenders serving indeterminate sentences have higher revocation with violent offence rates. In making these comparisons it is important to remember that offenders serving indeterminate sentences have been on full parole for an average of 10.9 years compared to the average supervision period length of 24.9 months for federal offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole.





The chart above shows that over the last thirteen years offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were:

- 29% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a breach of condition than federal full parolees with determinate sentences;
- 32% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence; and,
- 60% more likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence than federal full parolees with determinate sentences.

The table below provides more detailed information on the revocation for breach of condition and revocation with offence rates for offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole over the last thirteen years.

Table 142

Source: NPB

FULL PAROLE REVOCATION for BREACH of CONDITION and REVOCATION with OFFENCE RATES for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2007)								
Time Under Supervision on Full Parole	Population In Period		Total Revocations during Period³⁴		Revocations with Offence during Period			
	Total #	% of Total Indeter. On Full Parole	#	Revocation Rate	Total Revocations with Offence³⁵		Revocations with Violent Offence	
					#	%	#	%
>15 Years	655	29.0%	21	3.2%	12	1.8%	5	0.8%
>10 Years	990	43.9%	68	6.9%	34	3.4%	15	1.5%
>5 Years	1459	64.6%	173	11.9%	75	5.1%	28	1.9%
>4 Years	1574	69.7%	213	13.5%	90	5.7%	33	2.1%
>3 Years	1722	76.3%	266	15.4%	112	6.5%	42	2.4%
>2 Years	1896	84.0%	340	17.9%	145	7.6%	53	2.8%
>1 Year	2076	92.0%	408	19.7%	175	8.4%	63	3.0%
Total	2257	100.0%	472	20.9%	191	8.5%	73	3.2%

The table above illustrates that the likelihood of having a supervision period revoked drops significantly the longer that the offender stays on full parole. Offenders serving indeterminate sentences that have been on full parole for more than five years had:

- A total revocation rate of 11.9% over the last thirteen years (60% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked than federal offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole over the last thirteen years (30.0%));

³⁴ Total revocations during period is the number of revocations for breach of conditions, plus revocations with non-violent and violent offences.

³⁵ Total revocations with offence is the number of revocations with non-violent and violent offences.



- A total revocation with offence rate of 5.1% (59% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence than full parolees serving determinate sentences (12.5%)); and,
- A revocation with violent offence rate of 1.9% (5% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence than full parolees serving determinate sentences (2.0%)).

Table 143

Source: NPB

LIKELIHOOD of DYING compared to being REVOKED for an OFFENCE for FULL PAROLEES SERVING INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2007)					
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	221	75	2.9	28	7.9
>4 Years	234	90	2.6	33	7.1
>3 Years	248	112	2.2	42	5.9
>2 Years	267	145	1.8	53	5.0
>1 Year	284	175	1.6	63	4.5
All Full Parole Supervision Periods	309	191	1.6	73	4.2

Offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 1.6 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new offence over the last thirteen years and 4.2 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new violent offence. As the table above indicates, the likelihood of dying to having a supervision period revoked for having committed a new offence while on full parole increases with the length of time the offender is under supervision. Offenders serving indeterminate sentences that had been on full parole for more than five years were 2.9 times more likely to die than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new offence and 7.9 times more likely to die than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new violent offence.



Outcome Rates for Provincial Offenders on Full Parole:

Table 144

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE										
Outcome	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	173	72.4	183	75.3	183	70.9	154	67.8	132	74.6
Revoked for breach of condition	63	26.4	55	22.6	70	27.1	65	29.1	40	22.6
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	2	0.8	5	2.1	4	1.6	7	3.1	5	2.8
Violent offences	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	3	1.3	5	2.1	5	1.9	7	3.1	5	2.8
Total Completions	239	100	243	100	258	100	227	100	177	100

The provincial full parole successful completion rate increased 6.8% in 2006/07. The revocation for breach of condition rate decreased 6.5%, while the revocation with offence rate remained relatively stable (↓0.3%). The total number of completions decreased 22.0% (↓50) in 2006/07. This is the lowest number of completions in the last five years.



Table 145

Source: NPB CRIMS

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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2002/03											
Atlantic	72	60.5	45	37.8	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	1.7	119
Prairies	91	85.9	15	14.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	106
2003/04											
Atlantic	91	71.1	35	27.3	2	1.6	0	0.0	2	1.6	128
Prairies	83	79.8	19	18.3	2	1.9	0	0.0	2	1.9	104
2004/05											
Atlantic	84	64.1	44	33.6	3	2.3	0	0.0	3	2.3	131
Prairies	92	80.0	22	19.1	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.9	115
2005/06											
Atlantic	94	65.7	44	30.8	5	3.5	0	0.0	5	3.5	143
Prairies	53	73.6	19	26.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	72
2006/07											
Atlantic	70	73.7	22	23.2	3	3.2	0	0.0	3	3.2	95
Prairies	54	77.1	14	20.0	2	2.9	0	0.0	2	2.9	70

The provincial full parole successful completion rate has been higher in the Prairie region in each of the last five years.

The full parole successful completion rate increased 8.0% in the Atlantic region and 3.5% in the Prairie region in 2006/07.

The overall decreases in the full parole successful completion rates can be attributed, in part, to a change in the profile of the provincial incarcerated population. Provincial authorities have stated that the provincial population is becoming more difficult to manage because there are more offenders in the system who have previously served sentences in the federal system and, as such, have more serious criminal records. This leads to the imposition of more conditions on full parole and a, therefore, greater chance that a condition will be breached.



Table 146

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2002/03 to 2006/07)								
Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I- non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	107	89.9	231	71.7	167	82.3	320	64.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	12	10.1	82	25.5	34	16.8	166	33.2
Revocations with Offences								
Non-violent offences	0	0.0	7	2.2	2	1.0	14	2.8
Violent offences	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	0	0.0	9	2.8	2	1.0	14	2.8
Total Completions	119	100	322	100	203	100	500	100

Over the last five years offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences had the lowest provincial full parole successful completion rate and the highest revocation for breach of condition rate. Schedule I-non-sex and non-scheduled offenders both had the highest revocation with offence rates.

Table 147

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2002/03 to 2006/07)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	85	64.4	9	100.0	21	84.0	491	70.3	219	78.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	44	33.3	0	0.0	4	16.0	191	27.4	55	19.6
Revocations with Offences										
Non-violent offences	2	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	2.2	6	2.1
Violent offences	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	3	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	2.3	6	2.1
Total Completions	132	100	9	100	25	100	698	100	280	100



Over the last five years Aboriginal offenders had the lowest provincial full parole successful completion rate and the highest revocation for breach of condition rate of all the offender groups. During the same period Aboriginal and White offenders had the highest revocation with offence rate.

Table 148

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2002/03 to 2006/07)					
Outcome	Male		Female		
	#	%	#	%	
Successful Completions	741	72.5	84	68.9	
Revoked for breach of conditions	257	25.2	37	30.3	
Revocations with Offences					
Non-violent offences	22	2.2	1	0.8	
Violent offences	2	0.2	0	0.0	
Total Revocations with Offence	24	2.4	1	0.8	
Total Completions	1022	100	122	100	

Over the last five years, male offenders had a higher provincial full parole successful completion rate than female offenders. Female offenders had a higher provincial revocation for breach of conditions rate while male offenders had a higher provincial total revocation with offence rate.



Outcome Rates for Offenders on Statutory Release:

Table 149

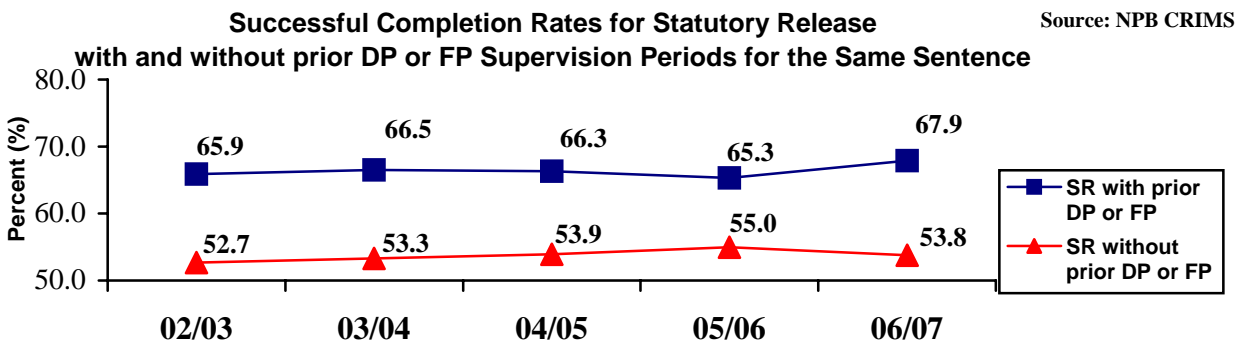
Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE										
Outcome	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	3141	57.7	3121	57.9	3140	58.0	3243	58.6	3149	58.1
Revoked for breach of condition	1609	29.6	1598	29.7	1612	29.8	1645	29.7	1663	30.7
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	543	10.0	521	9.7	529	9.8	516	9.3	489	9.0
Violent Offences	147	2.7	147	2.7	136	2.5	128	2.3	117	2.2
Total Revocations with Offence	690	12.7	668	12.4	665	12.3	644	11.6	606	11.2
Total Completions	5440	100	5387	100	5417	100	5532	100	5418	100

The statutory release successful completion rate remained relatively stable (↓0.5%) in 2006/07, while the revocation for breach of condition rate increased 1.0%. During the same period, the revocation with offence rate remained relatively stable (↓0.4%). The 2006/07 successful completion rate (58.1%) was the same as the five-year average for statutory release. In addition, the 2006/07 breach of condition rate (30.7%) was relatively similar to the five-year average of 29.9%, as was the revocation with offence rate (12.0% compared to 11.2% in 2006/07).

The number of statutory release completions decreased 2.1% in 2006/07 (↓114).

The statutory release successful completion rate continues to be significantly lower than the rate for federal day and full parole. This is an even more telling indicator when we consider that 40.3% of all successfully completed statutory releases over the last five years have been for periods of less than three months, compared to just 0.3% of full parole successful completions and 34.6% of day parole successful completions. It is therefore significantly easier to successfully complete statutory release than full parole where 94.2% of successful completions were for periods of more than one year.



The chart above shows that offenders that had a day parole or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release are far more likely to successfully complete their statutory release supervision period. The successful completion rate for offenders that had a day or full parole prior to statutory release was about 14% higher than the rate for offenders that did not have a day or full parole prior to statutory release over the last five years. 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 re-offend and this is part of the reason they had the prior parole supervision period(s); and,
2. Offenders that had a day or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release have learned from this previous time in the community and thus are more likely to successfully complete statutory release.



Table 150

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Schedule I-sex						
2002/03	72.6	23.5	3.0	1.0	4.0	503
2003/04	81.1	17.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	461
2004/05	77.0	19.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	447
2005/06	76.6	20.6	2.2	0.7	2.9	418
2006/07	72.7	24.8	2.0	0.5	2.5	395
Schedule I-non-sex						
2002/03	55.3	32.3	8.7	3.7	12.4	2848
2003/04	53.9	32.9	9.2	4.0	13.2	2859
2004/05	54.3	32.8	9.3	3.6	12.9	2860
2005/06	56.5	32.5	7.5	3.5	11.0	3001
2006/07	55.1	33.3	8.9	2.8	11.6	2958
Schedule II						
2002/03	65.2	27.0	6.4	1.4	7.8	644
2003/04	69.4	23.2	6.6	0.8	7.5	604
2004/05	70.9	20.9	6.9	1.3	8.2	598
2005/06	67.8	24.1	7.6	0.6	8.2	540
2006/07	71.2	21.1	6.9	0.8	7.6	511
Non-scheduled						
2002/03	54.2	27.4	16.6	1.9	18.4	1444
2003/04	53.8	30.0	14.6	1.6	16.3	1462
2004/05	54.2	30.7	13.4	1.7	15.1	1511
2005/06	54.8	28.9	15.4	1.0	16.4	1570
2006/07	55.8	30.4	11.9	1.9	13.7	1551
Total						
2002/03	57.7	29.6	10.0	2.7	12.7	5440*
2003/04	57.9	29.7	9.7	2.7	12.4	5387*
2004/05	58.0	29.8	9.8	2.5	12.3	5417*
2005/06	58.6	29.7	9.3	2.3	11.6	5532*
2006/07	58.1	30.7	9.0	2.2	11.2	5418*

* Total includes completions of statutory release for offenders serving determinate sentences for offences of second degree murder. Offenders were transfers from the United States or were convicted as young offenders.

Offenders on statutory release serving sentences for schedule I non-sex offences and non-scheduled offences have had significantly lower successful completion rates than schedule II offenders and schedule I sex offenders over the last five years. Schedule I non-sex offenders were far more likely to have had their releases revoked because of a violent offence than any other offence type, while non-scheduled offenders were far more likely to have had their releases revoked because of a non-violent offence.



Table 151

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2002/03											
Aboriginal	580	51.9	374	33.5	134	12.0	29	2.6	163	14.6	1117
Asian	61	74.4	20	24.4	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	1.2	82
Black	187	63.4	83	28.1	21	7.1	4	1.4	25	8.5	295
White	2233	58.2	1112	29.0	379	9.9	110	2.9	489	12.8	3834
Other	80	71.4	20	17.9	9	8.0	3	2.7	12	10.7	112
2003/04											
Aboriginal	555	52.9	354	33.7	114	10.9	27	2.6	141	13.4	1050
Asian	60	67.4	23	25.8	5	5.6	1	1.1	6	6.7	89
Black	193	61.9	92	29.5	19	6.1	8	2.6	27	8.7	312
White	2226	58.4	1101	28.9	374	9.8	108	2.8	482	12.7	3809
Other	87	68.5	28	22.1	9	7.1	3	2.4	12	9.5	127
2004/05											
Aboriginal	618	54.5	363	32.0	118	10.4	35	3.1	153	13.5	1134
Asian	65	75.6	17	19.8	3	3.5	1	1.2	4	4.7	86
Black	198	67.4	72	24.5	21	7.1	3	1.0	24	8.2	294
White	2187	57.7	1132	29.9	375	9.9	95	2.5	470	12.4	3789
Other	72	63.2	28	24.6	12	10.5	2	1.8	14	12.3	114
2005/06											
Aboriginal	612	52.9	388	33.5	119	10.3	39	3.4	158	13.6	1158
Asian	59	71.1	21	25.3	1	1.2	2	2.4	3	3.6	83
Black	184	65.3	84	29.8	11	3.9	3	1.1	14	5.0	282
White	2297	59.2	1128	29.1	376	9.7	80	2.1	456	11.8	3881
Other	91	71.1	24	18.8	9	7.0	4	3.1	13	10.2	128
2006/07											
Aboriginal	597	52.7	411	36.3	104	9.2	21	1.9	125	11.0	1133
Asian	49	81.7	10	16.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.7	60
Black	177	60.8	83	28.5	26	8.9	5	1.7	31	10.7	291
White	2237	58.8	1128	29.7	350	9.2	89	2.3	439	11.5	3804
Other	89	68.5	31	23.9	8	6.2	2	1.5	10	7.7	130

Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to successfully complete statutory release in each of the last five years. Aboriginal offenders were also the most likely to have had their releases revoked for a breach of condition and for a new offence, except in 2006/07 where White offenders were the most likely to have had their releases revoked for a new offence.



Table 152

Source: NPB CRIMS

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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2002/03											
Male	3035	57.6	1550	29.4	535	10.2	145	2.8	680	12.9	5265
Female	106	60.6	59	33.7	8	4.6	2	1.1	10	5.7	175
2003/04											
Male	2999	57.7	1547	29.8	510	9.8	144	2.8	654	12.6	5200
Female	122	65.2	51	27.3	11	5.9	3	1.6	14	7.5	187
2004/05											
Male	3043	57.9	1557	29.7	518	9.9	134	2.6	652	12.4	5252
Female	97	58.8	55	33.3	11	6.7	2	1.2	13	7.9	165
2005/06											
Male	3104	58.4	1579	29.7	504	9.5	125	2.4	629	11.8	5312
Female	139	63.2	66	30.0	12	5.5	3	1.4	15	6.8	220
2006/07											
Male	3023	57.8	1609	30.8	479	9.2	116	2.2	595	11.4	5227
Female	126	66.0	54	28.3	10	5.2	1	0.5	11	5.8	191

Male offenders were less likely to successfully complete statutory release than female offenders over the last five years and were more likely to have had their releases revoked because of an offence. However, for three of the last five years, female offenders were more likely to have had their statutory releases revoked for breach of condition.

The successful completion rate for male offenders remained relatively stable ($\downarrow 0.6\%$) in 2006/07, while the female successful completion rate increased 2.8%. The revocation for breach of condition rate increased for male offenders ($\uparrow 1.1\%$), while it decreased for female offenders ($\downarrow 1.7\%$). During the same period, the revocation with offence rate decreased for female offenders and remained relatively stable for male offenders.

The number of statutory release completions decreased for both male and female offenders ($\downarrow 85$ or 1.6% and $\downarrow 29$ or 13.2% respectively) in 2006/07.



Table 153

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2002/03											
Atlantic	307	55.8	169	30.7	56	10.2	18	3.3	74	13.5	550
Quebec	758	58.4	377	29.0	123	9.5	41	3.2	164	12.6	1299
Ontario	789	58.0	423	31.1	114	8.4	34	2.5	148	10.9	1360
Prairies	929	57.6	461	28.6	189	11.7	35	2.2	224	13.9	1614
Pacific	358	58.0	179	29.0	61	9.9	19	3.1	80	13.0	617
2003/04											
Atlantic	293	58.6	166	33.2	33	6.6	8	1.6	41	8.2	500
Quebec	748	57.7	382	29.5	112	8.6	54	4.2	166	12.8	1296
Ontario	825	57.5	447	31.1	129	9.0	35	2.4	164	11.4	1436
Prairies	891	59.2	412	27.4	171	11.4	31	2.1	202	13.4	1505
Pacific	364	56.0	191	29.4	76	11.7	19	2.9	95	14.6	650
2004/05											
Atlantic	271	52.5	195	37.8	38	7.4	12	2.3	50	9.7	516
Quebec	757	57.8	359	27.4	141	10.8	53	4.1	194	14.8	1310
Ontario	849	61.0	411	29.5	118	8.5	15	1.1	133	9.6	1393
Prairies	834	58.0	404	28.1	162	11.3	39	2.7	201	14.0	1439
Pacific	429	56.5	243	32.0	70	9.2	17	2.2	87	11.5	759
2005/06											
Atlantic	315	56.2	193	34.4	44	7.8	9	1.6	53	9.5	561
Quebec	746	60.9	341	27.8	105	8.6	34	2.8	139	11.3	1226
Ontario	854	59.8	424	29.7	119	8.3	32	2.2	151	10.6	1429
Prairies	875	55.8	471	30.0	183	11.7	39	2.5	222	14.2	1568
Pacific	453	60.6	216	28.9	65	8.7	14	1.9	79	10.6	748
2006/07											
Atlantic	299	55.2	195	36.0	37	6.8	11	2.0	48	8.9	542
Quebec	716	58.9	355	29.2	105	8.6	40	3.3	145	11.9	1216
Ontario	870	61.9	379	27.0	132	9.4	25	1.8	157	11.2	1406
Prairies	850	53.7	553	35.0	155	9.8	24	1.5	179	11.3	1582
Pacific	414	61.6	181	26.9	60	8.9	17	2.5	77	11.5	672

The statutory release successful completion rates have been similar in all regions over the last five years. In 2006/07, the rate increased in the Ontario and Pacific regions and decreased in the other three regions. The revocation for breach of condition rates increased in the Atlantic, Quebec and Prairie regions last year, while it decreased in the Ontario and Pacific regions. During the same period, the revocation with offence rates remained relatively stable in all the regions except in the Prairie region, where the rate decreased.



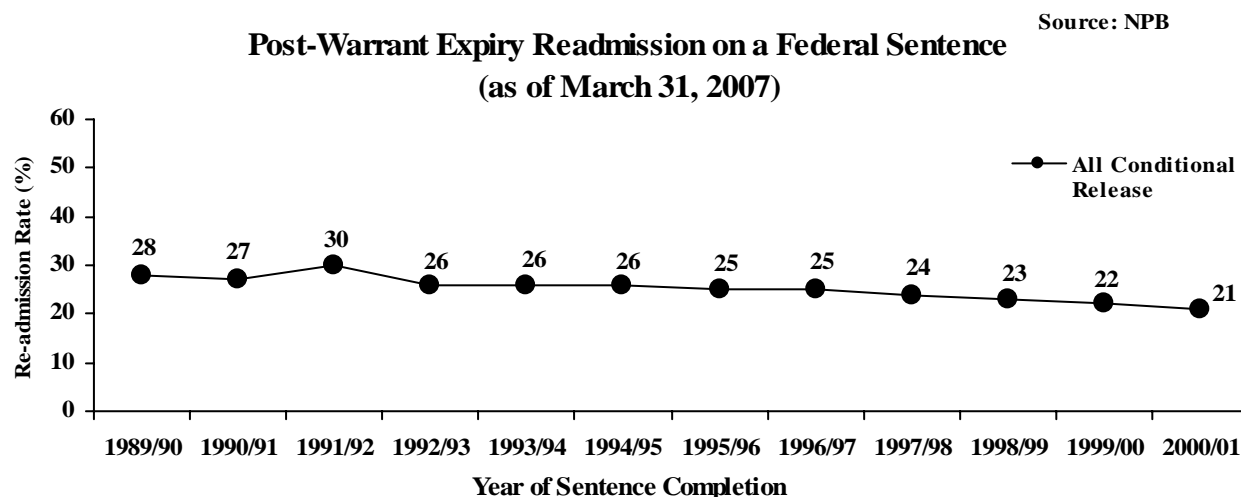
POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION ON A FEDERAL SENTENCE

Note

The section on post-warrant expiry readmission on a federal sentence is shown differently from the reports prior to 2001/02 as the information is now by year of sentence completion rather than by year of release.

This section provides information on the long-term results of offenders who complete their sentences on full parole and statutory release as well as how offenders do after being released at warrant expiry. An offender's ability to live a crime free life in the community after completion of his/her sentence (i.e., after warrant expiry) is influenced by diverse and complex factors, many of which are beyond the control of CSC and the Board. Nevertheless, information on post-warrant expiry readmission on a federal sentence provides important information for strategic planning and assessment of the effectiveness of the law, policy and operations.

The chart that follows shows that 10 to 15 years after sentence completion between 25% and 30% of offenders return on a federal sentence.

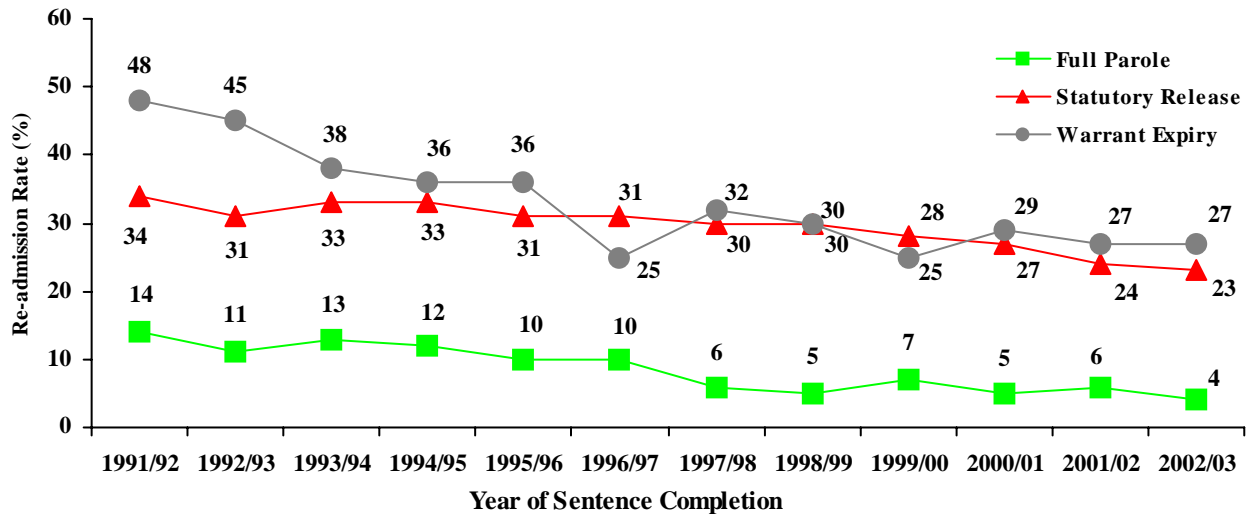


The charts and tables that follow clearly demonstrate that offenders that are not released until warrant expiry or that complete their sentences on statutory release are far more likely to be re-admitted than offenders that complete their sentences on full parole.



Source: NPB

Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence
(as of March 31, 2007)



Note: The numbers for full parole and 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 the type of release is not indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.

The chart above shows that over the long-term (10 to 15 years after sentence completion):

- Offenders released at warrant expiry are between 3 and 4 times more likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence than offenders that completed their sentences on full parole; and,
- Offenders that completed their sentences on statutory release are between 2½ and 3 times more likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence than offenders that completed their sentences on full parole.
- Schedule I-sex offenders who completed their sentences on full parole or statutory release or were released at WED were the least likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence, followed by schedule II offenders.
- Offenders in the Pacific region who completed their sentences on full parole or were released at WED were the least likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence. Offenders in the Ontario region, who completed their sentences on statutory release, were the least likely to be readmitted on a federal sentence.

As of March 31, 2007, 10% to 14% of federal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole between 1991/92 and 1996/97 have been re-admitted on a federal sentence. In comparison, between 31% and 34% of offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release during the same period have been re-admitted and 25% to 48% of offenders who were released at warrant expiry have returned.



Table 154

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS (as of March 31, 2007)							
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)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
90/91	3734	436	11.7	563	15.1	999	26.8
91/92	3815	489	12.8	649	17.0	1138	29.8
92/93	3876	429	11.1	577	14.9	1006	26.0
93/94	4013	459	11.4	579	14.4	1038	25.9
94/95	4435	493	11.1	642	14.5	1135	25.6
95/96	4677	535	11.4	627	13.4	1162	24.8
96/97	4648	536	11.5	611	13.1	1147	24.7
97/98	4565	511	11.2	597	13.1	1108	24.3
98/99	4475	472	10.5	569	12.7	1041	23.3
99/00	4311	469	10.9	466	10.8	935	21.7
00/01	4528	442	9.8	488	10.8	930	20.5
01/02	4585	433	9.4	431	9.4	864	18.8
02/03	4547	424	9.3	424	9.3	848	18.6
03/04	4425	33	8.0	340	7.7	693	15.7
04/05	4448	284	6.4	309	6.9	593	13.3
05/06	4492	215	4.8	199	4.4	414	9.2
06/07	4355	66	1.5	49	1.1	115	2.6

The table above shows that, over the long-term, offenders are more likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence for a violent offence rather than a non-violent offence and the readmission rate stabilizes after about 10 years in the non-violent offence category and 13 years in the violent offence category.

The tables below provide more detailed information on readmission on a federal sentence for federal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole or statutory release or were released at warrant expiry, between 1990/91 and 2006/07. The tables illustrate the status on March 31, 2007, of all offenders that completed a full parole or statutory release supervision period or that were released at warrant expiry during each year, by supervision or release type.



Table 155

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE (as of March 31, 2007)							
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)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
90/91	1295	76	5.9	77	5.9	153	11.8
91/92	1334	99	7.4	86	6.4	185	13.9
92/93	1349	84	6.2	61	4.5	145	10.7
93/94	1477	116	7.9	76	5.1	192	13.0
94/95	1545	103	6.7	77	5.0	180	11.7
95/96	1501	94	6.3	62	4.1	156	10.4
96/97	1257	80	6.4	42	3.3	122	9.7
97/98	1201	50	4.2	26	2.2	76	6.3
98/99	1166	40	3.4	18	1.5	58	5.0
99/00	1224	51	4.2	29	2.4	80	6.5
00/01	1334	47	3.5	22	1.6	69	5.2
01/02	1326	55	4.1	21	1.6	76	5.7
02/03	1167	33	2.8	16	1.4	49	4.2
03/04	1048	20	1.9	9	0.9	29	2.8
04/05	1049	18	1.7	9	0.9	27	2.6
05/06	984	8	0.8	1	0.1	9	0.9
06/07	924	3	0.3	4	0.4	7	0.8

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 is no type of release indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.



Table 156

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE (as of March 31, 2007)							
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)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
90/91	1761	230	13.1	305	17.3	535	30.4
91/92	1735	248	14.3	348	20.1	596	34.4
92/93	1958	259	13.2	347	17.7	606	30.9
93/94	2256	309	13.7	430	19.1	739	32.8
94/95	2513	367	14.6	453	18.0	820	32.6
95/96	2739	401	14.6	449	16.4	850	31.0
96/97	2936	432	14.7	477	16.2	909	31.0
97/98	2919	432	14.8	456	15.6	888	30.4
98/99	2944	410	13.9	463	15.7	873	29.7
99/00	2797	401	14.3	382	13.7	783	28.0
00/01	2959	379	12.8	415	14.0	794	26.8
01/02	3026	364	12.0	362	12.0	726	24.0
02/03	3150	380	12.1	357	11.3	737	23.4
03/04	3133	316	10.1	297	9.5	613	19.6
04/05	3157	256	8.1	277	8.8	533	16.9
05/06	3251	200	6.2	180	5.5	380	11.7
06/07	3167	61	1.9	104	1.4	104	3.3

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 is no type of release indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.



Table 157

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WARRANT EXPIRY (as of March 31, 2007)							
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)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
90/91	678	130	19.2	181	26.7	311	45.9
91/92	746	142	19.0	215	28.8	357	47.9
92/93	569	86	15.1	169	29.7	255	44.8
93/94	280	34	12.1	73	26.1	107	38.2
94/95	377	23	6.1	112	29.7	135	35.8
95/96	437	40	9.2	116	26.5	156	35.7
96/97	455	24	5.3	92	20.2	116	25.5
97/98	445	29	6.5	115	25.8	144	32.4
98/99	365	22	6.0	88	24.1	110	30.1
99/00	290	17	5.9	55	19.0	72	24.8
00/01	235	16	6.8	51	21.7	67	28.5
01/02	233	14	6.0	48	20.6	62	26.6
02/03	230	11	4.8	51	22.2	62	27.0
03/04	244	17	7.0	34	13.9	51	20.9
04/05	242	10	4.1	23	9.5	33	13.6
05/06	257	7	2.7	18	7.0	25	9.7
06/07	264	2	0.8	2	0.8	4	1.5

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 is no type of release indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.

Offenders who completed their sentences on full parole eleven years ago, in 1995/96, had a post-warrant expiry readmission on federal sentence rate of 10% compared to 31% for offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release and 36% for offenders released at warrant expiry.

About eleven years after sentence completion, the post-warrant expiry readmission rate for offenders who completed their sentences on full parole became fairly stable. For offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release the rate became fairly stable after about ten years. The post-warrant expiry readmission rate for offenders who were released at warrant expiry became stable after fourteen years.

Offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release or who were released at warrant expiry were more likely to be re-admitted for a violent offence rather than on a non-violent offence, whereas offenders who completed their sentences on full parole were more likely to be re-admitted for a non-violent offence.



Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates by Offence Type:

Table 158

Source: NPB

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, 2007) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
90/91	10.6	12.1	9.6	13.7
91/92	9.8	14.7	12.8	15.7
92/93	7.2	10.7	9.9	13.2
93/94	6.4	16.0	10.9	15.3
94/95	6.9	11.6	11.3	14.5
95/96	7.1	11.0	8.2	13.8
96/97	5.2	9.4	10.4	11.6
97/98	1.4	6.4	6.5	8.7
98/99	1.8	4.7	3.7	10.3
99/00	1.4	8.2	5.4	10.1
00/01	0.6	5.6	3.7	13.0
01/02	1.5	5.4	4.1	13.4
02/03	3.4	3.4	4.0	6.6
03/04	1.0	3.4	2.0	5.5
04/05	0.0	2.9	1.5	6.9
05/06	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.6
06/07	0.0	1.5	0.2	1.7

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 is no type of release indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.

Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who completed their sentences on full parole between 1990/91 and 1997/98 had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of the offender groups for seven of the eight years. Schedule I-non-sex offenders had the highest rate for the other year.



Table 159

Source: NPB

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, 2007) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
90/91	18.3	32.7	21.4	35.2
91/92	20.3	35.3	30.8	41.5
92/93	19.9	32.7	25.2	35.5
93/94	20.8	34.0	21.9	41.5
94/95	17.0	34.3	29.7	39.8
95/96	15.9	31.1	26.6	41.4
96/97	11.5	32.6	25.4	42.7
97/98	12.7	32.6	21.9	41.6
98/99	11.3	31.1	27.2	42.0
99/00	9.6	27.8	21.4	44.6
00/01	12.8	28.1	17.9	39.5
01/02	8.6	24.2	19.0	35.0
02/03	7.4	23.3	17.1	35.7
03/04	6.3	19.3	15.0	29.8
04/05	4.0	16.8	11.1	26.5
05/06	2.2	11.5	7.9	17.7
06/07	0.6	2.8	1.4	6.1

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 is no type of release indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.

Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who have completed their sentences on statutory release between 1990/91 and 1997/98 have had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups.



Table 160

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES				
for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WED				
OFFENCE TYPE				
of March 31, 2007) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
90/91	35.6	48.1	42.9	47.5
91/92	34.4	49.5	40.0	54.4
92/93	40.2	47.9	28.6	45.7
93/94	24.5	45.2	37.5	50.9
94/95	28.0	40.6	37.5	45.8
95/96	29.5	35.3	50.0	59.6
96/97	19.3	29.6	36.4	37.8
97/98	25.9	37.4	16.7	50.0
98/99	26.2	33.1	0.0	63.6
99/00	19.2	28.9	100.0	35.7
00/01	24.8	28.3	50.0	61.5
01/02	20.2	30.2	25.0	44.4
02/03	17.6	33.7	40.0	46.2
03/04	14.8	24.6	0.0	41.7
04/05	6.6	15.3	50.0	45.0
05/06	3.7	12.1	50.0	14.3
06/07	0.0	1.5	0.0	6.9

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 is no type of release indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.

Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who were released at WED, between 1990/91 and 1997/98, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates for six of the eight years. Schedule I-non-sex offenders had the highest rate for the other two years.



Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates by Aboriginal and Race:

Table 161

Source: NPB

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, 2007) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
90/91	18.2	0.0	14.7	11.6	8.5
91/92	10.6	25.0	8.5	14.5	5.9
92/93	17.2	0.0	17.8	10.5	6.7
93/94	17.9	12.5	9.2	13.1	7.7
94/95	21.7	0.0	5.0	11.9	3.6
95/96	16.3	8.3	5.6	11.0	0.0
96/97	15.2	1.9	11.2	9.9	4.3
97/98	7.7	3.9	4.9	6.7	3.2
98/99	4.1	7.0	1.8	5.5	1.7
99/00	11.8	3.9	2.6	7.2	1.4
00/01	6.4	3.7	3.0	5.7	2.9
01/02	4.7	2.2	5.2	6.5	2.9
02/03	9.7	4.6	2.7	3.9	2.0
03/04	4.5	1.3	1.0	2.8	4.2
04/05	2.2	1.4	1.9	3.0	1.2
05/06	2.4	0.0	2.3	0.7	0.0
06/07	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	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 is no type of release indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.

Aboriginal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole between 1990/91 and 1997/98 had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of the offender groups for six of the eight years. Asian offenders had the highest rate for one of the years and Black offenders had the highest rate for the other year.



Table 162

Source: NPB

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, 2007) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
90/91	35.4	0.0	31.7	30.3	9.4
91/92	38.5	42.9	43.1	33.9	11.8
92/93	33.2	9.1	30.4	31.1	10.7
93/94	36.7	0.0	32.4	32.2	37.9
94/95	38.6	16.0	27.8	32.1	19.4
95/96	34.5	28.6	24.5	31.4	7.8
96/97	35.5	24.6	27.3	31.1	8.0
97/98	33.3	5.2	23.6	31.5	18.0
98/99	32.0	13.5	23.4	30.4	14.7
99/00	29.5	15.4	17.7	29.3	13.6
00/01	27.5	12.6	17.2	28.8	9.5
01/02	25.7	8.2	18.5	24.9	10.3
02/03	24.3	9.1	18.6	24.4	10.7
03/04	21.4	10.6	13.0	20.2	11.1
04/05	20.0	9.0	8.1	17.1	15.7
05/06	12.8	3.3	6.0	12.2	7.8
06/07	3.8	0.0	2.8	3.4	0.0

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 is no type of release indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.

Aboriginal offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release, between 1990/91 and 1997/98, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups for seven of the last eight years, while Black offenders had the highest rate for the other year.



Table 163

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED AT WED by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2007) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
90/91	49.0	0.0	44.4	44.7	44.4
91/92	48.0	50.0	43.8	48.4	11.1
92/93	51.7	0.0	38.1	43.4	0.0
93/94	37.2	0.0	14.3	41.4	0.0
94/95	42.7	0.0	35.0	33.9	12.5
95/96	37.8	0.0	37.5	34.8	33.3
96/97	34.7	100.0	30.0	22.1	0.0
97/98	38.9	0.0	36.4	29.1	44.4
98/99	31.8	0.0	43.8	29.4	0.0
99/00	23.7	0.0	28.6	25.7	11.1
00/01	28.0	0.0	25.0	31.3	0.0
01/02	26.2	50.0	27.3	27.0	10.0
02/03	32.4	0.0	57.1	22.5	0.0
03/04	24.3	14.3	28.6	20.0	0.0
04/05	13.8	0.0	15.0	13.2	33.3
05/06	9.0	0.0	7.7	10.8	0.0
06/07	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	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 is no type of release indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.

While Aboriginal offenders who were released at WED, between 1990/91 and 1997/98, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates for five of the eight years, Asian offenders had the highest for two of the eight years and White offenders had the highest rate for the remaining year.



Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates by Region:

Table 164

Source: NPB

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, 2007) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
90/91	18.1	13.5	8.0	11.9	7.2
91/92	19.0	19.7	10.3	11.4	2.7
92/93	15.0	10.8	11.0	10.5	6.0
93/94	16.0	15.3	10.9	14.5	4.8
94/95	19.9	12.3	9.9	11.2	3.1
95/96	16.8	11.1	7.0	10.3	10.1
96/97	13.3	11.9	8.7	6.9	6.1
97/98	12.1	7.1	3.3	7.2	3.5
98/99	10.3	5.1	3.7	4.9	2.3
99/00	11.9	7.2	4.2	6.1	5.0
00/01	6.4	4.8	3.8	6.6	5.3
01/02	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	4.7
02/03	9.2	2.9	3.5	3.8	4.2
03/04	2.7	3.1	2.5	3.1	1.9
04/05	3.9	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.2
05/06	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.1
06/07	2.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.1

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 is no type of release indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.

Offenders from the Atlantic region who completed their sentences on full parole between 1990/91 and 1997/98 had higher post-warrant expiry readmission rates than offenders from the other regions for seven of the eight years. Offenders from the Quebec region had the highest rate for the other year.



Table 165

Source: NPB

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, 2007) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific
90/91	31.1	37.7	25.3	28.1	26.8
91/92	40.7	41.4	32.9	27.0	28.6
92/93	33.7	38.6	27.7	26.2	26.6
93/94	35.9	38.6	29.7	28.2	30.4
94/95	36.4	37.1	28.6	31.8	29.7
95/96	39.5	36.2	23.4	30.4	27.5
96/97	31.7	34.8	28.1	28.9	30.2
97/98	31.5	36.4	24.5	28.6	29.5
98/99	34.5	30.5	27.3	28.6	29.7
99/00	37.2	27.4	23.8	28.3	29.4
00/01	39.0	29.3	22.3	24.8	26.8
01/02	29.1	26.5	22.2	20.4	26.5
02/03	26.8	24.9	21.8	22.1	24.0
03/04	21.8	17.7	18.3	18.5	27.3
04/05	22.9	13.7	16.1	16.2	21.6
05/06	14.4	9.6	11.4	11.8	13.6
06/07	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	5.5

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 is no type of release indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.

Offenders from the Quebec region who completed their sentences on statutory release between 1990/91 and 1997/98 had higher post-warrant expiry readmission rates than offenders from the other regions for seven of the eight years during the period. Offenders from the Atlantic region had the highest rate for the other year.



Table 166

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED AT WED by REGION (as of March 31, 2007) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
90/91	41.2	56.7	44.6	45.2	39.8
91/92	61.5	61.2	39.8	43.7	40.0
92/93	51.1	54.2	46.1	44.7	29.3
93/94	59.3	43.9	26.3	40.5	32.5
94/95	35.5	54.5	25.7	37.7	30.2
95/96	29.0	44.4	33.9	35.0	34.3
96/97	27.1	28.0	23.9	28.6	19.4
97/98	33.3	41.7	24.5	32.2	33.3
98/99	29.2	39.1	27.4	24.8	34.9
99/00	20.5	28.3	28.6	23.0	19.6
00/01	36.4	36.4	22.9	29.7	25.0
01/02	32.0	43.1	24.1	19.0	15.0
02/03	27.6	29.4	25.0	28.4	25.0
03/04	35.5	37.5	7.1	18.1	13.5
04/05	23.5	11.4	10.9	17.5	10.7
05/06	14.3	10.6	6.0	10.5	13.0
06/07	4.0	1.9	1.2	1.4	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 is no type of release indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.

Offenders who were released at WED in the Quebec region, between 1990/91 and 1997/98, had the highest post-warrant expiry readmission rates for five of the eight years. Offenders from the Atlantic region had the highest rates for two of the last eight years and offenders from the Prairie region had the highest rate for the other year.



5.3 INFORMATION AND SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND THE PUBLIC

The National Parole Board is responsible under the *CCRA* for the provision of information to victims of crime and assistance to those who wish to observe NPB 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 for the conditional release program.

In reviewing the information within this section, you will note some significant 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 relations and contacts with victims and the public.

In 2005/06, the Board undertook reviews of its regional practices with regards to observers at hearings, access to the decision registry and contact with victims. The objectives of these reviews were to:

- a. Determine whether there is national consistency in the NPB's practices;
- b. Determine whether there is national consistency in the collection and reporting of statistical information;
- c. Identify indicators that could be used to ensure an accurate assessment of regional and national workloads, and;
- d. Identify best practices.

The recommendations which flowed from the reviews led to the development of an action plan in 2006/07. Follow through on the action plan will assist the Board in proceeding toward achieving national consistency in dealing with observers at hearings, in accessing the registry of decisions and in contacts with victims. One objective of the plan is to improve consistency in the collection and reporting of statistical information. To this end, the current forms used for the collection of statistical information were reviewed and modified in consultation with the regions. The amended forms, which have been used since April 1, 2007, should assist in improving the consistency of the statistics provided in 2007/08.

Information to Victims:

Table 167

Source: NPB

CONTACTS with VICTIMS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2002/03	1863	13	1516	11	4250	30	2487	17	4154	29	14270
2003/04	2212	14	1444	9	3943	26	3461	23	4203	28	15263
2004/05	2231	14	1381	9	3958	26	3437	22	4472	29	15479
2005/06	2438	15	2445	15	4051	24	3356	20	4421	26	16711
2006/07	2530	12	2791	13	5095	24	3863	18	7155	33	21434



Contacts with victims increased 28% in 2006/07 and have risen 50% since 2002/03. The Pacific region recorded the largest regional increase in contacts with victims, in 2006/07, at 62%, followed by the Ontario region at 26%, the Prairie region at 15%, the Quebec region at 14% and the Atlantic region at 4%. The increase is probably due, at least in part, to the availability, since November 1, 2005, of funds for victims to travel to NPB hearings.

Observers at Hearings:

Table 168

Source: NPB

OBSERVERS at HEARINGS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2002/03	303	27	282	25	263	23	193	17	99	9	1140
2003/04	156	14	191	18	184	17	325	30	224	21	1080
2004/05	264	23	321	27	159	14	167	14	262	22	1173
2005/06	264	16	413	26	513	32	199	12	229	14	1618
2006/07	282	14	519	25	655	32	324	16	275	13	2055

The number of observers at hearings increased 27% in 2006/07. All regions saw increases in the number of observers at hearings in 2006/07, with the Prairie region seeing the biggest increase (↑63%), followed by the Ontario (↑28%), the Quebec (↑26%), the Pacific (↑20%) and the Atlantic (↑7%) regions. The availability of funds for victims to travel to Board hearings probably accounts for, at least, some of the increase in the number of observers at hearings in 2006/07.

Table 169

Source: NPB

HEARINGS with OBSERVERS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2002/03	44	10	85	19	126	28	132	30	57	13	444
2003/04	35	7	71	15	144	30	157	33	68	14	475
2004/05	67	14	111	23	142	29	91	18	82	17	493
2005/06	49	7	139	20	327	47	110	16	65	9	690
2006/07	65	8	138	16	432	50	135	16	95	11	865

The number of hearings with observers increased 25% in 2006/07. All regions, except the Quebec region, saw increases in the number of hearings with observers in 2006/07. The Pacific region had the biggest increase (↑46%), followed by the Atlantic (↑33%), the Ontario (↑32%) and the Prairie (↑23%) regions. The Quebec region had virtually the same number of hearings with observers in 2006/07 as the previous year (↓1). The availability of funds for victims to access for travel to Board hearings probably accounts for some of the increase in the number of hearings with observers in 2006/07.



Victims Speaking at Hearings Initiative:

Since July 2001, victims of crime have been permitted to read prepared statements at National Parole Board hearings. Up until then victims could only submit written statements and attend hearings as observers, but they were not allowed to speak. The following is information on the Board's experience with this initiative.

Table 170

Source: NPB

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS						
	July 2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Hearings with presentations	62	90	110	101	111	152
Presentations	85	135	162	149	169	252
In person	68	97	114	114	132	214
Audiotape	14	23	35	23	32	30
Videotape or DVD	3	15	13	12	5	6
Requested, but did not take place because of:	24	75	37	34	49	47
Offender	15	43	8	14	25	14
Victim	6	22	18	18	20	30
NPB	3	9	10	2	4	3
CSC	0	1	1	0	0	0

In 2006/07 there were 252 presentations (↑49% from 2005/06) made at 152 hearings (↑37% from 2005/06). The availability, since November 2005, of funds for victims to access for travel to Board hearings probably accounts for some of the increase in the number presentations made at NPB hearings in 2006/07.

Of these presentations, 85% were in person, 12% were on audiotape and 2% were on videotape.

During 2006/07, 47 requests to speak at hearings did not take place as scheduled (↓2 from 2005/06). In 64% (41% in 2005/06) of the cases, the victim was present at the hearing but decided not to make his/her presentation or the victim did not present himself/herself at the hearing. In 30% (51% in 2005/06) of these cases, the victim was present but the offender postponed the hearing and in 6% (8% in 2005/06) of the cases, the victim was present but the Board had to adjourn/postpone the hearing. In 2006/07, there were no cases where the hearing did not take place because CSC had security concerns about the victim.



Table 171

Source: NPB

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS						
2006/07						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Hearings with presentations	20	19	43	29	41	152
Presentations	29	35	67	39	82	252
In person	28	30	54	37	65	214
Audiotape	1	3	10	2	14	30
Videotape or DVD	-	-	3	-	3	6
Requested, but did not take place because of:	3	2	21	14	7	47
Offender	-	-	6	5	3	14
Victim	3	2	15	9	1	30
NPB	-	-	-	-	3	3
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major offence of victimization						
Aggravated assault	-	1	1	2	2	6
Assault	1	-	1	-	1	3
Assault causing bodily harm	-	2	-	-	-	2
Assault with a weapon	-	2	3	-	-	5
Attempted murder	-	1	2	2	2	7
Criminal negligence causing death	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	-	-	1	-	-	1
Drunk driving – death	-	-	5	-	-	5
Forcible Confinement	-	-	1	-	-	1
Fraud	-	-	1	-	2	3
Incest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	12	2	12	18	15	59
Murder	4	22	30	9	45	110
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	10	5	8	4	13	40
Sexual exploitation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual interference	-	-	-	4	1	5
Spousal abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threats	-	-	1	-	-	1
Utter threats – death	1	-	1	-	-	2
Other	1	-	-	-	1	2



In 2006/07, 33% of the presentations made at hearings were in the Pacific region, 27% were in the Ontario region, 15% were in the Prairie region, 14% were in the Quebec region and 12% were in the Atlantic region.

In 2006/07, 28% of the hearings with presentations were in the Ontario region, 27% in the Pacific region, 19% in the Prairie region and 13% in both the Atlantic and Quebec regions.

The major offence of victimization, for the presentations made at hearings in 2006/07, was most likely to have been murder (44%), followed by manslaughter (23%) and sexual assault (16%). By comparison, in 2005/06, the major offences of victimization were the same, but in some cases the percentages differed (murder (33%), manslaughter (25%) and sexual assault (16%)).

The major offence of victimization for presentations made since July 1, 2001, was most likely to have been murder (35%), followed by manslaughter (20%) and sexual assault (19%).

Access to the Decision Registry:

Information about access to the decision registry provides information on the number of decisions sent in response to requests.

Table 172

Source: NPB

DECISIONS SENT from the DECISION REGISTRY											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2002/03	533	13	879	22	663	17	698	17	1236	31	4009
2003/04	559	12	990	21	731	16	859	18	1562	33	4701
2004/05	574	11	1279	24	743	14	952	18	1682	32	5230
2005/06	577	11	1238	24	863	17	961	19	1484	29	5123
2006/07	735	13	1073	18	1207	21	1079	18	1777	30	5871

The number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased 15% in 2006/07. All regions, except the Quebec region, saw increases in the number of decisions sent from the decision registry in 2006/07 with the Ontario region seeing the biggest increase (↑40%) followed by the Atlantic (↑27%), the Pacific (↑20%) and the Prairie (↑12%) regions. During the same period, the Quebec region had a 13% decrease in the number of decisions sent.



5.4 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Board is required by the *CCRA* (Section 101(e)) to provide an effective program of training and development in support of quality risk assessment and decision-making by Board members. The need for effective training and development of Board members has been reinforced in numerous public reports such as those issued by the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights and the Auditor General of Canada. The training program curriculum, established by the Board Members Training and Development Framework, includes:

- an introductory reading package;
- risk assessment orientation level I (in-house, intensive orientation training);
- risk assessment orientation level II (delivered during the first six months of work and involving on-the-job coaching and intensive training); and
- continuing development opportunities (regional workshops, conference attendance, refresher training).

Three English Board member orientation sessions were provided in Ottawa in 2006/07. Two of which were the enhanced training of two weeks per session. These were followed by three further weeks of formal training as well as several months of coaching in the region. The Division introduced several enhanced and/or new sessions during the orientation training, specifically on offender profiles, women offenders, interviewing techniques and perceptions training.

In support of improving the quality of NPB reasons for decisions, the Division continues to review and analyse decision documentation on an ongoing basis.

The following research projects, undertaken in conjunction with Dr. Ralph Serin and Carleton University, were completed in 2006/07:

- Application of Parole Decision Making Framework to Board of Investigation (BOI) Cases
- Framework and Provincial Cases
- The Use of Case Vignettes in Parole Decision Making.

A full presentation on the results of the previous research projects was made during the General Board meeting.

Working with a panel of experts, researchers, clinicians, academics and service providers, the Division undertook revisions to the risk assessment modules on violent offending, offenders with mental health concerns and sexual offenders. The revisions should be completed and fully implemented during the next fiscal year.

The Division also undertook research and consultation work in order to develop learning strategies in the areas of women offenders, Aboriginal issues and Diversity issues.



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These strategies are being built from best practices and will identify training gaps and standardize the training approach on these across the country to ensure that all members will obtain necessary training throughout their term of appointment.

The Division continues to support international activities by providing information sessions, upon request, to visitors from other countries. The information provided may include a general overview of the NPB as well as information regarding the development of a parole board, on the training of Board members and on risk assessment and the development of conditional release decision-making policies. During 2006/07, information sessions were provided to visiting delegations from the Czech Republic, China, France, Russia and the United Kingdom.

The Division also provides information, in response to queries from the international community, on the NPB's mandate, role, policies, process and risk assessment and how it relates to Board members' decision-making and on the training of new Board members. As in previous years, the Division was involved in the program planning for the annual conference of the Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI).



5.5 AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS

The Audits and Investigations Section contributes to the Board's accountability and professionalism by evaluating the quality of its conditional release decisions. It accomplishes this by ensuring that NPB decisions, its hearings and decision documentation comply with the *CCRA*, the *CCRA Regulations*, the Board's decision-making policies, the latest risk assessment tools, the Duty to Act Fairly and the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

Audits

In 2006/07, the Audits and Investigations Section reviewed 43 cases across the country that were brought to the Section's attention via the SITREP (Situational report). CSC is responsible for reporting on this national system incidents involving offenders in institutions and in the community. The Section conducts audits into selective incidents where offenders have harmed someone from the community and on specific issues of concern to the Board.

Audits serve to confirm the quality of decision-making and they identify required policy clarifications and training needs. In addition, the results of audits are shared with the regions involved in the incidents to improve the quality of the decision-making process.

Investigations

The Section also supports and manages Boards of Investigation into incidents where offenders on conditional release have committed a serious offence in the community. Boards of Investigation are conducted in co-operation with CSC and usually have three members: a Chairperson, who is a representative from the community, a representative from CSC and a representative from NPB. If warranted, other community members are appointed who have expertise in the issue under review.

There were no new Boards of Investigation conducted during the period under review.

Detentions: Commissioner's referral

The Audits and Investigations Section is also responsible for examining documentation in support of all detention reviews referred to the Chairperson of the National Parole Board by the Commissioner of the Correctional Service of Canada. In 2006/07, the section reviewed 70 detention cases.



5.6 ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PRIVACY

The Access to Information and Privacy Division is responsible for processing and responding to all formal requests under both the *Access to Information Act* and the *Privacy Act* addressed to the National Parole Board.

Requests under the *Access to Information Act*

The NPB received a total of 15 requests under the *Access to Information Act* during 2006/07. Two requests were outstanding from fiscal year 2005/06. Of the total requests, 16 were completed during the reporting period. One request was carried forward to fiscal year 2007/08. The 16 requests were completed as follows:

All disclosed	4
Disclosed in part	6
Nothing disclosed (excluded)	1
Nothing disclosed (exempted)	0
Transferred	1
Unable to process ³⁶	1
Abandoned by the applicant	3
TOTAL	16

Thirteen (13) requests were completed within 30 days. Two (2) requests were completed between 31 to 60 days and one (1) request was completed between 61 to 120 days.

Four (4) requests came from the media, eleven (11) requests came from public, and one (1) came from an organization.

A total of thirteen (13) access consultations were processed in this reporting period. Twelve were completed within 30 days and one was carried forward to fiscal year 2007/08.

There were two (2) complaints filed with the Information Commissioner. A resolution to these complaints is still pending.

Requests under the *Privacy Act*

The NPB received 442 requests under the *Privacy Act* for the reporting period 2006/07. Thirty (30) requests were outstanding from 2005/06. Twenty-seven (27) requests were carried forward to fiscal year 2006/07 as they were received during the last month of the reporting period. Of the total requests, 445 were completed during the reporting period, their dispositions are as follows:

³⁶ The unable to process cases are requests for documents which were not within the purview of the NPB.



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All disclosed	58
Disclosed in part	139
Nothing disclosed (excluded)	0
Nothing disclosed (exempted)	0
Unable to process ³⁶	237
Abandoned by the applicant	10
Transferred	1
TOTAL	445

Three hundred and forty (340) requests were completed within 30 days, despite required consultations with other government institutions, one hundred (100) were completed within 31 to 60 days and five (5) were completed within 61 to 120 days. A total of 62,000 pages were reviewed.

Two (2) requests for correction were received but remain outstanding. Generally, offenders use the *CCRA* to request correction of their information.

A total of eleven (11) consultations were processed in this reporting period. There was one (1) outstanding from fiscal year 2005/06. The twelve (12) were completed within 30 days.

Eleven (11) complaints were filed with the Privacy Commissioner. These are still ongoing.



6. CLEMENCY AND PARDONS

The Clemency and Pardons program involves the review of applications, the issuing of pardons and the rendering of pardon decisions and clemency recommendations.

6.1 PARDON PROGRAM

The *Criminal Records Act (CRA)* was originally created in 1970 to ease, through the granting of a pardon, the stigma of a criminal record for those offenders who demonstrate over an appropriate number of years that they can lead crime free lives. A pardon is a formal attempt to remove the stigma for people found guilty of a federal offence who, having satisfied the sentence imposed and a specified waiting period have shown themselves to be law-abiding citizens.

The last seven years have seen many new initiatives for the pardon program. In 2000/01, an automated system, the Pardon Application Decision System (PADS), came on-line. This automated system was designed to streamline the pardon process in an effort to reduce the processing time while supporting quality decision-making and ensuring a productive use of technology for information sharing. To further improve services, the Board developed a new system - PADS Renewal (PADS-R) which came on-line in December 2005.

While designing, developing and testing PADS-R, the Clemency and Pardons Division had also been continuously accepting new applications as well as taking special measures to reduce the processing time of pardon applications. For instance, cases with summary convictions (minor offences such as shoplifting, causing a disturbance and possession of marijuana) are processed in less than six months.

In 2005/06, the Division saw a substantial increase in the number of pardon applications received. This coupled with the time spent by the Division, during the year, in developing and testing PADS-R and training staff to use the new system resulted in the creation of a backlog of pardon applications. Moreover, in the final quarter of 2005/06, there was a sharp increase in applications received and this increase in volumes of applications received was maintained throughout 2006/07. While the Clemency and Pardons Division of the NPB accepted more applications and rendered more decisions in 2006/07 than in previous years, the increase in volumes meant that the NPB was not a position to reduce the backlog of applications.

Pardon Applications Received and Accepted:

The number of pardon applications received annually has a direct impact on the work environment for the pardons program, particularly when annual application volumes exceed processing capacity and backlogs develop.



Table 173

Source: NPB

PARDON APPLICATIONS RECEIVED and ACCEPTED by YEAR							
Applications	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Received	19,018	18,016	16,989	16,912	16,958	27,946	26,519
Accepted	4,946	18,518	15,248	16,696	19,681	12,705	27,203
% Accepted	26%	103%	90%	99%	116%	45%	103%

The number of pardon applications received increased substantially in 2005/06 (to 27,946). While the number of applications received decreased by 5.1% in 2006/07, it remained the second highest number of applications received since 2000/01. Factors which influence application volumes include:

- Fee - a decline in the number of pardon applications received was observed after the \$50 pardon service fee was introduced in 1995/96. The fee now however, has a smaller present dollar value and marginal impact on those deciding to apply for a pardon.
- Public awareness of the pardon program - The Board does not publicize the pardon program. However, private firms, which assist individuals, for an additional fee, have increased their marketing investments to attract more customers and this has consequently led to an increase in the number of applications received. In addition, when the pardon program receives publicity in the media, pardon applications generally increase in the short term.
- Perceived need for/utility of a pardon - The perceived usefulness of a pardon for employment, travel, etc has increased. One of the reasons for the increased demand for pardons for travel purposes is due to new regulations at the border between Canada and the United States.
- Value - The usefulness of a pardon, the efficiency of the pardon process (i.e. process time), and the amount of the fee charged for a pardon combine to create a perceived value of a pardon for potential applicants.

The number of applications accepted more than doubled in 2006/07 (↑114%) and the proportion of applications accepted to applications received was 103%. The increase in applications accepted as a proportion of applications received was due, in part, to the Division being fully operational with PADS-R as well as continual refinement and streamlining of pardon application processes.

Pardon Decision Trends:

The *CRA* gives the NPB the authority to grant pardons for offences which are hybrid or indictable if it is satisfied that the applicant is of good conduct and has been conviction-free for five years. Good conduct is defined as no suspicion or allegation of criminal behaviour.

The *CRA* requires the NPB to issue pardons, through a non-discretionary process, for offences punishable on summary convictions following a conviction-free period of three years. Summary convictions are minor offences, such as shoplifting, causing a disturbance and possession of marijuana.



Table 174

Source: NPB

PARDONS GRANTED/ISSUED and DENIED by YEAR										
Decision	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	7,204	49	8,761	55	17,800	78	3,951	46	7,076	48
Issued	7,232	49	6,832	43	4,745	21	4,402	51	7,672	52
Sub-Total	14,436	98	15,593	98	22,545	98	8,353	98	14,748	99
Denied	286	2	265	2	375	2	196	2	103	1
Total	14,722	100	15,858	100	22,920	100	8,549	100	14,851	100

Note: Due to rounding, the proportions of granted/issued decisions do not always equal the sub-total of proportions of total pardons granted/issued by year.

There was an increase of 73.7% in the number of pardons decisions recorded in 2006/07. The grant/issue rate for pardons, after returning non-eligible and incomplete applications, was 99% in 2006/07. It has been around 98%-99% for at least the last ten years.

Pardon Decision Outcomes:

Amendments to the *CRA*, which became effective August 1, 2000, changed the NPB's authority to revoke pardons.

The *CRA* gives the NPB the authority to revoke a pardon if the person to whom the pardon was issued or granted is subsequently convicted of an offence punishable on summary conviction, on evidence establishing to the NPB's satisfaction that the person is no longer of good conduct or because of evidence that the person made a false or deceptive statement or concealed information relative to the application. Prior to these amendments, the NPB had the authority to revoke pardons for all subsequent offences that had been dealt with summarily, not just offences punishable on summary conviction.

The *CRA* also states that a pardon ceases to exist if the person to whom it was granted or issued is subsequently convicted of an indictable offence, an offence that is punishable either as an indictable offence or on summary conviction (a hybrid offence), except for driving while ability impaired, driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in 100ml of blood or failing to provide a breath sample. The NPB has the authority in these cases. A pardon also ceases to exist if the NPB is convinced by new information that the person was not eligible for a pardon at the time it was granted or issued.

The RCMP notifies the NPB when a pardon ceases to exist due to a new conviction for a hybrid or indictable offence so that the NPB can amend its file as well as notify the agencies contacted at the time of the grant or issue of the pardon.



Table 175

Source: NPB and RCMP

PARDONS REVOKED by YEAR						
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Pardons Revoked By NPB	20	369	534	225	79	133
Cease to Exist (RCMP Authority)	443	533	780	332	377	2,252
Cease to Exist (NPB Authority)						12
Total	463	902	1,314	557	456	2,397

The number of pardons revoked by the Board increased 68% ($\uparrow 54$) in 2006/07, while the number that ceased to exist significantly increased by 500% ($\uparrow 1,887$ to 2,264). The increase is due, in part, to the elimination of a backlog of notifications of cessations which had accumulated at the NPB as a result of workload pressures in previous years. While the pardons had ceased to exist and the files had been reopened by the RCMP, the NPB experienced a delay in notifying the agencies it contacted at the time of the grant of the pardon. The backlog was eliminated in 2006/07 and notifications of cessations (RCMP Authority) are now being processed as soon as the notification is received from the RCMP.

Table 176

Source: NPB

PARDON REVOCATION/CESSATION RATE				
Year	Cumulative Pardons Granted/Issued to Date	Pardons Revoked / Ceased during the Year	Cumulative Pardons Revoked/Ceased	Cumulative Revocation/Cessation Rate (%)³⁷
1996/97	227,146	1,272	5,380	2.37
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

The cumulative pardon revocation/cessation rate slightly increased ($\uparrow 0.5\%$) in 2006/07. Between 1996/97 and 2006/07, the revocation rate increased from 2.37% to 3.97%. While overall there has been an increase in the pardon revocation rate, it remains fairly low and demonstrates that most people remain crime free after receipt of a pardon

³⁷ The cumulative revocation/cessation rate is calculated by dividing the cumulative pardons revoked/ceased by the cumulative pardons granted/issued to date.



Service and Productivity:

The key aspect of service to pardon applicants is the timeliness of processing of pardon applications. Many factors influence the efficiency of this process including: volume of applications; eligibility of applicants; completeness of applications; and the level of investigation required to support decision-making.

Table 177

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES for PARDON APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED						
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Applications Accepted	18,518	15,248	16,696	19,681	12,705	27,203
Cases Processed	17,054	14,722	15,858	22,920	8,549	14,851
Average Processing Time	20 mths	17mths	17 mths	12 mths	11 mths	13 mths

NOTE: The cases processed do not include revocations processed by the NPB.

The average processing time increased to 13 months in 2006/07. This average includes those cases that had been granted priority status and which were usually processed in less than two months. Although the sustained efforts of the Division as well as the implementation of the PADS-R system provided net improvement in the processing of pardon applications, the key factor in determining processing time, which is out of the control of the NPB, is the number of applications received. The numbers of applications received in the past two years, which have been at an all time high, did not allow the Division and the NPB to reduce processing times in 2006/07.

6.2 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 reason. Some of the other reasons include: perceived inequity, medical condition, immigration to Canada, compassion, financial hardship, etc.



Table 178

Source: NPB

ROYAL PREROGATIVE OF MERCY REQUESTS											
	Up to 1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Requests	553	49	51	25	20	11	29	21	18	18	795
Granted	150	14	15	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	183
Denied	102	2	3	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	114
Discontinued	290	32	35	26	10	16	4	26	19	22	480

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

At the end of 2006, there were 18 active clemency cases.

In the last five years, 2 clemency requests have been granted, 6 have been denied and 87 have been discontinued. The majority of requests were discontinued because the client did not provide sufficient information or proof of excessive hardship to proceed with the request.



7. POLICY, PLANNING and OPERATIONS

Staff members in the Policy, Planning and Operations Division are responsible for a wide range of functions including:

- Input to legislative change;
- Policy development and revision;
- Coordination of the Board's strategic and operational planning processes;
- Coordinating the development and revision of national processes for the delivery of the conditional release program;
- Ensuring user needs are identified and met in an automated system to support the delivery of the conditional release program; and
- Aboriginal and diversity initiatives.

Highlights of activities within the Division during 2006/07 include:

- **Legislative/Strategic Policy Initiatives** - The Division was extensively involved in a wide range of strategic policy or legislative issues with a direct or indirect impact on NPB. These initiatives were related to the government's priority to address a wide range of criminal justice issues. Examples of these initiatives include parole reform and mandatory minimum penalties for various offences.
- **B.C. Parole Initiative** - In the spring of 2006, the B.C. government announced its intention to disband its provincial Board of Parole. Effective April 1, 2007, paroling authority for B.C. provincial offenders reverted to NPB. Division staff members were involved in a wide range of activities, in conjunction with many others, to ensure that this reversion was well implemented.
- **Conditional Release System (CRS)** - Significant work was undertaken throughout the year with Treasury Board and Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) officials in order to move forward with the completion of this automated system to support the delivery of the conditional release program. This resulted in the development and approval of a Memorandum of Understanding with CSC. Under the terms of this agreement NPB transferred resources to CSC which will now be responsible for meeting the Board's information technology needs, including the development of CRS. CSC will develop a system to meet the needs of NPB users.
- **Treasury Board submissions** - A number of Treasury Board submissions were drafted and/or finalized to request the resources required for NPB to meet its responsibilities. As a result of these submissions, NPB received additional resources to undertake provincial paroling responsibilities in B.C. and to enhance the Board's services to victims of crime. Extensive work was also undertaken to develop a business case and Treasury Board submission to address workload issues with respect to pardons.



- Victims of Crime - NPB received additional resources related to victims' initiatives. Division staff members were extensively involved in planning and preparing for implementation of these initiatives. Most notably, division staff assisted in preparation for the establishment by the government of a Federal Ombudsman's Office for victims of crime.
- Contingency Planning - The Division coordinated contingency planning efforts that were necessary for NPB to meet its conditional release legislative requirements during a time of a shortage of Board members.
- NPB Innovation and Improvement Initiative - The Division was extensively involved in this initiative that was designed to pursue possible improvements in the delivery of NPB programs and corporate support. Initiatives included work in a wide range of areas such as digital recording, video-conferencing, planning, pardons, website enhancement and file reorganization.

7.1 ABORIGINAL and DIVERSITY INITIATIVES

The Board is committed to the development of policies and practices that are responsive to gender and culture. Increasing diversity within the federal offender population poses significant challenges in terms of conditional release decision-making. Further, regional distinctions must also be considered in relation to national commitments.

Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives' activities in 2006/07 continued to address the hearing process and policies for offenders from diverse ethnocultural communities as well as activities in the areas of awareness raising, federally sentenced women and Aboriginal offenders and communities.

The following are some of the activities undertaken in relation to Aboriginal and diversity initiatives in 2006/07:

1. Federally-Sentenced Women

The "Female Offender Committee" in the Atlantic region has continued its outreach and public education activities. The Committee gave presentations on the role of the NPB and the Committee during the 2006/07 fiscal year to the NPB's partners and stakeholders. Women offenders expressed that they still feel unprepared prior to attending their parole hearings. The Female Offender Committee is committed to continue to work with women offenders at Nova Institution to provide information on the NPB, its policies and the hearing process. Thus, a pilot project was implemented, commencing January 2007. Once per month, a representative of the Committee attends Nova Institution; a videotape of a parole hearing is shown and the representative responds to questions. The feedback on the pilot project has been very positive thus far.



The women are very pleased to get a clear sense of what to expect at the hearing and the Deputy Warden has been very supportive of the initiative. The pilot project is scheduled to continue for the remainder of 2007.

A Community Assisted Hearing (CAH) with a woman offender was held at the Native Friendship Centre in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in December 2006 for a Section 84 day parole release, which was granted. This was the first urban CAH. The Pacific region also held a CAH for a woman offender on the Katzie Reserve, Maple Ridge, British Columbia, on August 27, 2006. There were approximately 70 community members and NPB/CSC staff present at the hearing for a Section 84 day parole release, which was granted.

Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives has been in close contact with CSC's Women Offender Sector as they work to develop and implement classification and assessment tools specifically designed and validated on women offenders. The use of such tools will impact the Board's decision-making activity and it is vital that the NPB maintain close connections as this work proceeds. Training on the status of the classification and assessment tools for women offenders was provided at the new Board Member orientation.

Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives has liaised with CSC as a new program (the "Social Integration Program") has been developed and piloted for women. Once this program is implemented, training will be provided to ensure that Board members are aware of and familiar with the principles of the program and its support to women eligible for release.

In order to raise awareness and understanding of issues facing women and the challenges they have to overcome, Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives commemorated both Women's History Month in October 2006 and the National Day of Remembrance and Action on Violence Against Women in December 2006. Memos were distributed to staff and Board members explaining the significance of these two commemorative events and red roses were distributed at National office for the latter.

2. Ethnocultural Offenders

The Cultural Hearings Working Group (CHWG) continued its work in 2006/07. At a meeting in February 2006, working group participants extracted key elements of the Elder Assisted Hearing process which they considered to be fundamental characteristics for all NPB hearings, such as respect, equality, fairness and dialogue. The CHWG recommended that a policy on the "Hallmarks for Quality Hearings" be developed. The Hallmarks have been approved by the NPB's Executive Committee. Board member training, consistent with the Hallmarks, will also be developed.

The NPB submitted two proposals to the Department of Canadian Heritage under their "Inclusive Institutions Initiative", both of which were accepted. Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives proposed the "Interpretation Project" to review and analyse the quality of interpretation services currently being provided at NPB hearings for offenders who do not speak either English or French.



The second project, submitted by the Atlantic region, is a pilot project to have an African Canadian Cultural Liaison to aid African Canadian offenders in preparing for their hearings and to attend hearings to provide advice, clarification and information on matters of African Canadian culture, heritage and tradition to Board members. Both projects are scheduled to be completed in 2007/08.

A Framework for Cultural Competency was developed by Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives. This Framework establishes an action plan for defining cultural competency within the NPB context and to implement cultural competency planning into operational and strategic planning for all regions and National office. The action plan identifies several stages to be undertaken in future years to fully implement the strategy which includes having employees and Board members who fully represent the community they serve, consulting regularly with community groups and organizations, having policies and practices that take into account and make use of the merits and dynamics of difference, understanding the need to respect and accommodate differences in the workplace and creating a fair and equitable workplace that takes advantage of diversity. Operationalizing cultural competency is a gradual process and Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives is committed to continuing to work with Senior Management Committee and Executive Committee members until this work is fully realized.

The National Ethnocultural Advisory Committee (NEAC) held its annual meeting in May/June 2006. The Manager, Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives, is a member of this committee and attended the meeting in Prince George, Saskatchewan. The priorities for NEAC for 2007/08 are: to conduct a comprehensive review of any systemic barriers which may be negatively impacting any groups of offenders; to incorporate Statistics' Canada census identification into OMS-R; to take an integrated, holistic approach to program content to ensure consistent terminology and simple language to be followed up by culturally appropriate program delivery methods; and finally, to provide training to parole officers on cultural competency as it relates to their work with offenders from diverse cultural and ethnic groups. The NEAC held a national symposium in Montreal in March 2007. The theme of the symposium was "Enhancing Cultural Competency in the Criminal Justice System". Several staff and managers of the NPB attended the symposium which provided an opportunity to connect with community representatives and to provide education on the NPB, its mission, mandate and role within the criminal justice system.

Black History Month was marked by Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives, as well as the regional offices, in February 2007, in order to raise awareness and understanding for staff and Board members at the NPB. Memos and a power point presentation were distributed.

3. Aboriginal Offenders and Communities

The joint CSC/NPB Aboriginal Perceptions training continued to be finalized during 2006/07. Pilot training sessions were offered in Kingston, Ontario and Moncton, New Brunswick. Feedback from these sessions is being incorporated into the final training product. The training consists of several modules and will be delivered over three days.



The annual Aboriginal Circle meeting was held in Rama, Ontario. The Director General of Aboriginal Initiatives at CSC attended the meeting and described CSC's strategic plan for Aboriginal Corrections. Aboriginal offenders wishing to follow a traditional healing path will be identified at intake and directed into the appropriate programming stream. In addition, healing plans for Aboriginal offenders, following a traditional path and working with Elders, will be incorporated into the offenders' correctional plans. Commencing in 2007/08, Board members can expect to see such healing plans in the case files of Aboriginal offenders coming before them. RMCRTs and Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives have been asked to monitor the use and content of healing plans.

In celebration of National Aboriginal Day, Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives organized for Métis dancers to attend the NPB's annual picnic on June 21, 2006. In addition to giving a dance demonstration, the dancers also gave a brief talk about their culture and heritage and described the meaning of the Métis sashes which they were wearing. The activity was designed to raise awareness and understanding among staff and Board members at the NPB.

Aboriginal awareness training was delivered to Board members in each of the regions. The Prairie region held their bi-annual intensive cultural training in the fall and Board members and staff from other regions were able to participate. The Prairie and Pacific regions alternate with the delivery of the week long intensive training.



8. CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

Corporate Management provides support to the Board's strategic outcomes (Conditional Release Decisions, Open and Accountable Decision Processes and Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations).

8.1 INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SERVICES

As of June 26, 2006, Corporate Services became known as Integrated Management Services when Corporate Services was amalgamated with the Information Management and Information Technology branches. Activities include participation in the development of the planning and accountability framework and a range of services in the areas of finance, material management, human resources, security and administration, records management and information holdings, as well as IT infrastructure and IT application management services.

The following are some of the activities undertaken by Integrated Management Services in 2006/07:

Partnership with Correctional Services Canada

As of April 1, 2007, the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB) agreed to enter into a Shared Services Partnership whereby CSC became the provider of all Information Technology services to NPB, including the development and management of the NPB's portion of the Offender Management System.

This shared-services partnership resulted in the transfer of IT resources from NPB to CSC which will contribute to meeting NPB's technology needs and priorities. More specifically, as of April 1, 2007, IT staff at NPB came under the umbrella of CSC's Information Management Services Branch.

The spirit of this agreement is aimed at empowering CSC's and NPB's management cadre to direct the IT functions in the best interests of both organizations. CSC and NPB have agreed to establish a governance committee and process which will direct the further development and management of OMS as well as the ongoing delivery of all IT services for NPB.

Human Resources

1. Internal Classification Review

For several years prior to 2002, NPB managers and staff felt that their positions were under classified in relation to other government departments. This was clearly identified in both the 1999 and 2002 Public Service Employee Surveys. To address this concern, the NPB initiated, in 2002, a review of the classification of all its positions.



As a first step, management, with the input of the employees, updated all work descriptions and the classification review process was successfully implemented during the 2005/06 fiscal year. However, some of the results were challenged with 45 positions being grieved. In 2006/07, the NPB proceeded to the final phase of resolving all matters pertaining to the classification review.

2. Partnership with Correctional Services Canada for IT Services Delivery

In 2006/07, the NPB completed the computer services group review and proceeded to transfer this responsibility and resources to Correctional Services Canada. This involves approximately 20 positions. 2007/08 will be a transition year to determine the service delivery model and implement the transfer of staff.

3. Public Service Modernization Act

With the successful implementation of the Public Service Modernization Act (PSMA), which enacted a new Public Service Labour Relations Act (PSLRA) and a new Public Service Employment Act (PSEA), the NPB Human Resources Section undertook work to develop, and after consultation, implement new policies, processes and procedures. The year 2006/07 represented a period of adjustment, familiarization and application of the many changes in both the PSEA and PSLRA. The Board continues to make strides in order to ensure full compliance with these legislations and their spirit. As well, all reporting requirements were met including NPB's Departmental Staffing Accountability Report to the Public Service Commission.

4. Human Resources Plan

NPB undertook work to finalize a comprehensive human resources plan incorporating many facets of sound human resources management linked to NPB's organizational business lines and government priorities. NPB will be facing many challenges in the coming years and this plan will be critical to ensuring that it can achieve its mandate.

Finance and Materiel Management

1. Government-Wide Implementation of the Financial Information Strategy (FIS)

As of March 31, 2007, the Financial Information Strategy (FIS) had been in place for six years at the National Parole Board. The fifth set of departmental financial statements, prepared on an accrual basis and consistent with private sector-like accounting practices, was completed by the end of June 2006. The information used in the preparation of these financial statements as well as in the monthly trial balances will help to enhance decision-making and accountability and improve organizational performance through the strategic use of financial information. It is also interesting to note that the Board's statements have been used as a model for the small agency community.



During the 2007/08 fiscal year, the Integrated Management Services Division plans to implement:

- Financial statement changes in relation to the reporting of the Statement of Cash Flows using the direct rather than the indirect method. This was planned for 2005/06 but due to technical issues has had to be deferred to 2007/08.

2. Contracting Management Framework

During 2004/05, Consulting and Audit Canada (CAC) reviewed the NPB's contract management framework and recommended several key changes which included:

- the establishing of a contract advisor position,
- the creation of NPB specific policies and procedures, and
- training of NPB Regional Corporate Managers in contracting policies and procedures.

All of the above recommendations were acted upon during 2004/05. Training was provided to Regional Corporate Managers in June 2004 and December 2005, a consultant was hired in October 2004 to provide contracting advice and support to NPB management and contracting policies were made available to all NPB managers and staff by June 2005. A competition for a full time indeterminate contracting advisor was initiated in June 2005 and staffed in the autumn of 2005. However, due to high employee turnover in this position during 2005/06, the position was staffed twice and during 2006/07 the position has also been staffed twice. It is currently occupied by an indeterminate government employee.

3. Procurement Harvesting Initiative

During 2005/06, the NPB was one of the first to submit their material in response to the Procurement Harvesting Initiative. The NPB was advised by Public Works Government Services Canada (PWGSC) that its submission provided the most comprehensive issues identification, explanation and justification of all departments. As a result of the identified issues and the NPB's expressed concerns, its 2006/07 contribution was reduced by 50% to \$50K. Additionally, the NPB's issues identification was used as the basis for the PWGSC's submission to the Treasury Board Secretariat to adjust many departments' required savings. The planned reduction for 2007/08 remains at the 2006/07 level of \$50K.

4. Shared Travel Services Initiative (STSI)

The government-wide Shared Travel Services Initiative was launched during 2006/2007. This initiative will automate the travel claims processing function. Electronic travel authorities and claims will be filled out online using a PWGSC travel processing system and approvals by RC Managers will also be performed electronically. The NPB has completed their gap analysis with regions and anticipate the implementation of a pilot in the Ontario Region in the fall of 2007.



Accommodations and Security

1. Security – Management of Information Technology Security (MITS) Standard

The MITS Status Report for the National Parole Board was sent to Treasury Board Secretariat. The questionnaire provided the assessment of NPB's compliance with the standard "Management of Information Technology Security (MITS)".

As recently announced, the Commissioner of the CSC and the Chairperson of the NPB have implemented a "shared services model" approach for the provision of all IT services by CSC to NPB, including all considerations of IT Security. This new approach will undoubtedly require some adjustments in the overall NPB security program, including NPB's compliance with MITS. The NPB constructed its plan bearing in mind the significant resource constraint the NPB persistently faces as a small agency while ensuring that its systems operate and services continue to be delivered with sufficient assurance of security and privacy. The assessment of the adjustments required will be completed over the next several months, with a phased implementation of the new model to be completed no later than March 31, 2008.

2. Accommodation

The NPB National Accommodation Plan (NAP) was developed from May to July 2005 in close cooperation with PWGSC Accommodation Management. In consultation with TB Secretariat, a decision was made to present the entire NAP but seek only the funding required for the short-term accommodation which was subsequently approved on September 28, 2005. The NAP was updated to implement PWGSC comments and final space standards in order to obtain "sign-off" and endorsement of the medium and long term NAP. Funding was approved in December 2006.

The NAP's recommended accommodation end-state, which utilizes the GoC space standards, will achieve significant space efficiencies; an accommodation program that is compliant; and required funding that will provide accommodations through 2020 and beyond (*subject to NPB program changes*).

Records Management and Information Holdings

In November 1993, the NPB chose Foremost as the electronic system that would be used to meet its IM obligations. The Board has met its responsibilities of managing all its information holdings by using the Documentum Records Manager 5.2.5. This Recorded Information Management System fulfills existing TBS policies and NPB's organizational requirements concerning the Management of Information Holdings. During the year, NPB completed the installation and upgrade of its Documentum Records Manager System in all NPB regional offices. The next challenge for the Board is to ensure that users are aware of their responsibilities under the Management of Government Information (MGI) Policy and extend training on the usage of Foremost to all NPB users.



8.2 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

The mandate of the Performance Measurement Division (PMD) is to measure and evaluate the Board's two programs, conditional release and clemency and pardons and report on key aspects of these programs and their performance in core areas. This is an important role, as the PMD's performance monitoring activities feed into and play an integral part in all of the Board's activities.

The following are some of the activities undertaken by the Performance Measurement Division in 2006/07:

1. Performance Monitoring Report

The Performance Monitoring Report for 2005/06 was published and presented to the Executive Committee in September 2006. In this report, continued effort was made to link results to the strategic and operational objectives that the Board established in its Report on Plans and Priorities. The Performance Monitoring Report constitutes a very important and useful source of information for the Board and is used not only at National Office but also in the regions and by its partners in the criminal justice system. As the report is available on the Internet, it also contributes to educating the public about the Board and what it does. As well, the PowerPoint documents used for the presentation to the Executive Committee were shared with the regions and the National Office. Regional representatives have used components of these documents in their own presentations to their regional partners.

While the Performance Measurement Division publishes only one complete Performance Monitoring Report annually, a mid-year report is produced which provides a statistical overview of the year's trends and allows for corrective measures to be taken, if necessary.

2. Study of Average Length of Determinate Sentences

As the average length of determinate sentences has been decreasing over the years, a study covering the period between 1994-95 and September 2006 was completed in order to provide the Board with clarifications with regards to this trend. A report was produced and shared with the National office as well as the regions.

3. Management Accountability Framework (MAF)

Responsibility for coordination of the Management Accountability Framework was transferred to the Director of the Performance Measurement Division in August 2005.

In May 2006, a new MAF was developed in consultation with the managers of the various sectors of the NPB. The results were presented to the Senior Management Committee and served as the basis for the briefing notes for the meeting between the Chairperson and Treasury Board in the fall of 2006.



The development of the MAF allowed the identification of best management practices at the Board and areas where improvements could be made as well as the identification of certain risks which need to be addressed by the Board.

In the fall of 2006, a streamlined set of MAF indicators (20 instead of 41) was developed by TBS. As departments and agencies were to be assessed on the new set of indicators, the Division had to adapt the MAF to the new indicators. The updated MAF was completed and shared with managers in December 2006.

The work related to the development of the MAF provided the Division with valuable information for the annual review and update of the Corporate Risk Profile and Risk Management Plan.

Management Accountability Framework-Assessment Round IV

NPB participated in Round IV of TBS' MAF assessments which began on November 1, 2006. The NPB submitted the required information to TBS and the preliminary results received from TBS were positive. TBS's report should be finalized in 2007/08.

4. Risk Management at the NPB

The policies of Treasury Board require that all ministries and agencies develop a multi-year audit and evaluation plan. To be acceptable, the plan must be based on the risk the organization faces.

The division therefore undertook, in 2004/05, to develop the NPB's corporate risk profile and its risk management plan. The five-year risk management plan outlines the NPB's current risk mitigation strategies as well as proposed measures which will, overtime, further reduce all of the Board's risks to acceptable levels. From this plan flowed the Board's audit and evaluation plan.

The NPB's first risk management plan as well as its related five-year evaluation and audit plan were adopted by the Senior Management Committee in June 2005. The risk management plan was reviewed and adapted to the MAF in May 2006. Revised versions of both plans were presented to the Review Committee (formerly the Evaluation and Audit Committee) in July 2006 and were also submitted to the Senior Management Committee.

5. Evaluation and Audit

Review Committee (formerly Evaluation and Audit Committee)

The development of the Risk Profile and the Risk Management Plan led to the revival of the Evaluation and Audit Committee in 2005. In 2006/07, the Review Committee met once in July 2006. During this meeting the committee adopted new terms of reference as well as the five-year evaluation and audit plan.



The Management Accountability Framework as well as the Integrated Risk Management Framework were submitted to the Committee and it was agreed that further meetings would be required to follow up on these frameworks.

Review of Regional Practices with regards to Observers at Hearings, Access to the Decision Registry and Contacts with Victims

In the fall of 2005, the Review Committee (formerly Evaluation and Audit Committee) adopted the plan, presented by the Performance Measurement Division, to review regional practices with regards to observers at hearings, access to the registry of decisions and contacts with victims. The objectives of these reviews were to:

- a. Determine whether there is national consistency in the NPB's practices;
- b. Determine whether there is national consistency in the collection and reporting of statistical information;
- c. Identify indicators that could be used to ensure an accurate assessment of regional and national workloads, and;
- d. Identify best practices.

Interviews were conducted with regional managers and staff in the fall of 2005 and the Performance Measurement Division presented its three reports to the Review Committee in July 2006. All the recommendations were adopted by the Committee and it mandated the Director, Policy, Planning and Operations to establish a working group to be responsible for the development of an action plan to implement these recommendations. All three reports were also shared with the regions and were presented, with an action plan, to the Executive Committee in September 2006.

6. Statistics and Data Quality Control

While the Conditional Release Information Management System (CRIMS) is capable of producing fundamental statistics, the Division continues to respond to numerous requests for statistics coming from both internal and external sources. These statistics are used for many purposes and their impact is often underestimated. For example, the statistics are used in the development of performance reports, to support studies, detailed analyses, revision of policy and the law, to assist the regions and divisions when they are reviewing their operations and to answer questions which arise during the year. The statistics are often updated in order to support NPB representatives when they give presentations, in their discussions with CSC or in their contacts with the media. There are also frequent demands for statistics from our partners in the criminal justice system such as the Association of Paroling Authorities International, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, the Ministry as well as the public. Given the efforts of the Division, most of these requests are answered within 24 hours.



A series of statistical tables and charts covering a twelve year period were developed last year in preparation for a review of the law and are available to all users on a common drive. The tables and charts, which give an overview of the evolution of the profile of the offender population, of conditional release and outcomes over a long period, are useful in supporting the Board's position with regards to proposed changes to the law and regulations.

In addition, important efforts continue to be spent on putting into place and maintaining the mechanisms used to monitor the quality of the data in the Offender Management System and the Data Warehouse. The Division produces, on a regular basis, 60 different error check reports in addition to ad hoc reports as needed.

7. Observers, Decision Registry, Contacts with Victims and Victims Speaking at Hearings

The Division continues to maintain, by hand, a database on contacts with victims, observers, requests for access to the decision registry as well as victims speaking at hearings. Monthly reports are prepared on victims speaking at hearings and other reports are prepared as requested. Following the submission of the report on regional practices with regards to these activities, the Division reviewed and redefined the data to be collected by the regions. This should enhance the quality of the data collected.

8. Study of Offenders involved in Organized crime

Following a request of the Department of Public Safety, the Division produced "*A Profile of Federal Offenders Convicted of Criminal Organization Offences*". The objective of this study was to report on the conditional release of federal offenders convicted of "criminal organization" offences between April 1, 1997 and December 31, 2006. The results of this study were published in March 2007.

9. Board Member and Employee Training

As in previous years, the Division participated in training sessions for new Board members and staff by making presentations explaining its role within the Board. In addition, the Division developed a new session for the Board member orientation program which provides an overview of the NPB's work environment as well as a profile of the offender population.

10. Pardons

In addition to its participation in the working group on pardons, the Division undertook a study of pardons operations in order to assess the timeliness of the review of pardon applications. This study enabled the Board to identify the resources necessary to meet workload pressures as well as to eliminate the existing backlog. These results will supplement the business case analysis which will be presented to Treasury Board.

Copies of the Performance Monitoring Report are available on the NPB website or by contacting the Performance Measurement Division at 613-954-6131.



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